



KENSINGTON

F U N D S

Ticker Symbol

Kensington Credit Opportunities ETF

Listed on Cboe BZX Exchange, Inc.

(KAMO)

Kensington Hedged Premium Income ETF

Listed on Cboe BZX Exchange, Inc.

(KHPI)

PROSPECTUS

April 30, 2026

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

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FUND SUMMARY

KENSINGTON CREDIT OPPORTUNITIES ETF

Investment Objective: The Kensington Credit Opportunities ETF (KAMO) (the “Fund”) seeks income and capital appreciation.

Fees and Expenses of the Fund: This table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy, hold, and sell shares of the Fund. **You may pay other fees, such as brokerage commissions and other fees to financial intermediaries, which are not reflected in the table and Examples below.**

Annual Fund Operating Expenses (expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)	
Management Fees ⁽¹⁾	0.85%
Distribution and/or Service (12b-1) Fees	None
Other Expenses ⁽²⁾	0.00%
Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses ⁽²⁾	0.07%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	0.92%

(1) Kensington Asset Management, LLC (the “Adviser”) has agreed to pay all expenses of the Fund, except for: (i) brokerage expenses and other fees, charges, taxes, levies or expenses incurred in connection with the execution of portfolio transactions or in connection with creation and redemption transactions; (ii) fees or expenses in connection with any arbitration, litigation or pending or threatened arbitration or litigation, including any settlements in connection therewith; (iii) extraordinary expenses; (iv) distribution fees and expenses paid by the Fund under any distribution plan adopted pursuant to Rule 12b-1 under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (“1940 Act”); (v) interest and taxes of any kind or nature; (vi) any fees and expenses related to the provision of securities lending services; (vii) the advisory fee payable to the Adviser; (viii) Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses; and (ix) all costs incurred in connection with shareholder meetings and all proxy solicitations (except for such shareholder meetings and proxy solicitations related to: (a) changes to the Adviser’s investment advisory agreement, (b) changes in control at the Adviser, (c) the election of any Board member who is an “interested person” of the Adviser (as that term is defined under Section 2(a)(19) of the 1940 Act), (d) matters initiated by the Adviser, or (e) any other matters that directly benefit the Adviser).

(2) Other Expenses and Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses (“AFFE”) are estimated for the current fiscal year. AFFE are indirect costs of investing in other investment companies. The operating expenses in this fee table do not correlate to the expense ratio in the Fund’s financial highlights because the financial statements include only the direct operating expenses incurred by the Fund and not the indirect costs of investing in other investment companies.

Example: This Example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in other funds. The Example assumes that you invest \$10,000 in the Fund for the time periods indicated and then redeem all your shares at the end of those periods. The Example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and that the Fund’s operating expenses remain the same. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based upon these assumptions your costs would be:

1 Year	3 Years
\$94	\$293

Portfolio Turnover: The Fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities (or “turns over” its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate may indicate higher transaction costs and may result in higher taxes when Fund shares are held in a taxable account at the shareholder level. These costs, which are not reflected in annual fund operating expenses or in the example above, affect the Fund’s performance. During the most recent fiscal period from the Fund’s inception on December 16, 2025, through December 31, 2025, the Fund’s portfolio turnover rate was 1% of its average portfolio value. The portfolio turnover rate is calculated without regard to short positions intended to be held for less than a year and most derivatives. If such instruments were included, the Fund’s portfolio turnover rate might be significantly higher.

Principal Investment Strategies

The Fund invests, under normal circumstances, at least 80% of its assets (including the amount of borrowings for investment purposes) in (1) U.S. and non-U.S. fixed income securities; and (2) exchange-traded funds and derivatives instruments that provide long and short exposure to U.S. and non-U.S. fixed income securities. The Fund focuses on lower-quality, higher-yielding securities across a wide range of investable asset classes using both long and short exposures. The Fund will gain exposure to fixed income securities primarily by investing in one or more of the following investment types:

- Other exchange-traded funds (“ETFs”);
- Individual bonds (or baskets of bonds);
- Bond futures; and
- Credit default swaps, credit default index swaps, and options on such instruments.

The Fund will typically seek exposure among a wide range of fixed income segments, including the following:

Lower Grade Fixed Income

- High-yield corporate bonds
- Leveraged loans, senior loans and bank loans
- Convertible bonds

Higher Grade Fixed Income

- Investment-grade corporate bonds
- Asset-backed securities, including mortgage-related securities and mortgage-backed securities
- U.S. Treasury securities

Peripheral Asset Classes

- Emerging market bonds
- Publicly-traded Business Development Companies (“BDCs”)
- High dividend equity securities

The Fund is designed to provide an actively-managed solution across various sectors of fixed income using Kensington’s investment process. The Fund will generally feature a blended portfolio that increases or decreases exposure across target asset classes. The Fund may use both long or short exposures to manage duration and credit risk through a two-step process that involves quantitative analysis on different aspects of fixed income investing, as well as risk management.

The Fund’s quantitative analysis process incorporates four distinct categories: Trends, Valuation, Macro Environment, and Pricing and Flow Anomalies, using a quantitative approach with the following rationales:

Trends The trend-following component of the Fund utilizes numerous inputs, such as par weighted index price, yields, total return index, and credit spreads. For each input, features are generated across long, medium, and short timeframes to obtain a final trend signal. The objective is to capture the essence of trends as they occur. Frequent changes are to be expected but other process components seek to mitigate this volatility.

Valuation This component is an inherently counter-trend or contrarian framework designed to complement trend-following. This aspect of the process is designed to identify areas of relatively “cheap” versus “expensive” valuations, based on historical data. This component is designed to allow the Fund to be more risk-conscious when valuations are overpriced and to identify possible counter-trend buying opportunities when valuations are at extreme historical lows.

Macro Environment This analysis considers factors from different asset classes, such as equities and commodities. The portfolio managers believe that including a “macro-aware” framework can potentially improve allocation guidance and risk-adjusted performance. For example, rising commodity, government bond, and equity prices typically show strong or improving economic growth, whereas falling bond and equity prices but rising commodity prices could be an indicator of a “stagflationary” regime.

Pricing and Flow Anomalies Investor timing and behavior can lead to trading anomalies that produce regular periods of lower or higher-than-average expected returns. Kensington’s quantitative process is designed to identify these periods, and plays a role in determining asset allocation when combined with the other indicator subsets.

After using these analyses to generate forecasts of expected future performance for asset classes, quantitative portfolio optimization techniques that weigh forecasts of expected future performance and risk given real life constraints like turnover, transaction costs and slippage are applied to obtain asset class allocations in the portfolio.

Shorting / Inverse Position: In addition to these four categories, the Fund's quantitative model contains signals to short exposures primarily in two asset classes: U.S. Treasuries and U.S. high-yield bonds. Shorting will be typically achieved through the usage of futures contracts for U.S. Treasuries. For U.S. high-yield bonds, the Fund may short ETFs, purchase credit default swaps or utilize other derivatives, such as options and futures. The Fund may also gain short exposure through the use of inverse ETFs, which are ETFs that generally seek to provide investment results that are the inverse of the performance of an underlying index or other asset.

The Fund is flexible and not managed to a benchmark. The Fund may shift its allocations based on changing market conditions, which may result in investing in a single or multiple markets and sectors. The Fund has broad flexibility to invest in a wide variety of debt securities and instruments of any maturity. The Fund may invest in fixed and floating rate debt securities issued in both U.S. and foreign markets, including countries whose economies are less developed (emerging markets). The Fund has discretion to focus its investments in one or more regions or small groups of countries including both U.S. and foreign markets including emerging markets. The Fund invests primarily in U.S. dollar denominated securities, although the Fund may also invest in non-dollar denominated securities. The fixed-income securities to which the Fund may have exposure are not restricted as to issuer credit quality, country, capitalization, security maturity, currency, or leverage.

The Fund will typically have significant exposure to high-yield securities, which are debt instruments rated lower than Baa3 by Moody's Ratings ("Moody's") or lower than BBB- by Standard and Poor's Rating Group ("S&P"), or, if unrated, determined by the Adviser, or the underlying fund's adviser where applicable, to be of similar credit quality. High-yield securities are also known as "junk bonds." The Fund may have exposure to junk bonds that are in default, subject to bankruptcy or reorganization. The Fund may also take short positions from time to time to hedge or offset existing long positions.

The Fund may hold cash or cash equivalents or invest directly or indirectly in underlying funds that invest in U.S. Treasury securities of various maturities.

A portion of the Fund's assets may be invested in asset-backed securities, mortgage-related securities and mortgage-backed securities. Such securities may be structured as collateralized mortgage obligations (CMOs) and stripped mortgage-backed securities, including those structured such that payments consist of interest-only (IO), principal-only (PO) or principal and interest. The Fund also may invest in inverse floaters and inverse IOs, which are debt securities with interest rates that reset in the opposite direction from the market rate to which the security is indexed. The Fund may also invest in structured investments and adjustable rate mortgage loans (ARMs). The Fund may invest a portion of its assets in sub-prime mortgage-related securities.

In selecting underlying funds, the Adviser considers the performance, relative fees, management experience, and underlying portfolio composition and strategy of such underlying funds.

While the Fund has no present intention to do so, the Fund may be invested in securities that become illiquid investments, which may include securities that are not readily marketable and securities that are not registered under the Securities Act. The Fund may not acquire any illiquid investments if, immediately after the acquisition, the Fund would have invested more than 15% of its net assets in illiquid investments that are assets.

The Fund is non-diversified, which means it may invest a high percentage of its assets in a limited number of securities. The Fund will typically limit its investment in a single underlying fund to three percent of such underlying fund's net assets, although the percentage of such underlying fund owned by the Fund may change over time as the value of such investment changes and the Fund's overall portfolio changes.

The Fund may lend its portfolio securities to brokers, dealers, and other financial organizations. These loans, if and when made, may not exceed 33 1/3% of the total asset value of the Fund (including the loan collateral). By lending its securities, the Fund may increase its income by receiving payments from the borrower.

Principal Investment Risks

As with all funds, there is the risk that you could lose money through your investment in the Fund. The Fund is not intended to be a complete investment program. Many factors affect the Fund's net asset value and performance. The following risks apply to the Fund directly and indirectly through the Fund's investment in underlying funds.

- *Management Risk.* The Adviser’s reliance on its proprietary investment process and the Adviser’s judgments about the attractiveness, value, and potential appreciation of particular assets and asset classes may prove to be incorrect and may not produce the desired results.
- *Models and Data Risk.* The Fund’s investment exposure is heavily dependent on proprietary quantitative models as well as information and data supplied by third parties (“Models and Data”). When Models and Data prove to be incorrect or incomplete, any decisions made in reliance thereon may lead to securities being included in or excluded from the Fund’s portfolio that would have been excluded or included had the Models and Data been correct and complete. Some of the models used by the Fund are predictive in nature. The use of predictive models has inherent risks. For example, such models may incorrectly forecast future behavior, leading to potential losses. In addition, in unforeseen or certain low-probability scenarios (often involving a market disruption of some kind), such models may produce unexpected results, which can result in losses for the Fund.
- *High-Yield Bond Risk.* Lower-quality fixed income securities, known as “high-yield” or “junk” bonds, present greater risk than bonds of higher quality, including an increased risk of default. These securities are considered speculative. Defaulted securities or those subject to a reorganization proceeding may become worthless and are illiquid.
- *Fixed-Income Securities Risks.* The Fund may invest in or have exposure to fixed-income securities. Fixed-income securities are or may be subject to interest rate, credit, liquidity, prepayment and extension risks. Interest rates may go up resulting in a decrease in the value of fixed-income securities. Credit risk is the risk that an issuer will not make timely payments of principal and interest. There is also the risk that an issuer may “call,” or repay, its high-yielding bonds before their maturity dates. Fixed-income securities subject to prepayment can offer less potential for gains during a declining interest rate environment and similar or greater potential for loss in a rising interest rate environment. Limited trading opportunities for certain fixed-income securities may make it more difficult to sell or buy a security at a favorable price or time. Changes in market conditions and government policies may lead to periods of heightened volatility and reduced liquidity in the fixed-income securities market, and could result in an increase in redemptions. Interest rate changes and their impact on the Fund and its share price can be sudden and unpredictable.
 - *Call Risk.* During periods of declining interest rates, a bond issuer may “call,” or repay, its high-yielding bonds before their maturity dates. In this event the Fund would then be forced to invest the unanticipated proceeds at lower interest rates, resulting in a decline in its income.
 - *Credit Risk.* Fixed-income securities are generally subject to the risk that the issuer may be unable or unwilling to make principal and interest payments when they are due. There is also the risk that the securities could lose value because of a loss of confidence in the ability of the borrower to pay back debt. Lower rated fixed-income securities involve greater credit risk, including the possibility of default or bankruptcy.
 - *Interest Rate Risk.* Generally, the value of fixed income securities will change inversely with changes in interest rates. As interest rates rise, the market value of fixed income securities tends to decrease. Conversely, as interest rates fall, the market value of fixed income securities tends to increase. This risk will be greater for long-term securities than for short-term securities.
 - *Prepayment and Extension Risk.* In times of declining interest rates, the Fund’s higher yielding securities may be prepaid and such fund may have to replace them with securities having a lower yield. In times of rising interest rates, prepayments will slow causing portfolio securities considered short or intermediate term to be long-term securities, which fluctuate more widely in response to changes in interest rates than shorter term securities.
 - *Liquidity Risk.* There may be no willing buyer of the Fund’s portfolio securities and such fund may have to sell those securities at a lower price or may not be able to sell the securities at all, each of which would have a negative effect on performance.
 - *Duration Risk.* The Fund can invest in securities of any maturity or duration. Duration is a measure of sensitivity of a security’s price to changes in interest rates. For example, a security with a duration of 2.0 would be expected to decrease in price 2% for every 1% rise in interest rates (the inverse is true as well). Holding long duration and long maturity investments will magnify certain risks, including interest rate risk and credit risk.
- *ETF Risks.* The Fund is an ETF, and, as a result of an ETF’s structure, it is exposed to the following risks:
 - *Authorized Participants, Market Makers, and Liquidity Providers Concentration Risk.* The Fund has a limited number of financial institutions that may act as Authorized Participants (“APs”). In addition, there may be a limited number of market makers and/or liquidity providers in the marketplace. To the extent either of the following events occur, shares may trade at a material discount to NAV and possibly face delisting: (i) APs exit the business or otherwise become unable to process creation and/or redemption orders and no other APs step forward to perform these services, or (ii) market makers and/or liquidity providers exit the business or significantly reduce their business activities and no other entities step forward to perform their functions.

- *Cash Redemption Risk.* While not expected to be a regular occurrence, the Fund’s investment strategy may require it to redeem shares for cash or to otherwise include cash as part of its redemption proceeds. The Fund may be required to sell or unwind portfolio investments to obtain the cash needed to distribute redemption proceeds. This may cause the Fund to recognize a capital gain that it might not have recognized if it had made a redemption in-kind. As a result, the Fund may pay out higher annual capital gain distributions than if the in-kind redemption process was used.
- *Costs of Buying or Selling Shares.* Due to the costs of buying or selling shares, including brokerage commissions imposed by brokers and bid-ask spreads, frequent trading of shares may significantly reduce investment results and an investment in shares may not be advisable for investors who anticipate regularly making small investments.
- *Shares May Trade at Prices Other Than NAV.* As with all ETFs, shares may be bought and sold in the secondary market at market prices. Although it is expected that the market price of shares will approximate the Fund’s NAV, there may be times when the market price of shares is more than the NAV intra-day (premium) or less than the NAV intra-day (discount) due to supply and demand of shares or during periods of market volatility. This risk is heightened in times of market volatility, periods of steep market declines, and periods when there is limited trading activity for shares in the secondary market, in which case such premiums or discounts may be significant. Because securities held by the Fund may trade on foreign exchanges that are closed when the Fund’s primary listing exchange is open, there are likely to be deviations between the current price of a security and the security’s last quoted price from the closed foreign market. This may result in premiums and discounts that are greater than those experienced by domestic ETFs.
- *Trading.* Although shares are listed for trading on the Cboe BZX Exchange, Inc. (the “Exchange”) and may be traded on U.S. exchanges other than the Exchange, there can be no assurance that shares will trade with any volume, or at all, on any stock exchange. In stressed market conditions, the liquidity of shares may begin to mirror the liquidity of the Fund’s underlying portfolio holdings, which can be significantly less liquid than shares, and this could lead to differences between the market price of the shares and the underlying value of those shares.
- *Business Development Company (“BDC”) Risk.* There are certain risks inherent in investing in BDCs, whose principal business is to invest in, and lend capital or provide services to privately held companies. BDCs are regulated under the 1940 Act and are subject to certain restraints. For example, BDCs are required to invest at least 70% of their total assets primarily in securities of private companies or thinly traded U.S. public companies, cash, cash equivalents, U.S. government securities and high quality debt investments that mature in one year or less. Because little public information exists for private and thinly traded companies in which a BDC may invest, there is a risk that investors may not be able to make a fully informed investment decision. In addition, investments made by BDCs are typically illiquid and may be difficult to value. A BDC may only incur indebtedness in amounts such that the BDC’s asset coverage, subject to certain conditions, equals at least 150% after such incurrence. These limitations on asset mix and leverage may prohibit the way that the BDC raises capital.
- *Foreign Investment Risk.* Foreign investments may be riskier than U.S. investments for many reasons, such as changes in currency exchange rates and unstable political, social, and economic conditions.
- *Emerging Market Risk.* The Fund intends to have exposure to emerging markets. Emerging markets are riskier than more developed markets because they tend to develop unevenly and may never fully develop. Investments in emerging markets may be considered speculative.
- *Currency Risk.* Changes in currency exchange rates may negatively affect the value of the Fund’s investments. Fluctuations in currency exchange rates (relative to the U.S. dollar) may erode or reverse any potential gains from the Fund’s investments in securities denominated in a foreign currency or may widen existing losses.
- *Geographic Focus Risk.* The Fund may focus its investments in one or more regions or a limited number of countries. As a result, the Fund’s performance may be subject to greater volatility than a more geographically diversified fund.
- *Loans Risk.* The market for loans, including bank loans, loan participations, and syndicated loan assignments may not be highly liquid, and the holder may have difficulty selling them. These investments expose the Fund to the credit risk of both the financial institution and the underlying borrower. Bank loans settle on a delayed basis, which can be greater than seven days, potentially leading to the sale proceeds of such loans not being available for a substantial period of time after the sale of the bank loans.
- *Distribution Risk.* The Fund is not designed to provide a predictable level of dividend income. The income payable on debt securities in general and the availability of investment opportunities varies based on market conditions. In addition, the Fund may not be effective in identifying income producing securities and managing distributions; as a result, the level of dividend income will fluctuate. The Fund’s investments are subject to various risks including the risk that the counterparty will not pay income when due which may adversely impact the level and volatility of dividend income paid by the Fund. The Fund does not guarantee that distributions will always be paid or that such dividends will not fluctuate.

- *Market Risk.* Overall investment market risks affect the value of the Fund. Factors such as economic growth and market conditions, interest rate levels, and political events affect U.S. and international investment markets. Additionally, unexpected local, regional or global events, such as war; acts of terrorism; financial, political or social disruptions; natural, environmental or man-made disasters; the spread of infectious illnesses or other public health issues (such as the COVID-19 global pandemic); and recessions and depressions could have a significant impact on the Fund and its investments and may impair market liquidity. Such events can cause investor fear, which can adversely affect the economies of nations, regions and the market in general, in ways that cannot necessarily be foreseen.
- *Underlying Funds Risk.* Investments in underlying funds involve duplication of investment advisory fees and certain other expenses. Each underlying fund is subject to specific risks, depending on the nature of its investment strategy. The manager of an underlying fund may not be successful in implementing its strategy. ETF shares may trade at a market price that may be lower (a discount) or higher (a premium) than the ETF's net asset value. ETFs are also subject to brokerage and/or other trading costs, which could result in greater expenses to the Fund. Because the value of ETF shares depends on the demand in the market, the Adviser may not be able to liquidate the Fund's holdings at the most optimal time, adversely affecting performance.
 - *Net Asset Value and Market Price Risk.* The market value of ETF shares may differ from their NAV. This difference in price may be due to the fact that the supply and demand in the market for ETF shares at any point in time is not always identical to the supply and demand in the market for the underlying holdings. Accordingly, there may be times when an ETF share trades at a premium or discount to its NAV.
 - *Tracking Risk.* ETFs in which the Fund invests will not be able to replicate exactly the performance of any indices or prices they track because the total return generated by the securities will be reduced by transaction costs incurred in adjusting the actual balance of the securities or derivatives. Certain securities comprising an index may, from time to time, temporarily be unavailable, which may further impede the security's ability to track an index.
- *Derivatives Risk.* In general, a derivative instrument typically involves leverage, *i.e.*, it provides exposure to potential gain or loss from a change in the level of the market price of the underlying security (or a basket or index) in a notional amount that exceeds the amount of cash or assets required to establish or maintain the derivative instrument. Adverse changes in the value or level of the underlying asset or index, which the Fund may not directly own, can result in a loss to the Fund substantially greater than the amount invested in the derivative itself. The use of derivative instruments also exposes the Fund to additional risks and transaction costs. A risk of the Fund's use of derivatives is that the fluctuations in their values may not correlate perfectly with the overall securities markets.
 - *Futures Contract Risk.* The successful use of futures contracts draws upon the Adviser's skill and experience with respect to such instruments and is subject to special risk considerations. The primary risks associated with the use of futures contracts, which may adversely affect the Fund's NAV and total return, are (a) the imperfect correlation between the change in market value of the instruments held by the Fund and the price of the futures contract; (b) possible lack of a liquid secondary market for a futures contract and the resulting inability to close a futures contract when desired; (c) losses caused by unanticipated market movements, which are potentially unlimited; (d) the Adviser's inability to predict correctly the direction of securities prices, interest rates, currency exchange rates and other economic factors; (e) the possibility that the counterparty will default in the performance of its obligations; and (f) if the Fund has insufficient cash, it may have to sell securities from its portfolio to meet daily variation margin requirements, and the Fund may have to sell securities at a time when it may be disadvantageous to do so.
 - *Credit Default Swap Agreements Risk.* The Fund may enter into credit default index swap agreements or credit default swap agreements as a "buyer" or "seller" of credit protection. Credit default index swap agreements and credit default swap agreements involve special risks because they may be difficult to value, are highly susceptible to liquidity and credit risk, and generally pay a return to the party that has paid the premium only in the event of an actual default by the issuer of the underlying obligation (as opposed to a credit downgrade or other indication of financial difficulty).
 - *Options Risk.* An option is an agreement that, for a premium payment or fee, gives the option holder (the purchaser) the right but not the obligation to buy (a "call option") or sell (a "put option") the underlying asset (or settle for cash an amount based on an underlying asset, rate, or index) at a specified price (the "exercise price") during a period of time or on a specified date. Investments in options are considered speculative. When the Fund purchases an option, it may lose the premium paid for it if the price of the underlying security or other assets decreased or remained the same (in the case of a call option) or increased or remained the same (in the case of a put option). If a put or call option purchased by the Fund were permitted to expire without being sold or exercised, its premium would represent a loss to the Fund.
- *Valuation Risk.* Valuation risk is the risk that the Fund has valued certain securities or positions at a higher price than the price at which they can be sold. There is no assurance that the Fund could sell a portfolio investment for the value established for it at any time, and the Fund may incur a loss because a portfolio investment is sold at a discount to its established value.

- *Short Sale Risk.* The Fund will suffer a loss if it sells a security short and the value of the security rises rather than falls. It is possible that the Fund's long positions will decline in value at the same time that the value of its securities sold short increase, thereby increasing potential losses to the Fund. A short position involves the risk of a theoretically unlimited increase in the value of the underlying instrument which could cause the Fund to suffer a (potentially unlimited) loss. Short sales also involve transaction and financing costs that will reduce potential Fund gains and increase potential Fund losses. When the Fund invests in inverse ETFs to achieve short exposure, the Fund will indirectly be subject to the risk that the performance of such inverse ETFs will fall as the performance of the inverse ETF's benchmark or other reference asset rises - a result that is the opposite from traditional ETFs. In addition, the inverse ETFs held by the Fund may utilize leverage to acquire their underlying portfolio investments. The use of leverage may exaggerate changes in an inverse ETF's share price and the return on its investments.
- *Convertible Securities Risk.* Convertible securities are subject to the risks of stocks when the underlying stock price is high relative to the conversion price (because more of the security's value resides in the conversion feature) and debt securities when the underlying stock price is low relative to the conversion price (because the conversion feature is less valuable). The value of convertible securities may rise and fall with the market value of the underlying stock or, like a debt security, vary with changes in interest rates and the credit quality of the issuer. A convertible security is not as sensitive to interest rate changes as a similar non-convertible debt security, and generally has less potential for gain or loss than the underlying stock.
- *Mortgage Securities and Asset-Backed Securities Risk.* Mortgage securities differ from conventional debt securities because principal is paid back periodically over the life of the security rather than at maturity. The Fund may receive unscheduled payments of principal due to voluntary prepayments, refinancings or foreclosures on the underlying mortgage loans. Because of prepayments, mortgage securities may be less effective than some other types of debt securities as a means of "locking in" long-term interest rates and may have less potential for capital appreciation during periods of falling interest rates. A reduction in the anticipated rate of principal prepayments, especially during periods of rising interest rates, may increase or extend the effective maturity and duration of mortgage securities, making them more sensitive to interest rate changes, subject to greater price volatility, and more susceptible than some other debt securities to a decline in market value when interest rates rise. Issuers of asset-backed securities may have limited ability to enforce the security interest in the underlying assets, and credit enhancements provided to support the securities, if any, may be inadequate to protect investors in the event of default. Like mortgage securities, asset-backed securities are subject to prepayment and extension risks.
- *Leverage Risk.* As part of the Fund's principal investment strategy, the Fund may make investments in derivative instruments. These derivative instruments provide the economic effect of financial leverage by creating additional investment exposure to the underlying asset, as well as the potential for greater loss. If the Fund uses leverage through activities such as entering into derivative instruments, the Fund has the risk that losses may exceed the net assets of the Fund. The net asset value of the Fund while employing leverage will be more volatile and sensitive to market movements.
- *Non-Diversification Risk.* As a non-diversified fund, the Fund may invest more than 5% of its total assets in the securities of one or more issuers. The Fund also invests in underlying funds that are non-diversified. The Fund's performance may be more sensitive to any single economic, business, political or regulatory occurrence than the value of shares of a diversified investment company.
- *Turnover Risk.* A higher portfolio turnover may result in higher transactional and brokerage costs. The Fund's portfolio turnover rate may be significantly above 100% annually.
- *Securities Lending Risk.* There are certain risks associated with securities lending, including the risk that the borrower may fail to return the securities on a timely basis or even the loss of rights in the collateral deposited by the borrower, if the borrower should fail financially. As a result, the Fund may lose money. The Fund could also lose money in the event of a decline in the value of collateral provided for loaned securities or a decline in the value of any investments made with cash collateral. These events could also trigger adverse tax consequences for the Fund.
- *U.S. Government Securities Risk.* The Fund may invest directly or indirectly in obligations issued by agencies and instrumentalities of the U.S. government. The U.S. government may choose not to provide financial support to U.S. government sponsored agencies or instrumentalities if it is not legally obligated to do so, in which case, if the issuer defaulted, the Fund might not be able to recover its investment.
- *Equity Securities Risk.* The Fund may invest in or have exposure to equity securities. Equity securities may experience sudden, unpredictable drops in value or long periods of decline in value. This may occur because of factors that affect securities markets generally or factors affecting specific industries, sectors, geographic markets, or companies in which the Fund invests.
- *Dividend-Oriented Companies Risk.* Companies that have historically paid regular dividends to shareholders may decrease or eliminate dividend payments in the future. A decrease in dividend payments by an issuer may result in a decrease in the value of the issuer's stock and less available income for the Fund.

- *Limited History of Operations Risk.* The Fund has a limited history of operations for investors to evaluate. The Fund may fail to attract sufficient assets to operate efficiently.

Performance: As of the date of this Prospectus, the Fund does not have a full calendar year of performance as an ETF. When the Fund has been in operation for a full calendar year, performance information will be shown here. You should be aware that the Fund's past performance (before and after taxes) may not be an indication of how the Fund will perform in the future. Updated performance information and daily NAV per share is available at no cost by calling toll-free 866-303-8623 and on the Fund's website at <https://www.kensingtonassetmanagement.com/solutions/etfs-kamo/>.

Investment Adviser: Kensington Asset Management, LLC

Portfolio Managers:

Patrick Sommerstad

Patrick Sommerstad serves as Portfolio Manager and Investment Committee Member for Kensington Asset Management. He has served the Fund since its inception in 2025.

Jason Sim

Jason Sim serves as Portfolio Manager and Investment Committee Member for Kensington Asset Management. He has served the Fund since its inception in 2025.

Jordan Flebotte

Jordan Flebotte serves as Portfolio Manager and Investment Committee Member for Kensington Asset Management. He has served the Fund since its inception in 2025.

Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares: The Fund will issue (or redeem) shares to certain institutional investors (typically market makers or other broker-dealers) only in blocks of shares known as "Creation Units." Creation Unit transactions are typically conducted in exchange for the deposit or delivery of in-kind securities and/or cash constituting a substantial replication, or a representation, of the securities included in the Fund's portfolio. Individual shares may only be purchased and sold on a national securities exchange through a broker-dealer. You can purchase and sell individual shares of the Fund throughout the trading day like any publicly traded security. The Fund's shares are listed on the Cboe BZX Exchange, Inc. (the "Exchange"). The price of the Fund's shares is based on market price, and because exchange-traded fund shares trade at market prices rather than net asset value ("NAV"), the Fund's shares may trade at a price greater than NAV (premium) or less than NAV (discount). Except when aggregated in Creation Units, the Fund's shares are not redeemable securities.

Investors may incur costs attributable to the difference between the highest price a buyer is willing to pay to purchase shares of the Fund (bid) and the lowest price a seller is willing to accept for shares of the Fund (ask) when buying or selling shares of the Fund in the secondary market (the "bid-ask spread"). Recent information about the Fund, including its NAV, market price, premiums and discounts, and bid-ask spreads is available on the Fund's website at <https://www.kensingtonassetmanagement.com/solutions/etfs-kamo/>.

Tax Information: Distributions made by the Fund may be taxable to you as ordinary income or capital gains, unless you are a tax-exempt organization or are investing through a tax advantaged arrangement, such as a 401(k) plan or individual retirement account. Any withdrawals made from such tax advantaged arrangement generally will be taxable to you as ordinary income.

Payments to Broker-Dealers and Other Financial Intermediaries: If you purchase the Fund through a broker-dealer or other financial intermediary (such as a bank), the Fund and its related companies may pay the intermediary for the sale of Fund shares and related services. These payments may create a conflict of interest by influencing the broker-dealer or other intermediary and your salesperson to recommend the Fund over another investment. Ask your salesperson or visit your financial intermediary's website for more information.

KENSINGTON HEDGED PREMIUM INCOME ETF

Investment Objective: The Kensington Hedged Premium Income ETF (the “Fund”) seeks current income with the potential for capital appreciation.

Fees and Expenses of the Fund: This table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy, hold, and sell shares of the Fund. **You may pay other fees, such as brokerage commissions and other fees to financial intermediaries, which are not reflected in the table and Examples below.**

Annual Fund Operating Expenses (expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)	
Management Fees ⁽¹⁾	0.95%
Distribution and/or Service (12b-1) Fees	None
Other Expenses	0.00%
Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses ⁽²⁾	0.03%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	0.98%

(1) Kensington Asset Management, LLC (the “Adviser”) has agreed to pay all expenses of the Fund, except for: (i) brokerage expenses and other fees, charges, taxes, levies or expenses incurred in connection with the execution of portfolio transactions or in connection with creation and redemption transactions; (ii) fees or expenses in connection with any arbitration, litigation or pending or threatened arbitration or litigation, including any settlements in connection therewith; (iii) extraordinary expenses; (iv) distribution fees and expenses paid by the Fund under any distribution plan adopted pursuant to Rule 12b-1 under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (“1940 Act”); (v) interest and taxes of any kind or nature; (vi) any fees and expenses related to the provision of securities lending services; (vii) the advisory fee payable to the Adviser; (viii) Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses; and (ix) all costs incurred in connection with shareholder meetings and all proxy solicitations (except for such shareholder meetings and proxy solicitations related to: (a) changes to the Adviser’s investment advisory agreement, (b) changes in control at the Adviser or a sub-adviser, (c) the election of any Board member who is an “interested person” of the Adviser (as that term is defined under Section 2(a)(19) of the 1940 Act), (d) matters initiated by the Adviser, or (e) any other matters that directly benefit the Adviser).

(2) Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses (“AFFE”) are indirect costs of investing in other investment companies. The operating expenses in this fee table do not correlate to the expense ratio in the Fund’s financial highlights because the financial statements include only the direct operating expenses incurred by the Fund and not the indirect costs of investing in other investment companies.

Example: This Example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in other funds. The Example assumes that you invest \$10,000 in the Fund for the time periods indicated and then redeem all your shares at the end of those periods. The Example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and that the Fund’s operating expenses remain the same. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based upon these assumptions your costs would be:

1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
\$100	\$312	\$542	\$1,201

Portfolio Turnover: The Fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities (or “turns over” its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate may indicate higher transaction costs and may result in higher taxes when Fund shares are held in a taxable account at the shareholder level. These costs, which are not reflected in annual fund operating expenses or in the example above, affect the Fund’s performance. During the most recent fiscal year ended December 31, 2025, the Fund’s portfolio turnover rate was 9% of its average portfolio value.

Principal Investment Strategies

The Fund is an actively managed exchange-traded fund (“ETF”) that seeks to achieve its investment objective by gaining exposure to the S&P 500® Index (the “S&P 500”). The foundation of the Fund’s strategy involves buying shares of one or more cost-effective ETFs that track the S&P 500, providing direct exposure to the broad market’s performance. The Fund simultaneously implements a monthly call option strategy to generate income and a quarterly put option strategy to protect against large declines in the S&P 500. In strategically buying and selling put and call options on the S&P 500, the Fund seeks to provide a partial buffer against market downturns, as well as provide additional income in flat to down markets, but resulting in lower upside potential during strong market rallies.

In implementing its strategy, the Fund employs a methodology similar the MerQube Hedged Premium Income Index (the “MQKHPI”). The MQKHPI is designed to be 100% invested in the Vanguard S&P 500 ETF (VOO) while selling 1-Month call

options and purchasing 3-Month put options on the SPDR S&P 500 ETF (SPY). The MQKHPI aims to generate income from selling call spreads while providing downside protection through the purchase of put spreads, maintaining exposure to the U.S. large-cap equity market.

The Fund will operate similarly to the MQKHPI, but with several differences. For one, while the Fund may elect to purchase VOO and put and call options on SPY, the Fund will be more flexible in determining which cost-effective S&P 500 ETFs to purchase and what S&P 500 call and put options to buy and sell. Additionally, unlike the MQKHPI that holds options to expiration, the Fund will actively manage the risk-to-reward ratio of the Fund's option strategies. If the perceived reward (premium or cost to close out a position) is not proportional to the risk (maximum potential loss), the Fund's Sub-advisor will use its discretion to adjust or close the position if determined to be advantageous to the portfolio. The Fund's Sub-advisor will also use independent judgement in determining what particular option spreads to buy and sell under various market conditions, unlike the fixed spreads used by the MQKHPI.

Although the Fund's strategy is not expected to materially change in different interest rate environments, varying levels of market volatility will impact the relative costs of downside protection and relative option spreads. Additionally, the sequence of investment returns will affect the various strikes prices, expiration dates, and intended purposes of the options used by the Fund, and could significantly impact Fund's overall performance. The Fund, based on current market conditions, seeks to achieve the best balance of premium income/costs, downside protection, and upside potential to meet its investment objective of current income with the potential for capital appreciation.

Monthly Call Options Strategy

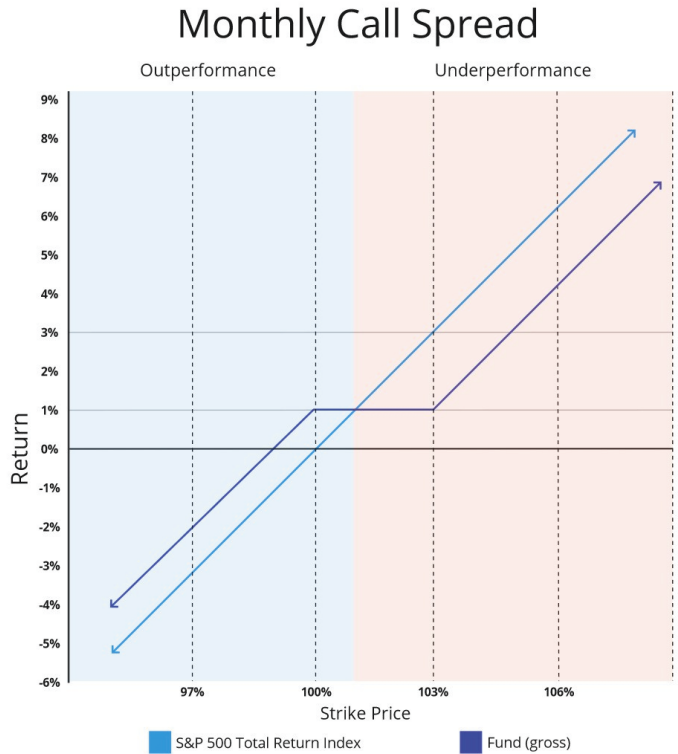
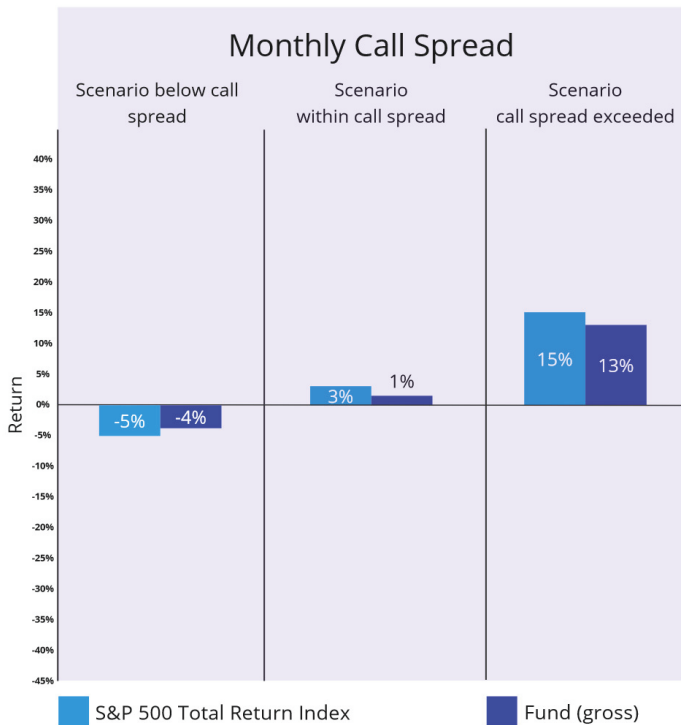
Call options are derivative instruments that allow the option purchaser to contractually purchase a particular security (or the security index) from the option issuer at a set price (the "strike price") up to the expiration date of the options. When the issuer sells the call option, it receives a premium from the buyer in hopes that the option will not be exercised by the buyer.

The monthly call options strategy consists of a mix of selling and purchasing call options on the S&P 500 ("S&P 500 call options"). The Fund seeks to generate income from the premiums earned from the sold S&P 500 call options. At the same time, the Fund seeks to realize capital appreciation from its S&P 500 ETF holdings as the S&P 500 increases in value, but with potentially reduced upside because of the sold S&P 500 call options it uses to generate premium income. The Fund's purchased S&P 500 call options, however, are intended to offset this reduced upside potential and limit the risk of missing out on strong market rallies of the S&P 500.

On a regular basis, typically monthly, the Fund sells S&P 500 call options to generate premium income while simultaneously buying "out of the money" long S&P 500 call options (i.e., options to purchase at a strike price that is higher than the current price of the reference security or index) to hedge against the possibility that the sold S&P 500 call options are exercised because the S&P 500 increases above the strike price of the sold S&P 500 call options. For example, as the S&P 500 increases in value during the month, the holders of the sold S&P 500 call options may be more incentivized to exercise their options which will create some losses for the Fund. However, if the price of the S&P 500 increases above the strike price of the purchased S&P 500 call options, the Fund will be protected from larger losses because the Fund will exercise its purchased S&P 500 call options, offsetting a portion of its losses on the sold S&P 500 call options.

The call option strategy aims to profit from stable or declining S&P 500 prices, with the ideal scenario being the S&P 500 staying below the strike price of the sold S&P 500 call options. At the same time, the strategy seeks to control and cap the risk of loss from rapid gains of the S&P 500 with the purchased S&P 500 call options. While the strike prices of the S&P 500 call options may vary, the Fund will typically sell call options with a strike price between approximately 98-105% of the current value of the S&P 500, and purchase call options with a strike price between approximately 101-110% of the current value of the S&P 500. Once the S&P 500 appreciates by approximately 5% from its current level (the strike price of the sold call), such call spreads will begin to create a loss. This loss will, however, will typically be capped at approximately 3% (the difference in strike prices) after the net income from the call spreads.

Because the call option strategy is typically executed every month, it may have a larger impact on the Fund's returns than the put option strategy discussed below that is typically executed on a quarterly basis.

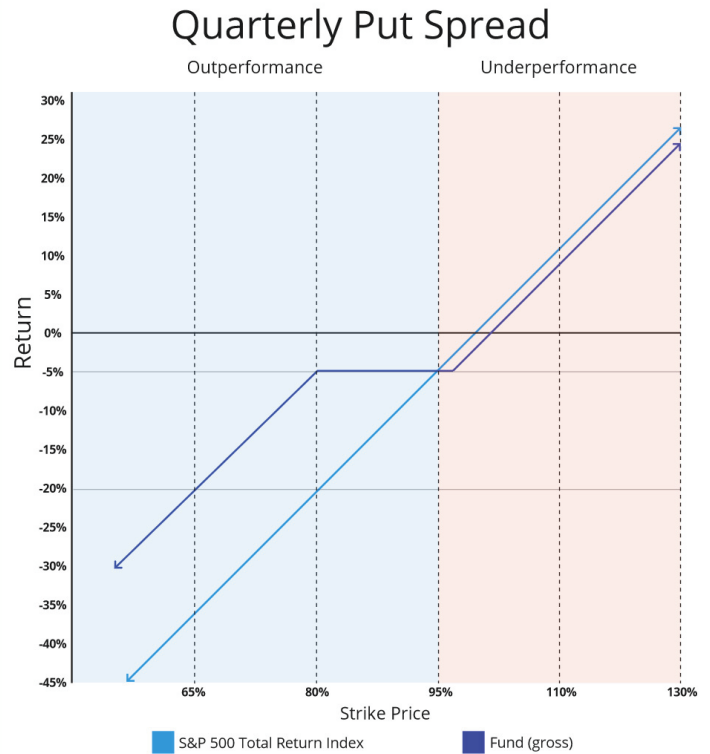
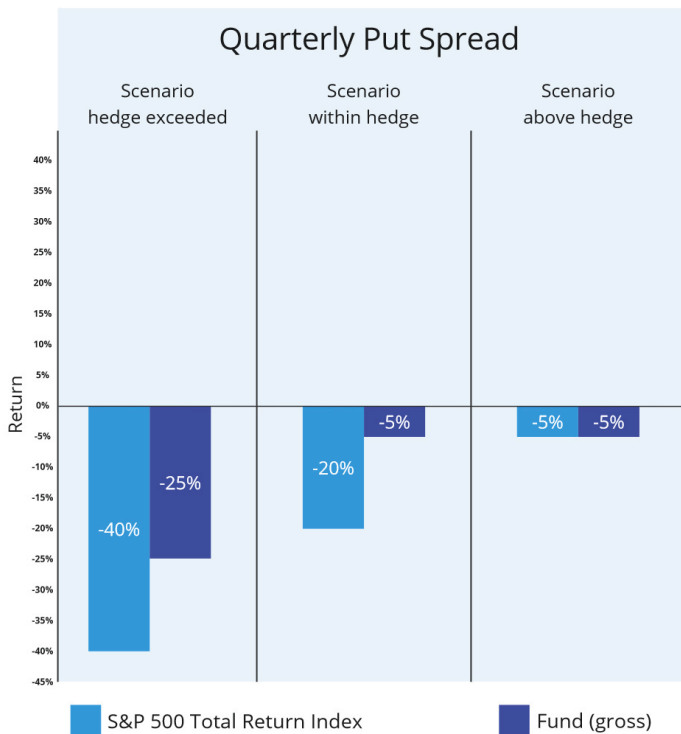


For illustrative purposes only. Figures are approximate and subject to change. Charts assume a quarterly net premium gain of 3%, which results from three monthly call spreads and one quarterly put spread.

Quarterly Put Options Strategy

Put options are derivative instruments that allow the option purchaser to contractually sell a particular security (or the value of a security index) to the option issuer at a strike price up to the expiration date of the options. When the issuer sells the put option, it receives a premium from the buyer in hopes that the buyer will not exercise the option.

The Fund's put options strategy, typically executed on a quarterly basis, is designed to protect against large declines in the S&P 500. The quarterly put options strategy consists of a mix of purchased (or "long") put options and sold (or "written") put options on the S&P 500 Index ("S&P 500 put options"). While the strike prices of the put options may vary, each quarter the Fund typically purchases S&P 500 put options that are approximately 94-96% of the current S&P 500 level, paying a premium for downside protection from a large decline in the S&P 500. The Fund simultaneously sells S&P 500 put options with a strike price that is approximately 75-85% of the current price of the S&P 500 to generate some premium income to offset a portion of the cost of the purchased put options. The quarterly options strategy of buying a put slightly below the current market price and selling another put farther below the current market price is designed to protect against significant market downturns at a reduced cost. While the strike prices of the put options will vary, the put spreads will typically provide a payment to offset losses once the S&P 500 declines by approximately 5% (the strike price of the purchase put) but will no longer offset losses once the S&P 500 declines by more than an approximately 20% (the difference in strike prices) after the net costs of the put spreads.



For illustrative purposes only. Figures are approximate and subject to change. Charts assume a quarterly net premium gain of 3%, which results from three monthly call spreads and one quarterly put spread.

Expected Relative Performance of the Strategy

The Fund’s performance will vary, at times substantially, from the performance of the MQKHPI and the S&P 500. In general, however, the Fund expects to perform somewhat in line with the MQKHPI, with the Fund’s active decisions around the implementation of its options strategies intended to improve the Fund’s performance relative to the MQKHPI.

The Fund’s expected performance relative to the S&P 500 under various market conditions can be summarized as follows:

When the S&P 500 is Flat or Declines: Expected Outperformance. In months and quarters where the S&P 500 shows minimal movement or decreases, the Fund’s overall performance is generally expected to also be flat to negative. However, the Fund would be positioned to outperform the S&P 500 primarily due to the monthly premium income generated from the monthly call options.

- This anticipated relative outperformance is expected to increase during quarters where the S&P 500 declines by more than approximately 4-6%, due to the additional downside protection from the quarterly put options.
- If the S&P 500 declines by more than approximately 20% from the purchase price of the put options, the Fund would have no further downside protection other than the call option premiums. The Fund would participate fully in the decline of the S&P 500 until new put options are purchased.

When the S&P 500 is Up: Expected Underperformance. In months and quarters where the S&P 500 experiences an increase greater than approximately 1% (the estimated long-term average of option premiums collected), the Fund’s overall performance is generally expected to be positive. However, the Fund is likely to underperform the S&P 500 primarily be due to the Fund’s option strategy that is intended to sacrifice a portion of the Fund’s upside potential in return for reduced volatility and additional income.

- The underperformance for each monthly call option expiration cycle would be limited to the difference in call option strike prices (expected to be approximately 3%) and the approximate 1% premium collected.
- If the S&P 500 rises above the strike prices of both call options, the Fund will no longer have capped appreciation until it sells new call options.”

The Fund is considered to be non-diversified, which means it may invest a high percentage of its assets in a limited number of investments. Additionally, the Fund's investment strategies will involve active and frequent purchases and sales of call and put options, but are not expected to result in high portfolio turnover.

Option Premiums – Income/Return of Capital

As part of the Fund's options strategies, it sells (or writes) options in return for options premiums, which are expected to contribute to the overall performance of the Fund. Distributions related to these options premiums may include a significant portion classified as return of capital. Distributions characterized as a return of capital may reduce the Fund's net asset value and should not be confused with yield or income.

Principal Investment Risks

As with all funds, there is the risk that you could lose money through your investment in the Fund. The Fund is not intended to be a complete investment program. Many factors affect the Fund's Net Asset Value and performance. The following risks apply to the Fund directly and indirectly through the Fund's investment in underlying funds.

- *Management Risk.* The Adviser's reliance on its proprietary investment process and the Adviser's judgments about the attractiveness, value, and potential appreciation of particular assets and asset classes may prove to be incorrect and may not produce the desired results.
- *Equity Securities Risk.* The Fund may invest in or have exposure to equity securities. Equity securities may experience sudden, unpredictable drops in value or long periods of decline in value. This may occur because of factors that affect securities markets generally or factors affecting specific industries, sectors, geographic markets, or companies in which the Fund invests.
- *ETF Risks.* The Fund is an ETF, and, as a result of an ETF's structure, it is exposed to the following risks:
 - *Authorized Participants, Market Makers, and Liquidity Providers Concentration Risk.* The Fund has a limited number of financial institutions that may act as Authorized Participants ("APs"). In addition, there may be a limited number of market makers and/or liquidity providers in the marketplace. To the extent either of the following events occur, shares may trade at a material discount to NAV and possibly face delisting: (i) APs exit the business or otherwise become unable to process creation and/or redemption orders and no other APs step forward to perform these services, or (ii) market makers and/or liquidity providers exit the business or significantly reduce their business activities and no other entities step forward to perform their functions.
 - *Cash Redemption Risk.* While not expected to be a regular occurrence, the Fund's investment strategy may require it to redeem shares for cash or to otherwise include cash as part of its redemption proceeds. The Fund may be required to sell or unwind portfolio investments to obtain the cash needed to distribute redemption proceeds. This may cause the Fund to recognize a capital gain that it might not have recognized if it had made a redemption in-kind. As a result, the Fund may pay out higher annual capital gain distributions than if the in-kind redemption process was used.
 - *Costs of Buying or Selling Shares.* Due to the costs of buying or selling shares, including brokerage commissions imposed by brokers and bid-ask spreads, frequent trading of shares may significantly reduce investment results and an investment in shares may not be advisable for investors who anticipate regularly making small investments.
 - *Shares May Trade at Prices Other Than NAV.* As with all ETFs, shares may be bought and sold in the secondary market at market prices. Although it is expected that the market price of shares will approximate the Fund's NAV, there may be times when the market price of shares is more than the NAV intra-day (premium) or less than the NAV intra-day (discount) due to supply and demand of shares or during periods of market volatility. This risk is heightened in times of market volatility, periods of steep market declines, and periods when there is limited trading activity for shares in the secondary market, in which case such premiums or discounts may be significant. Because securities held by the Fund may trade on foreign exchanges that are closed when the Fund's primary listing exchange is open, there are likely to be deviations between the current price of a security and the security's last quoted price from the closed foreign market. This may result in premiums and discounts that are greater than those experienced by domestic ETFs.
 - *Trading.* Although shares are listed for trading on the Cboe BZX Exchange, Inc. (the "Exchange") and may be traded on U.S. exchanges other than the Exchange, there can be no assurance that shares will trade with any volume, or at all, on any stock exchange. In stressed market conditions, the liquidity of shares may begin to mirror the liquidity of the Fund's underlying portfolio holdings, which can be significantly less liquid than shares, and this could lead to differences between the market price of the shares and the underlying value of those shares.

- *Market Risk.* Overall investment market risks affect the value of the Fund. Factors such as economic growth and market conditions, interest rate levels, and political events affect U.S. and international investment markets. Additionally, unexpected local, regional or global events, such as war; acts of terrorism; financial, political or social disruptions; natural, environmental or man-made disasters; the spread of infectious illnesses or other public health issues (such as the COVID-19 global pandemic); and recessions and depressions could have a significant impact on the Fund and its investments and may impair market liquidity. Such events can cause investor fear, which can adversely affect the economies of nations, regions and the market in general, in ways that cannot necessarily be foreseen.
- *Underlying Funds Risk.* Investments in underlying funds involve duplication of investment advisory fees and certain other expenses. Each underlying fund is subject to specific risks, depending on the nature of its investment strategy. The manager of an underlying fund may not be successful in implementing its strategy. ETF shares may trade at a market price that may be lower (a discount) or higher (a premium) than the ETF's net asset value. ETFs are also subject to brokerage and/or other trading costs, which could result in greater expenses to the Fund. Because the value of ETF shares depends on the demand in the market, the Adviser may not be able to liquidate the Fund's holdings at the most optimal time, adversely affecting performance.
 - *Net Asset Value and Market Price Risk.* The market value of ETF shares may differ from their NAV. This difference in price may be due to the fact that the supply and demand in the market for ETF shares at any point in time is not always identical to the supply and demand in the market for the underlying holdings. Accordingly, there may be times when an ETF share trades at a premium or discount to its NAV.
 - *Tracking Risk.* ETFs in which the Fund invests will not be able to replicate exactly the performance of any indices or prices they track because the total return generated by the securities will be reduced by transaction costs incurred in adjusting the actual balance of the securities or derivatives. Certain securities comprising an index may, from time to time, temporarily be unavailable, which may further impede the security's ability to track an index.
- *Derivatives Risk.* In general, a derivative instrument typically involves leverage, i.e., it provides exposure to potential gain or loss from a change in the level of the market price of the underlying security (or a basket or index) in a notional amount that exceeds the amount of cash or assets required to establish or maintain the derivative instrument. Adverse changes in the value or level of the underlying asset or index, which the Fund may not directly own, can result in a loss to the Fund substantially greater than the amount invested in the derivative itself. The use of derivative instruments also exposes the Fund to additional risks and transaction costs. A risk of the Fund's use of derivatives is that the fluctuations in their values may not correlate perfectly with the overall securities markets.
 - *Options Risk.* An option is an agreement that, for a premium payment or fee, gives the option holder (the purchaser) the right but not the obligation to buy (a "call option") or sell (a "put option") the underlying asset (or settle for cash an amount based on an underlying asset, rate, or index) at a specified price (the "exercise price") during a period of time or on a specified date. Investments in options are considered speculative. When the Fund purchases an option, it may lose the premium paid for it if the price of the underlying security or other assets decreased or remained the same (in the case of a call option) or increased or remained the same (in the case of a put option). If a put or call option purchased by the Fund were permitted to expire without being sold or exercised, its premium would represent a loss to the Fund. By writing put options, the Fund takes on the risk of declines in the value of the underlying instrument, including the possibility of a loss up to the entire exercise price of each option it sells but without the corresponding opportunity to benefit from potential increases in the value of the underlying instrument. By writing a call option, the Fund may be obligated to deliver instruments underlying an option at less than the market price. In the case of an uncovered call option, there is a risk of unlimited loss.
- *Leverage Risk.* As part of the Fund's principal investment strategy, the Fund will make investments in derivative instruments. These derivative instruments provide the economic effect of financial leverage by creating additional investment exposure to the underlying asset, as well as the potential for greater loss. If the Fund uses leverage through activities such as entering into derivative instruments, the Fund has the risk that losses may exceed the net assets of the Fund. The net asset value of the Fund while employing leverage will be more volatile and sensitive to market movements.
- *Limited History of Operations Risk.* The Fund has a limited history of operations for investors to evaluate. The Fund may fail to attract sufficient assets to operate efficiently.
- *Non-Diversification Risk.* As a non-diversified fund, the Fund may invest more than 5% of its total assets in the securities of one or more issuers. The Fund also invests in underlying funds that are non-diversified. The Fund's performance may be more sensitive to any single economic, business, political or regulatory occurrence than the value of shares of a diversified investment company.

Performance: The accompanying bar chart and table provide some indication of the risks of investing in the Fund by showing how the Fund's total return has varied from year-to-year. Below the bar chart are the Fund's highest and lowest quarterly returns during the period shown in the bar chart. The performance table that follows shows the Fund's average annual total returns over time compared

with those of a broad-based securities market index as well as an index with a similar methodology to the Fund’s strategy. You should be aware that the Fund’s past performance (before and after taxes) may not be an indication of how the Fund will perform in the future. Updated performance information and daily NAV per share is available at no cost by calling toll-free 866-303-8623 and on the Fund’s website at <https://www.kensingtonassetmanagement.com/solutions/etfs-khpi/>.

**Institutional Class Performance Bar Chart
For Calendar Year Ended December 31**



Best Quarter	Q2 2025	7.76%
Worst Quarter	Q1 2025	-2.60%

The Fund’s year-to-date return as of March 31, 2026 was -3.47%.

**Performance Table
Average Annual Total Returns
(For periods ended December 31, 2025)**

	One Year	Since Inception (September 4, 2024)
Institutional Class Shares Return before taxes	11.30%	11.58%
Institutional Class Shares Return after taxes on distributions ⁽¹⁾	11.19%	11.40%
Institutional Class Shares Return after taxes on distributions and sale of Fund Shares ⁽¹⁾	6.76%	8.77%
MerQube Hedged Premium Income Index <i>(reflects no deduction for fees, expenses, or taxes)</i>	12.96%	13.07%
S&P 500 Total Return <i>(reflects no deduction for fees, expenses, or taxes)</i>	17.88%	19.19%

⁽¹⁾ After-tax returns are calculated using the historical highest individual federal marginal income tax rates and do not reflect the impact of state and local taxes. The “Return After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Fund Shares” may be higher than other return figures when a capital loss occurs upon redemption of Fund shares and provides an assumed tax benefit for the investor. Actual after-tax returns depend on an investor’s tax situation and may differ from those shown, and after-tax returns shown are not relevant to investors who hold their Fund shares through tax-deferred arrangements, such as 401(k) plans or individual retirement accounts.

Investment Adviser: Kensington Asset Management, LLC

Sub-Adviser: Liquid Strategies, LLC

Portfolio Managers: Elio Chiarelli, Ph.D., Shawn Gibson and Adam Stewart, CFA, each a portfolio manager of the Sub-Adviser, have been portfolio managers of the Fund since its inception in September of 2024.

Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares: The Fund will issue (or redeem) shares to certain institutional investors (typically market makers or other broker-dealers) only in blocks of shares known as “Creation Units.” Creation Unit transactions are typically conducted in exchange for the deposit or delivery of in-kind securities and/or cash constituting a substantial replication, or a representation, of the securities included in the Fund’s portfolio. Individual shares may only be purchased and sold on a national securities exchange through a broker-dealer. You can purchase and sell individual shares of the Fund throughout the trading day like any publicly traded security. The Fund’s shares are listed on the Cboe BZX Exchange, Inc. (the “Exchange”). The price of the Fund’s shares is based on market price, and because exchange-traded fund shares trade at market prices rather than net asset value (“NAV”), the Fund’s shares

may trade at a price greater than NAV (premium) or less than NAV (discount). Except when aggregated in Creation Units, the Fund's shares are not redeemable securities.

Investors may incur costs attributable to the difference between the highest price a buyer is willing to pay to purchase shares of the Fund (bid) and the lowest price a seller is willing to accept for shares of the Fund (ask) when buying or selling shares of the Fund in the secondary market (the "bid-ask spread"). Recent information about the Fund, including its NAV, market price, premiums and discounts, and bid-ask spreads is available on the Fund's website at <https://www.kensingtonassetmanagement.com/solutions/etfs-khpi/>.

Tax Information: Distributions made by the Fund may be taxable to you as ordinary income or capital gains, unless you are a tax-exempt organization or are investing through a tax advantaged arrangement, such as a 401(k) plan or individual retirement account. Any withdrawals made from such tax advantaged arrangement generally will be taxable to you as ordinary income.

Payments to Broker-Dealers and Other Financial Intermediaries: If you purchase shares of the Fund through a broker-dealer or other financial intermediary (such as a bank), the Fund and its related companies may pay the intermediary for the sale of Fund shares and related services. These payments may create a conflict of interest by influencing the broker-dealer or other intermediary and your salesperson to recommend the Fund over another investment. Ask your salesperson or visit your financial intermediary's website for more information.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ABOUT INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE AND RELATED RISKS

Investment Objectives

Fund	Investment Objective
Kensington Credit Opportunities ETF (the “Credit Opportunities ETF”)*	The Fund seeks income and capital appreciation.
Kensington Hedged Premium Income ETF (the “Hedged Premium Income ETF”)*	The Fund seeks current income with the potential for capital appreciation.
*Credit Opportunities ETF and Hedged Premium Income ETF (each, a “Fund” and, together, the “Funds”)	

Each Fund’s investment objective may be changed without shareholder approval by the Fund’s Board of Trustees (the “Board” or the “Trustees”) upon written notice to shareholders.

Credit Opportunities ETF

The Credit Opportunities ETF is an actively-managed ETF designed to provide the potential to generate a return stream independent from traditional buy and hold, long-only fixed income strategies with enhanced portfolio diversification, and a reduced risk of drawdown (i.e., the risk of a decline in investment value during a decline in the U.S. equity markets also known as downside protection). The Adviser seeks to achieve the Credit Opportunities ETF’s investment objective by managing the duration and credit risk of higher-yielding fixed income securities, using a robust quantitative process. Over a full market cycle, the aim is to provide smooth risk-adjusted returns by taking long or short positions across a wide range of asset classes within fixed income. Allocations across asset classes will be made systematically with additional qualitative input from the portfolio management team.

Hedged Premium Income ETF

The Hedged Premium Income ETF is an actively-managed exchange-traded fund (“ETF”) that seeks to achieve its investment objective by gaining exposure to the S&P 500 Index (the “S&P 500”). The foundation of the Hedged Premium Income ETF’s strategy involves buying shares of a cost-effective ETF that tracks the S&P 500, providing direct exposure to the broad market’s performance. The Hedged Premium Income ETF simultaneously implements a monthly call option strategy to generate income and a quarterly put option strategy to protect against large declines in the S&P 500.

In implementing its strategy, the Hedged Premium Income ETF employs a methodology similar the MerQube Hedged Premium Income Index (the “MQKHPI”). The MQKHPI is designed to be 100% invested in the Vanguard S&P 500 ETF (VOO) while selling 1-Month call options and purchasing 3-Month put options on the SPDR S&P 500 ETF (SPY). The MQKHPI aims to generate income from selling call spreads while providing downside protection through the purchase of put spreads, maintaining exposure to the U.S. large-cap equity market.

Neither MerQube, Inc. nor any of its affiliates (collectively, “MerQube”) is the issuer or producer of the Hedged Premium Income ETF and MerQube has no duties, responsibilities, or obligations to investors in the Hedged Premium Income ETF. The index underlying the Hedged Premium Income ETF is a product of MerQube and has been licensed for use by Kensington Asset Management. Such index is calculated using, among other things, market data or other information (“Input Data”) from one or more sources (each a “Data Provider”). MerQube® is a registered trademark of MerQube, Inc. These trademarks have been licensed for certain purposes by Kensington Asset Management in its capacity as the investment adviser of the Hedged Premium Income ETF. The Hedged Premium Income ETF is not sponsored, endorsed, sold or promoted by MerQube, any Data Provider, or any other third party, and none of such parties make any representation regarding the advisability of investing in such product(s) nor do they have any liability for any errors, omissions, or interruptions of the Input Data, MerQube Hedged Premium Income Index or any Associated data.

The Hedged Premium Income ETF will operate similarly to the MQKHPI, but with several differences. For one, while the Hedged Premium Income ETF may elect to purchase VOO and put and call options on SPY, the Hedged Premium Income ETF will be more flexible in determining which cost-effective S&P 500 ETFs to purchase and what S&P 500 call and put options to buy and sell. Additionally, unlike the MQKHPI that holds options to expiration, the Hedged Premium Income ETF will actively manage the risk-to-reward ratio of the Hedged Premium Income ETF’s option strategies. If the perceived reward (premium or cost to close out a position) is not proportional to the risk (maximum potential loss), the Hedged Premium Income ETF’s Sub-advisor will use its discretion to adjust or close the position if determined to be advantageous to the portfolio. The Hedged Premium Income ETF’s Sub-advisor will also use independent judgement in determining what particular option spreads to buy and sell under various market conditions, unlike the fixed spreads used by the MQKHPI.

Although the Hedged Premium Income ETF’s strategy is not expected to materially change in different interest rate environments, varying levels of market volatility will impact the relative costs of downside protection and relative option spreads. Additionally, the

sequence of investment returns will affect the various strikes prices, expiration dates, and intended purposes of the options used by the Hedged Premium Income ETF, and could significantly impact Hedged Premium Income ETF's overall performance. The Hedged Premium Income ETF, based on current market conditions, seeks to achieve the best balance of premium income/costs, downside protection, and upside potential to meet its investment objective of current income with the potential for capital appreciation.

Monthly Call Options Strategy

Call options are derivative instruments that allow the option purchaser to contractually purchase a particular security (or the value of a security index) from the option issuer at a set price (the "strike price") up to the expiration date of the options. When the issuer sells the call option, it receives a premium from the buyer in hopes that the option will not be exercised by the buyer.

The monthly call options strategy consists of a mix of selling and purchasing call options on the S&P 500 ("S&P 500 call options"). The Hedged Premium Income ETF seeks to generate income from the premiums earned from the sold S&P 500 call options. At the same time, the Hedged Premium Income ETF seeks to realize capital appreciation from its S&P 500 ETF holdings as the S&P 500 increases in value, but with potentially reduced upside because of the sold S&P 500 call options it uses to generate premium income. The Hedged Premium Income ETF's purchased S&P 500 call options, however, are intended to offset this reduced upside potential and limit the risk of missing out on strong market rallies of the S&P 500.

On a regular basis, typically monthly, the Hedged Premium Income ETF sells S&P 500 call options to generate premium income while simultaneously buying "out of the money" long S&P 500 call options (i.e., options to purchase at a strike price that is higher than the current price of the reference security or index) to hedge against the possibility that the sold S&P 500 call options are exercised because the S&P 500 increases above the strike price of the sold S&P 500 call options. For example, as the S&P 500 increases in value during the month, the holders of the sold S&P 500 call options may be more incentivized to exercise their options which will create some losses for the Hedged Premium Income ETF. However, if the price of the S&P 500 increases above the strike price of the purchased S&P 500 call options, the Hedged Premium Income ETF will be protected from larger losses because the Hedged Premium Income ETF will exercise its purchased S&P 500 call options, offsetting a portion of its losses on the sold S&P 500 call options.

The call option strategy aims to profit from stable or declining S&P 500 prices, with the ideal scenario being the S&P 500 staying below the strike price of the sold S&P 500 call options. At the same time, the strategy seeks to control and cap the risk of loss from rapid gains of the S&P 500 with the purchased S&P 500 call options. While the strike prices of the S&P 500 call options may vary, the Hedged Premium Income ETF will typically sell call options with a strike price between approximately 98-105% of the current value of the S&P 500, and purchase call options with a strike price between approximately 101-110% of the current value of the S&P 500. Once the S&P 500 appreciates by approximately 5% from its current level (the strike price of the sold call), such call spreads will begin to create a loss. This loss will, however, will typically be capped at approximately 3% (the difference in strike prices) after the net income from the call spreads.

Because the call option strategy is typically executed every month, it may have a larger impact on the Hedged Premium Income ETF's returns than the put option strategy discussed below that is typically executed on a quarterly basis.

Quarterly Put Options Strategy

Put options are derivative instruments that allow the option purchaser to contractually sell a particular security (or the value of a security index) to the option issuer at a strike price up to the expiration date of the options. When the issuer sells the put option, it receives a premium from the buyer in hopes that the option will not be exercised by the buyer.

The Hedged Premium Income ETF's put options strategy, typically executed on a quarterly basis, is designed to protect against large declines in the S&P 500. The quarterly put options strategy consists of a mix of purchased (or "long") put options and sold (or "written") put options on the S&P 500 Index ("S&P 500 put options"). While the strike prices of the put options may vary, each quarter the Hedged Premium Income ETF typically purchases S&P 500 put options that are approximately 94-96% of the current S&P 500 level, paying a premium for downside protection from a large decline in the S&P 500. The Hedged Premium Income ETF simultaneously sells S&P 500 put options with a strike price that is approximately 75-85% of the current price of the S&P 500 to generate some premium income to offset a portion of the cost of the purchased put options. The quarterly options strategy of buying a put slightly below the current market price and selling another put farther below the current market price is designed to protect against significant market downturns at a reduced cost. While the strike prices of the put options will vary, the put spreads will typically provide a payment to offset losses once the S&P 500 declines by approximately 5% (the strike price of the purchase put) but will no longer offset losses once the S&P 500 declines by more than an approximately 20% (the difference in strike prices) after the net costs of the put spreads.

Expected Relative Performance of the Strategy

The Hedged Premium Income ETF's performance will vary, at times substantially, from the performance of the MQKHPI and the S&P 500. In general, however, the Hedged Premium Income ETF expects to perform somewhat in line with the MQKHPI, with the Hedged Premium Income ETF's active decisions around the implementation of its options strategies intended to improve the Hedged Premium Income ETF's performance relative to the MQKHPI. The Hedged Premium Income ETF's expected performance relative to the S&P 500 under various market conditions can be summarized as follows:

When the S&P 500 is Flat or Declines: Expected Outperformance. In conditions months and quarters where the S&P 500 shows minimal movement or decreases, the Hedged Premium Income ETF's overall performance is generally expected to also be flat to negative. However, the Hedged Premium Income ETF would be positioned to outperform the S&P 500 primarily due to the monthly premium income generated from the monthly call options.

- This anticipated relative outperformance is expected to increase during quarters where the S&P 500 declines by more than approximately 4-6%, due to the additional downside protection from the quarterly put options.
- If the S&P 500 declines by more than approximately 20% from the purchase price of the put options, the Hedged Premium Income ETF would have no further downside protection other than the call option premiums. The Hedged Premium Income ETF would participate fully in the decline of the S&P 500 until new put options are purchased.

When the S&P 500 is Up: Expected Underperformance. In scenarios months and quarters where the S&P 500 experiences an increase greater than approximately 1% (the estimated long-term average of option premiums collected), the Hedged Premium Income ETF's overall performance is generally expected to be positive. However, the Hedged Premium Income ETF is likely to underperform the S&P 500 primarily be due to the Hedged Premium Income ETF's option strategy that is intended to sacrifice a portion of the Hedged Premium Income ETF's upside potential in return for reduced volatility and additional income.

- The underperformance for each monthly call option expiration cycle would be limited to the difference in call option strike prices (expected to be approximately 3%) and the approximate 1% premium collected.
- If the S&P 500 rises above the strike prices of both call options, the Hedged Premium Income ETF will no longer have capped appreciation until it sells new call options.

Option Premiums – Income/Return of Capital

Receipt of an option premium does not always represent income. Depending on whether the transaction as a whole results in a gain or loss, such amounts may be treated for accounting or tax purposes as income or as a return of capital ("ROC"). ROC represents a return of a shareholder's own invested capital and does not reflect traditional income such as dividends or interest. A portion (sometimes a significant portion) of the Hedged Premium Income ETF's cash distributions may be classified as ROC, which generally refers to the portion of a distribution that represents a return of the original investment (principal) rather than income or profit. Accordingly, such distributions do not necessarily reflect traditional income or yield, and receipt of an option premium could ultimately result in a net loss on the transaction if offset by subsequent closing transactions, exercise or settlement.

Investments in Other Investment Companies

Section 12(d)(1) of the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the "1940 Act") restricts investments by investment companies in the securities of other investment companies, including Underlying ETFs. In October 2020, the SEC adopted regulatory changes related to the ability of an investment company to invest in other investment companies in excess of specified statutory limits. These changes include, among other things, amendments to Rule 12d1-1, the rescission of Rule 12d1-2, the adoption of new Rule 12d1-4, and the rescission of certain exemptive relief issued by the SEC permitting certain fund of funds arrangements. Rule 12d1-4, which became effective on January 19, 2021, permits each Fund to invest in other investment companies, including money market funds, beyond the statutory limits, subject to certain conditions. The rescission of the applicable exemptive orders and the withdrawal of the applicable no-action letters was effective on January 19, 2022. Following this effectiveness, an investment company is no longer able to rely on these exemptive orders and no-action letters, and is subject instead to Rule 12d1-4 and other applicable rules under Section 12(d)(1).

Derivatives

Each Fund may invest in certain derivative instruments, such as futures, options and swaps, as set forth in its "Principal Investment Strategies". Under Rule 18f-4 under the 1940 Act, funds that are subject to the rule are required to adopt and implement a written derivatives risk management program and quantitatively limit their use of derivatives based on the estimated potential risk of loss that

the funds incur from their derivatives transactions. Funds that limit derivatives exposure to 10% of net assets are exempt from many of the requirements of Rule 18f-4, but must still adopt and implement policies and procedures reasonably designed to manage the fund's derivatives risks. Rule 18f-4 governs the way funds must comply with the asset segregation and coverage requirements of Section 18 of the 1940 Act with respect to derivatives and certain other financing transactions. Each Fund will comply with Rule 18f-4, as applicable.

Principal Investment Risks

There is no assurance that a Fund will achieve its investment objective. Each Fund's share price will fluctuate with changes in the market value of its portfolio investments. When you sell your Fund shares, they may be worth less than what you paid for them and, accordingly, you can lose money investing in a Fund. Risks could adversely affect the NAV, total return, and the value of a Fund and your investment. The risk descriptions below provide a more detailed explanation of the principal investment risks that correspond to the risks described in the "Fund Summary" section of this Prospectus. The following risks apply (as applicable) to the Funds' investments in securities directly or through underlying funds or derivatives, as described above.

- *Management Risk (both Funds).* The Adviser's and/or Sub-Adviser's reliance on proprietary models or judgments about the attractiveness, value, and potential appreciation or depreciation of a particular security or instrument in which a Fund invests may prove to be inaccurate and may not produce the desired results.
- *Equity Securities Risk (both Funds).* Each Fund may invest in or have exposure to equity securities. Equity securities can be affected by macroeconomic and other factors affecting the stock market in general, expectations about changes in interest rates, investor sentiment towards equities, changes in a particular issuer's or industry's financial condition, or unfavorable or unanticipated poor performance of a particular issuer or industry. Prices of equity securities of individual entities also can be affected by fundamentals unique to the company or partnership, including earnings power and coverage ratios. An adverse event, such as an unfavorable earnings report, may depress the value of a particular common stock held by a Fund. In addition, prices of common stocks are sensitive to general movements in the stock market and a drop in the stock market may depress the price of common stocks. Common stock prices may fluctuate for several reasons including changes in investors' perceptions of the financial condition of an issuer or the general condition of the relevant stock market, or the occurrence of political or economic events that affect the issuers. In addition, common stock prices may be particularly sensitive to rising interest rates, which increases borrowing costs and the costs of capital. Any of the foregoing risks could substantially impact the ability of such an entity to grow its dividends or distributions.
- *High-Yield Bond Risk (Credit Opportunities ETF).* High-yield fixed-income securities or "junk bonds" are fixed-income securities rated below investment grade. Although junk bonds generally pay higher rates of interest than higher-rated securities, they are subject to a greater risk of loss of income and principal. Junk bonds are subject to greater credit risk than higher-grade securities and have a higher risk of default. Companies issuing high-yield junk bonds are more likely to experience financial difficulties that may lead to a weakened capacity to make principal and interest payments than issuers of higher grade securities. Issuers of junk bonds are often highly leveraged or undergoing restructuring and are more vulnerable to changes in the economy, such as a recession or rising interest rates, which may affect their ability to meet their interest or principal payment obligations. As a result, junk bonds generally are more sensitive to credit risk and are considered more speculative than securities in the higher-rated categories. The risk of loss due to default by an issuer of these securities is significantly greater than issuers of higher-rated securities because such securities are generally unsecured and are often subordinated to other creditors. The secondary market for securities that are junk bonds may be less liquid than the markets for higher quality securities, and, as such, may have an adverse effect on the market prices of certain securities.
- *Fixed-Income Securities Risks (Credit Opportunities ETF).* The Fund may invest in or have exposure to fixed-income securities. Fixed-income securities held by the Fund are or may be subject to interest rate risk, call risk, prepayment and extension risk, credit risk, and liquidity risk, which are more fully described below. Changes in market conditions and government policies may lead to periods of heightened volatility and reduced liquidity in the fixed-income securities market, and could result in an increase in Fund redemptions. Interest rate changes and their impact on the Fund and its share price can be sudden and unpredictable.
 - *Call Risk (Credit Opportunities ETF).* During periods of declining interest rates, a bond issuer may "call," or repay, its high-yielding bonds before their maturity dates. In this event the Fund would then be forced to invest the unanticipated proceeds at lower interest rates, resulting in a decline in its income.
 - *Credit Risk (Credit Opportunities ETF).* Fixed-income securities are generally subject to the risk that the issuer may be unable or unwilling to make principal and interest payments when they are due. There is also the risk that the securities could lose value because of a loss of confidence in the ability of the borrower to pay back debt. Lower rated fixed-income securities involve greater credit risk, including the possibility of default or bankruptcy.

- *Interest Rate Risk (Credit Opportunities ETF)*. Generally, the value of fixed income securities will change inversely with changes in interest rates. As interest rates rise, the market value of fixed income securities tends to decrease. Conversely, as interest rates fall, the market value of fixed income securities tends to increase. This risk will be greater for long-term securities than for short-term securities. The Fund may take steps to attempt to reduce the exposure of its portfolio to interest rate changes; however, there can be no guarantee that the Fund will take such actions or that the Fund will be successful in reducing the impact of interest rate changes on the portfolio. In the past, governmental financial regulators, including the U.S. Federal Reserve, took steps to maintain historically low interest rates. Recently, government regulators have increased interest rates to combat the rise in inflation and are now considering lowering them again as inflation appears to have subsided and unemployment rates have increased. These changes in government intervention may have adverse affects on investments, volatility, and illiquidity in debt markets.
- *Prepayment and Extension Risk (Credit Opportunities ETF)*. Many types of fixed-income securities are subject to prepayment risk. Prepayment occurs when the issuer of a fixed-income security can repay principal faster than expected prior to the security's maturity. Fixed-income securities subject to prepayment risk can offer less potential for gains during a declining interest rate environment and similar or greater potential for loss in a rising interest rate environment. In addition, the potential impact of prepayment features on the price of a fixed-income security can be difficult to predict and result in greater volatility. On the other hand, rising interest rates could cause prepayments of the obligations to decrease. This is known as extension risk and may increase the Fund's sensitivity to rising rates and its potential for price declines.
- *Liquidity Risk (Credit Opportunities ETF)*. Trading opportunities are more limited for fixed-income securities that have not received any credit ratings, have received ratings below investment grade or are not widely held. These features may make it more difficult to sell or buy a security at a favorable price or time. Consequently, the Fund may have to accept a lower price to sell a security, sell other securities to raise cash or give up an investment opportunity, any of which could have a negative effect on its performance. Infrequent trading of securities may also lead to an increase in their price volatility. Liquidity risk also refers to the possibility that the Fund may not be able to sell a security or close out a position in a timely manner. If this happens, the Fund may be required to hold the security or keep the position open, and it could incur losses.
- *Duration Risk (Credit Opportunities ETF)*. The Fund can invest in securities of any maturity or duration. Duration is a measure of sensitivity of a security's price to changes in interest rates. For example, a security with a duration of 2.0 would be expected to decrease in price 2% for every 1% rise in interest rates (the inverse is true as well). Holding long duration and long maturity investments will magnify certain risks, including interest rate risk and credit risk.
- *ETF Risks (both Funds)*. Each Fund is an ETF, and, as a result of an ETF's structure, each Fund is exposed to the following risks:
 - *Authorized Participants, Market Makers, and Liquidity Providers Concentration Risk (both Funds)*. A Fund has a limited number of financial institutions that may act as APs. In addition, there may be a limited number of market makers and/or liquidity providers in the marketplace. To the extent either of the following events occur, shares may trade at a material discount to NAV and possibly face delisting: (i) APs exit the business or otherwise become unable to process creation and/or redemption orders and no other APs step forward to perform these services, or (ii) market makers and/or liquidity providers exit the business or significantly reduce their business activities and no other entities step forward to perform their functions.
 - *Cash Redemption Risk (both Funds)*. While not expected to be a regular occurrence, a Fund's investment strategy may require it to redeem shares for cash or to otherwise include cash as part of its redemption proceeds. A Fund may be required to sell or unwind portfolio investments to obtain the cash needed to distribute redemption proceeds. This may cause a Fund to recognize a capital gain that it might not have recognized if it had made a redemption in-kind. As a result, a Fund may pay out higher annual capital gain distributions than if the in-kind redemption process was used.
 - *Costs of Buying or Selling Shares (both Funds)*. Investors buying or selling shares in the secondary market will pay brokerage commissions or other charges imposed by brokers, as determined by that broker. Brokerage commissions are often a fixed amount and may be a significant proportional cost for investors seeking to buy or sell relatively small amounts of shares. In addition, secondary market investors will also incur the cost of the difference between the price at which an investor is willing to buy shares (the "bid" price) and the price at which an investor is willing to sell shares (the "ask" price). This difference in bid and ask prices is often referred to as the "spread" or "bid-ask

spread.” The bid-ask spread varies over time for shares based on trading volume and market liquidity, and the spread is generally lower if shares have more trading volume and market liquidity and higher if shares have little trading volume and market liquidity. Further, a relatively small investor base in a Fund, asset swings in a Fund, and/or increased market volatility may cause increased bid-ask spreads. Due to the costs of buying or selling shares, including bid-ask spreads, frequent trading of shares may significantly reduce investment results and an investment in shares may not be advisable for investors who anticipate regularly making small investments.

- *Shares May Trade at Prices Other Than NAV (both Funds).* As with all ETFs, shares may be bought and sold in the secondary market at market prices. Although it is expected that the market price of shares will approximate a Fund’s NAV, there may be times when the market price of shares is more than the NAV intra-day (premium) or less than the NAV intra-day (discount) due to supply and demand of shares or during periods of market volatility. This risk is heightened in times of market volatility, periods of steep market declines, and periods when there is limited trading activity for shares in the secondary market, in which case such premiums or discounts may be significant. Because securities held by a Fund may trade on foreign exchanges that are closed when a Fund’s primary listing exchange is open, there are likely to be deviations between the current price of a security and the security’s last quoted price from the closed foreign market. This may result in premiums and discounts that are greater than those experienced by domestic ETFs.
- *Trading (both Funds).* Although shares are listed for trading on the Exchange and may be listed or traded on U.S. and non-U.S. stock exchanges other than the Exchange, there can be no assurance that an active trading market for such shares will develop or be maintained. Trading in shares may be halted due to market conditions or for reasons that, in the view of the Exchange, make trading in shares inadvisable. In addition, trading in shares on the Exchange is subject to trading halts caused by extraordinary market volatility pursuant to Exchange “circuit breaker” rules, which temporarily halt trading on the Exchange when a decline in the S&P 500 Index during a single day reaches certain thresholds (e.g., 7%, 13%, and 20%). Additional rules applicable to the Exchange may halt trading in shares when extraordinary volatility causes sudden, significant swings in the market price of shares. There can be no assurance that shares will trade with any volume, or at all, on any stock exchange. In stressed market conditions, the liquidity of shares may begin to mirror the liquidity of a Fund’s underlying portfolio holdings, which can be significantly less liquid than shares, and this could lead to differences between the market price of the shares and the underlying value of those shares.
- *Business Development Company (“BDC”) Risk (Credit Opportunities ETF).* There are certain risks inherent in investing in BDCs, whose principal business is to invest in, and lend capital or provide services to privately held companies. BDCs are regulated under the 1940 Act and are subject to certain restraints. For example, BDCs are required to invest at least 70% of their total assets primarily in securities of private companies or thinly traded U.S. public companies, cash, cash equivalents, U.S. government securities and high quality debt investments that mature in one year or less. Because little public information exists for private and thinly traded companies in which a BDC may invest, there is a risk that investors may not be able to make a fully informed investment decision. In addition, investments made by BDCs are typically illiquid and may be difficult to value. A BDC may only incur indebtedness in amounts such that the BDC's asset coverage, subject to certain conditions, equals at least 150% after such incurrence. These limitations on asset mix and leverage may prohibit the way that the BDC raises capital.

Investments made by BDCs generally are subject to legal and other restrictions on resale and otherwise are less liquid than publicly traded securities. As a result, these investments may be more difficult to sell if the need arises, and if there is a need for a BDC in which the Fund invests to liquidate its portfolio quickly, it may realize a loss on its investments.

Further, investment advisers to BDCs may be entitled to compensation based on the BDC's performance, which may result in riskier or more speculative investments in an effort to maximize incentive compensation and higher fees. Additionally, to the extent that the Fund invests a portion of its assets in BDCs, a shareholder in the Fund not only will bear his or her proportionate share of the expenses of the Fund, but also will bear indirectly the expenses of the BDCs.

- *Foreign Investment Risk (Credit Opportunities ETF).* Foreign investments may be riskier than U.S. investments for many reasons, including changes in currency exchange rates; unstable political, social and economic conditions; possible security illiquidity; a lack of adequate or accurate company information; differences in the way securities markets operate; less secure foreign banks or securities depositories than those in the United States; less standardization of accounting standards and market regulations in certain foreign countries; and varying foreign controls on investments. These risks are more pronounced in emerging market countries.
- *Emerging Market Risk (Credit Opportunities ETF).* The Fund intends to have exposure to emerging markets. Emerging markets are riskier than more developed markets because they tend to develop unevenly and may never fully develop.

Investments in emerging markets may be considered speculative. Emerging markets are more likely to experience hyperinflation and currency devaluations, which adversely affect returns to U.S. investors. In addition, many emerging securities markets have far lower trading volumes and less liquidity than developed markets. Emerging markets generally have less stable political systems, less developed securities settlement procedures and may require the establishment of special custody arrangements. Emerging securities markets generally do not have the level of market efficiency and strict standards in accounting and securities regulation as developed markets, which could impact the Adviser's ability to evaluate these securities and/or impact Fund performance.

- *Currency Risk (Credit Opportunities ETF)*. Changes in currency exchange rates may negatively affect the value of the Fund's investments. The liquidity and trading value of foreign currencies could be affected by global economic factors, such as inflation, interest rate levels, and trade balances among countries, as well as the actions of sovereign governments and central banks or other political developments in the United States or abroad. Fluctuations in currency exchange rates (relative to the U.S. dollar) may erode or reverse any potential gains from the Fund's investments in securities denominated in a foreign currency or may widen existing losses.
- *Geographic Focus Risk (Credit Opportunities ETF)*. The Fund may focus its investments in one or more regions or a limited number of countries. If the Fund focuses its investments in this manner, the Fund may be particularly susceptible to risks related to economic, political, regulatory or other events or conditions affecting issuers and countries within the specific geographic regions in which the Fund invests. As a result, the Fund's performance may be subject to greater volatility than a more geographically diversified fund.
- *Loans Risk (Credit Opportunities ETF)*. Investments in bank loans, loan participations, syndicated loan assignments also known as loans or corporate loans, of which senior loans are a type, may subject the Fund to heightened credit risks because such loans tend to be highly leveraged and potentially more susceptible to the risks of interest deferral, default and/or bankruptcy. These investments expose the Fund to the credit risk of both the financial institution and the underlying borrower. The risks associated with these loans can be similar to the risks of other below investment grade fixed income instruments. An economic downturn would generally lead to a higher non-payment rate, and a loan may lose significant market value before a default occurs. Moreover, any specific collateral, if any, used to secure a loan may decline in value or become illiquid, which would adversely affect the loan's value. Unlike the securities markets, there is no central clearinghouse for loan trades, and the loan market has not established enforceable settlement standards or remedies for failure to settle. Therefore, transactions in loans may have uncertain settlement time periods. Investments in bank loans may not be securities and therefore may not have the protections afforded by the federal securities laws.
- *Distribution Risk (Credit Opportunities ETF)*. The Fund is not designed to provide a predictable level of dividend income. The income payable on debt securities in general and the availability of investment opportunities varies based on market conditions. In addition, the Fund may not be effective in identifying income producing securities and managing distributions; as a result, the level of dividend income will fluctuate. The Fund's investments are subject to various risks including the risk that the counterparty will not pay income when due which may adversely impact the level and volatility of dividend income paid by the Fund. The Fund does not guarantee that distributions will always be paid or that such dividends will not fluctuate.
- *Market Risk (both Funds)*. The net asset value ("NAV") and investment return of a Fund will fluctuate based on factors such as economic growth and market conditions, interest rate levels, and political events that effect the United States and international investment markets. The market value of a security may move up or down, sometimes rapidly and unpredictably. These fluctuations may cause a security to be worth less than the price originally paid for it, or less than it was worth at an earlier time. Market risk may affect a single issuer, industry, sector of the economy or the market as a whole. U.S. and international markets have experienced, and may continue to experience, volatility, which may increase risks associated with an investment in a Fund. Certain social, political, economic, environmental, and other conditions and events (such as natural disasters and weather-related phenomena generally, epidemics and pandemics, terrorism, conflicts, and social unrest) may adversely interrupt the global economy and result in prolonged periods of significant market volatility. The market value of securities in which a Fund invests is based upon the market's perception of value and is not necessarily an objective measure of the securities' value. In some cases, for example, the stock prices of individual companies have been negatively impacted even though there may be little or no apparent degradation in the financial condition or prospects of the issuers. Similarly, the debt markets have experienced substantially lower valuations, reduced liquidity, price volatility, credit downgrades, increased likelihood of default, and valuation difficulties. As a result of this significant volatility, many of the following risks associated with an investment in a Fund may be increased. Continuing market volatility may have adverse effects on a Fund.

Unexpected local, regional or global events, such as war; acts of terrorism; financial, political or social disruptions; natural, environmental or man-made disasters; the spread of infectious illnesses or other public health issues; and recessions and depressions could have a significant impact on a Fund and its investments and may impair market liquidity. Such events can

cause investor fear, which can adversely affect the economies of nations, regions, and the market in general, in ways that cannot necessarily be foreseen.

- *Underlying Funds Risk (both Funds)*. Underlying funds are subject to investment advisory or management and other expenses, which will be indirectly paid by a Fund. As a result, your cost of investing in a Fund will be higher than the cost of investing directly in underlying funds and may be higher than other funds that invest directly in stocks and bonds. Each underlying fund is subject to specific risks, depending on the nature of its investment strategy. These risks could include liquidity risk and sector risk. ETFs are listed on national stock exchanges and are traded like stocks listed on an exchange. ETF shares may trade at a discount or a premium in market price if there is a limited market in such shares. ETFs are also subject to brokerage and/or other trading costs, which could result in greater expenses to a Fund. Because the value of ETF shares depends on the demand in the market, the adviser may not be able to liquidate a Fund's holdings at the most optimal time, adversely affecting performance. It is also possible that an active secondary market for an ETF's shares may not develop and market trading in the shares of the ETF may be halted under certain circumstances. The lack of liquidity in a particular ETF could result in it being more volatile than the ETF's underlying portfolio of securities. Additional risks of investing in ETFs are described below:
 - *Net Asset Value and Market Price Risk (both Funds)*. The market value of ETF shares may differ from their NAV. This difference in price may be due to the fact that the supply and demand in the market for ETF shares at any point in time is not always identical to the supply and demand in the market for the underlying holdings. Accordingly, there may be times when an ETF share trades at a premium or discount to its NAV.
 - *Tracking Risk (both Funds)*. ETFs in which a Fund invests will not be able to replicate exactly the performance of any indices or prices they track because the total return generated by the securities will be reduced by transaction costs incurred in adjusting the actual balance of the securities or derivatives. Certain securities comprising an index may, from time to time, temporarily be unavailable, which may further impede the security's ability to track an index.
- *Derivatives Risk (both Funds)*. In general, a derivative instrument typically involves leverage, i.e., it provides exposure to potential gain or loss from a change in the level of the market price of the underlying security (or a basket or index) in a notional amount that exceeds the amount of cash or assets required to establish or maintain the derivative instrument. Adverse changes in the value or level of the underlying asset or index, which a Fund may not directly own, can result in a loss to a Fund substantially greater than the amount invested in the derivative itself. The use of derivative instruments also exposes a Fund to additional risks and transaction costs. A risk of a Fund's use of derivatives is that the fluctuations in their values may not correlate perfectly with the overall securities markets.
 - *Futures Contract Risk (Credit Opportunities ETF)*. The successful use of futures contracts draws upon the Adviser's skill and experience with respect to such instruments and is subject to special risk considerations. The primary risks associated with the use of futures contracts, which may adversely affect the Fund's NAV and total return, are (a) the imperfect correlation between the change in market value of the instruments held by the Fund and the price of the futures contract; (b) possible lack of a liquid secondary market for a futures contract and the resulting inability to close a futures contract when desired; (c) losses caused by unanticipated market movements, which are potentially unlimited; (d) the Adviser's inability to predict correctly the direction of securities prices, interest rates, currency exchange rates and other economic factors; (e) the possibility that the counterparty will default in the performance of its obligations; and (f) if the Fund has insufficient cash, it may have to sell securities from its portfolio to meet daily variation margin requirements, and the Fund may have to sell securities at a time when it may be disadvantageous to do so.
 - *Credit Default Swap Agreements Risk (Credit Opportunities ETF)*. The Fund may enter into credit default index swap agreements or credit default swap agreements as a "buyer" or "seller" of credit protection. Credit default index swap agreements and credit default swap agreements involve special risks because they may be difficult to value, are highly susceptible to liquidity and credit risk, and generally pay a return to the party that has paid the premium only in the event of an actual default by the issuer of the underlying obligation (as opposed to a credit downgrade or other indication of financial difficulty).
 - *Options Risk (both Funds)*. An option is an agreement that, for a premium payment or fee, gives the option holder (the purchaser) the right but not the obligation to buy (a "call option") or sell (a "put option") the underlying asset (or settle for cash an amount based on an underlying asset, rate, or index) at a specified price (the "exercise price") during a period of time or on a specified date. Investments in options are considered speculative. When a Fund purchases an option, it may lose the premium paid for it if the price of the underlying security or other assets decreased or remained the same (in the case of a call option) or increased or remained the same (in the case of a put option). If a put or call option purchased by a Fund were permitted to expire without being sold or exercised, its premium would represent a loss to a Fund. By writing put options, a Fund takes on the risk of declines in the value of the underlying instrument, including the

possibility of a loss up to the entire exercise price of each option it sells but without the corresponding opportunity to benefit from potential increases in the value of the underlying instrument. By writing a call option, a Fund may be obligated to deliver instruments underlying an option at less than the market price. In the case of an uncovered call option, there is a risk of unlimited loss.

- *Valuation Risk (Credit Opportunities ETF).* Valuation risk is the risk that the Fund has valued certain securities or positions at a higher price than the price at which they can be sold. Financial information related to securities of non-U.S. issuers may be less reliable than information related to securities of U.S. issuers, which may make it difficult to obtain a current price for a non-U.S. security held by the Fund. In certain circumstances, market quotations may not be readily available for certain Fund securities, and those securities may be fair valued. The value established for a security through fair valuation may be different from what would be produced if the security had been valued using market quotations. Fund securities that are valued using techniques other than market quotations, including "fair valued" securities, may be subject to greater fluctuations in their value from one day to the next than would be the case if market quotations were used. Accordingly, there is no assurance that the Fund could sell a portfolio investment for the value established for it at any time, and the Fund may incur a loss because a portfolio investment is sold at a discount to its established value.
- *Short Sale Risk (Credit Opportunities ETF).* The Fund will suffer a loss if it sells a security short and the value of the security rises rather than falls. It is possible that the Fund's long positions will decline in value at the same time that the value of its securities sold short increases, thereby increasing potential losses to the Fund. A short position involves the risk of a theoretically unlimited increase in the value of the underlying instrument which could cause the Fund to suffer a (potentially unlimited) loss. Short sales also involve transaction and financing costs that will reduce potential Fund gains and increase potential Fund losses. When the Fund invests in inverse ETFs to achieve short exposure, the Fund will indirectly be subject to the risk that the performance of such inverse ETFs will fall as the performance of the inverse ETF's benchmark or other reference asset rises - a result that is the opposite from traditional ETFs. In addition, the inverse ETFs held by the Fund may utilize leverage to acquire their underlying portfolio investments. The use of leverage may exaggerate changes in an inverse ETF's share price and the return on its investments.
- *Convertible Securities Risk (Credit Opportunities ETF).* Convertible securities are subject to the risks of stocks when the underlying stock price is high relative to the conversion price (because more of the security's value resides in the conversion feature) and debt securities when the underlying stock price is low relative to the conversion price (because the conversion feature is less valuable). The conversion price is defined as the predetermined price at which the convertible security could be exchanged for the associated stock. The value of convertible securities may rise and fall with the market value of the underlying stock or, like a debt security, vary with changes in interest rates and the credit quality of the issuer. A convertible security is not as sensitive to interest rate changes as a similar non-convertible debt security, and generally has less potential for gain or loss than the underlying stock.
- *Mortgage Securities and Asset-Backed Securities Risk (Credit Opportunities ETF).* Mortgage securities differ from conventional debt securities because principal is paid back periodically over the life of the security rather than at maturity. The Fund may receive unscheduled payments of principal due to voluntary prepayments, refinancings or foreclosures on the underlying mortgage loans. Because of prepayments, mortgage securities may be less effective than some other types of debt securities as a means of "locking in" long-term interest rates and may have less potential for capital appreciation during periods of falling interest rates. A reduction in the anticipated rate of principal prepayments, especially during periods of rising interest rates, may increase or extend the effective maturity and duration of mortgage securities, making them more sensitive to interest rate changes, subject to greater price volatility, and more susceptible than some other debt securities to a decline in market value when interest rates rise. Issuers of asset-backed securities may have limited ability to enforce the security interest in the underlying assets, and credit enhancements provided to support the securities, if any, may be inadequate to protect investors in the event of default. The Fund's investments in asset-backed securities are subject to risks similar to those associated with mortgage-related securities, as well as additional risks associated with the nature of the assets and the servicing of those assets. These securities also are subject to the risk of default on the underlying mortgage or assets, particularly during periods of economic downturn or rising interest rates. Asset-backed securities entail certain risks not presented by mortgage-backed securities, including the risk that in certain states it may be difficult to perfect the liens securing the collateral backing certain asset-backed securities. In addition, certain asset-backed securities are based on loans that are unsecured, which means that there is no collateral to seize if the underlying borrower defaults.
- *Leverage Risk (both Funds).* As part of a Fund's principal investment strategy, a Fund will make investments in derivative instruments. These derivative instruments provide the economic effect of financial leverage by creating additional investment exposure to the underlying asset, as well as the potential for greater loss. If a Fund uses leverage through activities such as entering into derivative instruments, a Fund has the risk that losses may exceed the net assets of a Fund. The net asset value of a Fund while employing leverage will be more volatile and sensitive to market movements.

- *Non-Diversification Risk (both Funds).* As non-diversified funds, a Fund may invest more than 5% of its total assets in the securities of one or more issuers, including in underlying funds that are non-diversified. Because a relatively high percentage of the assets of a Fund may be invested in the securities of a limited number of issuers, the value of shares of a Fund may be more sensitive to any single economic, business, political or regulatory occurrence than the value of shares of a diversified investment company. This fluctuation, if significant, may affect the performance of a Fund.
- *Turnover Risk (Credit Opportunities ETF).* A higher portfolio turnover may result in higher transactional and brokerage costs associated with the turnover which may reduce the Fund's return unless the securities traded can be bought and sold without corresponding commission costs. The Fund's turnover rate may be significantly above 100% annually.
- *Securities Lending Risk (Credit Opportunities ETF).* There are certain risks associated with securities lending, including the risk that the borrower may fail to return the securities on a timely basis or even the loss of rights in the collateral deposited by the borrower, if the borrower should fail financially. As a result, the Fund may lose money. The Fund could also lose money in the event of a decline in the value of collateral provided for loaned securities or a decline in the value of any investments made with cash collateral. These events could also trigger adverse tax consequences for the Fund.
- *U.S. Government Securities Risk (Credit Opportunities ETF).* The Fund may invest in U.S. government securities. Securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. government or its agencies or instrumentalities include U.S. Treasury securities, which are backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. Treasury and which differ only in their interest rates, maturities, and times of issuance. U.S. Treasury bills have initial maturities of one-year or less; U.S. Treasury notes have initial maturities of one to ten years; and U.S. Treasury bonds generally have initial maturities of greater than ten years. Certain U.S. government securities are issued or guaranteed by agencies or instrumentalities of the U.S. government including, but not limited to, obligations of U.S. government agencies or instrumentalities such as the Federal National Mortgage Association ("Fannie Mae"), the Government National Mortgage Association ("Ginnie Mae"), the Small Business Administration, the Federal Farm Credit Administration, the Federal Home Loan Banks, Banks for Cooperatives (including the Central Bank for Cooperatives), the Federal Land Banks, the Federal Intermediate Credit Banks, the Tennessee Valley Authority, the Export-Import Bank of the United States, the Commodity Credit Corporation, the Federal Financing Bank, the Student Loan Marketing Association, the National Credit Union Administration and the Federal Agricultural Mortgage Corporation ("Farmer Mac").

Some obligations issued or guaranteed by U.S. government agencies and instrumentalities, including, for example, Ginnie Mae pass-through certificates, are supported by the full faith and credit of the U.S. Treasury. Other obligations issued by or guaranteed by federal agencies, such as those securities issued by Fannie Mae, are supported by the discretionary authority of the U.S. government to purchase certain obligations of the federal agency, while other obligations issued by or guaranteed by federal agencies, such as those of the Federal Home Loan Banks, are supported by the right of the issuer to borrow from the U.S. Treasury, while the U.S. government provides financial support to such U.S. government-sponsored federal agencies, no assurance can be given that the U.S. government will always do so, since the U.S. government is not so obligated by law. U.S. Treasury notes and bonds typically pay coupon interest semi-annually and repay the principal at maturity.

- *Models and Data Risk (Credit Opportunities ETF).* The Fund's investment exposure is heavily dependent on proprietary quantitative models as well as information and data supplied by third parties ("Models and Data"). When Models and Data prove to be incorrect or incomplete, any decisions made in reliance thereon may lead to securities being included in or excluded from the Fund's portfolio that would have been excluded or included had the Models and Data been correct and complete. Some of the models used by the Fund are predictive in nature. The use of predictive models has inherent risks. For example, such models may incorrectly forecast future behavior, leading to potential losses. In addition, in unforeseen or certain low-probability scenarios (often involving a market disruption of some kind), such models may produce unexpected results, which can result in losses for the Fund. Furthermore, because predictive models are usually constructed based on historical data supplied by third parties, the success of relying on such models may depend heavily on the accuracy and reliability of the supplied historical data.
- *Dividend-Oriented Companies Risk (Credit Opportunities ETF).* Companies that have historically paid regular dividends to shareholders may decrease or eliminate dividend payments in the future. A decrease in dividend payments by an issuer may result in a decrease in the value of the issuer's stock and less available income for the Fund. Investment in dividend-oriented companies involves the risk that such companies may fall out of favor with investors and underperform the market.
- *Limited History of Operations Risk (both Funds).* The Funds have a limited history of operations for investors to evaluate. Investors in a Fund bear the risk that the Fund may not be successful in implementing its investment strategies, may be unable to implement certain of its investment strategies or may fail to attract sufficient assets, any of which could result in a Fund being liquidated and terminated at any time without shareholder approval and at a time that may not be favorable for all

shareholders. Such a liquidation could have negative tax consequences for shareholders and will cause shareholders to incur expenses of liquidation.

Non-Principal Investment Strategies (Credit Opportunities ETF)

Temporary Investments: To respond to adverse market, economic, political, or other conditions, the Credit Opportunities ETF may invest up to 100% of its total assets, without limitation, in high-quality short-term debt securities and money market instruments. The Credit Opportunities ETF may be invested in these instruments for extended periods, depending on the Adviser's assessment of market conditions. These short-term debt securities and money market instruments may include shares of other funds, commercial paper, certificates of deposit, bankers' acceptances, U.S. Government securities and repurchase agreements. While the Credit Opportunities ETF is in a defensive position, the opportunity to achieve its investment objective will be limited. Furthermore, to the extent that the Credit Opportunities ETF invests in money market mutual funds for its cash position, there will be some duplication of expenses because the Credit Opportunities ETF would bear its pro rata portion of such money market funds' advisory and operational fees.

The Credit Opportunities ETF may also invest a substantial portion of its assets in such instruments at any time to maintain liquidity or pending selection of investments in accordance with its policies.

Fund Holdings Disclosure: A description of each Fund's policies regarding the release of Fund holdings information is available in the Funds' Statement of Additional Information ("SAI").

Cybersecurity: The computer systems, networks and devices used by the Funds and their service providers to carry out routine business operations employ a variety of protections designed to prevent damage or interruption from computer viruses, network failures, computer and telecommunication failures, infiltration by unauthorized persons and security breaches. Despite the various protections utilized by the Funds and their service providers, systems, networks, or devices potentially can be breached. The Funds and shareholders could be negatively impacted as a result of a cybersecurity breach. Cybersecurity breaches can include unauthorized access to systems, networks, or devices; infection from computer viruses or other malicious software code; and attacks that shutdown, disable, slow, or otherwise disrupt operations, business processes, or website access or functionality. Cybersecurity breaches may cause disruptions and impact a Fund's business operations, potentially resulting in financial losses; interference with a Fund's ability to calculate NAV; impediments to trading; the inability of a Fund, the Adviser, the Sub-Adviser and other service providers to transact business; violations of applicable privacy and other laws; regulatory fines, penalties, reputational damage, reimbursement or other compensation costs, or additional compliance costs; as well as the inadvertent release of confidential information.

Similar adverse consequences could result from cybersecurity breaches affecting issuers of securities in which a Fund invests; counterparties with which a Fund engages in transactions; governmental and other regulatory authorities; exchange and other financial market operators, banks, brokers, dealers, insurance companies, and other financial institutions (including financial intermediaries and service providers for a Fund's shareholders); and other parties. In addition, substantial costs may be incurred by these entities in order to prevent any cybersecurity breaches in the future.

MANAGEMENT

Investment Adviser: Kensington Asset Management, LLC, Barton Oaks Plaza, Bldg II, 901 S Mopac Expressway, Suite 225, Austin, Texas 78746, serves as investment adviser to the Funds. Subject to the authority of the Board of Trustees, the Adviser is responsible for management of each Fund's investment portfolio. The Adviser is responsible for assuring each Fund's investments are selected according to the respective Fund's investment objective, policies, and restrictions. Pursuant to an investment advisory agreement between the Funds and the Adviser, the Adviser is entitled to receive, on a monthly basis, an annual advisory fee equal to 0.85% of the average daily net assets with respect to the Credit Opportunities ETF and 0.95% of the average daily net assets with respect to the Hedged Premium Income ETF.

A discussion regarding the basis for the Board's approval of the Advisory Agreement for the Hedged Premium Income ETF is available in the Funds' report filed on Form N-CSR for the period ending December 31, 2024. A discussion regarding the basis for the Board's approval of the Advisory Agreement for the Credit Opportunities ETF is available in the Funds' report filed on Form N-CSR for the period ended December 31, 2025.

Under the Investment Advisory Agreement, the Adviser has agreed to pay all expenses of the Funds, except for: (i) brokerage expenses and other fees, charges, taxes, levies or expenses (such as stamp taxes) incurred in connection with the execution of portfolio transactions or in connection with creation and redemption transactions (including without limitation any fees, charges, taxes, levies or expenses related to the purchase or sale of an amount of any currency, or the patriation or repatriation of any security or other asset, related to the execution of portfolio transactions or any creation or redemption transactions); (ii) fees or expenses in connection with

any arbitration, litigation or pending or threatened arbitration or litigation, including any settlements in connection therewith; (iii) extraordinary expenses (in each case as determined by a majority of the independent trustees); (iv) distribution fees and expenses paid by the Funds under any distribution plan adopted pursuant to Rule 12b-1 under the 1940 Act; (v) interest and taxes of any kind or nature (including, but not limited to, income, excise, transfer and withholding taxes); (vi) any fees and expenses related to the provision of securities lending services; (vii) the advisory fee payable to the Adviser; (viii) Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses; and (ix) all costs incurred in connection with shareholder meetings and all proxy solicitations (except for such shareholder meetings and proxy solicitations related to: (i) changes to the Investment Advisory Agreement, (ii) changes in control at the Adviser or a sub-adviser, (iii) the election of any Board member who is an “interested person” of the Adviser (as that term is defined under Section 2(a)(19) of the 1940 Act), (iv) matters initiated by the Adviser, or (v) any other matters that directly benefit the Adviser). The internal expenses of pooled investment vehicles in which the Funds may invest (acquired fund fees and expenses) are not expenses of the Funds and are not paid by the Adviser.

Sub-Adviser (Hedged Premium Income ETF): The Adviser has engaged Liquid Strategies, LLC to serve as sub-adviser to the Hedged Premium Income ETF. Liquid Strategies, LLC, subject to the supervision of the Adviser, is responsible for the day-to-day management of the portion of the Hedged Premium Income ETF’s portfolio allocated to it by the Adviser, including the purchase, retention, and sale of securities. Founded in 2013, Liquid Strategies, LLC primarily provides investment advisory services to registered investment companies, and currently serves as investment adviser to several exchange-traded funds in addition to the Hedged Premium Income ETF. Liquid Strategies, LLC is a Delaware limited liability company located at 3550 Lenox Road, Suite 2550, Atlanta, Georgia 30326. Liquid Strategies, LLC is an SEC-registered investment adviser.

The Adviser compensates the Sub-Adviser out of the advisory fee that the Adviser receives from the Hedged Premium Income ETF.

A discussion regarding the basis for the Board’s approval of the Sub-Advisory Agreement is available in the Hedged Premium Income ETF’s annual shareholder report for the fiscal period ending December 31, 2024.

Prior Performance of the Adviser’s Comparable Accounts (Credit Opportunities ETF)

The tables below set forth data relating to the historical performance of the Adviser’s Credit Opportunities Strategy (the “Composite”), a composite consisting of all fully discretionary equity investment advisory accounts managed by the Adviser since August 31, 2022, which have substantially similar investment objectives, policies and strategies as the Credit Opportunities ETF. The Composite currently consists of a single account (the “Composite Account”). For comparison purposes, the Composite is measured against the Bloomberg U.S. Aggregate Bond Index.

The performance of the Composite does not represent the historical performance of the Credit Opportunities ETF and should not be considered indicative of the future performance of the Credit Opportunities ETF. The performance of the Composite is intended to illustrate the historical performance of the Adviser in managing an account that is substantially similar to the Credit Opportunities ETF. The Credit Opportunities ETF’s portfolio managers were also the portfolio managers of the Composite Account during the entire period for which the Composite’s performance is shown. Results may differ because of, among other factors, differences in brokerage commissions, account expenses including the management fees, the size of positions taken in relation to account size, diversification of the portfolio, timing of purchases and sales, and availability of cash for new investment.

The Composite Account is not a registered investment company and, thus, has not been subject to the requirements of the 1940 Act or Subchapter M of the Internal Revenue Code, which, if imposed, could have affected Composite performance. If the Composite Account had been registered under the 1940 Act, its returns might have been lower.

The performance information for the Composite was calculated in compliance with the Global Investment Performance Standards (“GIPS[®]”) maintained by the CFA Institute, with net of fee returns derived by applying the 0.85% management fees of the Credit Opportunities ETF, and not actual deducted fees. This performance calculation method differs from the SEC performance standards applicable to registered investment companies, such as the Credit Opportunities ETF. Investors should be aware that the use of a methodology different from that used to calculate the performance of the Credit Opportunities ETF could result in differing performance data.

The investment results presented below are not those of the Credit Opportunities ETF and are not intended to predict or suggest returns that might be experienced by the Credit Opportunities ETF or an individual investor having an interest in the Credit Opportunities ETF. These total return figures represent past performance and do not indicate future results, which will vary, so that an investor’s shares, when redeemed, may be worth more or less than their original cost.

**Total Returns for the Composite
For Calendar Years Ended December 31**

	2025	2024	2023
Kensington Credit Opportunities Strategy (net of fees)	3.04%	6.91%	6.00%
Bloomberg U.S. Aggregate Bond Index ¹ (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)	7.30%	1.24%	5.53%

Highest Quarterly Return:	4.85%	Q3 2024
Lowest Quarterly Return:	-0.83%	Q2 2025

**Average Annual Total Returns for the
Composite (for periods ended 12/31/2025)***

	YTD (as of 3/31/26)	One Year	Three Years	Since Inception (8/31/22)
Kensington Credit Opportunities Strategy (net of fees)	-0.51%	3.04%	5.31%	5.03%
Bloomberg U.S. Aggregate Bond Index ¹ (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)	-0.05%	7.30%	4.66%	3.39%

*Returns greater than one year are annualized.

¹The Bloomberg US Aggregate Bond Index is an unmanaged index comprised of U.S. Investment grade fixed rate bond market securities, including government agency, corporate and mortgage-backed securities. Investors cannot invest directly in an index. It is also known as U.S. Aggregate Bond Index.

Adviser Portfolio Managers: Credit Opportunities ETF

Patrick Sommerstad

Patrick Sommerstad serves as Portfolio Manager and Investment Committee Member for Kensington Asset Management providing expertise in asset allocation, trade implementation, and investment product research. Mr. Sommerstad joined Kensington in 2020. Prior to Kensington, the majority of Mr. Sommerstad's financial services experience was spent at Cargill, Inc., where he served as a Manager within Cargill's Pension, Foundation, and 401k division and as a Senior Manager at Black River Asset Management, Cargill's then hedge fund subsidiary.

Mr. Sommerstad holds degrees in both Finance and Economics and graduated magna cum laude from the University of St. Thomas. He also holds a Masters of Business Administration with a concentration in finance from Indiana University.

Jason Sim

Jason Sim serves as Portfolio Manager and Investment Committee Member, leading Kensington's quantitative strategy development and trade implementation. Mr. Sim joined Kensington in 2020. With a strong background in advanced statistics and machine learning technology, Mr. Sim oversees analysis and data infrastructure for the firm's quantitative research.

Prior to joining Kensington, Mr. Sim was CEO of CGE Partners, LLC, a specialty Data Science company from 2018 to 2020.

Mr. Sim holds degrees in both Finance and Computer Science, along with a minor in Mathematics from the University of Texas at Austin. He also holds a master's degree in computer science from the University of Illinois Urbana-Champaign.

Jordan Flebotte

Jordan Flebotte serves as Portfolio Manager and Investment Committee Member for Kensington Asset Management. Additionally, Mr. Flebotte provides strategy development, market research and risk management for the firm. Mr. Flebotte's Financial Services industry experience spans across multiple business functions with particular focus on investment research, product due diligence and regulatory compliance. Mr. Flebotte joined Kensington in 2020.

Mr. Flebotte is a graduate of the University of Alabama at Birmingham, receiving a degree in Finance with honors from the UAB Collat School of Business, as well as a Masters of Business Administration with a specialized finance concentration.

Sub-Adviser Portfolio Managers: Hedged Premium Income ETF

Elio Chiarelli, Jr., Ph.D., AIF®, CPFA

Elio Chiarelli serves as Portfolio Manager of the Sub-Adviser and has over 12 years of experience in investment management, client services, investment fiduciary guidance, and portfolio construction. Prior to joining the Sub-Adviser in 2023, he served as the Chief

Investment Officer and Chair of the Investment Committee at Kidder Advisers, Inc. from 2018 to 2023. Mr. Chiarelli also operates his own financial advisory firm, Capital Defender Advisors, Inc., where he manages client assets with his investment model. He holds a BS in Agricultural Education from Penn State and a MS in Agricultural Education and Food & Resource Economics and a Ph.D. in Entrepreneurship from the University of Florida. Mr. Chiarelli has a strong background in agriculture and economics and is accredited with the Accredited Investment Fiduciary (AIF®) designation from the Center for Fiduciary Studies and the Certified Plan Fiduciary Advisor (CPFA) credential from the National Association of Plan Advisors (NAPA).

Shawn Gibson

Shawn Gibson co-founded the Sub-Adviser in 2013 and serves as a Portfolio Manager and member of the Executive Management Committee. He brings over 25 years of investment experience, primarily in options trading and management. Mr. Gibson started trading options in 1997 with Timber Hill Group, a leading options market making firm. At Timber Hill, he worked as an options market maker at the Pacific Exchange before being promoted to a team in Greenwich, CT responsible for managing the firm's multi-billion-dollar options portfolio. Later, as Head of Options Strategy and Director of Alternative Investments at BB&T, he helped advisors and clients create options-based strategies for hedging and increasing yields. Mr. Gibson holds a B.S. in Commerce from the University of Virginia.

Adam Stewart, CFA

Adam Stewart co-founded the Sub-Adviser in 2013 and serves as a Portfolio Manager and member of the Executive Management Committee and has over 24 years of investment industry experience. Mr. Stewart started his career at Franklin Templeton in 1997 and later held leadership positions, such as Head of Equity Trading at Trusco Capital Management and Director of Trading at Perimeter Capital Management. Mr. Stewart has earned his Chartered Financial Analyst® (CFA) designation in 2001 and holds a B.S. from Auburn University. He brings a wealth of experience in equity trading operations and portfolio management to the Sub-Adviser.

The Funds' SAI provides additional information about each portfolio manager's compensation structure, other accounts managed and ownership of shares of the Funds.

BUYING AND SELLING FUND SHARES

Shares of the Funds are listed on the Cboe BZX Exchange, Inc. When you buy or sell shares on the secondary market, you will pay or receive the market price. Each Fund's shares will trade on the Exchange at prices that may differ to varying degrees from the daily NAV of each Fund's shares. A "Business Day" with respect to the Funds is any day on which the Exchange is open for business. The Exchange is generally open Monday through Friday and is closed weekends and the following holidays: New Year's Day, Martin Luther King, Jr. Day, Presidents' Day, Good Friday, Memorial Day, Juneteenth National Independence Day, Independence Day, Labor Day, Thanksgiving Day, and Christmas Day.

NAV per share for each Fund is computed by dividing the value of the net assets of each Fund (i.e., the value of its total assets minus total liabilities) by the total number of shares of each Fund outstanding. Expenses and fees, including management and distribution fees, if any, are accrued daily and taken into account for purposes of determining NAV. NAV is determined each business day, normally as of the close of regular trading of the Exchange (ordinarily 4:00 p.m., Eastern time).

You may incur customary brokerage commissions and charges and may pay some or all of the spread between the bid and the offered price in the secondary market on each leg of a round trip (purchase and sale) transaction. Investors buying or selling shares in the secondary market will pay brokerage commissions or other charges imposed by brokers as determined by that broker. Brokerage commissions are often a fixed amount and may be a significant proportional cost for investors seeking to buy or sell relatively small amounts of shares. In addition, secondary market investors will also incur the cost of the difference between the price that an investor is willing to pay for shares (the "bid" price) and the price at which an investor is willing to sell shares (the "ask" price). This difference in bid and ask prices is often referred to as the "spread" or "bid/ask spread." The bid/ask spread varies over time for shares based on trading volume and market liquidity, and is generally lower if the Funds' shares have more trading volume and market liquidity and higher if the Funds' shares have little trading volume and market liquidity. Further, increased market volatility may cause increased bid/ask spreads. Due to the costs of buying or selling shares, including bid/ask spreads, frequent trading of shares may significantly reduce investment results and an investment in shares may not be advisable for investors who anticipate regularly making small investments.

Each Fund's portfolio securities generally are valued at market price consistent with the Adviser's valuation procedures and policies. Pursuant to Rule 2a-5 under the 1940 Act, the Adviser has been designated by the Board as the valuation designee for the Funds and has been delegated the responsibility for making good faith, fair value determinations with respect to the Funds' portfolio securities. When market quotations are not readily available, or believed by the Adviser to be unreliable, a security or other asset is valued at its fair value by the Adviser as determined under fair value procedures approved by the Board. The Board reviews, no less frequently than annually, the adequacy of the policies and procedures of each Fund and the effectiveness of their implementation. These fair value pricing procedures will also be used to price a security when corporate events, events in the securities market and/or world

events cause the Adviser to believe that a security's last sale price may not reflect its actual market value. The intended effect of using fair value pricing procedures is to ensure that each Fund is accurately priced. The Board will regularly evaluate whether the Trust's fair value pricing procedures continue to be appropriate in light of the specific circumstances of each Fund and the quality of prices obtained through the application of such procedures.

Fair value pricing may be applied to foreign securities held by the Funds upon the occurrence of an event after the close of trading on non-U.S. markets but before the close of trading on the Exchange when each Fund's NAV is determined. If the event may result in a material adjustment to the price of a Fund's foreign securities once non-U.S. markets open on the following business day (such as, for example, a significant surge or decline in the U.S. market), a Fund may value such foreign securities at fair value, taking into account the effect of such event, in order to calculate the Fund's NAV.

Other types of portfolio securities that the Funds may fair value include, but are not limited to: (1) investments that are illiquid or traded infrequently, including "restricted" securities and private placements for which there is no public market; (2) investments for which, in the judgment of the Adviser, the market price is stale; and (3) securities for which trading has been halted or suspended.

Fair value pricing involves subjective judgments and it is possible that a fair value determination for a security will materially differ from the value that could be realized upon the sale of the security.

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

Investors owning shares are beneficial owners as shown on the records of DTC or its participants. DTC serves as the securities depository for all shares. DTC's participants include securities brokers and dealers, banks, trust companies, clearing corporations and other institutions that directly or indirectly maintain a custodial relationship with DTC. As a beneficial owner of shares, you are not entitled to receive physical delivery of stock certificates or to have shares registered in your name, and you are not considered a registered owner of shares. Therefore, to exercise any right as an owner of shares, you must rely upon the procedures of DTC and its participants. These procedures are the same as those that apply to any other securities that you hold in book entry or "street name" through your brokerage account.

Frequent Purchases and Redemptions of Fund Shares: The Funds do not impose any restrictions on the frequency of purchases and redemptions of Creation Units; however, the Funds reserve the right to reject or limit purchases at any time as described in the SAI. When considering that no restriction or policy was necessary, the Board evaluated the risks posed by arbitrage and market timing activities, such as whether frequent purchases and redemptions would interfere with the efficient implementation of each Fund's investment strategy, or whether they would cause the Funds to experience increased transaction costs. The Board considered that, unlike traditional mutual funds, shares are issued and redeemed only in large quantities of shares known as Creation Units available only from the Funds directly to a few institutional investors ("Authorized Participants" or "APs"), and that most trading in the Funds occurs on the Exchange at prevailing market prices and does not involve the Funds directly. Given this structure, the Board determined that it is unlikely that trading due to arbitrage opportunities or market timing by shareholders would result in negative impact to the Funds or their shareholders. In addition, frequent trading of shares by Authorized Participants and arbitrageurs is critical to helping the market price remain at or close to NAV.

OTHER CONSIDERATIONS

Distribution and Service Plan: Each Fund has adopted a Distribution and Service Plan in accordance with Rule 12b-1 under the 1940 Act pursuant to which payments of up to 0.25% per annum of each Fund's average daily net assets may be made for the sale and distribution of Fund shares or for providing or arranging for others to provide shareholder services and for the maintenance of shareholder accounts. The Funds do not presently intend to make any payments pursuant to the Distribution and Service Plan for the fiscal period ending December 31, 2026. Thereafter, 12b-1 fees may only be imposed after approval by the Board. Any forgone 12b-1 fees during the initial twelve months will not be recoverable during any subsequent period. Because these fees would be paid out of each Fund's assets on an on-going basis, if payments are made in the future, these fees will increase the cost of your investment and may cost you more than paying other types of sales charges.

Payments to Financial Intermediaries: The Adviser, and/or its related entities, out of its own resources and without additional cost to the Funds or their shareholders, may pay intermediaries, including affiliates of the Adviser, for the sale of Fund shares and related services, including participation in activities that are designed to make intermediaries more knowledgeable about exchange traded products. Payments are generally made to intermediaries that provide shareholder servicing, marketing and related sales support, educational training or support, or access to sales meetings, sales representatives and management representatives of the intermediary. Payments may also be made to intermediaries for making shares of the Funds available to its customers generally and in investment

programs. The Adviser may also reimburse expenses or make payments from its own resources to intermediaries in consideration of services or other activities the Adviser believes may facilitate investment in the Funds.

The possibility of receiving, or the receipt of, the payments described above may provide intermediaries or their salespersons with an incentive to favor sales of shares of the Funds, and other funds whose affiliates make similar compensation available, over other investments that do not make such payments. Investors may wish to take such payment arrangements into account when considering and evaluating any recommendations relating to the Funds and other ETFs.

Additional Information: The Funds may enter into contractual arrangements with various parties, including among others the Funds' investment adviser, who provide services to the Funds. Shareholders are not parties to, or intended (or "third party") beneficiaries of, those contractual arrangements.

The Prospectus and the SAI provide information concerning the Funds that you should consider in determining whether to purchase shares of the Funds. The Funds may make changes to this information from time to time. Neither this Prospectus nor the SAI is intended to give rise to any contract rights or other rights in any shareholder, other than any rights conferred explicitly by federal or state securities laws that may not be waived.

DIVIDENDS, DISTRIBUTIONS AND TAXES

Fund Distributions: The Credit Opportunities ETF intends to distribute substantially all of its net investment income quarterly and net capital gains, if any, annually.

The Hedged Premium Income ETF intends to distribute substantially all of its net investment income monthly and net capital gains, if any, annually. The Hedged Premium Income ETF's monthly income distributions will be a set amount based on projected annual income of the Hedged Premium Income ETF and, as a result, it is possible that shareholders will receive some return of capital from time to time.

Dividend Reinvestment Service: Brokers may make the Depository Trust Company book-entry dividend reinvestment service available to their customers who own shares. If this service is available and used, dividend distributions of both income and capital gains will automatically be reinvested in additional whole shares of the Funds purchased on the secondary market. Without this service, investors would receive their distributions in cash. In order to achieve the maximum total return on their investments, investors are encouraged to use the dividend reinvestment service. To determine whether the dividend reinvestment service is available and whether there is a commission or other charge for using this service, consult your broker. Brokers may require the Funds' shareholders to adhere to specific procedures and timetables.

Tax Information: The following is a summary of some important tax issues that affect the Funds and their shareholders. The summary is based on current tax laws, which may be changed by legislative, judicial or administrative action. You should not consider this summary to be a comprehensive explanation of the tax treatment of the Funds, or the tax consequences of an investment in the Funds. More information about taxes is located in the SAI. You are urged to consult your tax adviser regarding specific questions as to federal, state and local income taxes.

Distributions of each Fund's net investment company taxable income (which includes, but is not limited to, interest, dividends, net short-term capital gains, and net gains from foreign currency transactions), if any, are generally taxable to the Fund's shareholders as ordinary income. To the extent that a Fund's distributions of net investment company taxable income are designated as attributable to "qualified dividend" income, such income may be subject to tax at the reduced rate of federal income tax applicable to non-corporate shareholders for net long-term capital gains, if certain holding period requirements have been satisfied by the shareholder. To the extent a Fund's distributions of net investment company taxable income are attributable to net short-term capital gains, such distributions will be treated as ordinary dividend income for the purposes of income tax reporting and will not be available to offset a shareholder's capital losses from other investments.

Distributions of net capital gains (net long-term capital gains less net short-term capital losses) are generally taxable as long-term capital gains (currently at a maximum rate of 20% for individual shareholders in the highest income tax bracket) regardless of the length of time that a shareholder has owned Fund shares, unless you are a tax-exempt organization or are investing through a tax-advantaged arrangement such as a 401(k) plan or IRA.

Pursuant to provisions of the Health Care and Education Reconciliation Act, a 3.8% Medicare tax on net investment income (including capital gains and dividends) will also be imposed on individuals, estates and trusts, subject to certain income thresholds.

You will be taxed in the same manner whether you receive your distributions (whether of net investment company taxable income or net capital gains) in cash or reinvest them in additional Fund shares. Distributions are generally taxable when received. However, distributions declared in October, November or December to shareholders of record on a date in such a month and paid the following January are taxable as if received on December 31.

Shareholders who sell, or redeem, shares generally will have a capital gain or loss from the sale or redemption. The amount of the gain or loss and the applicable rate of federal income tax will depend generally upon the amount paid for the shares, the amount of reinvested taxable distributions, if any, the amount received from the sale or redemption and how long the shares were held by a shareholder. Any loss arising from the sale or redemption of shares held for six months or less, however, is treated as a long-term capital loss to the extent of any amounts treated as distributions of net capital gain received on such shares. In determining the holding period of such shares for this purpose, any period during which your risk of loss is offset by means of options, short sales or similar transactions is not counted. If you purchase Fund shares within 30 days before or after redeeming other Fund shares at a loss, all or part of that loss will not be deductible and will instead increase the basis of the newly purchased shares.

Shareholders will be advised annually as to the federal tax status of all distributions made by a Fund for the preceding year. Distributions by the Funds may also be subject to state and local taxes. Additional tax information may be found in the SAI.

This section assumes you are a U.S. shareholder and is also not intended to be a full discussion of federal tax laws and the effect of such laws on you. There may be other federal, state, foreign or local tax considerations applicable to a particular investor. You are urged to consult your own tax adviser.

Creation Units: An Authorized Participant who exchanges equity 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 of purchase (plus any cash received by the Authorized Participant as part of the issue) and the Authorized Participant's aggregate basis in the securities surrendered (plus any cash paid by the Authorized Participant as part of the issue). An Authorized Participant who exchanges Creation Units for equity securities generally will recognize a gain or loss equal to the difference between the Authorized Participant's basis in the Creation Units (plus any cash paid by the Authorized Participant as part of the redemption) and the aggregate market value of the securities received (plus any cash paid by the Authorized Participant as part of the redemption). The IRS, 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. Persons exchanging securities should consult their own tax advisor with respect to whether the wash sale rules apply and when a loss might be deductible.

Under current federal tax laws, any capital gain or loss realized upon redemption of Creation Units is generally treated as long-term capital gain or loss if the shares have been held for more than one year and as a short-term capital gain or loss if the shares have been held for one year or less, assuming such Creation Units are held as a capital asset.

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

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Other Information: For purposes of the 1940 Act, each Fund is treated as a registered investment company. Section 12(d)(1) of the 1940 Act restricts investments by investment companies in the securities of other investment companies, including shares of the Funds. Rule 12d1-4 of the 1940 Act, which became effective on January 19, 2021, permits the Funds to invest in other investment companies (or other investment companies to invest in the Funds) beyond the statutory limits of Section 12(d)(1), subject to certain conditions. The Funds reserve the right to rely on Rule 12d1-4 as well as other available exceptions to the provisions of Section 12(d)(1).

Continuous Offering: The method by which Creation Units are purchased and traded may raise certain issues under applicable securities laws. Because new Creation Units are issued and sold by the Funds on an ongoing basis, at any point a "distribution," as such term is used in the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (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 and liability provisions of the Securities Act.

For example, a broker-dealer firm or its client may be deemed a statutory underwriter if it takes Creation Units after placing an order with the Distributor, breaks them down into individual 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 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, are generally required to deliver a prospectus. This is because the prospectus delivery exemption in Section 4(a)(3) of the Securities Act is not available with respect to such transactions as a result of Section 24(d) of the 1940 Act. As a result, broker dealer-firms should note that dealers who are not underwriters but are participating in a distribution (as contrasted with ordinary secondary market transactions) and thus dealing with shares that are part of an over-allotment within the meaning of Section 4(a)(3)(a) of the Securities Act would be unable to take advantage of the prospectus delivery exemption provided by Section 4(a)(3) of the Securities Act. Firms that incur a prospectus delivery obligation with respect to shares of the Funds are reminded that under Rule 153 of the Securities Act, a prospectus delivery obligation under Section 5(b)(2) of the Securities Act owed to an exchange member in connection with a sale on the Exchange is satisfied by the fact that the Funds’ Prospectus is available on the SEC’s electronic filing system. The prospectus delivery mechanism provided in Rule 153 is only available with respect to transactions on an exchange. Certain affiliates of the Funds may purchase and resell Fund shares pursuant to this prospectus.

Premium/Discount Information: Information regarding how often the shares of the Funds traded on the Exchange at a price above (i.e., at a premium) or below (i.e., at a discount) the NAV of the Funds is available at <https://www.kensingtonassetmanagement.com>.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

The financial highlights in the following table are intended to help you understand each Fund's financial performance for the fiscal periods indicated. Certain information reflects financial results for a single Fund share. The total returns in the table represent the rate that an investor would have earned (or lost) on an investment in a Fund (assuming reinvestment of all dividends and distributions). The financial highlights for the Funds for the fiscal periods indicated were derived from financial statements audited by Cohen & Company, Ltd., the Funds' independent Registered Public Accounting Firm, whose report, along with each Fund's financial statements and related notes, is included in the Funds' December 31, 2025 annual report, which is available upon request.

Kensington Credit Opportunities ETF

Financial Highlights

	Period Ended December 31, 2025^(a)
PER SHARE DATA:	
Net asset value, beginning of period	\$25.00
INVESTMENT OPERATIONS:	
Net investment income ^(b)	0.10
Net realized and unrealized gain (loss) on investments ^(c)	(0.01)
Total from investment operations	0.09
LESS DISTRIBUTIONS FROM:	
Net investment income	(0.07)
Return of capital ^(h)	(0.00)
Total distributions	(0.07)
Net asset value, end of period	\$25.02
Total return ^(d)	0.36%
SUPPLEMENTAL DATA AND RATIOS:^(e)	
Net assets, end of period (in thousands)	\$78,075
Ratio of expenses to average net assets ^(f)	0.85%
Ratio of net investment income (loss) to average net assets ^{(f)(i)}	10.09%
Portfolio turnover rate ^{(d)(g)}	1%

^(a) Inception date of the Fund was December 16, 2025.

^(b) Net investment income per share has been calculated based on average shares outstanding during the period.

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

^(d) Not annualized for periods less than one year.

^(e) Ratios do not include the income and expenses of the underlying funds in which the Fund invests.

^(f) Annualized for periods less than one year.

^(g) Portfolio turnover rate excludes in-kind transactions.

^(h) Amount per share rounds to \$0.00.

⁽ⁱ⁾ The ratio of net investment income to average net assets appears inflated due to the annualized nature of the income received during the 16 days of operation prior to the December 31, 2025 fiscal year end. This ratio will be lower when the Fund has had a full fiscal year of operation.

Kensington Hedged Premium Income ETF

Financial Highlights

	Year Ended December 31, 2025	Period Ended December 31, 2024 ^(a)
PER SHARE DATA:		
Net asset value, beginning of period	\$25.20	\$25.00
INVESTMENT OPERATIONS:		
Net investment income ^(b)	0.11	0.36
Net realized and unrealized gain (loss) on investments ^(c)	2.59	0.60
Total from investment operations	2.70	0.96
LESS DISTRIBUTIONS FROM:		
Net investment income	(0.10)	(0.10)
Net realized gains	—	(0.03)
Return of capital	(2.18)	(0.63)
Total distributions	(2.28)	(0.76)
Net asset value, end of period	\$25.62	\$25.20
Total return ^(d)	11.30%	3.87%
SUPPLEMENTAL DATA AND RATIOS:^(e)		
Net assets, end of period (in thousands)	\$263,930	\$69,042
Ratio of expenses to average net assets ^(f)	0.95%	0.95%
Ratio of interest expense to average net assets ^(f)	0.00% ^(g)	—%
Ratio of net investment income (loss) to average net assets ^(f)	0.43%	1.38%
Portfolio turnover rate ^{(d)(h)}	9%	7%

^(a) Inception date of the Fund was September 4, 2024.

^(b) Net investment income per share has been calculated based on average shares outstanding during the periods.

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

^(d) Not annualized for periods less than one year.

^(e) Ratios do not include the income and expenses of the underlying funds in which the Fund invests.

^(f) Annualized for periods less than one year.

^(g) Amount represents less than 0.005%.

^(h) Portfolio turnover rate excludes in-kind transactions.



Adviser	Kensington Asset Management, LLC Barton Oaks Plaza, Bldg II, 901 S Mopac Expressway, Suite 225 Austin, Texas 78746	Distributor	Quasar Distributors, LLC Three Canal Plaza, Suite 100 Portland, Maine 04101
Transfer Agent	U.S. Bancorp Fund Services, LLC 615 East Michigan Street Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53202	Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm	Cohen & Company, Ltd. 342 North Water Street, Suite 830 Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53202
Custodian	U.S. Bank N.A. 1555 North RiverCenter Drive, Suite 302 Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53212	Legal Counsel	Morgan, Lewis & Bockius LLP 1111 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW Washington, DC 20004

Additional information about the Funds is included in the Funds' SAI dated April 30, 2026, and is incorporated into this Prospectus by reference (i.e., legally made a part of this Prospectus). The SAI provides more details about the Funds' policies and management. Additional information about the Funds' investments is available in the Funds' annual and semi-annual reports to shareholders and in Form N-CSR. In the Funds' [annual report](#), you will find a discussion of the market conditions and investment strategies that significantly affected each Fund's performance during its last fiscal period. In Form N-CSR, you will find the Funds' annual and semi-annual financial statements.

To obtain a free copy of the SAI and the annual and semi-annual reports to shareholders, or other information about the Fund, such as the Fund's financial statements, or to make shareholder inquiries about the Funds, please call toll-free 866-303-8623 or visit <https://www.kensingtonassetmanagement.com/fund-prospectuses-summary-prospectuses/>.

Reports and other information about the Funds are available on the EDGAR Database on the SEC's Internet site at <http://www.sec.gov>. Copies of the information may be obtained, after paying a duplicating fee, by electronic request at the following E-mail address: publicinfo@sec.gov, or by writing the Public Reference Section, Securities and Exchange Commission, Washington, D.C. 20549-1520.

(The Trust's SEC Investment Company Act of 1940 file number is 811-22525)