

SCM Trust
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Prospectus

March 20, 2017, as revised April 4, 2017

Shelton Tactical Credit Fund

Shelton Tactical Credit Fund – Investor Class: DEBTX
Shelton Tactical Credit Fund – Institutional Class: DEBIX

As with all mutual funds, the Securities and Exchange Commission has not approved or disapproved these securities or passed on whether the information in this prospectus is adequate or accurate. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offense.

The Funds are not bank deposits and are not guaranteed, endorsed, or insured by any financial institution or government entity, such as the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC). Some Funds or their classes may not be available in your state. Please check with your Advisor to determine availability for sale in your state.

This Prospectus provides important information about the shares of the Shelton BDC Income Fund, and the Shelton Real Estate Income Fund (each, a “Fund,” and collectively, the “Funds”) that you should know before investing. Please read it carefully and keep it for future reference.

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FUND SUMMARY
SHELTON TACTICAL CREDIT FUND

Investor Class Ticker Symbol: DEBTX

Institutional Class Ticker Symbol: DEBIX

Investment Objective

The Fund investment objective is to seek current income and capital appreciation.

Expenses and Fees

This table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy and hold shares of the Fund.

	Investor Class	Institutional Class
Shareholder Fees (fees paid directly from your investment)	None	None
Annual Fund Operating Expenses (expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)		
Management Fees	1.17%	1.17%
Distribution and Service (12b-1) Fees	0.25%	None
Total Other Expenses	0.93%	0.93%
Other Operating Expenses	0.43%	0.43%
Dividend and Interest Expense on Securities Sold Short	0.50%	0.50%
Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses ⁽¹⁾ (fees and expenses incurred directly by the Fund as a result of investment in shares of one or more Acquired Funds)	0.02%	0.02%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	2.37%	2.12%
Expense Reimbursement ⁽²⁾	(0.18)%	(0.18)%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses After Expense Reimbursement	2.19%	1.94%

¹ “Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses” are the indirect costs of investing in other investment companies. The operating expenses in this fee table will not correlate to the expense ratio in the Fund’s financial highlights because the financial statements include only the direct operating expenses incurred by the Fund.

² Shelton Capital Management, the Fund’s investment advisor (the “Advisor”) has contractually agreed to waive a portion or all of its management fees and pay certain Fund expenses to the extent necessary to ensure that the Fund’s total operating expenses (excluding acquired fund fees and expenses, interest, taxes, any class-specific expenses such as Rule 12b-1 distribution fees, shareholder servicing fees, transfer agency fees, dividend and interest and securities sold short, brokerage commissions and extraordinary expenses) do not exceed 1.42% (on an annual basis) of average daily net assets of the Fund’s shares (referred to in this Fund Summary as the “Expense Reimbursement”). The Expense Reimbursement will remain in effect for at least one year following the consummation of the Reorganization, and may be terminated before that date only by the Board of Trustees (also referred to herein as the “Board”) of the SCM Trust (the “Trust”). The Advisor may recover any previously waived fees and paid expenses from the Fund pursuant to

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this agreement for three (3) years from the date they were waived or paid. The Advisor's ability to recover any previously waived fees and paid expenses is subject to the Expense Reimbursement as in effect at the time such fees were waived or expenses were paid.

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

	1 Year	3 Year
Investor Class	\$222	\$722
Institutional Class	\$197	\$647

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Portfolio Turnover:

The Fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities (or “turns over” its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate may indicate higher transaction costs and may result in higher taxes when Fund shares are held in a taxable account. The Fund generally intends to purchase securities for long-term investment rather than short-term gains. However, a security may be held for a shorter than expected period of time if, among other things, the Fund needs to raise cash or feels that it is appropriate to do so to meet the Fund’s investment strategy. By selling a security, the Fund may incur increased brokerage costs which may affect the Fund’s performance. Also, unless you are a tax-exempt investor or you purchase shares through a tax-deferred account, the distributions of capital gains may affect your after-tax return. These costs, which are not reflected in annual fund operating expenses or in the Example, affect the Fund’s performance. It is anticipated that the Fund’s portfolio turnover rate will be 695% of the average value of its portfolio in the first year of operation.

Principal Investment Strategies:

The Advisor uses an unconstrained, opportunistic, tactical approach to credit investing, which focuses on corporate fixed income- sensitive securities that generally includes securities like bonds, junk bonds (commonly referred to as high yield), convertible bonds and bank debt. “Tactical” means that the Advisor will make purchases and sales based on its expectations of short-term market opportunities. This can be contrasted with a “buy and hold” strategy where funds tend to have lower turnover and hold positions for longer periods of time. This actively-managed strategy seeks to take advantage of short-term investment opportunities and reduce the correlation to the overall market by trading in and out of positions. The Advisor combines a macro-economic view with company-specific analysis (including a consideration of liquidity) in the construction of the portfolio positions. Macro-economic views are built by evaluating trends in global economies, central bank activities, fund flows and assessing market risk levels. From this analysis, the Advisor then formulates appropriate purchasing and hedging strategies. Hedging is an integral part of portfolio construction and the Advisor uses various investment tools to seek to reduce overall market risk and correlation. Risk limits and portfolio stress tests are performed regularly to evaluate the Fund’s exposure to various risks. The Advisor seeks to preserve capital in challenging markets and will quickly reposition the portfolio if in its judgement, it is necessary. The Advisor seeks to add value by using a tactical credit strategy and at times of elevated risk, the Fund may invest 100% of the portfolio in cash or cash equivalents in an effort to protect the portfolio against these perceived risks.

The Fund seeks to achieve its investment objective by investing primarily, under normal market conditions, in corporate fixed income and/or equity securities that it believes are undervalued. It employs relative value, event-driven, and hedging investment styles in allocating Fund assets across asset classes and capital structures including both long and/or short positions in seeking to achieve its investment objective and reduce risk.

Relative value strategies are designed to profit by the change in values between two securities instead of the movements of the overall market. They typically include long and short positions that seek to exploit disparities in pricing relationships between two instruments, thereby seeking profit from the correction in the “relative value” of the prices of the two securities. Acting on the assumption that prices will revert to true value, as defined by the Advisor using a valuation measure such as dividend yield or price to earnings ratio, over time, the Advisor will sell short the overpriced security and buy the underpriced security. If prices revert to this true value, the trade can be liquidated at a profit.

Event-driven strategies seek to profit from pricing differences or inefficiencies among securities that may occur before or after a unique event, such as bankruptcy, merger, acquisition, spinoff or special dividend. Credit analysis-based strategies seek to profit from pricing differences or inefficiencies among debt securities of issuers that are in some sort of financial distress. Convertible arbitrage debt strategies seek returns from price improvement or recovery proceeds on debt securities of troubled issuers by anticipating improved fundamentals; acquisition by a stronger issuer; or liquidation proceeds in a re-organization, bankruptcy or foreclosure. Each type of strategy typically employs risk-reducing hedging techniques using short selling, futures contracts, options or credit-default swaps and total return swaps.

The Fund may also invest in long and short positions of exchange traded securities. By taking long and short positions in different securities, the Fund attempts to limit the effect of market movements on portfolio performance. The Fund will generally take long positions in securities that the Advisor believes to be undervalued and short positions in securities that they believe to be overvalued, based on the Advisor's analysis of the issuer's financial reports and market valuation.

The Fund intends to engage in short selling regularly in conjunction with convertible arbitrage positions, capital structure "event driven" positions, and overall portfolio hedges, as deemed appropriate. The Fund's short positions may equal up to 75% of the Fund's net asset value.

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The Fund defines fixed income securities as bills, notes, debentures, bonds, loans or loan participations, levered loans or asset-backed securities. The Fund defines equity securities as common stock, preferred stock, or debt that is convertible into common stock. The Fund invests without restriction as to issuer capitalization, country, or credit quality and without restriction as to the maturity of fixed income securities. The Fund plans to invest in high-yield (below investment grade) fixed income securities. High yield or “below-investment grade” securities are securities that are un-rated or rated BB+ or below by S&P or Ba1 or below by Moody’s. These securities involve more risk, and will generally be more volatile than securities rated BBB- or Baa3 or above.

Summary of Principal Risks

An investment in the Fund’s shares is subject to various risks, including the risk that you may receive little to no revenue on your investment. You may lose all or part of it. By itself, the Fund does not constitute a balanced investment program. Before investing in the Fund, you should carefully consider the following risks.

Credit (or Default) Risk: The risk that the inability or unwillingness of an issuer or guarantor of a fixed income security, or a counterparty to a repurchase or other transaction, to meet its payment or other financial obligations will adversely affect the value of the Fund’s investments and its returns. Changes in the credit rating of a debt security held by the Fund could have a similar effect.

Convertible Securities Risk: The value of the Fund’s convertible securities may decline in response to such factors as rising interest rates and fluctuations in the market price of the common stock underlying the convertible securities.

Debt Extension Risk: This refers to the risk to the Fund that when interest rates rise, certain obligations will be paid off by the obligor more slowly than anticipated, causing the value of these securities to fall.

Defaulted Securities Risk: Repayment of defaulted securities and obligations of distressed issuers (including insolvent issuers or issuers in payment or covenant default, in workout or restructuring or in bankruptcy or insolvency proceedings) is subject to significant uncertainties. Investments in defaulted securities and obligations of distressed issuers are considered speculative as are junk bonds in general (See High-Yield Securities risk” below).

Derivatives Risk: Derivative instruments involve risks different from direct investments in underlying securities. These risks include imperfect correlation between the value of the instruments and the underlying assets; risks of default by the other party to certain transactions; risks that the transactions may result in losses that partially or completely offset gains in portfolio positions; and risks that the transactions may not be liquid. The risks associated with certain derivative instruments, including futures, options and swap contracts include: the potential inability to terminate or sell a position, the lack of a liquid secondary market for the Fund’s position and the risk that the counterparty to the transaction will not meet its obligations.

Distressed Securities Risk: Distressed securities are speculative and involve substantial risks in addition to the risks of investing in junk bonds. The Fund will generally not receive interest payments on the distressed securities and may incur costs to protect its investment. In addition, distressed securities involve the substantial risk that principal will not be repaid. These securities may present a substantial risk of default or may be in default at the time of investment. The Fund may incur additional expenses to the extent it is required to seek recovery upon a default in the payment of principal of or interest on its portfolio holdings. In any reorganization or liquidation proceeding relating to a portfolio company, the Fund may lose its entire investment or may be required to accept cash or securities with a value less than its original investment.

Equity Securities Risk: Stock markets are volatile. The price of equity securities held by the Fund may fluctuate based on changes in the issuing company’s financial condition, as well as overall market and economic conditions.

Event-Driven Trading Risk: The Fund invests in certain securities which it believes may benefit from certain outcomes including special situations. This is known as “Event-Driven Trading.” Event-Driven Trading involves the

risk that the special situation may not occur as anticipated, in which case the Fund may realize losses.

Fixed Income Risk: The risk that the value of the Fund's investments in fixed income securities will fluctuate with changes in interest rates. Typically, a rise in interest rates causes a decline in the value of fixed income securities.

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High-Yield (“Junk Bond”) Securities Risk: The Fund may invest in certain non-investment grade fixed income securities, sometimes known as “high-yield bonds” or “junk bonds,” and may subject the Fund to greater credit risk, price volatility and risk of loss than investment grade securities, which can adversely impact the Fund’s return and NAV. High yield securities are considered primarily speculative with respect to the issuer’s continuing ability to make principal and interest payment.

Interest Rate/Maturity Risk: The risk that the value of the Fund’s assets will decline because of rising interest rates. The magnitude of this decline will often be greater for longer term fixed income securities than shorter-term securities.

Issuer-Specific Risk: The value of a specific security can be more volatile than the market as a whole and can perform differently from the value of the market as a whole. The value of securities of smaller issuers can be more volatile than those of larger issuers. The value of certain types of securities can be more volatile due to increased sensitivity to adverse issuer, political, regulatory, market, or economic developments.

Limited Operating History Risk: At present, the Fund no operating history upon which prospective investors can rely in making a determination whether or not to invest in the Fund.

Liquidity Risk: Liquidity risk exists when particular investments of the Fund would be difficult to purchase or sell, possibly preventing the Fund from selling such illiquid securities at an advantageous time or price, or possibly requiring the Fund to dispose of other investments at unfavorable times or prices in order to satisfy its obligations. The Fund will not invest more than 15% in illiquid securities.

Management Risk: As with any managed fund, the Advisor may not be successful in selecting the best- performing securities or investment techniques, and the Fund’s performance may lag behind that of similar funds. The Advisor may also miss out on an investment opportunity because the assets necessary to take advantage of the opportunity are tied up in less advantageous investments.

Market Risk: The risk that the market value of a security may fluctuate, sometimes rapidly and unpredictably. The prices of securities change in response to many factors including the historical and prospective earnings of the issuer, the value of its assets, general economic conditions, interest rates, investor perceptions and market liquidity.

Portfolio Turnover Risk: The risk that high portfolio turnover is likely to lead to increased Fund expenses that may result in lower investment returns. High portfolio turnover also is likely to result in higher short-term capital gains taxable to shareholders.

Short Sale Risk: Short selling a security involves selling a borrowed security with the expectation that the value of that security will decline so that the security may be purchased at a lower price when returning the borrowed security. The risk for loss on short selling is greater than the original value of the securities sold short because the price of the borrowed security may rise, thereby increasing the price at which the security must be purchased. The Fund’s potential loss is limited only by the maximum attainable price of the security, less the price at which the security was sold and may, theoretically, be unlimited. Government actions also may affect the Fund’s ability to engage in short selling. In addition, the Fund may be subject to expenses related to short sales that are not typically associated with investing in securities directly, such as costs of borrowing and margin account maintenance costs associated with the Fund’s open short positions.

Performance Information

Because the Fund does not have a full calendar year of operations as of the date of this prospectus, performance information is not included in the Fund summary.

Management

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Advisor: Shelton Capital Management serves as investment Advisor to the Fund.

Portfolio Managers: Mr. John Harnisch has served as the Fund's lead portfolio manager since the Fund's inception. Mr. William Mock has served as a member of the portfolio management team since March 29, 2017.

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Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares

The Fund’s initial and subsequent investment minimums are as follows:

	Minimum Initial Investment		Minimum Subsequent Investment	
	Investor Class	Institutional Class	Investor Class	Institutional Class
Accounts with Automatic Investment Plan	\$500	\$500,000	\$500	\$1,000
All other Fund accounts	\$1,000	\$500,000	\$1,000	\$2,000

The Fund reserves the right to waive these minimum amounts pursuant to agreements with financial intermediaries.

You may redeem all or portion of your shares on any business day that the Fund is open for business by mail, telephone or our website (www.sheltoncap.com). You may receive the redemption by wire, electronic funds transfer or check.

Taxes

The Fund intends to make distributions that may be taxed as ordinary income or capital gains. Such distributions are not currently taxable when shares are held through a tax-deferred arrangement, such as a 401(k) plan or an individual retirement account. Shares that are held in a tax-deferred account may be taxed as ordinary income or capital gains once they are withdrawn from the tax-deferred account.

Payments to Broker-Dealers and Other Financial Intermediaries

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

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ABOUT THE FUND

Investment Objective

The investment objective of the Fund is to seek to achieve current income and capital appreciation. The Fund’s investment objective may be changed by the Board of Trustees without shareholder approval upon sixty (60) day written notice to shareholders. There is no guarantee that the Fund will achieve its investment objective.

Additional Investment Strategies and Information

The Fund’s principal investment strategies are discussed in the “Fund Summary” section. Principal investment strategies are those that the Advisor will use on a day-to-day basis to achieve the Fund’s investment objective. This section provides more information about these strategies, as well as information about some additional strategies that the Fund’s Advisor uses, or may use, to achieve the Fund’s objective. Additional information about these investment strategies and practices and related risks is also provided in the Fund’s Statement of Additional Information (“SAI”). The Fund may also use strategies and invest in securities that are not described in this prospectus, but that are described in the Fund’s SAI. The investments and strategies discussed below are those that the Advisor will use under normal market conditions.

The Fund may borrow to the extent permitted by the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the “1940 Act”). At times, the Fund may be required to segregate or earmark certain assets determined to be liquid by the Advisor

(generally, short-term investment grade fixed income securities) to cover borrowings.

With respect to the Fund, the Advisor may sell securities in anticipation of market declines, trade securities actively or sell securities in order to make cash available for new investment opportunities, which could increase the Fund's transaction costs (thus lowering performance) and increase your taxable distributions. The Fund's short positions may equal up to 75% of the Fund's net asset value. While not a principle investment strategy, it is possible that, at certain times, the Fund may be approximately 100% short.

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Any percentage limitations with respect to the investment of the Fund's assets or quality requirement of issues or issuers in which the Fund invests are applied at the time of purchase.

In anticipation of or in response to adverse market or other conditions or atypical circumstances as determined by the portfolio manager, such as unusually large cash inflows or redemptions, the Fund may temporarily hold all or a portion of its assets in U.S. Government securities, money market funds, cash or cash equivalents. Under such conditions, the Fund may not invest in accordance with its investment objective or principal investment strategies and may not achieve its investment objective.

Risks

The following is a list of certain principal risks that may apply to your investment in the Fund. Further information about investment risks is available in the Fund's SAI:

Credit (or Default) Risk: The risk that the inability or unwillingness of an issuer or guarantor of a fixed income security, or a counterparty to a repurchase or other transaction, to meet its payment or other financial obligations will adversely affect the value of the Fund's investments and its returns. Changes in the credit rating of a debt security held by the Fund could have a similar effect.

Convertible Securities Risk: The Fund may invest in convertible securities, which are hybrid securities that combine the investment characteristics of bonds and common stocks. Convertible securities typically consist of debt securities that may be converted within a specified period of time (typically for the entire life of the security) into a certain amount of common stock or other equity security of the same or a different issuer at a predetermined price. They also include debt securities with warrants or common stock attached and derivatives combining the features of debt securities and equity securities. Convertible securities entitle the holder to receive interest paid or accrued on debt securities, until the securities mature or are redeemed, converted or exchanged.

Debt Extension Risk: This refers to the risk that when interest rates rise, certain obligations will be paid off by the obligor more slowly than anticipated, causing the value of these securities to fall. Rising interest rates tend to extend the duration of securities, making them more sensitive to changes in interest rates. The value of longer-term securities generally changes more in response to changes in interest rates than shorter-term securities. As a result, in a period of rising interest rates, securities may exhibit additional volatility and may lose value.

Defaulted Securities Risk: Defaulted securities risk refers to the uncertainty of repayment of defaulted securities and obligations of distressed issuers. Repayment of defaulted securities and obligations of distressed issuers (including insolvent issuers or issuers in payment or covenant default, in workout or restructuring or in bankruptcy or in solvency proceedings) is subject to significant uncertainties. Investments in defaulted securities and obligations of distressed issuers are considered speculative.

Derivatives Risk: Derivatives are financial contracts whose value depend on, or is derived from, the value of an underlying asset, reference rate or index. The Fund typically uses derivatives as a substitute for taking a position in the underlying asset and/or as part of a strategy designed to hedge or reduce exposure to other risks, such as interest rate or currency risk. The Fund may also use derivatives for speculative purposes and for leverage, in which case their use would involve leveraging risk. A Fund's use of derivative instruments involves risks different from, or possibly greater than, the risks associated with investing directly in securities and other traditional investments. Derivatives are subject to a number of risks described elsewhere in this section, such as liquidity risk, interest rate risk, market risk, credit risk and management risk. They also involve the risk of mispricing or improper valuation and the risk that changes in the value of the derivative may not correlate perfectly with the underlying asset, rate or index. A Fund investing in a derivative instrument could lose more than the principal amount invested. Also, suitable derivative transactions may not be available in all circumstances and there can be no assurance that a Fund will engage in these transactions to reduce exposure to other risks when that would be beneficial.

Distressed Securities Risk: Distressed securities are speculative and involve substantial risks in addition to the risks of investing in junk bonds. The Fund will generally not receive interest payments on the distressed securities and may incur costs to protect its investment. In addition, distressed securities involve the substantial risk that principal will not be repaid. These securities may present a substantial risk of default or may be in default at the time of investment. The Fund may incur additional expenses to the extent it is required to seek recovery upon a default in the payment of principal of or interest on its portfolio holdings. In any reorganization or liquidation proceeding relating to a portfolio company, the Fund may lose its entire investment or may be required to accept cash or securities with a value less than its original investment. Distressed securities and any securities received in an exchange for such securities may be subject to restrictions on resale.

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Equity Securities Risk: Common and preferred stocks represent equity ownership in a company. Stock markets are volatile. The price of equity securities held by the Fund may fluctuate and can decline and reduce the value of a portfolio investing in equities. The value of equity securities purchased by the Fund could decline if the financial condition of the companies the Fund invests in decline or if overall market and economic conditions deteriorate. They may also decline due to factors that affect a particular industry or industries, such as labor shortages or an increase in production costs and competitive conditions within an industry. In addition, they may decline due to general market conditions that are not specifically related to a company or industry, such as real or perceived adverse economic conditions, changes in the general outlook for corporate earnings, changes in interest or currency rates or generally adverse investor sentiment.

Event-Driven Trading Risk: The Fund invests in certain securities which it believes may benefit from certain outcomes including special situations. This is known as “Event-Driven Trading.” Event-Driven Trading involves the risk that the special situation may not occur as anticipated, in which case the Fund may realize losses.

Fixed Income Risk: The risk that when the Fund invests in fixed income securities, the value of your investment in the Fund will fluctuate with changes in interest rates. Typically, a rise in interest rates causes a decline in the value of fixed income securities owned by the Fund. In general, the market price of debt securities with longer maturities will increase or decrease more in response to changes in interest rates than shorter-term securities. Other risk factors include credit risk (the debtor may default) and prepayment risk (the debtor may pay its obligation early, reducing the amount of interest payments; or the debtor may pay its obligation later than expected, reducing the returns earned by an investment). These risks could affect the value of a particular investment by the Fund possibly causing the Fund’s share price and returns to be reduced and fluctuate more than other types of investments.

High-Yield (“Junk bond”) Securities Risk: The Fund may invest in certain non-investment grade fixed income securities (also known as “high-yield bonds” or “junk bonds”), which are generally considered more risky than investment grade fixed income securities. The total return and yield of high yield securities can be expected to fluctuate more than the total return and yield of higher quality securities. High yield securities are regarded as predominantly speculative with respect to the issuer’s continuing ability to meet principal and interest payments. Successful investment in high yield securities involves greater investment risk and is highly dependent on the ability of bond issuers to make principal and interest payments. These bonds are often thinly traded and can be more difficult to sell and value accurately than investment grade securities. Because objective pricing data may be less readily available, judgment may play a greater role in the valuation process. In addition, the entire high yield securities market can experience sudden and sharp price swings due to a variety of factors, including changes in economic forecasts, stock market activity, large or sustained sales by major investors, a high profile default or just a change in the market’s psychology.

Interest Rate/Maturity Risk: Interest Rate/Maturity Risk is the risk of market losses attributable to changes in interest rates. With fixed rate securities, a rise in interest rates typically causes a fall in values. The yield earned by the Emerging Markets Debt Fund will vary with changes in interest rates. The yield earned by the Fund will vary with changes in interest rates. The longer the average maturity of the Fund’s investment portfolio, the greater the fluctuation in value. Duration is a measure of the expected life of a debt security that is used to determine the sensitivity of the security’s price to changes in interest rates. Generally, the longer the Fund’s duration, the more sensitive the Fund will be to changes in interest rates. For example, the price of a fixed income fund with a duration of five years would be expected to fall approximately 5% if interest rates rose by 1%.

Issuer-Specific Risk: The value of a specific security can be more volatile than the market as a whole and can perform differently from the value of the market as a whole. The value of securities of smaller issuers can be more volatile than those of larger issuers. The value of certain types of securities can be more volatile due to increased sensitivity to adverse issuer, political, regulatory, market, or economic developments.

Limited Operating History Risk: The Fund has a limited operating history upon which prospective investors can rely in making a determination whether or not to invest in the Fund.

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Liquidity Risk: The Fund is subject to liquidity risk. Liquidity risk exists when particular investments of the Fund would be difficult to purchase or sell, possibly preventing the Fund from selling such illiquid securities at an advantageous time or price, or possibly requiring the Fund to dispose of other investments at unfavorable times or prices in order to satisfy its obligations. Funds with principal investment strategies that involve securities of companies with smaller market capitalizations, non-U.S. securities, Rule 144A securities, derivatives or securities with substantial market and/or credit risk tend to have the greatest exposure to liquidity risk.

Management Risk: As with any managed fund, the Advisor may not be successful in selecting the best-performing securities or investment techniques, and the Fund's performance may lag behind that of similar funds. The Advisor may also miss out on an investment opportunity because the assets necessary to take advantage of the opportunity are tied up in less advantageous investments.

Market Risk: The risk that the market value of a security may fluctuate, sometimes rapidly and unpredictably. Securities may decline in value due to factors affecting securities markets generally or particular industries represented in the securities markets. The value of a security may decline due to general market conditions which are not specifically related to a particular company, such as real or perceived adverse economic conditions, changes in the general outlook for corporate earnings, changes in interest or currency rates or adverse investor sentiment generally. They may also decline due to factors which affect a particular industry or industries, such as labor shortages or increased production costs and competitive conditions within an industry. During a general downturn in the securities markets, multiple asset classes may decline in value simultaneously.

Portfolio Turnover Risk: The risk that high portfolio turnover is likely to lead to increased Fund expenses that may result in lower investment returns. High portfolio turnover also is likely to result in higher short-term capital gains taxable to shareholders.

Short Sale Risk: Short sales are transactions in which the Fund sells a security it does not own, with the goal of purchasing the security at a later date at a lower price. When affecting a short sale, the Fund must borrow the security to make delivery to the buyer. The Fund is then obligated to replace the security borrowed by purchasing the security at the market price at the time of replacement. The price at such time may be higher or lower than the price at which the security was sold by the Fund. If the underlying security goes down in price between the time the Fund sells the security and buys it back, the Fund will realize a gain on the transaction. Conversely, if the underlying security goes up in price during the period, the Fund will realize a loss on the transaction. Any such loss is increased by the amount of premium or interest the Fund must pay to the lender of the security. Likewise, any gain will be decreased by the amount of premium or interest the Fund must pay to the lender of the security. Although the Fund's gain is limited to the price at which it sold the security short, its potential loss is limited only by the maximum attainable price of the security, less the price at which the security was sold and may, theoretically, be unlimited. The Fund also is required to earmark other assets on its books to cover its obligation to return the security to the lender which means that those other assets may not be available to meet the Fund's needs for immediate cash or other liquidity.

The Fund's investment performance also may suffer if the Fund is required to close out a short position earlier than it had intended. This would occur if the securities lender required the Fund to deliver the securities the Fund borrowed at the commencement of the short sale and the Fund was unable to borrow the securities from another securities lender or otherwise obtain the security by other means. In addition, the Fund may be subject to expenses related to short sales that are not typically associated with investing in securities directly, such as costs of borrowing and margin account maintenance costs associated with the Fund's open short positions. When the Fund sells short an equity security that pays a dividend, the Fund must pay out the dividend rate of the equity security to the lender and records this as an expense of the Fund and reflects the expense in its financial statements. However, a dividend paid on a security sold short generally has the effect of reducing the market value of the shorted security and thus, increases the Fund's unrealized gain or reduces the Fund's unrealized loss on its short sale transaction. To the extent that the interest rate and/or dividend that the Fund is obligated to pay is greater than the interest earned by the Fund on investments, the performance of the Fund will be negatively impacted. These types of short sales expenses are sometimes referred to as

the “negative cost of carry,” and will tend to cause the Fund to lose money on a short sale even in instances where the price of the underlying security sold short does not change over the duration of the short sale. The Fund may not be able to borrow a security that it needs to deliver or it may not be able to close out a short position at an acceptable price and may have to sell long positions earlier than it had expected.

Until the Fund replaces a security borrowed in connection with a short sale, it may be required to maintain a segregated account of cash or liquid assets with a broker or custodian to cover the Fund’s short position. Generally, securities held in a segregated account cannot be sold unless they are replaced with other liquid assets. The Fund’s ability to access the pledged collateral may also be impaired in the event the broker becomes bankrupt, insolvent or otherwise fails to comply with the terms of the contract. In such instances, the Fund may not be able to substitute or sell the pledged collateral and may experience significant delays in obtaining any recovery in a bankruptcy or other reorganization proceeding. The Fund may obtain only a limited recovery or may obtain no recovery in these circumstances. Additionally, the Fund must maintain sufficient liquid assets, marked-to-market daily, to cover the borrowed securities obligations. This may limit the Fund’s investment flexibility, as well as its ability to meet other current obligations.

Smaller Company Risk: Smaller companies may have limited product lines, markets or financial resources, and they may be dependent on a limited management group. Securities of smaller companies may be subject to more abrupt or erratic market movements than those of larger, more established companies or the market averages in general.

MANAGEMENT AND ORGANIZATION

The Board of Trustees of the Trust supervises the management, activities and affairs of the Fund and has approved contracts with various organizations to provide, among other services, the day-to-management required by the Fund and its shareholders.

On June 28, 2016, the Board of Trustees of the SCM Trust approved the appointment of Shelton Capital Management, a California limited partnership, to serve as the investment advisor to the Fund (the "Advisor"). The advisory agreement between the Advisor and the Trust was approved by the SCM Trust Board of Trustees to be effective upon consummation of the Reorganization and for an initial two-year term thereafter.

The investment advisor for the Fund is Shelton Capital Management, 1050 17th Street, Suite 1710, Denver, CO 80265. The Advisor has \$ 1.5 billion of assets under management as of June 30, 2016. The Advisor has been managing mutual funds since 1985. The Advisor is responsible for managing the Fund and handling the administrative requirements of the Fund. As compensation for managing the portfolios, the Advisor receives a management fee from the Fund. A discussion regarding the basis for the Board's approval of the investment advisory agreement will be available in the Fund's report to shareholders for the next annual or semi-annual report period ending after the date of such approval.

Portfolio Managers

Mr. John Harnisch, CFA, is the lead portfolio manager of the Fund. Mr. Harnisch joined the Advisor in July 2016, and prior to that worked at Acuity Capital Management and Babson Capital Management.

Mr. William Mock has served as a member of the portfolio management team since March 29, 2017. Mr. Mock is also the lead member of the portfolio management team for Shelton's US Government and municipal fixed income and money market funds.

The Statement of Additional Information ("SAI") provides additional information about the portfolio managers' compensation, other accounts managed by each portfolio manager and each portfolio manager's ownership of securities in the Fund.

Management Fees

The Advisor receives an annual management fee from the Fund, of 1.17% of the average daily net assets of the Fund. A discussion regarding the basis for the Board's approval of the advisory agreement will be available in the Fund's report to shareholders for the next annual or semi-annual report period ending after the date of such approval.

ADDITIONAL NON-PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT RELATED RISKS

Portfolio Turnover:

The Fund generally intends to purchase securities for long-term investment rather than short-term gains. However, a security may be held for a shorter than expected period of time if, among other things, the Fund needs to raise cash or feels that it is appropriate to do so. Portfolio holdings may also be sold sooner than anticipated due to unexpected changes in the markets. Buying and selling securities may involve incurring some expense to the Fund, such as commissions paid to brokers and other transaction costs. By selling a security, the Fund may realize taxable capital gains that it will subsequently distribute to shareholders. Generally speaking, the higher the Fund's annual portfolio turnover, the greater its brokerage costs and the greater likelihood that it will realize taxable capital gains. Increased brokerage costs may affect the Fund's performance. Also, unless you are a tax-exempt investor or you purchase shares

through a tax-deferred account, the distributions of capital gains may affect your after-tax return. For some mutual funds, an annual portfolio turnover of 100% or more is considered high.

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Temporary Defensive Positions:

In drastic market conditions, the Advisor may sell all or some of the Fund's securities and temporarily invest the Fund's money in U.S. government securities or money market instruments backed by U.S. government securities, if it believes it is in the best interest of shareholders to do so. If this were to occur, the investment goals of the Fund may not be achieved.

Valuation Risk:

The securities held by the Fund will generally be valued using market quotations; however, when such quotations are not readily available or deemed unreliable, securities may be valued using "fair value" techniques as set forth in this prospectus under "How Fund Shares Are Priced." Security values may differ depending on the methodology used to determine their values, and may differ from the last quoted sales or closing prices. No assurance can be given that use of these fair value procedures will always best represent the price at which the Fund could sell the affected portfolio security or result in a more accurate net asset value per share of the Fund.

RISKS OF FREQUENT TRADING IN FUND SHARES

Frequent trading of significant portions of the Fund's shares may adversely affect Fund performance and therefore, the interests of long-term investors. Volatility in portfolio cash balances resulting from excessive purchases or sales or exchanges of Fund shares, especially involving large dollar amounts, may disrupt efficient portfolio management and make it difficult to implement long-term investment strategies. In particular, frequent trading of Fund shares may:

- Cause the Fund to keep more assets in money market instruments or other very liquid holdings than it would otherwise like, causing the Fund to miss out on gains in a rising market, or
- Force the Fund to sell some of its investments sooner than it would otherwise like in order to honor redemptions, and
- Increase brokerage commissions and other portfolio transaction expenses if securities are constantly being bought and sold by the Fund as assets and move in and out.

To the extent the Fund significantly invests in illiquid or restricted securities, such as high yield bonds or small-cap equity securities, because these securities are often infrequently traded, investors may seek to trade Fund shares in an effort to benefit from their understanding of the value of these securities.

PROCEDURES TO LIMIT SHORT-TERM TRADING IN FUND SHARES

The Fund has adopted policies and procedures designed to discourage short-term trading. Although market-timing can take place in many forms, the Fund generally defines a market-timing account as an account that habitually redeems or exchanges Fund shares in an effort to profit from short-term movements in the price of securities held by the Fund. The Fund seeks to eliminate such purchases and has taken steps that it deems to be reasonable to discourage such activity. The Fund's frequent trading policies and procedures seek to identify frequent trading by monitoring purchase and redemption activities in the Fund over certain periodic intervals and above certain dollar thresholds. The policies include reporting trading activity to the Fund's Board of Trustees, communicating with relevant shareholders or financial intermediaries, and placing restrictions on share transactions, when deemed appropriate by the Fund. The Fund reserves the right to reject any purchase order. While the Fund makes efforts to identify and restrict frequent trading that could impact the management of the Fund, it receives purchase and sales orders through financial intermediaries and cannot always know or detect frequent trading that may be facilitated by the use of intermediaries or by the use of combined or omnibus accounts by those intermediaries. If a shareholder, in the opinion of the Fund, continues to attempt to use the Fund for market-timing strategies after being notified by the Fund or its agent, the account(s) of that shareholder may be closed to new purchases and exchange privileges may be suspended. Additionally, if any transaction is deemed to have the potential to adversely impact the Fund, it has certain rights listed and detailed later in this prospectus.

The restrictions above may not apply to shares held in omnibus accounts for which the Fund does not receive sufficient transactional detail to enforce such restrictions.

DISCLOSURE OF PORTFOLIO HOLDINGS

In accordance with the Trust's policies and procedures, subject to the pre-approval of the Trust's Chief Compliance Officer, Gemini Fund Services, LLC ("Gemini"), the Fund's transfer agent and fund accountant, is responsible for dissemination of information about the Fund's portfolio holdings to nationally recognized statistical rating organizations and providers of risk management and portfolio analysis tools such as Standard & Poors, Morningstar, Bloomberg, Reuters, and FactSet. The Fund's Chief Compliance Officer may authorize Gemini to disclose portfolio holdings information to rating and statistical agencies.

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The Fund will make its portfolio holdings publicly available filings within 60 days following the end of a calendar quarter or fiscal quarter with the Securities and Exchange Commission in applicable regulatory filings including shareholder's reports, Form N-Q, Form N-CSR or such other filings, reports or disclosure documents as the applicable regulatory authorities may require. Shareholders will receive portfolio holdings information via the Fund's annual and semi-annual reports, which will be mailed to shareholders and posted on the Fund's web site. Additionally, quarterly reports are filed with the SEC and available on the SEC's website. Portfolio holdings are provided to shareholders in the Fund's annual and semi-annual reports, which are mailed to shareholders and posted on the Fund's website in accordance with the SEC guidelines.

The Fund accountant shall send portfolio holdings to nationally-recognized rating agencies via electronic transmission at least annually. The Fund or a service provider may disclose the Fund's portfolio securities holdings to selected third parties when the Fund has a legitimate business purpose for doing so. Examples of legitimate business purposes in which selective disclosure of the Fund's portfolio securities may be appropriate include disclosure for due diligence purposes to an investment advisor that is in merger or acquisition talks with the Advisor; disclosure to a newly hired investment advisor or sub-advisor prior to its commencing its duties; disclosure to third party service providers of accounting, auditing, custody, proxy voting and other services to the Fund; or disclosure to a rating or ranking organization.

In accordance with the Fund's policies and procedures, third parties are required to keep confidential any information disclosed to them and to not engage in trading based on such information in accordance with the foregoing and no compensation may be received by the Fund, a service provider or any affiliate in connection with disclosure of such information. The Fund's Board will oversee disclosure under the foregoing policies and procedures by approval in advance of disclosures for legitimate business purposes and by regular review of reports on disclosures of the Fund's portfolio holdings.

Classes of Shares. The Fund offers two classes of shares, Investor Class and an Institutional Class.

Institutional Class shares are available only to institutional investors or to shareholders who invest directly in a Fund or who invest through certain broker-dealers or financial institutions that have entered into appropriate arrangements with a Fund. There is also a higher minimum initial investment requirement for Institutional Class shares, as described below. If you qualify as a purchaser of Institutional Class shares, but your account is invested in Investor Class shares, you may convert your Investor Class shares to Institutional Class shares based on the relative net asset values of the two Classes on the conversion date.

Distribution (12b-1) Fee

The Investor Class of the Fund pays RFS Partners ("RFS"), the principal underwriter, pay an annual distribution fee in the amount of 0.25% based on average net assets of a fund. Because distribution fees are paid out of the fund assets on an ongoing basis, 12b-1 fees will, over time, increase the cost of your investment in a fund and may cost you more than other types of sales charges.

Opening an Account:

Shares of the Fund may be purchased directly or through third party distributors, brokerage firms and retirement plans. The following information is specific to buying directly from the Fund's distributor. If you invest through a third party distributor, many of the policies, options and fees charged for the transaction may be different. You should contact them directly for information regarding how to invest or redeem through them. You'll find all the necessary application materials included in the packet accompanying this Prospectus or you may download an investment kit by accessing our website at www.sheltoncap.com. Additional paperwork may be required for corporations, associations, and certain other fiduciaries. The minimum initial investments and subsequent investments for the Fund are as follows:

Minimum Initial Investment

Minimum Subsequent

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	Investment			
	Investor Class	Institutional Class	Investor Class	Institutional Class
Accounts with Automatic Investment Plan	\$500	\$500,000	\$500	\$1,500
All other Fund accounts	\$1,000	\$500,000	\$1,000	\$2,500

The Fund's distributor may change the minimum investment amounts at any time or waive them at its discretion. To protect against fraud, it is the policy of the Fund not to accept unknown third party checks for the purposes of opening new accounts or purchasing additional shares. If you have any questions concerning the application materials, wire transfers, our yields and net asset values, or our investment policies and objectives, please call us, toll-free at (800) 955-9988.

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Buying and Selling Shares:

You can open an account online or by downloading an application from our website at www.sheltoncap.com and mailing the completed form to us. For questions, call us at (800) 955-9988. Keep in mind the following important policies:

- The Fund may take up to seven business days to pay redemption proceeds.
- If your shares were recently purchased by check, the Fund will not release your redemption proceeds until payment of the check can be verified which may take up to 15 days.
- Exchange purchases must meet the minimum investment amounts of the Fund you are purchasing.
- You must obtain and read the Prospectus for the Fund you are buying prior to making the exchange.
- If you have not selected the convenient exchange privileges on your original account application, you must provide a medallion signature guaranteed letter of instruction to the Fund, directing any changes in your account.
- The Fund may refuse any purchase or exchange purchase transaction for any reason.
- Each signature on a request for redemption or account change must be medallion signature guaranteed separately.
- All share activity is subject to federal and state rules and regulations. These are in place to prevent, among other things, money laundering and other illegal movements of money.

How to Buy Shares:

You may buy shares on any business day that the Fund is open for business, other than weekends and days on which the NYSE is closed, including the following holidays: New Year's Day; Martin Luther King, Jr. Day; Presidents' Day; Good Friday; Memorial Day; Independence Day; Labor Day; Thanksgiving and Christmas Day. On occasion, the NYSE closes before 4:00 p.m. Eastern Time. When that happens, purchase orders received after the NYSE closes will be processed the following business day.

Make your check payable to the Shelton Funds or in the name of the Fund in which you are investing and mail your check and application to the transfer agent of the Fund, Gemini Fund Services, LLC, at the address indicated below. Please note the minimum initial and subsequent investment amounts previously listed.

Shelton Tactical Credit Fund
c/o Gemini Fund Services, LLC
17605 Wright Street
Omaha, NE 68130

All purchase checks must be written in U.S. dollars and must be drawn on a U.S. bank. The Fund does not accept cash, traveler's checks, or money orders. The Fund's transfer agent may refuse "starter checks" and checks that are not made payable to the Shelton Funds or the Fund. For new accounts we are required by law to obtain from you certain personal information that we will use to verify your identity. If you do not provide the information, we may not be able to open your account. If we are unable to verify your identity, the Fund reserves the right, without notice, to close your account or take such other steps as we deem reasonable. Certain types of accounts may require additional documentation.

Purchase orders received by the Fund's transfer agent or its designated agent before the close of trading on the NYSE will be processed at the NAV next calculated after an order is received. We reserve the right to reject any transaction instructions that are not in "good order". Good order generally means that your instructions: (i) Are provided by the person(s) authorized in accordance with the Fund's policies and procedures to access the account and request transactions; (ii) Include the fund name and account number and (iii) Include the amount of the transactions (stated in dollars, shares, or percentage). Written instructions also must generally include: (i) An original signature and date from the authorized person(s).; (ii) Signature guarantees or notarized signatures, if required for the type of transaction; (iii) Any supporting documentation that may be required. Written instructions are acceptable when a

Fund form is not applicable. The requirements vary among types of accounts and transactions. For more information, consult our website at www.sheltoncap.com or contact a customer service representative a 1-800-955-9988. The Fund reserves the right, without notice, to revise the requirements for good order.

You may also buy shares of the Fund through selected securities brokers. Your broker is responsible for the transmission of your order to Gemini Fund Services, LLC, the Fund's transfer agent, which [may charge you a fee]. You will generally receive the share price next determined after your order is placed with your broker, in accordance with your broker's agreed upon procedures with the Fund. Your broker can advise you of specific details. The Fund does not consider the U.S. Postal Service or other independent delivery services to be their agents. Therefore, deposit in the mail or with such delivery services does not constitute receipt by the Fund's transfer agent or the Fund.

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Purchasing by Exchange:

You may purchase shares in the Fund by exchanging shares from an account in one of our other funds. Such exchanges must meet the minimum amounts required for initial or subsequent investments. When opening an account by exchanging shares, your new account must be established with the same registration and an exchange authorization must be in effect. If you have an existing account with us and an exchange authorization in effect, call (800) 955-9988 during normal business hours (8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. Pacific Time) to exchange shares. You may also exchange shares by accessing our website at www.sheltoncap.com. You must complete the online access agreement in order to access your account online. Each exchange actually represents the sale of shares of one Fund and the purchase of shares in another, which may produce