



Texas Capital Texas Equity Index ETF

Ticker: TXS

Exchange: NYSE Arca, Inc.

Texas Capital Texas Oil Index ETF

Ticker: OILT

Exchange: NYSE Arca, Inc.

Texas Capital Texas Small Cap Equity Index ETF

Ticker: TXSS

Exchange: NASDAQ Stock Market, LLC

Prospectus

April 30, 2025

Texas Capital Bank Wealth Management Services, Inc.
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The Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC") has not approved or disapproved these securities or passed upon the adequacy or accuracy of this Prospectus. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offense.

The Prospectus gives you important information about the funds that you should know before you invest. Please read this Prospectus carefully before investing and use it for future reference.

**Not A Deposit • Not FDIC Insured • May Lose Value • No Bank Guarantee
Not Insured By Any Government Agency**

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TEXAS CAPITAL TEXAS EQUITY INDEX ETF

NYSE ARCA®: TXS

FUND SUMMARY

INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE

Texas Capital Texas Equity Index ETF (the “Texas Equity Index ETF” or the “Fund”) seeks to provide investment results that, before fees and expenses, correspond generally to the total return performance of the Texas Capital Texas Equity Index (the “Texas Index” or the “Index”).

FEES AND EXPENSES

This table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy, hold, and sell shares of the Fund (“Shares”). **You may pay other fees on your purchases and sales of Shares, 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 Fee	0.49%
Distribution and/or Service (12b-1) Fee	0.00%
Other Expenses	0.00%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses ⁽¹⁾	0.49%

- (1) Pursuant to its Advisory Agreement, Texas Capital Bank Wealth Management Services, Inc., doing business as Texas Capital Bank Private Wealth Advisors (the “Adviser”) pays all other expenses of the Fund other than the fee payment under the Advisory Agreement, payments under the Fund’s 12b-1 plan (if any), interest expenses, taxes, acquired fund fees and expenses, brokers’ commissions and any other transaction-related expenses and fees arising out of transactions effected on behalf of the Fund, costs of holding shareholder meetings and litigation and indemnification expenses and other extraordinary expenses not incurred in the ordinary course of the Fund’s business.

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. This Example does not reflect the effect of brokerage commissions or other transaction costs you paid in connection with the purchase or sale of Shares. 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 on these assumptions your costs would be:

1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
\$50	\$157	\$274	\$616

PORTFOLIO TURNOVER

The Fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities (or “turns over” its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate may indicate higher transaction costs and may result in higher taxes when Shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in annual fund operating expenses or in the Example, affect the Fund’s performance. For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2024, the Fund’s portfolio turnover rate was 3% of the value of its portfolio.

PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT STRATEGIES

The Fund seeks to achieve its investment objective by investing at least 80% of its assets (exclusive of collateral held from securities lending) in securities included in its underlying index, in depositary receipts representing securities included in its underlying index and in underlying stocks in respect of depositary receipts included in its underlying index.

The Fund is an exchange-traded fund (“ETF”) that employs a passive management or indexing investment approach designed to track the total return performance, before fees and expenses, of the Index.

Texas Capital Bank Wealth Management Services, Inc., doing business as Texas Capital Bank Private Wealth Advisors (“Texas Capital” or “Adviser”) believes that companies headquartered in Texas enjoy certain economic, regulatory, taxation, workforce and other benefits relative to companies headquartered in other states. In the Adviser’s view, the strong business environment in the State of Texas is demonstrated by, among other things, its infrastructure spending and resources, relatively low cost of conducting business, export data, and third-party rankings and recognitions.

In addition, the Texas economy is large and diverse. Key business sectors in Texas include advanced manufacturing; aerospace, aviation & defense; biotechnology & life sciences; corporate services; energy; and information technology. To represent the economic diversity of the State of Texas, the Index will use sector weightings corresponding to the industry contributions to the State of Texas Gross Domestic Product (“GDP”) as reported for the private sector by the U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis. Within each sector allocation, the Index will use market-capitalization weightings to represent the public companies headquartered in the State of Texas operating within the identified sector. The Adviser believes that the Fund offers a cost-effective opportunity to invest directly in companies that benefit from the economic environment in Texas.

The Fund seeks to invest in the Index components in approximately the same weighting that such components have within the Index at the applicable time. The Fund may purchase a sample of securities in its Index. There may also be instances in which the Adviser may choose to underweight or overweight a security in the Fund’s Index, purchase securities not in the Fund’s Index that the Adviser believes are appropriate to substitute for certain securities in such Index or utilize various combinations of other available investment techniques.

The Fund may concentrate its investments (i.e., hold more than 25% of its assets) in a particular industry or group of industries to the extent that the Index is concentrated. The degree to which components of the Index represent certain sectors or industries may change over time.

INFORMATION ABOUT THE INDEX

The Texas Capital Texas Equity Index is a diversified, float-adjusted sector and, market-capitalization weighted index designed to reflect the performance of stocks in companies that are headquartered in Texas, as reflected in relevant federal and state regulatory filings. The Index will exclude companies whose market capitalization, float, trading volume, transferability restrictions or other impediments could diminish portfolio performance. As of March 31, 2025, the market capitalization of companies within the Index ranged from approximately \$221 million to \$833 billion. The Index is the intellectual property of Texas Capital. The creation, construction and maintenance of the Index is provided by Syntax (“Index Provider”), a separate company with separate personnel that is unaffiliated with Texas Capital. As of March 31, 2025, the key business sectors that are included in the Index include energy; industrials; consumer discretionary; and real estate.

Construction of the Index starts with an initial universe of the publicly trade U.S. equity securities issuers that are headquartered in Texas and are listed on either the New York Stock Exchange, the Nasdaq Stock Market (each, an “Eligible U.S. Exchange”) or both, and that meet the following criteria:

- The listed entity files a US-entity SEC form (e.g., Form 10-K, Form 10-Q, Form S-1) and its most recent SEC filing designates the headquarters of the listed entity as Texas.
- The listed entity’s financials as reported in its accounting statements are denominated in US Dollars (“USD”).
- The listed entity is a corporation, where a real estate investment trust (“REIT”) qualifies as a corporation.
- The listed shares are common stock.
- Trades of the listed shares are denominated in USD.
- Payments of the listed shares’ cash dividends are denominated in USD.

The composition of Index is then further defined by the following parameters:

Minimum Average Daily Trading Volume (“ADTV”)	The issuer must have a minimum ADTV of \$3 million over the trailing 90-day period.
Minimum Market Capitalization	The issuer must have a minimum market capitalization of \$250 million. Market Capitalization is based on the total value of all of an issuer’s shares of stock.
Minimum Free Float Market Capitalization	The issuer also must have a minimum free float market capitalization of \$250 million. The difference between market capitalization and free float market capitalization is that market capitalization considers the total number of an issuers outstanding shares while the free float market capitalization considers only those shares that are actually available to the general public for trading.
Weighting	The weighting of issuers in the Index will be determined based on free float capitalization and will be neutral to sector weightings under the North American Industry Classification System (“NAICS”) ⁽¹⁾ corresponding to the industry contributions to the State of Texas GDP as reported for the private sector by the U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis. The minimum single security weight in the Index will be 0.05%. The maximum single security weight will be 10%.
Reconstitution and Rebalancing	The Index will be reconstituted and rebalanced quarterly, with index composition and related weight adjustments taken as necessary following extraordinary events (such as delisting, bankruptcy, mergers or takeovers of index components, stock splits, consolidations, or other corporate actions).

- (1) The NAICS is the standard used by Federal statistical agencies in classifying business establishments for the purpose of collecting, analyzing, and publishing statistical data related to the U.S. business economy. NAICS uses a production-oriented conceptual framework to group establishments into industries based on the activity in which they are primarily engaged. NAICS uses a six-digit hierarchical coding system to classify all economic activity into twenty industry sectors, five of which are primarily goods-producing sectors and fifteen are entirely services-providing sectors.

As of March 31, 2025, the Index included 206 publicly listed, Texas headquartered companies. It is designed to exclude companies whose market capitalization, float, trading volume, transferability restrictions or other impediments could diminish portfolio performance. The rules and methodologies of the Index are set forth in in the Syntax Texas Capital Texas Equity Index Methodology.

PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT RISKS

The value of an investment in the Fund will fluctuate and is subject to investment risks, which means investors could lose money. An investment in the Fund is not insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or any other government agency. *There is no assurance that the Fund will achieve its investment objective.*

You can lose money on your investment in the Fund. The Fund is subject to the risks described below. Each risk summarized below is considered a “principal risk” of investing in the Fund, regardless of the order in which it appears. As with any investment, there is a risk you could lose all or a portion of your investment in the Fund. Some or all of these risks may adversely affect the Fund’s net asset value (“NAV”), trading price, yield, total return and/or ability to meet its objectives. For more information about the risks of investing in the Fund, see the section in the Fund’s Prospectus titled “Additional Information about the Fund’s Principal Investment Risks”.

Texas Risk. Texas’ economy relies to a significant extent on certain key industries, such as the oil and gas industry (including drilling, production and refining), chemicals production, technology and telecommunications equipment manufacturing and international trade. Each of these industries has from time to time suffered from economic downturns, and adverse conditions in one or more of these industries could impair the ability of issuers of Texas municipal securities to pay principal or interest on their obligations.

Investment and Market Risk. As with all investments, an investment in the Fund is subject to investment risk. Investors in the Fund could lose money, including the possible loss of the entire principal amount of an investment, over short or prolonged periods of time. Markets can decline in value sharply and unpredictably. The increasing interconnectivity between global economies and financial markets increases the likelihood that events or conditions in one region or financial market may adversely impact issuers in a different country, region, or financial market.

Securities in the Fund's portfolio may underperform due to geopolitical disputes, war, inflation (or expectations for inflation), interest rate changes, global demand for particular products or resources, supply chain disruptions, tariffs and other restrictions on trade, natural or environmental disasters, pandemics, epidemics, terrorism, social or political unrest, recessions, regulatory events and governmental or quasi-governmental actions. During a general market downturn, multiple asset classes may be negatively affected. Changes in market conditions and interest rates can have the same impact on all types of securities and instruments. In times of severe market disruptions, you could lose your entire investment.

Equity Securities Risk. Equity securities are subject to changes in value, and their values may be more volatile than those of other asset classes. The Fund's portfolio is comprised of common stocks, which generally subject their holders to more risks than preferred stocks and debt securities because common stockholders' claims are subordinated to those of holders of preferred stocks and debt securities upon the bankruptcy of the issuer. An investment in the Fund involves risks similar to those of investing in any fund holding equity securities, such as market fluctuations, inflation, changes in interest rates and perceived trends in stock prices. The values of equity securities could decline generally or could underperform other investments. In addition, securities may decline in value due to factors affecting a specific issuer, market, or securities markets generally.

Industry Concentration Risk. In following its methodology, the Index from time to time may be concentrated to a significant degree in securities of issuers located in a single industry or group of industries. To the extent that the Index concentrates in the securities of issuers in a particular industry or group of industries, the Fund also may concentrate its investments to approximately the same extent. By concentrating its investments in an industry or group of industries, the Fund may face more risks than if it were diversified broadly over numerous industries or groups of industries. If the Index is not concentrated in a particular industry or group of industries, the Fund will not concentrate in a particular industry or group of industries.

Energy Sector Risk. Companies operating in the energy sector are subject to risks including, but not limited to, economic growth, worldwide demand, political instability in the regions that the companies operate, government regulation stipulating rates charged by utilities, interest rate sensitivity, oil price volatility, energy conservation, environmental policies, depletion of resources, and the cost of providing the specific utility services and other factors that they cannot control.

Consumer Discretionary Sector Risk. The consumer discretionary sector comprises companies whose businesses are sensitive to economic cycles, such as manufacturers of high-end apparel and automobile and leisure companies. Companies in the consumer discretionary sector are subject to fluctuations in supply and demand. These companies may also be adversely affected by changes in consumer spending as a result of world events, political and economic conditions, commodity price volatility, changes in exchange rates, imposition of import controls, increased competition, depletion of resources and labor relations.

Industrials Sector Risk. The industrials sector comprises companies who produce capital goods used in construction and manufacturing, such as companies that make and sell machinery, equipment and supplies that are used to produce other goods. Companies in the industrials sector may be adversely affected by changes in government regulation, world events and economic conditions. In addition, companies in the industrials sector be adversely affected by environmental damages, product liability claims and exchange rates.

Real Estate Sector Risk. Companies in the real estate sector include companies that invest in real estate, such as REITs and real estate management and development companies. Companies that invest in real estate are subject to the risks of owning real estate directly as well as to risks that relate specifically to the way that such companies operate, including management risk. Adverse economic, business or political developments affecting real estate could have a major effect on the values of the Fund's investments. Investing in real estate is subject to such risks as decreases in real estate values, overbuilding, increased competition and other risks related to local or general economic conditions, increases in operating costs and property taxes, changes in zoning laws, casualty or condemnation losses, possible environmental liabilities, regulatory limitations on rent, possible lack of availability of mortgage financing, market saturation, fluctuations in rental income and the value of underlying properties and extended vacancies of properties. Real estate securities have limited diversification and are, therefore, subject to risks inherent in operating and financing a limited number of projects. Real estate securities are also subject to heavy cash flow dependency and defaults by borrowers or tenants.

REIT Risk. Investments in REITS are subject to the risks associated with fluctuations in the value of the underlying properties held by the REIT, which include; defaults by borrowers or tenants; market saturation; changes in general and local economic conditions; decreases in market rates for rents; changes in the availability, cost, and terms of mortgage funds; increased competition, property taxes, capital expenditures, or operating expenses; and other economic, political, or regulatory occurrences, including the impact of changes in environmental laws.

Geographic Concentration Risk. Because the Fund and the Index will invest only in issuers headquartered in Texas, the Fund's performance is expected to be closely tied to various factors such as social, financial, economic, and political conditions within that region. Events that negatively affect that region may cause the value of the Fund's Shares to decrease, in some cases significantly. As a result, the Fund may be more volatile than more geographically diverse funds.

ETF Risks. The Fund is an ETF, and because of the 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 trading halts or 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.

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.

Large Shareholder Risk. From time to time, an AP, a third-party investor, an affiliate of the Adviser, or a fund may invest in the Fund and hold its investment for a specific time period to allow the Fund to achieve size or scale. There can be no assurance that any such entity will not redeem its investment or that the size of the Fund will be maintained at such levels, which could negatively impact the Fund.

Premium-Discount Risk. The Shares may trade above or below their NAV. The market prices of Shares will generally fluctuate in accordance with changes in NAV as well as the relative supply of, and demand for, Shares on NYSE Arca, Inc. (the "Exchange") or other securities exchanges. The existence of significant market volatility, disruptions to creations and redemptions, or potential lack of an active trading market for Shares (including through a trading halt), among other factors, may result in the Shares trading significantly above (at a premium) or below (at a discount) to NAV.

Trading Risk. Although Shares are listed for trading on 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.

Trading Halt Risk. Sharp price declines in securities owned by the Fund may trigger trading halts, which may result in the Fund's Shares trading in the market at an increasingly large discount to NAV during part (or all) of a trading day or cause the Fund itself to halt trading. In such market conditions, market, or stop-loss orders to sell the ETF shares may be executed at market prices that are significantly below NAV or investors might not even be able to transact in Shares if the Fund halts trading.

Index Calculation Methodology Risk. The Index relies directly or indirectly on various sources of information to assess the criteria of issuers included in the Index, including information that may be based on assumptions and estimates. Neither the Fund, the Index Provider nor the Adviser can offer assurances that the Index's calculation methodology or sources of information will provide an accurate assessment of included issuers or a correct valuation of securities nor can they guarantee the availability or timeliness of the production of the Index.

Index Tracking Risk. There is no guarantee that the Fund will achieve a high degree of correlation to the Index and therefore achieve its investment objective. The Fund may have difficulty achieving its investment objective due to fees, expenses (including rebalancing expenses), and other transaction costs related to the normal operation of the Fund. These costs that may be incurred by the Fund are not incurred by the Index, which may make it more difficult for the Fund to track the Index.

Large-Capitalization Companies Risk. Large-capitalization companies may trail the returns of the overall stock market. Large-capitalization stocks tend to go through cycles of doing better - or worse - than the stock market in general. These periods have, in the past, lasted for as long as several years.

Mid-Capitalization Companies Risk. Mid-capitalization companies may have greater price volatility, lower trading volume and less liquidity than large-capitalization companies. In addition, mid-capitalization companies may have smaller revenues, narrower product lines, less management depth and experience, smaller shares of their product or service markets, fewer financial resources, and less competitive strength than large-capitalization companies.

Small Capitalization Companies Risk. Investments in securities of small-cap companies may be riskier, more volatile, and more vulnerable to economic, market and industry changes than investments in larger, more established companies. As a result, share price changes may be more sudden or erratic than the prices of other equity securities, especially over the short term. Small-cap companies often have less predictable earnings, more limited product lines, markets, distribution channels, or financial resources, and the management of such companies may be dependent on one or a few key people. The equity securities of small-cap companies are generally less liquid than the equity securities of larger companies.

New Adviser Risk. The Adviser does not have a long history of serving as an adviser to a registered mutual fund or ETF. As a result, there is no long-term track record against which an investor may judge the Adviser and it is possible the Adviser may not achieve the Fund's intended investment objective.

Newer Fund Risk. The Fund has a limited history of operation. As a result, prospective investors have a limited track record or history on which to base their investment decisions. In addition, there can be no assurance that the Fund will grow to or maintain an economically viable size. Any liquidation of the Fund could cause the Fund to incur elevated transaction costs for the Fund and negative tax consequences for its shareholders.

Passive Investment Risk. The Fund is not actively managed, and the Adviser will not sell a security due to current or projected under performance of a security, industry, or sector, unless that security is removed from the Index by the Index Provider, who is unaffiliated with the Adviser. The Fund invests in securities included in the Index regardless of the Adviser's independent analysis of the investment decision.

Geopolitical/Natural Disaster Risk. The Fund's investments are subject to geopolitical and natural disaster risks, such as war, terrorism, trade disputes, political or economic dysfunction within some nations, public health crises and related geopolitical events, as well as environmental disasters, epidemics and/or pandemics, which may add to instability in world economies and volatility in markets. The impact may be short-term or may last for extended periods.

Cybersecurity Risk. Failures or breaches of the electronic systems of the Fund or its services providers may cause disruptions and negatively impact the Fund's business operations, potentially resulting in financial losses to the Fund. Cybersecurity incidents could also affect issuers of securities in which the Fund invests, leading to a significant loss of value.

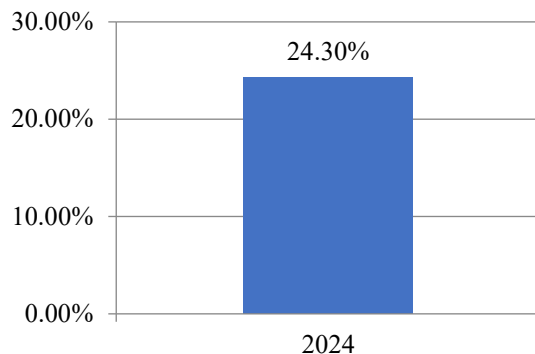
Operational Risk. The Fund is exposed to operational risks arising from a number of factors, including, but not limited to, human error, processing and communication errors, errors of the Fund's service providers, counterparties or other third parties, failed or inadequate processes and technology or systems failures.

Risks Related to the Adviser's Affiliations with Companies Included in the Index. The Fund's adviser is affiliated with Texas Capital Bank, a Texas state bank, and TCBI Securities, Inc., doing business as Texas Capital Securities, a broker-dealer registered with FINRA and the Securities and Exchange Commission. Each of Texas Capital Bank and Texas Capital Securities conducts, or expects to conduct, business with companies whose equity securities are eligible for inclusion in the Index and may be owned by the ETF. The Adviser may have conflicts of interest with respect to voting shares in any company included in the Index.

PERFORMANCE

The bar chart and table below provide an indication of the risks of investing in the Fund by showing: (a) the performance of the Fund's Shares over the past calendar year; and (b) how the average annual returns of the Fund's Shares for 1 year and since inception compare to those of the Fund's Index, a broad-based securities market index, and an additional index with characteristics relevant to the Fund's investment strategies. The Fund's past performance, before and after taxes, is not necessarily an indication of how the Fund will perform in the future. Updated performance information is also available on the Fund's website at <https://fundsmanagement.texascapital.com/funds/txs/>.

Annual Total Return for Year Ended December 31, 2024



- During the period shown in the bar chart, the highest return for a quarter was 7.60% during the quarter ended March 31, 2024.
- During the period shown in the bar chart, the lowest return for a quarter was 3.47% during the quarter ended June 30, 2024.

Average Annual Total Returns for Periods Ended December 31, 2024

This table compares the Fund's average annual total returns for the periods ended December 31, 2024 to the Fund's Index, a broad-based securities market index, and an additional index with characteristics relevant to the Fund's investment strategies. The table also presents the impact of taxes on the Fund's returns. 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. 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.

	One Year	Since Inception (July 12, 2023)
Texas Capital Texas Equity Index ETF		
Return Before Taxes	24.30%	20.76%
Return After Taxes on Distributions	24.03%	20.48%
Return After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Fund Shares	14.55%	15.94%
Texas Capital Texas Equity Index <i>(reflects no deduction for fees, expenses, or taxes)</i>	24.73%	21.23%
VettaFi U.S. Equity 3000 Index <i>(reflects no deduction for fees, expenses, or taxes)</i>	23.80%	19.61%
Syntax U.S. 800 MidCap Index <i>(reflects no deduction for fees, expenses, or taxes)</i>	14.51%	13.28%

INVESTMENT ADVISER AND PORTFOLIO MANAGER

Adviser: The Fund's investment adviser is Texas Capital Bank Wealth Management Services, Inc., doing business as Texas Capital Bank Private Wealth Advisors.

Portfolio Manager: The Fund's portfolio is managed by Carlos Pena, Vice President and Portfolio Manager. Mr. Pena became a Portfolio Manager of the Fund in December 2023.

SUMMARY INFORMATION ABOUT PURCHASES, SALES, TAXES, AND FINANCIAL INTERMEDIARY COMPENSATION

PURCHASE AND SALE OF FUND SHARES

The Fund issues and redeems Shares on a continuous basis only in large blocks of Shares, called "Creation Units," and only APs (typically, broker-dealers) may purchase or redeem Creation Units. Creation Units generally are issued and redeemed 'in-kind' for securities and partially in cash. Individual Shares may only be purchased and sold in secondary market transactions through brokers. Once created, individual Shares generally trade in the secondary market at market prices that change throughout the day. Market prices of Shares may be greater or less than their NAV. **Except when aggregated in Creation Units, the Fund's Shares are not redeemable securities.**

The market price of Shares will fluctuate in response to changes in the value of a Fund's holdings and supply and demand for the Shares, which may result in shareholders purchasing or selling the Shares on the secondary market at a market price that is greater than NAV (a premium) or less than NAV (a discount). When buying or selling Shares in the secondary market, you may incur costs attributable to the difference between the highest price a buyer is willing to pay to purchase Shares (bid) and the lowest price a seller is willing to accept for Shares (ask) (the "bid-ask spread"). Recent information regarding the Fund's NAV, market price, premiums and discounts, and bid-ask spreads is available at <https://fundsmanagement.texascapital.com/funds/txs/>.

TAX INFORMATION

The Fund's distributions generally are taxable to you as ordinary income, capital gain, or some combination of both, unless your investment is in an Individual Retirement Account ("IRA") or other tax-advantaged account. However, subsequent withdrawals from such a tax-advantaged account may be subject to federal income tax. You should consult your tax advisor about your specific tax situation.

PURCHASES THROUGH BROKER-DEALERS AND OTHER FINANCIAL INTERMEDIARIES

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

TEXAS CAPITAL TEXAS OIL INDEX ETF

NYSE ARCA, INC.: OILT

FUND SUMMARY

INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE

Texas Capital Texas Oil Index ETF (the “Texas Oil Index ETF” or the “Fund”) seeks to provide investment results that, before fees and expenses, correspond generally to the total return performance of the Alerian Texas Weighted Oil and Gas Index (the “Oil Index” or the “Index”).

FEES AND EXPENSES

This table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy, hold, and sell shares of the Fund (“Shares”). **You may pay other fees on your purchases and sales of Shares, 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 Fee	0.35%
Distribution and/or Service (12b-1) Fee	0.00%
Other Expenses	<u>0.00%</u>
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses ⁽¹⁾	0.35%

- (1) Pursuant to its Advisory Agreement, Texas Capital Bank Wealth Management Services, Inc., doing business as Texas Capital Bank Private Wealth Advisors (“Texas Capital” or “Adviser”) pays all other expenses of the Fund other than the fee payment under the Advisory Agreement, payments under the Fund’s 12b-1 plan (if any), interest expenses, taxes, acquired fund fees and expenses, brokers’ commissions and any other transaction-related expenses and fees arising out of transactions effected on behalf of the Fund, costs of holding shareholder meetings and litigation and indemnification expenses and other extraordinary expenses not incurred in the ordinary course of the Fund’s business.

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. This Example does not reflect the effect of brokerage commissions or other transaction costs you paid in connection with the purchase or sale of Shares. 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 on these assumptions your costs would be:

1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
\$36	\$113	\$197	\$443

PORTFOLIO TURNOVER

The Fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities (or “turns over” its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate may indicate higher transaction costs and may result in higher taxes when Shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in annual fund operating expenses or in the Example, affect the Fund’s performance. For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2024, the Fund’s portfolio turnover rate was 13% of the value of its portfolio.

PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT STRATEGIES

The Fund seeks to achieve its investment objective by investing at least 80% of its assets (exclusive of collateral held from securities lending) in securities included in its underlying index, in depositary receipts representing securities included in its underlying index and in underlying stocks in respect of depositary receipts included in its underlying index.

The Fund is an exchange-traded fund (“ETF”) that employs a passive management or indexing investment approach designed to track the total return performance, before fees and expenses, of the Index.

The Fund seeks to invest in the Index components in approximately the same weighting that such components have within the Index at the applicable time. The Fund may purchase a sample of securities in its Index. There may also be instances in which the Adviser may choose to underweight or overweight a security in the Fund’s Index, purchase securities not in the Fund’s Index that the Adviser believes are appropriate to substitute for certain securities in such Index or utilize various combinations of other available investment techniques.

The Fund may concentrate its investments (i.e., hold more than 25% of its assets) in a particular industry or group of industries to the extent that the Index is concentrated. The degree to which components of the Index represent certain sectors or industries may change over time. The Index and the Fund are concentrated in the oil and gas industries.

THE FUND IS NON-DIVERSIFIED UNDER THE INVESTMENT COMPANY ACT OF 1940, AS AMENDED, AND MAY INVEST A LARGER PERCENTAGE OF ITS ASSETS IN FEWER ISSUERS THAN DIVERSIFIED FUNDS.

INFORMATION ABOUT THE INDEX

The Index is an economic-value weighted index providing exposure to companies that extract oil and gas within Texas. Each company in the Index must be a publicly traded constituent of the VettaFi Global Developed 5000 Index and responsible for more than 0.1% of the annual state oil and gas production of Texas over the past 10 years based on data published by the Texas Railroad Commission. The creation, construction and maintenance of the Index is provided by VettaFi, LLC (“Index Provider”), a separate company with separate personnel that is unaffiliated with Texas Capital. As of March 31, 2025, the Index included 28 companies with the market capitalization ranging from approximately \$230 million to \$516 billion.

The composition of the Index is then further defined by the following parameters:

Weighting	The weighting of issuers in the Index will be determined based on the “aggregated economic value” of oil and gas production in Texas relative to the value within the Index and subject to the requirements applicable to regulated investment companies under the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended. A company’s aggregated economic value of oil and gas produced in Texas is calculated by aggregating the oil and gas production of the company and multiplying it by the average oil and gas futures prices from the last day of February in the current and previous year. The maximum single security weight will be 10%.
Reconstitution and Rebalancing	The Index will be reconstituted annually and rebalanced quarterly, with index composition and related weight adjustments taken as necessary following extraordinary events (such as delisting, bankruptcy, mergers or takeovers of index components, stock splits, consolidations, or other corporate actions).

PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT RISKS

The value of an investment in the Fund will fluctuate and is subject to investment risks, which means investors could lose money. An investment in the Fund is not insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or any other government agency. *There is no assurance that the Fund will achieve its investment objective.*

You can lose money on your investment in the Fund. The Fund is subject to the risks described below. Each risk summarized below is considered a “principal risk” of investing in the Fund, regardless of the order in which it appears. As with any investment, there is a risk you could lose all or a portion of your investment in the Fund. Some or all of these risks may adversely affect the Fund’s net asset value (“NAV”), trading price, yield, total return and/or ability to meet its objectives. For more information about the risks of investing in the Fund, see the section in the Fund’s Prospectus titled “Additional Information about the Fund’s Principal Investment Risks”.

Oil and Gas Companies Risk. Oil and gas companies develop and produce crude oil and natural gas and provide drilling and other energy resources production and distribution related services. Stock prices for these types of companies are affected by supply and demand both for their specific product or service and for energy products in general. The price of oil and gas, exploration and production spending, government regulation, world events and economic conditions will likewise affect the performance of these companies. Correspondingly, securities of oil and gas companies are subject to swift price and supply fluctuations caused by events relating to international politics, energy conservation, the success of exploration projects, and tax and other governmental regulatory policies. Weak demand for the companies’ products or services or for energy products and services in general, as well as negative developments in these and other areas, would adversely impact the performance of the Fund. Oil and gas exploration and production can be significantly affected by natural disasters as well as changes in exchange rates, interest rates, government regulation, world events and economic conditions. These companies also may be at risk for environmental damage claims.

Texas Risk. Texas’ economy relies to a significant extent on certain key industries, such as the oil and gas industry (including drilling, production and refining), chemicals production, technology and telecommunications equipment manufacturing and international trade. Each of these industries has from time to time suffered from economic downturns, and adverse conditions in one or more of these industries could impair the ability of issuers of Texas municipal securities to pay principal or interest on their obligations.

Investment and Market Risk. As with all investments, an investment in the Fund is subject to investment risk. Investors in the Fund could lose money, including the possible loss of the entire principal amount of an investment, over short or prolonged periods of time. Markets can decline in value sharply and unpredictably. The increasing interconnectivity between global economies and financial markets increases the likelihood that events or conditions in one region or financial market may adversely impact issuers in a different country, region, or financial market.

Securities in the Fund’s portfolio may underperform due to geopolitical disputes, war, inflation (or expectations for inflation), interest rate changes, global demand for particular products or resources, supply chain disruptions, tariffs and other restrictions on trade, natural or environmental disasters, pandemics, epidemics, terrorism, social or political unrest, recessions, regulatory events and governmental or quasi-governmental actions. During a general market downturn, multiple asset classes may be negatively affected. Changes in market conditions and interest rates can have the same impact on all types of securities and instruments. In times of severe market disruptions, you could lose your entire investment.

Equity Securities Risk. Equity securities are subject to changes in value, and their values may be more volatile than those of other asset classes. The Fund’s portfolio is comprised of common stocks, which generally subject their holders to more risks than preferred stocks and debt securities because common stockholders’ claims are subordinated to those of holders of preferred stocks and debt securities upon the bankruptcy of the issuer. An investment in the Fund involves risks similar to those of investing in any fund holding equity securities, such as market fluctuations, inflation, changes in interest rates and perceived trends in stock prices. The values of equity securities could decline generally or could underperform other investments. In addition, securities may decline in value due to factors affecting a specific issuer, market, or securities markets generally.

Industry Concentration Risk. In following its methodology, the Index from time to time may be concentrated to a significant degree in securities of issuers located in a single industry or group of industries. To the extent that the Index concentrates in the securities of issuers in a particular industry or group of industries, the Fund also may concentrate its investments to approximately the same extent. By concentrating its investments in an industry or group of industries, the Fund may face more risks than if it were diversified broadly over numerous industries or groups of industries. If the Index is not concentrated in a particular industry or group of industries, the Fund will not concentrate in a particular industry or group of industries.

Energy Sector Risk. Companies operating in the energy sector are subject to risks including, but not limited to, economic growth, worldwide demand, political instability in the regions that the companies operate, government regulation stipulating rates charged by utilities, interest rate sensitivity, oil price volatility, energy conservation, environmental policies, depletion of resources, and the cost of providing the specific utility services and other factors that they cannot control.

Geographic Concentration Risk. Because the Fund and the Index will invest only in issuers that extract oil and gas within Texas, the Fund’s performance is expected to be closely tied to various factors such as social, financial, economic, and political conditions within that region. Events that negatively affect that region may cause the value of the Fund’s Shares to decrease, in some cases significantly. As a result, the Fund may be more volatile than more geographically diverse funds.

ETF Risks. The Fund is an ETF, and because of the 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 trading halts or 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.

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.

Large Shareholder Risk. From time to time, an AP, a third-party investor, an affiliate of the Adviser, or a fund may invest in the Fund and hold its investment for a specific time period to allow the Fund to achieve size or scale. There can be no assurance that any such entity will not redeem its investment or that the size of the Fund will be maintained at such levels, which could negatively impact the Fund.

Premium-Discount Risk. The Shares may trade above or below their NAV. The market prices of Shares will generally fluctuate in accordance with changes in NAV as well as the relative supply of, and demand for, Shares on the NYSE Arca, Inc. (the "Exchange") or other securities exchanges. The existence of significant market volatility, disruptions to creations and redemptions, or potential lack of an active trading market for Shares (including through a trading halt), among other factors, may result in the Shares trading significantly above (at a premium) or below (at a discount) to NAV.

Trading Risk. Although Shares are listed for trading on 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.

Trading Halt Risk. Sharp price declines in securities owned by the Fund may trigger trading halts, which may result in the Fund's Shares trading in the market at an increasingly large discount to NAV during part (or all) of a trading day or cause the Fund itself to halt trading. In such market conditions, market, or stop-loss orders to sell the ETF shares may be executed at market prices that are significantly below NAV or investors might not even be able to transact in Shares if the Fund halts trading.

Index Calculation Methodology Risk. The Index relies directly or indirectly on various sources of information to assess the criteria of issuers included in the Index, including information that may be based on assumptions and estimates. Neither the Fund, the Index Provider nor the Adviser can offer assurances that the Index's calculation methodology or sources of information will provide an accurate assessment of included issuers or a correct valuation of securities nor can they guarantee the availability or timeliness of the production of the Index.

Index Tracking Risk. There is no guarantee that the Fund will achieve a high degree of correlation to the Index and therefore achieve its investment objective. The Fund may have difficulty achieving its investment objective due to fees, expenses (including rebalancing expenses), and other transaction costs related to the normal operation of the Fund. These costs that may be incurred by the Fund are not incurred by the Index, which may make it more difficult for the Fund to track the Index.

Non-Diversification Risk. As a "non-diversified" fund, the Fund may hold a smaller number of portfolio securities than many other funds. To the extent the Fund invests in a relatively small number of issuers, a decline in the market value of a particular security held by the Fund may affect its value more than if it invested in a larger number of issuers. The value of Fund Shares may be more volatile than the values of shares of more diversified funds. The Fund may become diversified for periods of time solely as a result of seeking to track the Index (e.g., changes in weightings of one or more component securities).

Non-U.S. Securities Risk. Non-U.S. securities (including depositary receipts) are subject to political, regulatory, and economic risks not present in domestic investments. There may be less information publicly available about a non-U.S. entity than about a U.S. entity, and many non-U.S. entities are not subject to accounting, auditing, legal and financial report standards comparable to those in the United States. Further, such entities and/or their securities may be subject to risks associated with currency controls; expropriation; changes in tax policy; greater market volatility; differing securities market structures; higher transaction costs; and various administrative difficulties, such as delays in clearing and settling portfolio transactions or in receiving payment of dividends. To the extent underlying securities held by the Fund trade on foreign exchanges that are closed when the exchange on which the Fund's Shares trade is open, there may be deviations between the current price of an underlying security and the last quoted price for the underlying security on the closed foreign market. These deviations could result in the Fund experiencing premiums or discounts greater than those of ETFs that invest in domestic securities. Securities traded on foreign markets may be less liquid (harder to sell) than securities traded domestically. Foreign governments may impose restrictions on the repatriation of capital to the U.S. In addition, to the extent that the Fund buys securities denominated in a foreign currency, there are special risks such as changes in currency exchange rates and the risk that a foreign government could regulate foreign exchange transactions. In addition, to the extent investments are made in a limited number of countries, events in those countries will have a more significant impact on the Fund. Investments in depositary receipts may be less liquid and more volatile than the underlying shares in their primary trading market.

Large-Capitalization Companies Risk. Large-capitalization companies may trail the returns of the overall stock market. Large-capitalization stocks tend to go through cycles of doing better - or worse - than the stock market in general. These periods have, in the past, lasted for as long as several years.

New Adviser Risk. The Adviser does not have a long history of serving as an adviser to a registered mutual fund or ETF. As a result, there is no long-term track record against which an investor may judge the Adviser and it is possible the Adviser may not achieve the Fund's intended investment objective.

Newer Fund Risk. The Fund has a limited history of operation. As a result, prospective investors have a limited track record or history on which to base their investment decisions. In addition, there can be no assurance that the Fund will grow to or maintain an economically viable size. Any liquidation of the Fund could cause the Fund to incur elevated transaction costs for the Fund and negative tax consequences for its shareholders.

Passive Investment Risk. The Fund is not actively managed, and the Adviser will not sell a security due to current or projected under performance of a security, industry, or sector, unless that security is removed from the Index by the Index Provider, who is unaffiliated with the Adviser. The Fund invests in securities included in the Index regardless of the Adviser's independent analysis of the investment decision.

Geopolitical/Natural Disaster Risk. The Fund's investments are subject to geopolitical and natural disaster risks, such as war, terrorism, trade disputes, political or economic dysfunction within some nations, public health crises and related geopolitical events, as well as environmental disasters, epidemics and/or pandemics, which may add to instability in world economies and volatility in markets. The impact may be short-term or may last for extended periods.

Cybersecurity Risk. Failures or breaches of the electronic systems of the Fund or its services providers may cause disruptions and negatively impact the Fund's business operations, potentially resulting in financial losses to the Fund. Cybersecurity incidents could also affect issuers of securities in which the Fund invests, leading to a significant loss of value.

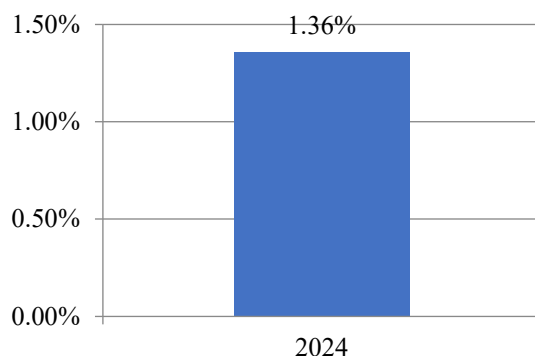
Operational Risk. The Fund is exposed to operational risks arising from a number of factors, including, but not limited to, human error, processing and communication errors, errors of the Fund's service providers, counterparties or other third parties, failed or inadequate processes and technology or systems failures.

Risks Related to the Adviser's Affiliations with Companies Included in the Index. The Fund's Adviser is affiliated with Texas Capital Bank, a Texas state bank, and TCBI Securities, Inc., doing business as Texas Capital Securities, a broker-dealer registered with FINRA and the Securities and Exchange Commission. Each of Texas Capital Bank and Texas Capital Securities conducts, or expects to conduct, business with companies whose equity securities are eligible for inclusion in the Index and may be owned by the Fund. The Adviser may have conflicts of interest with respect to voting shares in any company included in the Index.

PERFORMANCE

The bar chart and table below provide an indication of the risks of investing in the Fund by showing: (a) the performance of the Fund's Shares over the past calendar year; and (b) how the average annual returns of the Fund's Shares for 1 year and since inception compare to those of the Fund's Index and a broad-based securities market index. The Fund's past performance, before and after taxes, is not necessarily an indication of how the Fund will perform in the future. Updated performance information is also available on the Fund's website at <https://fundsmanagement.texascapital.com/funds/oilt/>.

Annual Total Return for Year Ended December 31, 2024



- During the period shown in the bar chart, the highest return for a quarter was 14.14% during the quarter ended March 31, 2024.
- During the period shown in the bar chart, the lowest return for a quarter was -9.21% during the quarter ended September 30, 2024.

Average Annual Total Returns for Periods Ended December 31, 2024

This table compares the Fund's average annual total returns for the periods ended December 31, 2024 to the Fund's Index and a broad-based securities market index. The table also presents the impact of taxes on the Fund's returns. 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. 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.

	One Year	Since Inception (December 20, 2023)
Texas Capital Texas Oil Index ETF		
Return Before Taxes	1.36%	1.40%
Return After Taxes on Distributions	0.75%	0.81%
Return After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Fund Shares	1.26%	1.09%
Alerian Texas Weighted Oil & Gas Index <i>(reflects no deduction for fees, expenses, or taxes)</i>	1.30%	1.35%
VettaFi U.S. Equity 300 Index <i>(reflects no deduction for fees, expenses, or taxes)</i>	23.80%	24.97%

INVESTMENT ADVISER AND PORTFOLIO MANAGER

Adviser: The Fund's investment adviser is Texas Capital Bank Wealth Management Services, Inc., doing business as Texas Capital Bank Private Wealth Advisors.

Portfolio Manager: The Fund's portfolio is managed by Carlos Pena, Vice President and Portfolio Manager. Mr. Pena has served as Portfolio Manager of the Fund since its inception in December 2023.

SUMMARY INFORMATION ABOUT PURCHASES, SALES, TAXES, AND FINANCIAL INTERMEDIARY COMPENSATION

PURCHASE AND SALE OF FUND SHARES

The Fund issues and redeems Shares on a continuous basis only in large blocks of Shares, typically 5,000 Shares, called "Creation Units," and only APs (typically, broker-dealers) may purchase or redeem Creation Units. Creation Units generally are issued and redeemed "in-kind" for securities and partially in cash. Individual Shares may only be purchased and sold in secondary market transactions through brokers. Once created, individual Shares generally trade in the secondary market at market prices that change throughout the day. Market prices of Shares may be greater or less than their NAV. **Except when aggregated in Creation Units, the Fund's Shares are not redeemable securities.**

The market price of Shares will fluctuate in response to changes in the value of a Fund's holdings and supply and demand for the Shares, which may result in shareholders purchasing or selling the Shares on the secondary market at a market price that is greater than NAV (a premium) or less than NAV (a discount). When buying or selling Shares in the secondary market, you may incur costs attributable to the difference between the highest price a buyer is willing to pay to purchase Shares (bid) and the lowest price a seller is willing to accept for Shares (ask) (the "bid-ask spread"). Recent information regarding the Fund's NAV, market price, premiums and discounts, and bid-ask spreads is available at <https://fundsmanagement.texascapital.com/funds/oilt/>.

TAX INFORMATION

The Fund's distributions generally are taxable to you as ordinary income, capital gain, or some combination of both, unless your investment is in an Individual Retirement Account ("IRA") or other tax-advantaged account. However, subsequent withdrawals from such a tax-advantaged account may be subject to federal income tax. You should consult your tax advisor about your specific tax situation.

PURCHASES THROUGH BROKER-DEALERS AND OTHER FINANCIAL INTERMEDIARIES

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

TEXAS CAPITAL TEXAS SMALL CAP EQUITY INDEX ETF

NASDAQ STOCK MARKET LLC: TXSS

FUND SUMMARY

INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE

Texas Capital Texas Small Cap Equity Index ETF (the “Texas Small Cap Equity Index ETF” or the “Fund”) seeks to provide investment results that, before fees and expenses, correspond generally to the total return performance of the Texas Capital Texas Small Cap Equity Index (the “Texas Small Cap Index” or the “Index”).

FEES AND EXPENSES

This table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy, hold, and sell shares of the Fund (“Shares”). **You may pay other fees on your purchases and sales of Shares, 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 Fee	0.49%
Distribution and/or Service (12b-1) Fee	0.00%
Other Expenses	<u>0.00%</u>
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses ⁽¹⁾	0.49%

- (1) Pursuant to its Advisory Agreement, Texas Capital Bank Wealth Management Services, Inc., doing business as Texas Capital Bank Private Wealth Advisors (“Texas Capital” or “Adviser”) pays all other expenses of the Fund other than the fee payment under the Advisory Agreement, payments under the Fund’s 12b-1 plan (if any), interest expenses, taxes, acquired fund fees and expenses, brokers’ commissions and any other transaction-related expenses and fees arising out of transactions effected on behalf of the Fund, costs of holding shareholder meetings and litigation and indemnification expenses and other extraordinary expenses not incurred in the ordinary course of the Fund’s business.

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. This Example does not reflect the effect of brokerage commissions or other transaction costs you paid in connection with the purchase or sale of Shares. 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 on these assumptions your costs would be:

1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
\$50	\$157	\$274	\$616

PORTFOLIO TURNOVER

The Fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities (or “turns over” its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate may indicate higher transaction costs and may result in higher taxes when Shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in annual fund operating expenses or in the Example, affect the Fund’s performance. For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2024, the Fund’s portfolio turnover rate was 13% of the value of its portfolio.

PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT STRATEGIES

The Fund seeks to achieve its investment objective by investing at least 80% of its assets (exclusive of collateral held from securities lending) in securities included in its underlying index, in depositary receipts representing securities included in its underlying index and in underlying stocks in respect of depositary receipts included in its underlying index.

The Fund is an exchange-traded fund (“ETF”) that employs a passive management or indexing investment approach designed to track the total return performance, before fees and expenses, of the Index.

The Adviser believes that companies headquartered in Texas, including small-capitalization companies, enjoy certain economic, regulatory, taxation, workforce and other benefits relative to companies headquartered in other states. In the Adviser’s view, the strong business environment in the State of Texas is demonstrated by, among other things, its infrastructure spending and resources, relatively low cost of conducting business, export data, and third-party rankings and recognitions.

In addition, the Texas economy is large and diverse. To represent the economic diversity of the State of Texas, the Index will use sector weightings corresponding to the industry contributions to the State of Texas Gross Domestic Product (“GDP”) as reported for the private sector by the U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis. Within each sector allocation, the Index will use market-capitalization weightings to represent the public companies headquartered in the State of Texas operating within the identified sector. The Adviser believes that the Fund offers a cost-effective opportunity to invest directly in small-capitalization companies that benefit from the economic environment in Texas.

The Fund seeks to invest in the Index components in approximately the same weighting that such components have within the Index at the applicable time. The Fund may purchase a sample of securities in its Index. There may also be instances in which the Adviser may choose to underweight or overweight a security in the Fund’s Index, purchase securities not in the Fund’s Index that the Adviser believes are appropriate to substitute for certain securities in such Index or utilize various combinations of other available investment techniques.

The Fund may concentrate its investments (i.e., hold more than 25% of its assets) in a particular industry or group of industries to the extent that the Index is concentrated. The degree to which components of the Index represent certain sectors or industries may change over time.

INFORMATION ABOUT THE INDEX

The Index is a diversified, float-adjusted sector and, market-capitalization weighted index designed to reflect the performance primarily of stocks in small-capitalization companies that are headquartered in Texas, as reflected in relevant federal and state regulatory filings. Small-capitalization companies for purposes of the Index are those that have a capitalization smaller than the 800th largest company in the Index universe by market capitalization. As of March 31, 2025, the market capitalization of companies within the Index ranged from approximately \$47 million to \$15 billion. The Index is the intellectual property of Texas Capital. The creation, construction and maintenance of the Index is provided by Syntax (“Index Provider”), a separate company with separate personnel that is unaffiliated with Texas Capital. As of March 31, 2025, the key business sectors that are included in the Index include consumer discretionary; energy; healthcare; industrials; and real estate.

Construction of the Index starts with an initial universe of the publicly traded U.S. equity securities issuers that are headquartered in Texas and are listed on either the New York Stock Exchange, the Nasdaq Stock Market (each, an “Eligible U.S. Exchange”) or both, and that meet the following criteria:

- The listed entity is not one of the largest 800 in the Index universe by market capitalization.
- The listed entity files a US-entity SEC form (e.g., Form 10-K, Form 10-Q, Form S-1) and its most recent SEC filing designates the headquarters of the listed entity as Texas.
- The listed entity’s financials as reported in its accounting statements are denominated in US Dollars (“USD”).
- The listed entity is a corporation, where a real estate investment trust (“REIT”) qualifies as a corporation.
- The listed shares are common stock.
- Trades of the listed shares are denominated in USD.
- Payments of the listed shares’ cash dividends are denominated in USD.

The composition of the Index is then further defined by the following parameters:

Minimum Average Daily Trading Volume (“ADTV”)	The issuer must have a minimum ADTV of \$1 million over the trailing 90-day period.
Minimum Market Capitalization	The issuer must have a minimum market capitalization of \$100 million. Market Capitalization is based on the total value of all of an issuer’s shares of stock.
Minimum Free Float Market Capitalization	The issuer also must have a minimum free float market capitalization of \$100 million. The difference between market capitalization and free float market capitalization is that market capitalization considers the total number of an issuers outstanding shares while the free float market capitalization considers only those shares that are actually available to the general public for trading.
Weighting	The weighting of issuers in the Index will be determined based on free float capitalization and will be neutral to sector weightings under the North American Industry Classification System (“NAICS”) ⁽¹⁾ corresponding to the industry contributions to the State of Texas GDP as reported for the private sector by the U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis. The minimum single security weight in the Index will be 0.05%. The maximum single security weight will be 10%. In addition, the largest 801-1000 companies in the Index universe will have a maximum aggregate weight in the Index of 20% at each index rebalancing.
Reconstitution and Rebalancing	The Index will be reconstituted and rebalanced quarterly, with index composition and related weight adjustments taken as necessary following extraordinary events (such as delisting, bankruptcy, mergers or takeovers of index components, stock splits, consolidations, or other corporate actions).

- (1) The NAICS is the standard used by Federal statistical agencies in classifying business establishments for the purpose of collecting, analyzing, and publishing statistical data related to the U.S. business economy. NAICS uses a production-oriented conceptual framework to group establishments into industries based on the activity in which they are primarily engaged. NAICS uses a six-digit hierarchical coding system to classify all economic activity into twenty industry sectors, five of which are primarily goods-producing sectors and fifteen are entirely services-providing sectors.

As of March 31, 2025, the Index included 176 publicly listed, Texas headquartered companies. The rules and methodologies of the Index are set forth in the Texas Capital Texas Equity Small Cap Index Methodology.

PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT RISKS

The value of an investment in the Fund will fluctuate and is subject to investment risks, which means investors could lose money. An investment in the Fund is not insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or any other government agency. *There is no assurance that the Fund will achieve its investment objective.*

You can lose money on your investment in the Fund. The Fund is subject to the risks described below. Each risk summarized below is considered a “principal risk” of investing in the Fund, regardless of the order in which it appears. As with any investment, there is a risk you could lose all or a portion of your investment in the Fund. Some or all of these risks may adversely affect the Fund’s net asset value (“NAV”), trading price, yield, total return and/or ability to meet its objectives. For more information about the risks of investing in the Fund, see the section in the Fund’s Prospectus titled “Additional Information about the Fund’s Principal Investment Risks”.

Texas Risk. Texas’ economy relies to a significant extent on certain key industries, such as the oil and gas industry (including drilling, production and refining), chemicals production, technology and telecommunications equipment manufacturing and international trade. Each of these industries has from time to time suffered from economic downturns, and adverse conditions in one or more of these industries could impair the ability of issuers of Texas municipal securities to pay principal or interest on their obligations.

Investment and Market Risk. As with all investments, an investment in the Fund is subject to investment risk. Investors in the Fund could lose money, including the possible loss of the entire principal amount of an investment, over short or prolonged periods of time. Markets can decline in value sharply and unpredictably. The increasing interconnectivity between global economies and financial markets increases the likelihood that events or conditions in one region or financial market may adversely impact issuers in a different country, region, or financial market.

Securities in the Fund's portfolio may underperform due to geopolitical disputes, war, inflation (or expectations for inflation), interest rate changes, global demand for particular products or resources, supply chain disruptions, tariffs and other restrictions on trade, natural or environmental disasters, pandemics, epidemics, terrorism, social or political unrest, recessions, regulatory events and governmental or quasi-governmental actions. During a general market downturn, multiple asset classes may be negatively affected. Changes in market conditions and interest rates can have the same impact on all types of securities and instruments. In times of severe market disruptions, you could lose your entire investment.

Equity Securities Risk. Equity securities are subject to changes in value, and their values may be more volatile than those of other asset classes. The Fund's portfolio is comprised of common stocks, which generally subject their holders to more risks than preferred stocks and debt securities because common stockholders' claims are subordinated to those of holders of preferred stocks and debt securities upon the bankruptcy of the issuer. An investment in the Fund involves risks similar to those of investing in any fund holding equity securities, such as market fluctuations, inflation, changes in interest rates and perceived trends in stock prices. The values of equity securities could decline generally or could underperform other investments. In addition, securities may decline in value due to factors affecting a specific issuer, market, or securities markets generally.

Industry Concentration Risk. In following its methodology, the Index from time to time may be concentrated to a significant degree in securities of issuers located in a single industry or group of industries. To the extent that the Index concentrates in the securities of issuers in a particular industry or group of industries, the Fund also may concentrate its investments to approximately the same extent. By concentrating its investments in an industry or group of industries, the Fund may face more risks than if it were diversified broadly over numerous industries or groups of industries. If the Index is not concentrated in a particular industry or group of industries, the Fund will not concentrate in a particular industry or group of industries.

Consumer Discretionary Sector Risk. The consumer discretionary sector comprises companies whose businesses are sensitive to economic cycles, such as manufacturers of high-end apparel and automobile and leisure companies. Companies in the consumer discretionary sector are subject to fluctuations in supply and demand. These companies may also be adversely affected by changes in consumer spending as a result of world events, political and economic conditions, commodity price volatility, changes in exchange rates, imposition of import controls, increased competition, depletion of resources and labor relations.

Energy Sector Risk. Companies operating in the energy sector are subject to risks including, but not limited to, economic growth, worldwide demand, political instability in the regions that the companies operate, government regulation stipulating rates charged by utilities, interest rate sensitivity, oil price volatility, energy conservation, environmental policies, depletion of resources, and the cost of providing the specific utility services and other factors that they cannot control.

Healthcare Sector Risk. Companies in the health care sector may be affected by extensive government regulation, restrictions on government reimbursement for medical expenses, rising costs of medical products and services, pricing pressure, an increased emphasis on outpatient services, limited number of products, industry innovation, changes in technologies and other market developments. Many health care companies are heavily dependent on patent protection. The expiration of patents may adversely affect the profitability of these companies. Many health care companies are subject to extensive litigation based on product liability and similar claims.

Industrials Sector Risk. The industrials sector comprises companies who produce capital goods used in construction and manufacturing, such as companies that make and sell machinery, equipment and supplies that are used to produce other goods. Companies in the industrials sector may be adversely affected by changes in government regulation, world events and economic conditions. In addition, companies in the industrials sector be adversely affected by environmental damages, product liability claims and exchange rates.

Real Estate Sector Risk. Companies in the real estate sector include companies that invest in real estate, such as REITs and real estate management and development companies. Companies that invest in real estate are subject to the risks of owning real estate directly as well as to risks that relate specifically to the way that such companies operate, including management risk. Adverse economic, business or political developments affecting real estate could have a major effect on the values of the Fund's investments. Investing in real estate is subject to such risks as decreases in real estate values, overbuilding, increased competition and other risks related to local or general economic conditions, increases in operating costs and property taxes, changes in zoning laws, casualty or condemnation losses, possible environmental liabilities, regulatory limitations on rent, possible lack of availability of mortgage financing, market saturation, fluctuations in rental income and the value of underlying properties and extended vacancies of properties. Real estate securities have limited diversification and are, therefore, subject to risks inherent in operating and financing a limited number of projects. Real estate securities are also subject to heavy cash flow dependency and defaults by borrowers or tenants.

REIT Risk. Investments in REITS are subject to the risks associated with fluctuations in the value of the underlying properties held by the REIT, which include; defaults by borrowers or tenants; market saturation; changes in general and local economic conditions; decreases in market rates for rents; changes in the availability, cost, and terms of mortgage funds; increased competition, property taxes, capital expenditures, or operating expenses; and other economic, political, or regulatory occurrences, including the impact of changes in environmental laws.

Geographic Concentration Risk. Because the Fund and the Index will invest only in issuers headquartered in Texas, the Fund's performance is expected to be closely tied to various factors such as social, financial, economic, and political conditions within that region. Events that negatively affect that region may cause the value of the Fund's Shares to decrease, in some cases significantly. As a result, the Fund may be more volatile than more geographically diverse funds.

ETF Risks. The Fund is an ETF, and because of the 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 trading halts or 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.

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.

Large Shareholder Risk. From time to time, an AP, a third-party investor, an affiliate of the Adviser, or a fund may invest in the Fund and hold its investment for a specific time period to allow the Fund to achieve size or scale. There can be no assurance that any such entity will not redeem its investment or that the size of the Fund will be maintained at such levels, which could negatively impact the Fund.

Premium-Discount Risk. The Shares may trade above or below their NAV. The market prices of Shares will generally fluctuate in accordance with changes in NAV as well as the relative supply of, and demand for, Shares on the Nasdaq Stock Market LLC (the "Exchange") or other securities exchanges. The existence of significant market volatility, disruptions to creations and redemptions, or potential lack of an active trading market for Shares (including through a trading halt), among other factors, may result in the Shares trading significantly above (at a premium) or below (at a discount) to NAV.

Trading Risk. Although Shares are listed for trading on 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.

Trading Halt Risk. Sharp price declines in securities owned by the Fund may trigger trading halts, which may result in the Fund's Shares trading in the market at an increasingly large discount to NAV during part (or all) of a trading day or cause the Fund itself to halt trading. In such market conditions, market, or stop-loss orders to sell the ETF shares may be executed at market prices that are significantly below NAV or investors might not even be able to transact in Shares if the Fund halts trading.

Index Calculation Methodology Risk. The Index relies directly or indirectly on various sources of information to assess the criteria of issuers included in the Index, including information that may be based on assumptions and estimates. Neither the Fund, the Index Provider nor the Adviser can offer assurances that the Index's calculation methodology or sources of information will provide an accurate assessment of included issuers or a correct valuation of securities nor can they guarantee the availability or timeliness of the production of the Index.

Index Tracking Risk. There is no guarantee that the Fund will achieve a high degree of correlation to the Index and therefore achieve its investment objective. The Fund may have difficulty achieving its investment objective due to fees, expenses (including rebalancing expenses), and other transaction costs related to the normal operation of the Fund. These costs that may be incurred by the Fund are not incurred by the Index, which may make it more difficult for the Fund to track the Index.

Mid-Capitalization Companies Risk. Mid-capitalization companies may have greater price volatility, lower trading volume and less liquidity than large-capitalization companies. In addition, mid-capitalization companies may have smaller revenues, narrower product lines, less management depth and experience, smaller shares of their product or service markets, fewer financial resources, and less competitive strength than large-capitalization companies.

Small Capitalization Companies Risk. Investments in securities of small-cap companies may be riskier, more volatile, and more vulnerable to economic, market and industry changes than investments in larger, more established companies. As a result, share price changes may be more sudden or erratic than the prices of other equity securities, especially over the short term. Small-cap companies often have less predictable earnings, more limited product lines, markets, distribution channels, or financial resources, and the management of such companies may be dependent on one or a few key people. The equity securities of small-cap companies are generally less liquid than the equity securities of larger companies.

New Adviser Risk. The Adviser does not have a long history of serving as an adviser to a registered mutual fund or ETF. As a result, there is no long-term track record against which an investor may judge the Adviser and it is possible the Adviser may not achieve the Fund’s intended investment objective.

Newer Fund Risk. The Fund has a limited history of operation. As a result, prospective investors have a limited track record or history on which to base their investment decisions. In addition, there can be no assurance that the Fund will grow to or maintain an economically viable size. Any liquidation of the Fund could cause the Fund to incur elevated transaction costs for the Fund and negative tax consequences for its shareholders.

Passive Investment Risk. The Fund is not actively managed, and the Adviser will not sell a security due to current or projected under performance of a security, industry, or sector, unless that security is removed from the Index by the Index Provider, who is unaffiliated with the Adviser. The Fund invests in securities included in the Index regardless of the Adviser’s independent analysis of the investment decision.

Geopolitical/Natural Disaster Risk. The Fund’s investments are subject to geopolitical and natural disaster risks, such as war, terrorism, trade disputes, political or economic dysfunction within some nations, public health crises and related geopolitical events, as well as environmental disasters, epidemics and/or pandemics, which may add to instability in world economies and volatility in markets. The impact may be short-term or may last for extended periods.

Cybersecurity Risk. Failures or breaches of the electronic systems of the Fund or its services providers may cause disruptions and negatively impact the Fund’s business operations, potentially resulting in financial losses to the Fund. Cybersecurity incidents could also affect issuers of securities in which the Fund invests, leading to a significant loss of value.

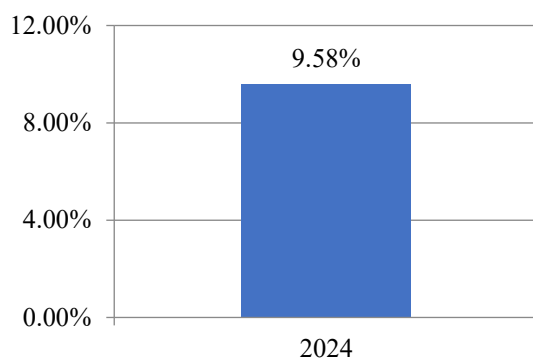
Operational Risk. The Fund is exposed to operational risks arising from a number of factors, including, but not limited to, human error, processing and communication errors, errors of the Fund’s service providers, counterparties or other third parties, failed or inadequate processes and technology or systems failures.

Risks Related to the Adviser’s Affiliations with Companies Included in the Index. The Fund’s adviser is affiliated with Texas Capital Bank, a Texas state bank, and TCBI Securities, Inc., doing business as Texas Capital Securities, a broker-dealer registered with FINRA and the Securities and Exchange Commission. Each of Texas Capital Bank and Texas Capital Securities conducts, or expects to conduct, business with companies whose equity securities are eligible for inclusion in the Index and may be owned by the Fund. The Adviser may have conflicts of interest with respect to voting shares in any company included in the Index.

PERFORMANCE

The bar chart and table below provide an indication of the risks of investing in the Fund by showing: (a) the performance of the Fund’s Shares over the past calendar year; and (b) how the average annual returns of the Fund’s Shares for 1 year and since inception compare to those of the Fund’s Index, a broad-based securities market index, and an additional index with characteristics relevant to the Fund’s investment strategies. The Fund’s past performance, before and after taxes, is not necessarily an indication of how the Fund will perform in the future. Updated performance information is also available on the Fund’s website at <https://fundsmanagement.texascapital.com/funds/txss/>.

Annual Total Return for Year Ended December 31, 2024



- During the period shown in the bar chart, the highest return for a quarter was 8.40% during the quarter ended September 30, 2024.
- During the period shown in the bar chart, the lowest return for a quarter was -1.44% during the quarter ended June 30, 2024.

Average Annual Total Returns for Periods Ended December 31, 2024

This table compares the Fund's average annual total returns for the periods ended December 31, 2024 to the Fund's Index, a broad-based securities market index, and an additional index with characteristics relevant to the Fund's investment strategies. The table also presents the impact of taxes on the Fund's returns. 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. 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.

	One Year	Since Inception (December 20, 2023)
Texas Capital Texas Small Cap Equity Index ETF		
Return Before Taxes	9.58%	11.40%
Return After Taxes on Distributions	9.46%	11.28%
Return After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Fund Shares	5.76%	8.69%
Texas Capital Texas Small Cap Equity Index <i>(reflects no deduction for fees, expenses, or taxes)</i>	10.33%	12.15%
VettaFi U.S. Equity 3000 Index <i>(reflects no deduction for fees, expenses, or taxes)</i>	23.80%	24.97%
Syntax U.S. SmallCap 2000 Total Return Index <i>(reflects no deduction for fees, expenses, or taxes)</i>	8.80%	11.52%

INVESTMENT ADVISER AND PORTFOLIO MANAGER

Adviser: The Fund's investment adviser is Texas Capital Bank Wealth Management Services, Inc., doing business as Texas Capital Bank Private Wealth Advisors.

Portfolio Manager: The Fund's portfolio is managed by Carlos Pena, Vice President and Portfolio Manager. Mr. Pena has served as Portfolio Manager of the Fund since its inception in December 2023.

SUMMARY INFORMATION ABOUT PURCHASES, SALES, TAXES, AND FINANCIAL INTERMEDIARY COMPENSATION

PURCHASE AND SALE OF FUND SHARES

The Fund issues and redeems Shares on a continuous basis only in large blocks of Shares, typically 10,000 Shares, called "Creation Units," and only APs (typically, broker-dealers) may purchase or redeem Creation Units. Creation Units generally are issued and redeemed "in-kind" for securities and partially in cash. Individual Shares may only be purchased and sold in secondary market transactions through brokers. Once created, individual Shares generally trade in the secondary market at market prices that change throughout the day. Market prices of Shares may be greater or less than their NAV. **Except when aggregated in Creation Units, the Fund's Shares are not redeemable securities.**

The market price of Shares will fluctuate in response to changes in the value of a Fund's holdings and supply and demand for the Shares, which may result in shareholders purchasing or selling the Shares on the secondary market at a market price that is greater than NAV (a premium) or less than NAV (a discount). When buying or selling Shares in the secondary market, you may incur costs attributable to the difference between the highest price a buyer is willing to pay to purchase Shares (bid) and the lowest price a seller is willing to accept for Shares (ask) (the "bid-ask spread"). Recent information regarding the Fund's NAV, market price, premiums and discounts, and bid-ask spreads is available at <https://fundsmanagement.texascapital.com/funds/txss/>.

TAX INFORMATION

The Fund's distributions generally are taxable to you as ordinary income, capital gain, or some combination of both, unless your investment is in an Individual Retirement Account ("IRA") or other tax-advantaged account. However, subsequent withdrawals from such a tax-advantaged account may be subject to federal income tax. You should consult your tax advisor about your specific tax situation.

PURCHASES THROUGH BROKER-DEALERS AND OTHER FINANCIAL INTERMEDIARIES

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

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ABOUT THE FUNDS

The Funds are series of Texas Capital Funds Trust (the “Trust”), a Delaware statutory trust organized in 2023 as an investment company under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the “1940 Act”). The Funds operate as ETFs. ETFs are funds that trade on an exchange like other publicly traded securities. Each Fund is designed to track an index. Like shares of an index mutual fund, each Share of a Fund represents an ownership interest in an underlying portfolio of securities intended to track a market index.

An index is a financial calculation, based on a grouping of financial instruments, which is not an investment product, while a Fund is an actual investment portfolio. The performance of each Fund and its Index, which the Fund seeks to track in terms of performance, may vary for a number of reasons, including transaction costs, asset valuations, corporate actions (such as mergers and spin-offs), timing variances and differences between the Fund’s portfolio and the Index resulting from the Fund’s use of representative sampling or from legal restrictions (such as diversification requirements) that apply to the Fund but not to the Index. “Tracking error” is the divergence of the total return performance of a Fund’s portfolio from that of its Index.

In What Ways is a Fund Different from a Mutual Fund?

Exchange Listing. Unlike mutual fund shares, Shares of each Fund are listed for trading on a U.S. securities exchange (an “Exchange”). Investors can purchase and sell Shares in the secondary market through a broker. Investors purchasing Shares in the secondary market through a brokerage account or with the assistance of a broker may be subject to brokerage commissions and charges. Secondary-market transactions do not occur at NAV, but at market prices that change throughout the day, based on the supply of, and demand for, Shares and on changes in the prices of a Fund’s portfolio holdings. The market price of Shares may differ from the NAV of a Fund. The difference between market price of Shares and the NAV of a Fund is called a premium when the market price is above the reported NAV and called a discount when the market price is below the reported NAV, and the difference is expected to be small most of the time, though it may be significant, especially in times of extreme market volatility.

Redeemability. Mutual fund shares may be purchased from, and redeemed by, the issuing fund for cash at the fund’s NAV, which is typically calculated once at the end of the business day. Shares of a Fund, by contrast, cannot be purchased from or redeemed with the Fund except by or through APs (typically, broker-dealers), and then principally for an in-kind basket of securities (and a limited cash amount). In addition, a Fund issues and redeems Shares on a continuous basis only in large blocks of Shares, called “Creation Units.”

Tax Treatment. Each Fund and its Shares have been designed to be tax efficient. Specifically, the in-kind creation and redemption feature has been designed to protect Fund shareholders from adverse tax consequences applicable to non-ETF registered investment companies as a result of cash transactions in the non-ETF registered investment company’s shares, including cash redemptions. Nevertheless, to the extent redemptions from a Fund are paid in cash, the Fund may realize capital gains or losses, including in some cases short-term capital gains, upon the sale of portfolio securities to generate the cash to satisfy the redemption.

Transparency. Each Fund’s portfolio holdings are disclosed on its website daily after the close of trading on its Exchange and prior to the opening of trading on its Exchange the following day. A description of each Fund’s policies and procedures with respect to the disclosure of the Fund’s portfolio holdings is available in the Funds’ Statement of Additional Information (“SAI”).

Premium/Discount Information. Information about the premiums and discounts at which the Shares have traded is available at <https://www.texascapitalbank.com/etf-funds-management>.

Additional Information About each Fund’s Investment Objective and Principal Investment Strategies

Each Fund seeks to generate long-term total returns by tracking the total return performance, before fees and expenses, of its Index. There is no assurance that a Fund will achieve its investment objective and an investment in the Fund could lose money. Each Fund is not a complete investment program.

Additional Information About the Indexes

Texas Equity Index ETF

The Texas Capital Texas Equity Index (the “Texas Equity Index”) is a diversified, float-adjusted, market-capitalization weighted index designed to reflect the performance of stocks in companies that are characterized as being headquartered in Texas, as reflected in relevant federal and state regulatory filings. The Texas Equity Index will exclude companies whose market capitalization, float, trading volume, transferability restrictions or other impediments could diminish portfolio performance. As of March 31, 2025, the market capitalization of companies within the Texas Equity Index ranged from approximately \$221 million to \$833 billion. The Texas Equity Index is the intellectual property of Texas Capital. The creation, construction and maintenance of the Texas Equity Index is provided by Syntax, a separate company with separate personnel that is unaffiliated with Texas Capital. As of March 31, 2025, the key business sectors that are included in the Texas Equity Index include energy; industrials; consumer discretionary; and real estate.

Construction of the Texas Equity Index starts with an initial universe of the publicly trade U.S. equity securities issuers that are headquartered in Texas and are listed on either of the Eligible U.S. Exchanges or both, and that meet the following criteria:

- The listed entity files a US-entity SEC form (e.g., Form 10-K, Form 10-Q, Form S-1) and its most recent SEC filing designates the headquarters of the listed entity as Texas;
- The listed entity's financials as reported in its accounting statements are denominated in USD;
- The listed entity is a corporation, where a REIT qualifies as a corporation;
- The listed shares are common stock;
- Trades of the listed shares are denominated in USD; and
- Payments of the listed shares' cash dividends are denominated in USD.

The composition of the Texas Equity Index is then further defined by the following parameters:

- The issuer must have a minimum ADTV of \$3 million over the trailing 90-day period;
- The issuer also must have a minimum free float market capitalization of \$250 million. The difference between market capitalization and free float market capitalization is that market capitalization considers the total number of an issuers outstanding shares while the free float market capitalization considers only those shares that are actually available to the general public for trading;
- The weighting of issuers in the Texas Equity Index will be determined based on free float capitalization and will be neutral to sector weightings under the NAICS corresponding to the industry contributions to the State of Texas Gross Domestic Product as reported for the private sector by the U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis. The minimum and maximum single security weight in the Texas Equity Index will be 0.05% and 10%, respectively; and the weighting of issuers in the Index will be determined based on free float capitalization and will be neutral to sector weightings under the NAICS corresponding to the industry contributions to the State of Texas Gross Domestic Product as reported for the private sector by the U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis.
- The Texas Equity Index will be reconstituted and rebalanced quarterly, with index composition and related weight adjustments taken as necessary following extraordinary events (such as delisting, bankruptcy, mergers or takeovers of index components, stock splits, consolidations, or other corporate actions).

Texas Oil Index ETF

The Alerian Texas Weighted Oil and Gas Index (the "Alerian Index") is an economic-value weighted index providing exposure to energy companies that extract oil and gas within Texas. Each company in the Alerian Index must be a publicly traded constituent of the VettaFi Global Developed 5000 Index and responsible for more than 0.1% of the annual state oil and gas production of Texas over the past 10 years based on data published by the Texas Railroad Commission. The creation, construction and maintenance of the Alerian Index is provided by VettaFi, LLC, a separate company with separate personnel that is unaffiliated with Texas Capital. While the number of companies in the Alerian Index may fluctuate, the Index is generally expected to include between 30 and 40 companies. As of March 31, 2025, the Alerian Index included 28 companies with the market capitalization ranging from approximately \$230 million to \$516 billion.

The composition of the Alerian Index is then further defined by the following parameters:

- The weighting of issuers in the Alerian Index will be determined based on the "aggregated economic value" of oil and gas production in Texas relative to the value within the Index and subject to the requirements applicable to regulated investment companies under the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended. A company's aggregated economic value of oil and gas produced in Texas is calculated by aggregating the oil and gas production of the company and multiplying it by the average oil and gas futures prices from the last day of February in the current and previous year. The maximum single security weight in the Alerian Index will be 10%.
- The Alerian Index will be reconstituted annually and rebalanced quarterly, with index composition and related weight adjustments taken as necessary following extraordinary events (such as delisting, bankruptcy, mergers or takeovers of index components, stock splits, consolidations, or other corporate actions).

Texas Small Cap Equity Index ETF

The Texas Capital Texas Small Cap Equity Index (the “Texas Small Cap Equity Index”) is a diversified, float-adjusted, market-capitalization weighted index designed to reflect the performance primarily of stocks in small-capitalization companies that are characterized as being headquartered in Texas, as reflected in relevant federal and state regulatory filings. Small-capitalization companies for purposes of the Texas Small Cap Equity Index are those that have a capitalization smaller than the 800th largest company in the Index universe by market capitalization. As of March 31, 2025, the market capitalization of companies within the Texas Small Cap Equity Index ranged from approximately \$47 million to \$15 billion. The Texas Small Cap Equity Index is the intellectual property of Texas Capital. The creation, construction and maintenance of the Texas Small Cap Equity Index is provided by Syntax, a separate company with separate personnel that is unaffiliated with Texas Capital. As of March 31, 2025, the key business sectors that are included in the Texas Small Cap Equity Index include consumer discretionary; energy; healthcare; industrials; and real estate.

Construction of the Texas Small Cap Equity Index starts with an initial universe of the publicly trade U.S. equity securities issuers that are headquartered in Texas and are listed on either of the Eligible U.S. Exchanges or both, and that meet the following criteria:

- The listed entity is not one of the largest 800 in the Texas Small Cap Equity Index universe by market capitalization;
- The listed entity files a US-entity SEC form (e.g., Form 10-K, Form 10-Q, Form S-1) and its most recent SEC filing designates the headquarters of the listed entity as Texas;
- The listed entity’s financials as reported in its accounting statements are denominated in USD;
- The listed entity is a corporation, where a REIT qualifies as a corporation;
- The listed shares are common stock;
- Trades of the listed shares are denominated in USD; and
- Payments of the listed shares’ cash dividends are denominated in USD.

The composition of the Texas Small Cap Equity Index is then further defined by the following parameters:

- The issuer must have a minimum ADTV of \$1 million over the trailing 90-day period;
- The issuer must have a minimum market capitalization of \$100 million. Market capitalization is based on the total value of all of an issuer’s shares of stock. The issuer also must have a minimum free float market capitalization of \$100 million. The difference between market capitalization and free float market capitalization is that market capitalization considers the total number of an issuers outstanding shares while the free float market capitalization considers only those shares that are actually available to the general public for trading.
- The weighting of issuers in the Texas Small Cap Equity Index will be determined based on free float capitalization and will be neutral to sector weightings under the NAICS¹ corresponding to the industry contributions to the State of Texas Gross Domestic Product as reported for the private sector by the U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis. The minimum and maximum single security weight in the Texas Small Cap Equity Index will be 0.05% and 10%, respectively. In addition, the largest 801-1000 companies in the Texas Small Cap Equity Index universe will have a maximum aggregate weight in the Index of 20% at each index rebalancing. The weighting of issuers in the Texas Small Cap Equity Index will be determined based on free float capitalization and will be neutral to sector weightings under the NAICS corresponding to the industry contributions to the State of Texas Gross Domestic Product as reported for the private sector by the U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis.
- The Texas Small Cap Equity Index will be reconstituted and rebalanced quarterly, with index composition and related weight adjustments taken as necessary following extraordinary events (such as delisting, bankruptcy, mergers or takeovers of index components, stock splits, consolidations, or other corporate actions).

As of March 31, 2025, the Texas Small Cap Equity Index included 176 publicly listed, Texas headquartered companies. The rules and methodologies of the Index are set forth in the Texas Capital Texas Small Cap Equity Index Methodology.

Temporary Defensive Positions. From time to time, a Fund may take temporary defensive positions that are inconsistent with its principal investment strategies in an attempt to respond to adverse market, economic, political, or other conditions. In those instances, a Fund may hold up to 100% of its assets in cash; short-term U.S. government securities and government agency securities; investment grade money market instruments; money market mutual funds; investment grade fixed income securities; repurchase agreements; commercial paper; cash equivalents; and exchange-traded investment vehicles that principally invest in the foregoing instruments. As a result of engaging in these temporary measures, a Fund may not achieve its investment objective.

¹ The NAICS is the standard used by Federal statistical agencies in classifying business establishments for the purpose of collecting, analyzing, and publishing statistical data related to the U.S. business economy. NAICS uses a production-oriented conceptual framework to group establishments into industries based on the activity in which they are primarily engaged. NAICS uses a six-digit hierarchical coding system to classify all economic activity into twenty industry sectors, five of which are primarily goods-producing sectors and fifteen are entirely services-providing sectors.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ABOUT THE FUNDS' INVESTMENT RISKS

The following information is in addition to, and should be read along with, the description of each Fund's principal investment risks in the sections titled "Fund Summary—Principal Investment Risks" above.

Texas Risk. (*All Funds*). Texas' economy relies to a significant extent on certain key industries, such as the oil and gas industry (including drilling, production and refining), chemicals production, technology and telecommunications equipment manufacturing and international trade. Each of these industries has from time to time suffered from economic downturns, and adverse conditions in one or more of these industries could impair the ability of issuers of Texas municipal securities to pay principal or interest on their obligations.

Oil and Gas Companies Risk. (*Texas Oil Index ETF*). Oil and gas companies develop and produce crude oil and natural gas and provide drilling and other energy resources production and distribution related services. Stock prices for these types of companies are affected by supply and demand both for their specific product or service and for energy products in general. The price of oil and gas, exploration and production spending, government regulation, world events and economic conditions will likewise affect the performance of these companies. Correspondingly, securities of oil and gas companies are subject to swift price and supply fluctuations caused by events relating to international politics, energy conservation, the success of exploration projects, and tax and other governmental regulatory policies. Weak demand for the companies' products or services or for energy products and services in general, as well as negative developments in these and other areas, would adversely impact the performance of the Fund. Oil and gas exploration and production can be significantly affected by natural disasters as well as changes in exchange rates, interest rates, government regulation, world events and economic conditions. These companies also may be at risk for environmental damage claims.

Cash and Cash Equivalents Risk. (*All Funds*). Holding cash or cash equivalents rather than securities or other instruments in which a Fund primarily invests, even strategically, may cause the Fund to risk losing opportunities to participate in market appreciation, and may cause the Fund to experience potentially lower returns than the Fund's benchmark or other funds that remain fully invested. In rising markets, holding cash or cash equivalents will negatively affect a Fund's performance relative to its benchmark, and there is a possibility that the cash account will not be able to keep pace with inflation. Cash equivalents include shares in money market funds that invest in short-term, high-quality instruments, the value of which generally are tied to changes in interest rates. Cash equivalents are not guaranteed as to principal or interest, and a Fund could lose money through these investments.

Investment and Market Risk. (*All Funds*). As with all investments, an investment in a Fund is subject to investment risk. Investors in a Fund could lose money, including the possible loss of the entire principal amount of an investment, over short or prolonged periods of time. Markets can decline in value sharply and unpredictably. The increasing interconnectivity between global economies and financial markets increases the likelihood that events or conditions in one region or financial market may adversely impact issuers in a different country, region, or financial market.

Securities in a Fund's portfolio may underperform due to geopolitical disputes, war, inflation (or expectations for inflation), interest rate changes, global demand for particular products or resources, supply chain disruptions, tariffs and other restrictions on trade, natural or environmental disasters, pandemics, epidemics, terrorism, social or political unrest, recessions, regulatory events and governmental or quasi-governmental actions. During a general market downturn, multiple asset classes may be negatively affected. Changes in market conditions and interest rates can have the same impact on all types of securities and instruments. In times of severe market disruptions, you could lose your entire investment. In stressed market conditions, the market for a Fund's Shares may become less liquid in response to deteriorating liquidity in the markets for the Fund's underlying portfolio holdings.

Equity Securities Risk. (*All Funds*). Equity securities are subject to changes in value, and their values may be more volatile than those of other asset classes. A Fund's portfolio is comprised of common stocks, which generally subject their holders to more risks than preferred stocks and debt securities because common stockholders' claims are subordinated to those of holders of preferred stocks and debt securities upon the bankruptcy of the issuer. An investment in a Fund involves risks like those of investing in any fund holding equity securities, such as market fluctuations, changes in interest rates and perceived trends in stock prices. The values of equity securities could decline generally or could underperform other investments. In addition, securities may decline in value due to factors affecting a specific issuer, market, or securities markets generally.

Industry Concentration Risk. (*All Funds*). In following its methodology, an Index from time to time may be concentrated to a significant degree in securities of issuers located in a single industry or group of industries. To the extent that an Index concentrates in the securities of issuers in a particular industry or group of industries, a Fund also may concentrate its investments to approximately the same extent. By concentrating its investments in an industry or group of industries, a Fund may face more risks than if it were diversified broadly over numerous industries or groups of industries. If an Index is not concentrated in a particular industry or group of industries, a Fund will not concentrate in a particular industry or group of industries.

Energy Sector Risk. (*All Funds*). Companies operating in the energy sector are subject to risks including, but not limited to, economic growth, worldwide demand, political instability in the regions that the companies operate, government regulation stipulating rates charged by utilities, interest rate sensitivity, oil price volatility, energy conservation, environmental policies, depletion of resources, and the cost of providing the specific utility services and other factors that they cannot control.

Healthcare Sector Risk. *(Texas Small Cap Equity Index ETF).* Companies in the health care sector may be affected by extensive government regulation, restrictions on government reimbursement for medical expenses, rising costs of medical products and services, pricing pressure, an increased emphasis on outpatient services, limited number of products, industry innovation, changes in technologies and other market developments. Many health care companies are heavily dependent on patent protection. The expiration of patents may adversely affect the profitability of these companies. Many health care companies are subject to extensive litigation based on product liability and similar claims.

Consumer Discretionary Sector Risk. *(Texas Equity Index ETF and Texas Small Cap Equity Index ETF).* The consumer discretionary sector comprises companies whose businesses are sensitive to economic cycles, such as manufacturers of high-end apparel and automobile and leisure companies. Companies in the consumer discretionary sector are subject to fluctuations in supply and demand. These companies may also be adversely affected by changes in consumer spending as a result of world events, political and economic conditions, commodity price volatility, changes in exchange rates, imposition of import controls, increased competition, depletion of resources and labor relations.

Industrials Sector Risk. *(Texas Equity Index ETF and Texas Small Cap Equity Index ETF).* The industrials sector comprises companies who produce capital goods used in construction and manufacturing, such as companies that make and sell machinery, equipment and supplies that are used to produce other goods. Companies in the industrials sector may be adversely affected by changes in government regulation, world events and economic conditions. In addition, companies in the industrials sector be adversely affected by environmental damages, product liability claims and exchange rates.

Real Estate Sector Risk. *(Texas Equity Index ETF and Texas Small Cap Equity Index ETF).* Companies in the real estate sector include companies that invest in real estate, such as REITs and real estate management and development companies. Companies that invest in real estate are subject to the risks of owning real estate directly as well as to risks that relate specifically to the way that such companies operate, including management risk. Adverse economic, business or political developments affecting real estate could have a major effect on the values of a Fund's investments. Investing in real estate is subject to such risks as decreases in real estate values, overbuilding, increased competition and other risks related to local or general economic conditions, increases in operating costs and property taxes, changes in zoning laws, casualty or condemnation losses, possible environmental liabilities, regulatory limitations on rent, possible lack of availability of mortgage financing, market saturation, fluctuations in rental income and the value of underlying properties and extended vacancies of properties. Real estate securities have limited diversification and are, therefore, subject to risks inherent in operating and financing a limited number of projects. Real estate securities are also subject to heavy cash flow dependency and defaults by borrowers or tenants.

REIT Risk. *(Texas Equity Index ETF and Texas Small Cap Equity Index ETF).* Investments in REITS are subject to the risks associated with fluctuations in the value of the underlying properties held by the REIT, which include; defaults by borrowers or tenants; market saturation; changes in general and local economic conditions; decreases in market rates for rents; changes in the availability, cost, and terms of mortgage funds; increased competition, property taxes, capital expenditures, or operating expenses; and other economic, political, or regulatory occurrences, including the impact of changes in environmental laws. In addition, a REIT could fail to qualify for tax-free pass-through of its income under the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, or fail to maintain its exemption from registration under the 1940 Act, which could produce adverse economic consequences for the REIT and its investors, including a Fund. Dividends received by a Fund from a REIT generally will not constitute qualified dividend income. The real estate sector is particularly sensitive to economic downturns and changes to interest rates. The ability to trade companies operating in real estate development and operations in the secondary market can be more limited compared to other equity investments, and certain REITs entities have relatively small market capitalizations, which can increase the volatility of the market price for their securities.

Geographic Concentration Risk. *(All Funds).* Because a Fund and its Index will invest only in issuers headquartered in Texas, the Fund's performance is expected to be closely tied to various factors such as social, financial, economic, and political conditions within that region. Specifically, a Fund's investments exclusively in issuers that are headquartered in Texas may increase the Fund's exposure to the risks associated with economic, social, political, and regulatory developments, as well as environmental events (such as natural disasters) which may be particular to Texas and the surrounding region. Events that negatively affect Texas may cause the value of a Fund's Shares to decrease, in some cases significantly. As a result, a Fund may be more volatile than more geographically diverse funds.

ETF Risks. *(All Funds).* Each Fund is an ETF, and because of the ETF's structure, it is exposed to the following risks:

Authorized Participants, Market Makers, and Liquidity Providers Concentration Risk. 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 trading halts or 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.

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.

Large Shareholder Risk. From time to time, an AP, a third-party investor, an affiliate of the Adviser, or a fund may invest in a Fund and hold its investment for a specific time period to allow the Fund to achieve size or scale. There can be no assurance that any such entity will not redeem its investment or that the size of a Fund will be maintained at such levels, which could negatively impact the Fund.

Premium-Discount Risk. The Shares may trade above or below their NAV. The market prices of Shares will generally fluctuate in accordance with changes in NAV as well as the relative supply of, and demand for, Shares on an Exchange or other securities exchanges. The existence of significant market volatility, disruptions to creations and redemptions, or potential lack of an active trading market for Shares (including through a trading halt), among other factors, may result in the Shares trading significantly above (at a premium) or below (at a discount) to NAV. If you buy Shares when their market price is at a premium or sell the Shares when their market price is at a discount, you may pay more than, or receive less than, NAV, respectively.

Trading Risk. Although Shares are listed for trading on an 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 a Fund's underlying portfolio holdings, which can be significantly less liquid than Shares.

Trading Halt Risk. Sharp price declines in securities owned by a Fund may trigger trading halts, which may result in the Fund's Shares trading in the market at an increasingly large discount to NAV during part (or all) of a trading day or cause the Fund itself to halt trading. In such market conditions, market or stop-loss orders to sell the ETF shares may be executed at market prices that are significantly below NAV or investors might not even be able to transact in Shares if a Fund halts trading.

Index Calculation Methodology Risk. (*All Funds*). An Index relies directly or indirectly on various sources of information to assess the criteria of issuers included in the Index, including information that may be based on assumptions and estimates. Neither a Fund, an Index Provider nor the Adviser can offer assurances that an Index's calculation methodology or sources of information will provide an accurate assessment of included issuers or a correct valuation of securities nor can they guarantee the availability or timeliness of the production of an Index.

Index Tracking Risk. (*All Funds*). There is no guarantee that a Fund will achieve a high degree of correlation to its Index and therefore achieve its investment objective. A Fund may have difficulty achieving its investment objective due to fees, expenses (including rebalancing expenses), and other transaction costs related to the normal operation of the Fund. These costs that may be incurred by a Fund are not incurred by its Index, which may make it more difficult for the Fund to track its Index. Market disruptions, regulatory restrictions or extreme volatility will also adversely affect a Fund's ability to achieve its investment objective.

Non-Diversification Risk. (*Texas Oil Index ETF*). As a "non-diversified" fund, the Fund may hold a smaller number of portfolio securities than many other funds. To the extent the Fund invests in a relatively small number of issuers, a decline in the market value of a particular security held by the Fund may affect its value more than if it invested in a larger number of issuers. The value of Fund Shares may be more volatile than the values of shares of more diversified funds. The Fund may become diversified for periods of time solely as a result of seeking to track its Index (e.g., changes in weightings of one or more component securities).

Non-U.S. Securities Risk. (*Texas Oil Index ETF*). Non-U.S. securities (including depositary receipts) are subject to political, regulatory, and economic risks not present in domestic investments. There may be less information publicly available about a non-U.S. entity than about a U.S. entity, and many non-U.S. entities are not subject to accounting, auditing, legal and financial report standards comparable to those in the United States. Further, such entities and/or their securities may be subject to risks associated with currency controls; expropriation; changes in tax policy; greater market volatility; differing securities market structures; higher transaction costs; and various administrative difficulties, such as delays in clearing and settling portfolio transactions or in receiving payment of dividends. To the extent underlying securities held by the Fund trade on foreign exchanges that are closed when the exchange on which the Fund's Shares trade is open, there may be deviations between the current price of an underlying security and the last quoted price for the underlying security on the closed foreign market. These deviations could result in the Fund experiencing premiums or discounts greater than those of ETFs that invest in domestic securities. Securities traded on foreign markets may be less liquid (harder to sell) than securities traded domestically. Foreign governments may impose restrictions on the repatriation of capital to the U.S. In addition, to the extent that the Fund buys securities denominated in a foreign currency, there are special risks such as changes in currency exchange rates and the risk that a foreign government could regulate foreign exchange transactions. In addition, to the extent investments are made in a limited number of countries, events in those countries will have a more significant impact on the Fund. Investments in depositary receipts may be less liquid and more volatile than the underlying shares in their primary trading market.

Large-Capitalization Companies Risk. *(Texas Equity Index ETF and Texas Oil Index ETF).* Large-capitalization companies may trail the returns of the overall stock market. Large-capitalization stocks tend to go through cycles of doing better - or worse - than the stock market in general. These periods have, in the past, lasted for as long as several years.

Mid-Capitalization Companies Risk. *(Texas Equity Index ETF and Texas Small Cap Equity Index ETF).* Mid-capitalization companies may have greater price volatility, lower trading volume and less liquidity than large-capitalization companies. In addition, mid-capitalization companies may have smaller revenues, narrower product lines, less management depth and experience, smaller shares of their product or service markets, fewer financial resources, and less competitive strength than large-capitalization companies.

Small Capitalization Companies Risk. *(Texas Equity Index ETF and Texas Small Cap Equity Index ETF).* Investments in securities of small-cap companies may be riskier, more volatile, and more vulnerable to economic, market and industry changes than investments in larger, more established companies. As a result, share price changes may be more sudden or erratic than the prices of other equity securities, especially over the short term. Small-cap companies often have less predictable earnings, more limited product lines, markets, distribution channels, or financial resources, and the management of such companies may be dependent on one or a few key people. The equity securities of small-cap companies are generally less liquid than the equity securities of larger companies.

New Adviser Risk. *(All Funds).* The Adviser does not have a long history of serving as an adviser to a registered mutual fund or ETF. As a result, there is no long-term track record against which an investor may judge the Adviser and it is possible the Adviser may not achieve a Fund's intended investment objective.

Newer Fund Risk. *(All Funds).* The Funds have a limited history of operation. As a result, prospective investors have a limited track record or history on which to base their investment decisions. In addition, there can be no assurance that a Fund will grow to or maintain an economically viable size. Any liquidation of a Fund could cause the Fund to incur elevated transaction costs for the Fund and negative tax consequences for its shareholders.

Passive Investment Risk. *(All Funds).* The Funds are not actively managed, and the Adviser will not sell a security due to current or projected under performance of a security, industry, or sector, unless that security is removed from an Index by its Index Provider, who is unaffiliated with the Adviser. The Funds invest in securities included in their Indexes regardless of the Adviser's independent analysis of the investment decision.

Cybersecurity Risk. *(All Funds).* Failures or breaches of the electronic systems of a Fund or its services providers may cause disruptions and negatively impact the Fund's business operations, potentially resulting in financial losses to the Fund. Cybersecurity incidents could also affect issuers of securities in which a Fund invests, leading to a significant loss of value.

Operational Risk. *(All Funds).* A Fund is exposed to operational risks arising from a number of factors, including, but not limited to, human error, processing and communication errors, errors of the Fund's service providers, counterparties or other third parties, failed or inadequate processes and technology or systems failures.

Risks Related to the Adviser's Affiliations with Companies Included in the Indexes. *(All Funds).* The Funds' adviser is affiliated with Texas Capital Bank, a Texas state bank, and TCBI Securities, Inc., doing business as Texas Capital Securities, a broker dealer registered with FINRA and the Securities and Exchange Commission. Each of Texas Capital Bank and Texas Capital Securities conducts, or expects to conduct, business with companies whose equity securities are eligible for inclusion in the Indexes and may be owned by a Fund. The Adviser may have conflicts of interest with respect to voting shares in any company included in the Indexes.

FUND MANAGEMENT

Investment Adviser

Adviser: The Funds' investment adviser is Texas Capital Bank Wealth Management Services, Inc., doing business as Texas Capital Bank Private Wealth Advisors.

The Adviser serves as investment adviser to each Fund pursuant to an investment advisory agreement with the Trust (the "Advisory Agreement"). Subject to the supervision of the Trustees of the Trust, the Adviser manages the investment and reinvestment of each Fund's assets. The Adviser is controlled by Texas Capital Bank, its parent company, and ultimately by Texas Capital Bancshares Inc. The Adviser is located at 2000 McKinney Avenue, Suite 1800, Dallas, TX 75201, and has regulatory assets under management of \$3.3 billion as of December 31, 2024.

Each Fund pays the Adviser a unified management fee at an annual rate (stated as a percentage of the average daily net assets of the Fund) listed below.

Fund	Unified Management Fee
Texas Equity Index ETF	0.49%
Texas Oil Index ETF	0.35%
Texas Small Cap Equity Index ETF	0.49%

Under the Advisory Agreement, the Adviser has agreed to pay all expenses of each Fund, except for the fee payment under the Advisory Agreement, payments under the Fund's 12b-1 plan (if any), interest expenses, taxes, acquired fund fees and expenses, brokers' commissions and any other transaction-related expenses and fees arising out of transactions effected on behalf of the Fund, costs of holding shareholder meetings and litigation and indemnification expenses and other extraordinary expenses not incurred in the ordinary course of the Fund's business. For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2024, the Adviser received management fees at the annual rate of 0.49%, 0.35% and 0.49% of the average daily net assets of the Texas Equity Index ETF, Texas Oil Index ETF and Texas Small Cap Equity Index ETF, respectively.

A discussion regarding the basis for the Board's approval of each Fund's Advisory Agreement is available in the Funds' Annual Report for the fiscal period ended December 31, 2023.

Portfolio Manager

Each Fund's portfolio is managed by Carlos Pena. In that role, Mr. Pena is responsible for the strategy, construction, and performance of client portfolios and trusts.

Carlos Pena

Carlos Pena is Vice President, Portfolio Manager in the ETF & Funds Management group at Texas Capital. He is responsible for the implementation and management of Texas Capital's ETFs and mutual funds. Carlos joined Texas Capital in August 2023, bringing to his role more than 12 years of experience in financial services and investment management. Previously, he served as a portfolio strategist at State Farm where he was a member of the State Farm Investment Management team and responsible for establishing the firm's investment management infrastructure and the construction of model portfolios using both passive and active strategies. Prior to his work at State Farm, Carlos served as a fixed income portfolio manager at Wells Fargo where he was responsible for \$900 million in customized actively managed SMA portfolios across taxable and tax-exempt strategies. He has also held roles at JPMorgan Corporate & Investment Bank and United Capital. Carlos earned a Bachelor of Business Administration in finance and international business at the University of North Texas. He holds the Chartered Financial Analyst (CFA®) and Chartered Alternative Investment Analyst (CAIA) designations.

The Funds' SAI provides additional information about the Portfolio Manager's compensation, other accounts managed by the Portfolio Manager, and the Portfolio Manager's ownership interests in each Fund.

OTHER SERVICE PROVIDERS

Administrator and Fund Accountant

Ultimus Fund Solutions, LLC, located at 225 Pictoria Drive, Suite 450, Cincinnati, Ohio 45246 is administrator and fund accountant for the Funds pursuant to a Master Services Agreement.

Compliance Consulting

Northern Lights Compliance Services, LLC (“NLCS”) located at 4221 North 203rd Street, Elkhorn, Nebraska 68022, provides an individual with the requisite background and familiarity with the federal securities laws to serve as the Trust’s CCO and to administer the Trust’s compliance policies and procedures. For these services, NLCS receives a base fee per annum, plus an asset-based fee computed at an annual rate. In addition, is reimbursed NLCS for its reasonable out-of-pocket expenses relating to these compliance services.

Distributor

Northern Lights Distributors, LLC (the “Distributor”), located at 4221 North 203rd Street, Elkhorn, Nebraska 68022, serves as the Funds’ principal underwriter and distributor of the Shares. The Distributor only distributes Shares in Creation Units and does not maintain a secondary market in the Shares. The Distributor is a broker-dealer registered under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, and a member of the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority, Inc. The Distributor is not an affiliate of the Adviser. Pursuant to the Distribution Agreement, the Distributor also agrees to: (1) review all proposed advertising materials and sales literature for compliance with applicable laws and regulations, and file with appropriate regulators those advertising materials and sales literature it believes are in compliance with such laws and regulations; (2) enter into agreements with such qualified broker-dealers and other financial intermediaries (the “Financial Intermediaries”), as requested by a Fund in order that such Financial Intermediaries may sell Shares of the Fund; (3) prepare reports for the Board regarding its activities under the agreement and payments made under a Fund’s Rule 12b-1 Distribution and Service Plan (if applicable) as from time to time shall be reasonably requested by the Board; and (4) monitor amounts paid under Rule 12b-1 plans (if applicable) and pursuant to sales loads (if applicable) to ensure compliance with applicable FINRA rules. For these services, the Adviser pays the Distributor an annual fee, payable in monthly installments. In addition, the Adviser reimburses the Distributor for certain out-of-pocket expenses incurred on a Fund’s behalf.

Custodian And Transfer Agent

State Street Bank and Trust Company serves as the Funds’ custodian and transfer agent, and is located at 1 Congress Street, Boston, Massachusetts, 02114 and One Heritage Drive, Floor 1, North Quincy, Massachusetts, 02171, respectively.

Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

Ernst & Young LLP, 2323 Victory Avenue, Suite 2000, Dallas, TX 75202, serves as the Funds’ independent registered public accounting firm.

Legal Counsel

The law firm of Dechert LLP, 1095 Avenue of the Americas, New York, New York 10036, serves as legal counsel to the Trust.

THE EXCHANGES

Shares of a Fund are not sponsored, endorsed, or promoted by its Exchange. An Exchange is not responsible for, nor has it participated in, the determination of the timing of, prices of, or quantities of Shares of a Fund to be issued, nor in the determination or calculation of the equation by which the Shares are redeemable. An Exchange has no obligation or liability to owners of the Shares of a Fund in connection with the administration, marketing, or trading of the Shares of the Fund. Without limiting any of the foregoing, in no event shall an Exchange have any liability for any direct, indirect, special, punitive, consequential or any other damages (including lost profits) even if notified of the possibility of such damages.

BUYING AND SELLING FUND SHARES

Each Fund issues and redeems Shares at NAV only in large blocks known as “Creation Units,” which only APs (typically broker-dealers) may purchase or redeem. Creation Units generally consist of the following Shares, though this may change from time to time.

Fund	Creation Units
Texas Equity Index ETF	10,000
Texas Oil Index ETF	5,000
Texas Small Cap Equity Index ETF	10,000

Each Fund generally issues and redeems Creation Units in exchange for a portfolio of securities closely approximating the holdings of the Fund (“Deposit Securities”) and/or a designated amount of U.S. cash.

Except when aggregated in Creation Units, Shares are not redeemable with a Fund.

BUYING AND SELLING SHARES ON THE SECONDARY MARKET

A Fund’s individual Shares may only be purchased or sold in the secondary market through a broker, dealer, or other financial intermediary at market price rather than at NAV. The market price of Shares will fluctuate in response to changes in the value of a Fund’s holdings and supply and demand for the Shares, which may result in shareholders purchasing or selling the Shares on the secondary market at a market price that is greater than NAV (a premium) or less than NAV (a discount). Additionally, a shareholder may incur costs attributable to the difference between the highest price a buyer is willing to pay for the Shares (bid) and the lowest price a seller is willing to accept for the Shares (ask) when buying or selling Shares on the secondary market (“bid-ask spread”). Information regarding the Shares such as NAV, market price and related other information is available on the Funds’ website, <https://www.texascapitalbank.com/etf-funds-management>.

Shares of each Fund are listed on its Exchange under the following symbols:

Fund	Exchange	Trading Symbol
Texas Capital Texas Equity Index ETF	NYSE Arca, Inc.	TXS
Texas Capital Texas Oil Index ETF	NYSE Arca, Inc.	OILT
Texas Capital Texas Small Cap Equity Index ETF	NASDAQ Stock Market, LLC	TXSS

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

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

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

Trading Prices of Shares. The trading prices of the Shares may differ from a Fund’s daily NAV and can be affected by market forces of supply and demand for the Shares, the prices of the Fund’s portfolio securities, economic conditions, and other factors. The Exchange through the facilities of the Consolidated Tape Association or another market information provider intends to disseminate the approximate value of a Fund’s portfolio every fifteen seconds during regular U.S. trading hours. This approximate value should not be viewed as a “real-time” update of the NAV of a Fund because the approximate value may not be calculated in the same manner as the NAV, which is computed once a day. The quotations for certain investments may not be updated during U.S. trading hours if such holdings do not trade in the U.S., except such quotations may be updated to reflect currency fluctuations. The Funds are not involved in, or responsible for, the calculation or dissemination of the approximate values and make no warranty as to the accuracy of these values.

Continuous Offering. The Funds only offer and redeem Shares on a continuous basis at NAV in Creation Units or multiples thereof, which only APs (typically, broker-dealers) may purchase or redeem. Generally, Creation Units are offered and redeemed on an in-kind basis. 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 (“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 Transfer Agent, 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 consider 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 a Fund 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 an Exchange is satisfied by the fact that such Fund’s prospectus is available at the Exchange upon request. The prospectus delivery mechanism provided in Rule 153 is only available with respect to transactions on an exchange.

In addition, certain affiliates of the Funds and the Adviser may purchase and resell Shares pursuant to the Prospectus.

FREQUENT TRADING AND MARKET TIMING

The Shares can be purchased and redeemed directly from the Funds only in Creation Units by APs and that the vast majority of trading in the Shares occurs on the secondary market. Because the secondary market trades do not directly involve the Funds, it is unlikely those trades would cause the harmful effects of market timing, including dilution, disruption of portfolio management, increases in a Fund’s trading costs and the realization of capital gains. For this reason, with respect to the purchase or redemption of Creation Units directly with the Funds, to the extent effected in-kind (i.e., for securities), the Board noted that those trades do not cause the harmful effects that may result from frequent cash trades. To the extent trades are effected in whole or in part in cash, the Board noted that such trades could result in dilution to a Fund and increased transaction costs, which could negatively impact the Fund’s ability to achieve its investment objective, although in certain circumstances (e.g., in conjunction with a reallocation of the Fund’s investments), such trades may benefit Fund shareholders by increasing the tax efficiency of the Fund. The Board also noted that direct trading by APs is critical to ensuring that the Shares trade at or close to NAV. In addition, the Funds will impose transaction fees on purchases and redemptions of Shares to cover the custodial and other costs incurred by the Funds in effecting trades. Given this structure, the Board determined that it is not necessary to adopt policies and procedures to detect and deter market timing of the Shares.

DISTRIBUTION AND SERVICE PLAN

The Funds have adopted a Rule 12b-1 Distribution and Service Plan (the “Plan”) pursuant to Rule 12b-1 under the 1940 Act. Under the Plan, each Fund may be authorized to pay distribution fees of up to 0.25% of its average daily net assets each year to the Distributor and other firms that provide distribution and shareholder services (“Service Providers”). No Rule 12b-1 fees are currently paid by the Funds, and there are no current plans to impose these fees. In the event 12b-1 fees are charged, over time they would increase the cost of an investment in a Fund because they would be paid on an ongoing basis.

NET ASSET VALUE

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

A Fund calculates its NAV per Share by:

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

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

Equity securities that are traded on a national securities exchange, except those listed on the NASDAQ Global Market® (“NASDAQ”) are valued at the last reported sale price on the exchange on which the security is principally traded. Securities traded on NASDAQ will be valued at the NASDAQ Official Closing Price (“NOCP”). If, on a particular day, an exchange-traded or NASDAQ security does not trade, then the most recent quoted bid for exchange traded or the mean between the most recent quoted bid and ask price for NASDAQ securities will be used. Equity securities that are not traded on a listed exchange are generally valued at the last sale price in the over-the-counter market. If a nonexchange traded security does not trade on a particular day, then the mean between the last quoted closing bid and asked price will be used.

Redeemable securities issued by open-end investment companies are valued at the investment company’s applicable net asset value, with the exception of exchange-traded open-end investment companies which are priced as equity securities.

If a market price is not readily available or is deemed not to reflect market value, the Adviser, as the Funds’ “valuation designee,” will determine the price of the security held by a Fund based on a determination of the security’s fair value pursuant to policies and procedures approved by the Board.

To the extent a Fund holds securities that may trade infrequently, fair valuation may be used more frequently. Fair valuation may have the effect of reducing stale pricing arbitrage opportunities presented by the pricing of Shares. However, when a Fund uses fair valuation to price securities, it may value those securities higher or lower than another fund would have priced the security. Also, the use of fair valuation may cause the Shares’ NAV performance to diverge from the Shares’ market price and from the performance of various benchmarks used to compare a Fund’s performance because benchmarks generally do not use fair valuation techniques. Because of the judgment involved in fair valuation decisions, there can be no assurance that the value ascribed to a particular security is accurate.

Fund Website and Disclosure of Portfolio Holdings

The Trust maintains a website for the Funds at <https://www.texascapitalbank.com/etf-funds-management>. Among other things, the website includes this Prospectus and the SAI, each Fund’s holdings, the Fund’s last annual and semi-annual reports to shareholders and other information such as the Funds’ financial statements. The website shows a Fund’s daily NAV per share, market price, and premium or discount, each as of the prior business day. The website also shows the extent and frequency of a Fund’s premiums and discounts. Further, the website includes a Fund’s median bid-ask spread over the most recent thirty calendar days.

Each day the Funds are open for business, the Trust publicly disseminates a Fund’s full portfolio holdings as of the close of the previous day through its website at <https://www.texascapitalbank.com/etf-funds-management>. A description of the Trust’s policies and procedures with respect to the disclosure of the Funds’ portfolio holdings is available in the Funds’ SAI.

INVESTMENTS BY OTHER INVESTMENT COMPANIES

For purposes of the 1940 Act, Shares are issued by a registered investment company and purchases of such Shares by registered investment companies and companies relying on Section 3(c)(1) or 3(c)(7) of the 1940 Act are subject to the restrictions set forth in Section 12(d)(1) of the 1940 Act, except as permitted by Rule 6c-11, Rule 12d1-4, or an exemptive order of the SEC.

DIVIDENDS, DISTRIBUTIONS, AND TAXES

As with any investment, you should consider how your investment in Shares will be taxed. The tax information in this Prospectus is provided as general information. You should consult your own tax professional about the tax consequences of an investment in Shares.

Unless your investment in Shares is made through a tax-exempt entity or tax-deferred retirement account, such as an IRA plan, you need to be aware of the possible tax consequences when:

- Your Fund makes distributions;
- You sell your Shares listed on an Exchange; and
- You purchase or redeem Creation Units.

Dividends and Distributions

Dividends and Distributions. Each Fund intends to qualify each year as a regulated investment company under the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended. As a regulated investment company, a Fund generally pays no federal income tax on the income and gains it distributes to you. Each of the Texas Equity Index ETF and the Texas Oil Index ETF expects to declare and to distribute all of its net investment income, if any, to shareholders as dividends on a quarterly basis. The Texas Small Cap Equity Index ETF expects to declare and to distribute all of its net investment income, if any, to shareholders as dividends on an annual basis. The Funds will distribute net realized capital gains, if any, at least annually. A Fund may distribute such income dividends and capital gains more frequently, if necessary, in order to reduce or eliminate federal excise or income taxes on the Fund. The amount of any distribution will vary, and there is no guarantee a Fund will pay either an income dividend or a capital gains distribution. Distributions may be reinvested automatically in additional whole Shares only if the broker through whom you purchased Shares makes such option available.

Avoid “Buying a Dividend.” At the time you purchase Shares of a Fund, the Fund’s NAV may reflect undistributed income, undistributed capital gains, or net unrealized appreciation in value of portfolio securities held by the Fund. For taxable investors, a subsequent distribution to you of such amounts, although constituting a return of your investment, would be taxable. Buying Shares in a Fund just before it declares an income dividend or capital gains distribution is sometimes known as “buying a dividend.”

Taxes

Tax Considerations. Each Fund expects, based on its investment objective and strategies, that its distributions, if any, will be taxable as ordinary income, capital gain, or some combination of both. This is true whether you reinvest your distributions in additional Shares or receive them in cash. For federal income tax purposes, Fund distributions of short-term capital gains are taxable to you as ordinary income. Fund distributions of long-term capital gains are taxable to you as long-term capital gain no matter how long you have owned your Shares. A portion of income dividends reported by a Fund may be qualified dividend income eligible for taxation by individual shareholders at long-term capital gain rates or for the corporate dividends-received deduction, in each case, provided certain holding period requirements are met.

Taxes on Sales of Shares. A sale or exchange of Shares is a taxable event and, accordingly, a capital gain or loss may be recognized. Currently, any capital gain or loss realized upon a sale of Shares generally is treated as long-term capital gain or loss if the Shares have been held for more than one year and as short-term capital gain or loss if the Shares have been held for one year or less. The ability to deduct capital losses may be limited.

Medicare Tax. An additional 3.8% Medicare tax is imposed on certain net investment income (including ordinary dividends and capital gain distributions received from a Fund and net gains from redemptions or other taxable dispositions of Shares) of U.S. individuals, estates and trusts to the extent that such person’s “modified adjusted gross income” (in the case of an individual) or “adjusted gross income” (in the case of an estate or trust) exceeds a threshold amount. This Medicare tax, if applicable, is reported by you on, and paid with, your federal income tax return.

Backup Withholding. By law, if you do not provide a Fund with your proper taxpayer identification number and certain required certifications, you may be subject to backup withholding on any distributions of income, capital gains or proceeds from the sale of your Shares. Each Fund also must withhold if the Internal Revenue Service (“IRS”) instructs it to do so. When withholding is required, the amount will be 24% of any distributions or proceeds paid.

State and Local Taxes. Fund distributions and gains from the sale or exchange of your Shares generally are subject to state and local taxes.

Taxes on Purchase and Redemption of Creation Units. An AP 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 and the exchanger's aggregate basis in the securities surrendered and the cash amount paid. A person who exchanges Creation Units for equity securities generally will recognize a gain or loss equal to the difference between the exchanger's basis in the Creation Units and the aggregate market value of the securities received and the cash amount received. 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.

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

Non-U.S. Investors. Non-U.S. investors may be subject to U.S. withholding tax at a 30% or lower treaty rate and U.S. estate tax and are subject to special U.S. tax certification requirements to avoid backup withholding and claim any treaty benefits. An exemption from U.S. withholding tax is provided for capital gain dividends paid by a Fund from long-term capital gains, if any. In addition, dividends paid by a Fund that are derived from qualifying U.S. source net interest income (including income from original issue discount and market discount) and short-term capital gains, and that are reported by the Fund as "interest-related dividends" or "short-term capital gain dividends," will generally not be subject to U.S. withholding tax, provided that the income would not be subject to U.S. federal income tax if earned directly by the non-U.S. investor. However, depending on the circumstances, a Fund may report all, some or none of the Fund's potentially eligible dividends as exempt. Notwithstanding such exemptions from U.S. withholding at the source, any such dividends and distributions of income and capital gains will be subject to backup withholding at a rate of 24% if you fail to properly certify that you are not a U.S. person.

Other Reporting and Withholding Requirements. Under the Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act ("FATCA"), a Fund will be required to withhold a 30% tax on income dividends paid by the Fund, to certain foreign entities, referred to as foreign financial institutions or non-financial foreign entities, that fail to comply (or be deemed compliant) with extensive new reporting and withholding requirements designed to inform the U.S. Department of the Treasury of U.S.-owned foreign investment accounts. A Fund may disclose the information that it receives from its shareholders to the IRS, non-U.S. taxing authorities or other parties as necessary to comply with FATCA. Withholding also may be required if a foreign entity that is a shareholder of a Fund fails to provide the Fund with appropriate certifications or other documentation concerning its status under FATCA.

Possible Tax Law Changes. At the time that this prospectus is being prepared, various administrative and legislative changes to the federal tax laws are under consideration, but it is not possible at this time to determine whether any of these changes will be made or what the changes might entail.

This discussion of "Dividends, Distributions and Taxes" is not intended or written to be used as tax advice. Because everyone's tax situation is unique, you should consult your tax professional about federal, state, local or foreign tax consequences before making an investment in the Funds.

INDEX DISCLAIMERS

Texas Capital Texas Oil Index ETF is not issued, sponsored, endorsed, sold or promoted by VettaFi LLC or its affiliates (collectively, “VettaFi”) or any of its index calculations agents, if any. VettaFi makes no representation or warranty, express or implied, to the purchasers or owners of Texas Capital Texas Oil Index ETF or any member of the public regarding the advisability of investing in securities generally or in Texas Capital Texas Oil Index ETF particularly or the ability of the Alerian Texas Weighted Oil & Gas Index (the “Oil Index”) to track general market performance. VettaFi’s only relationship to Texas Capital Bank is the licensing of the Oil Index which is determined, composed and calculated without regard to Texas Capital Bank or Texas Capital Texas Oil Index ETF. VettaFi is not responsible for and has not participated in the determination of the timing of, prices at, or quantities of Texas Capital Texas Oil Index ETF Shares to be issued. VettaFi has no obligation or liability in connection with the issuance, administration, marketing or trading of Texas Capital Texas Oil Index ETF Shares.

Alerian® and Alerian Texas Weighted Oil and Gas IndexSM are servicemarks of VettaFi and their use is granted under a license from VettaFi. Neither VettaFi nor any of its index calculation agents, if any, guarantee the accuracy and/or completeness of the Oil Index or any data included therein and neither VettaFi nor its agents shall have any liability for any errors, omissions, interruptions or defects therein. VettaFi makes no warranty, express or implied, representations or promises, as to results to be obtained by Texas Capital Bank or any other person or entity from the use of the Oil Index or any data included therein. VettaFi makes no express or implied warranties, representations or promises, regarding the originality, merchantability, suitability, or fitness for a particular purpose or use with respect to the Oil Index or any data included therein. Without limiting any of the foregoing, in no event shall VettaFi or its index calculation agents, if any, have any liability for any direct, indirect, special, incidental, punitive, consequential, or other damages (including lost profits), even if notified of the possibility of such damages.

Neither the Texas Capital Texas Equity Index ETF nor the Texas Capital Texas Small Cap Equity Index ETF is issued, sponsored, endorsed, sold or promoted by Syntax LLC or its affiliates (collectively, “Syntax”) or any of its index calculations agents, if any. Syntax makes no representation or warranty, express or implied, to the purchasers or owners of either the Texas Capital Texas Equity Index ETF or the Texas Capital Texas Small Cap Equity Index ETF, or any member of the public regarding the advisability of investing in securities generally or in the Texas Capital Texas Equity Index ETF or the Texas Capital Texas Small Cap Equity Index ETF particularly or the ability of the Texas Capital Texas Equity Index (the “Texas Equity Index”) or the Texas Capital Texas Small Cap Equity Index (the “Texas Small Cap Equity Index”) to track general market performance. Syntax’s only relationship to Texas Capital Bank is the licensing of indexes which are determined, composed and calculated without regard to either the Texas Capital Texas Equity Index ETF or the Texas Capital Texas Small Cap Equity Index ETF, and without regard to Texas Capital Bank apart from the methodology design and commissioning of the Texas Equity and Texas Small Cap Equity Indexes. Syntax is not responsible for and has not participated in the determination of the timing of, prices at, or quantities of the Texas Capital Texas Equity Index ETF and the Texas Capital Texas Small Cap Equity Index ETF to be issued. Syntax has no obligation or liability in connection with the issuance, administration, marketing or trading of either the Texas Capital Texas Equity Index ETF or the Texas Capital Texas Small Cap Equity Index ETF.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

The financial highlights tables are intended to help you understand each Fund's financial performance for the past 5 years or, if shorter, the period of the Fund's operations. Certain information reflects financial results for a single Fund Share. The total return in the tables represent the rate that an investor would have earned (or lost) on an investment in a Fund (assuming reinvestment of all dividends and distributions). This information has been audited by the Funds' independent registered public accounting firm, Ernst & Young LLP, whose report, along with the Funds' financial statements, is included in the Funds' Form N-CSR for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2024, which may be obtained upon request at no charge by calling the Funds at 844.822.3837 (844.TCB.ETFS) or by visiting the Funds' website at <https://www.texascapitalbank.com/etf-funds-management>.

Texas Capital Texas Equity Index ETF Financial Highlights

(For a share outstanding during the period)

	For the Year Ended December 31, 2024	For the Period Ended December 31, 2023^(a)
Selected Per Share Data:		
Net asset value, beginning of year/period	\$ 26.40	\$ 25.00
Investment operations:		
Net investment income	0.28	0.14
Net realized and unrealized gain on investments	6.11	1.40
Total from investment operations	6.39	1.54
Less distributions to shareholders from:		
Net investment income	(0.28)	(0.14)
Total distributions	(0.28)	(0.14)
Net asset value, end of year/period	\$ 32.51	\$ 26.40
Market price, end of year/period	\$ 32.50	\$ 26.39
Total Return^(b)	24.30%	6.18% ^(c)
Ratios and Supplemental Data:		
Net assets, end of year/period (000 omitted)	\$ 29,062	\$ 18,848
Ratio of expenses to average net assets	0.49%	0.49% ^(d)
Ratio of net investment income to average net assets	0.97%	1.24% ^(d)
Portfolio turnover rate ^(e)	3%	3% ^(c)

(a) For the period July 12, 2023 (commencement of operations) to December 31, 2023.

(b) Total return is calculated assuming a purchase of shares at net asset value on the first day and a sale at net asset value on the last day of the period. Distributions are assumed, for the purpose of this calculation, to be reinvested at the ex-dividend date net asset value per share on their respective payment dates.

(c) Not annualized.

(d) Annualized.

(e) Portfolio turnover rate excludes securities received or delivered from in-kind processing of creations or redemptions.

Texas Capital Texas Oil Index ETF
Financial Highlights

(For a share outstanding during the period)

	For the Year Ended December 31, 2024	For the Period Ended December 31, 2023^(a)
Selected Per Share Data:		
Net asset value, beginning of year/period	\$ 24.77	\$ 24.75
Investment operations:		
Net investment income	0.67	— ^(b)
Net realized and unrealized gain (loss) on investments	(0.32)	0.02
Total from investment operations	0.35	0.02
Less distributions to shareholders from:		
Net investment income	(0.64)	—
Total distributions	(0.64)	—
Net asset value, end of year/period	\$ 24.48	\$ 24.77
Market price, end of year/period	\$ 24.52	\$ 24.92
Total Return^(c)	1.36%	0.08% ^(d)
Ratios and Supplemental Data:		
Net assets, end of year/period (000 omitted)	\$ 12,854	\$ 248
Ratio of expenses to average net assets	0.35%	0.35% ^(e)
Ratio of net investment income to average net assets	2.69%	0.11% ^(e)
Portfolio turnover rate ^(f)	13%	—% ^(d)

(a) For the period December 20, 2023 (commencement of operations) to December 31, 2023.

(b) Rounds to less than \$0.005.

(c) Total return is calculated assuming a purchase of shares at net asset value on the first day and a sale at net asset value on the last day of the period. Distributions are assumed, for the purpose of this calculation, to be reinvested at the ex-dividend date net asset value per share on their respective payment dates.

(d) Not annualized.

(e) Annualized.

(f) Portfolio turnover rate excludes securities received or delivered from in-kind processing of creations or redemptions.

Texas Capital Texas Small Cap Equity Index ETF
Financial Highlights

(For a share outstanding during the period)

	For the Year Ended December 31, 2024	For the Period Ended December 31, 2023^(a)
Selected Per Share Data:		
Net asset value, beginning of year/period	\$ 25.14	\$ 24.65
Investment operations:		
Net investment income	0.16	— ^(b)
Net realized and unrealized gain on investments	2.25	0.49
Total from investment operations	2.41	0.49
Less distributions to shareholders from:		
Net investment income	(0.13)	—
Total distributions	(0.13)	—
Net asset value, end of year/period	\$ 27.42	\$ 25.14
Market price, end of year/period	\$ 27.44	\$ 25.16
Total Return^(c)	9.58%	1.99% ^(d)
Ratios and Supplemental Data:		
Net assets, end of year/period (000 omitted)	\$ 13,708	\$ 503
Ratio of expenses to average net assets	0.49%	0.49% ^(e)
Ratio of net investment income (loss) to average net assets	0.66%	(0.32)% ^(e)
Portfolio turnover rate ^(f)	13%	—% ^(d)

(a) For the period December 20, 2023 (commencement of operations) to December 31, 2023.

(b) Rounds to less than \$0.005.

(c) Total return is calculated assuming a purchase of shares at net asset value on the first day and a sale at net asset value on the last day of the period. Distributions are assumed, for the purpose of this calculation, to be reinvested at the ex-dividend date net asset value per share on their respective payment dates.

(d) Not annualized.

(e) Annualized.

(f) Portfolio turnover rate excludes securities received or delivered from in-kind processing of creations or redemptions.

ANNUAL/SEMI-ANNUAL REPORTS TO SHAREHOLDERS

Additional information about each Fund's investments is available in the Funds' annual and semi-annual reports to shareholders and in Form N-CSR. In each Fund's annual report, you will find a discussion of the market conditions and investment strategies that significantly affected the Fund's performance during its last fiscal year. In Form N-CSR, you will find each Fund's annual and semi-annual financial statements.

STATEMENT OF ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

The SAI dated April 30, 2025, as amended from time to time, which contains more details about the Funds, is incorporated by reference in its entirety into this Prospectus, which means that it is legally part of this Prospectus.

To receive a free copy of the annual or semi-annual reports to shareholders, other information such as the Funds' financial statements, or the SAI, or to request additional information about a Fund, please contact us as follows:

Call: 844.822.3837 (844.TCB.ETFS)

Write: Texas Capital Funds Trust, 2000 McKinney Avenue, Suite 1800, Dallas, TX 75201

Visit: <https://www.texascapitalbank.com/etf-funds-management>

Paper Copies

Please note that the Funds will provide paper copies of the Funds' shareholder reports, unless you consent to electronic delivery via your financial intermediary, such as a broker-dealer or bank.

You may elect to receive all future Fund reports electronically free of charge. Please contact your financial intermediary to inform them that you wish to receive electronic copies of Fund shareholder reports and for details about whether your election to receive reports electronically will apply to all funds held with your financial intermediary. Shareholder reports will be made available also on the Funds' website.

INFORMATION PROVIDED BY THE SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Information about each Fund, including its reports and the SAI, has been filed with the SEC. It can be reviewed on the EDGAR database on the SEC's internet site (<http://www.sec.gov>). You can also request copies of these materials, upon payment of a duplicating fee, by electronic request at the SEC's e-mail address (publicinfo@sec.gov) or by calling the SEC at (202) 551-8090.

Investment Company Act File No. 811-23862.