



PUTD | Cboe® Validus S&P 500® Dynamic PutWrite Index ETF

listed on Cboe BZX Exchange, Inc.

PROSPECTUS

November 28, 2024

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CBOE VALIDUS S&P 500 DYNAMIC PUTWRITE INDEX ETF - FUND SUMMARY

Investment Objective

The Cboe Validus S&P 500 Dynamic PutWrite Index ETF (the “Fund”) seeks to track the performance, before fees and expenses, of the Cboe® Validus S&P 500® Dynamic PutWrite Index (the “Index”).

Fees and Expenses of the Fund

This table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy, hold, and sell shares of the Fund (“Shares”). **You may pay other fees, such as brokerage commissions and other fees to financial intermediaries, which are not reflected in the table and Example below.**

Annual Fund Operating Expenses⁽¹⁾ (expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)	
Management Fees	0.60%
Distribution and Service (12b-1) Fees	0.00%
Other Expenses (includes interest expense)	0.04%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	0.64%

⁽¹⁾ The Fund’s investment adviser, Tidal Investments, LLC (the “Adviser”) will pay, or require a sub-adviser to pay, all of the Fund’s expenses, except for the following: advisory and sub-advisory fees, interest charges on any borrowings made for investment purposes, dividends and other expenses on securities sold short, taxes, brokerage commissions and other expenses incurred in placing orders for the purchase and sale of securities and other investment instruments, acquired fund fees and expenses, accrued deferred tax liability, distribution fees and expenses paid by the Fund under any distribution plan adopted pursuant to Rule 12b-1 under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the “1940 Act”), and litigation expenses, and other non-routine or extraordinary expenses.

Expense 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 hold or redeem 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. The Example does not take into account brokerage commissions that you may pay on your purchases and sales of Shares. 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
\$65	\$205	\$357	\$798

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 total annual fund operating expenses or in the Example, affect the Fund’s performance. For the fiscal period August 9, 2023 (commencement of operations) to July 31, 2024, the Fund’s portfolio turnover rate was 0% of the average value of its portfolio..

Principal Investment Strategies

The Fund is an exchange-traded fund (“ETF”) that uses a “passive management” (or indexing) approach to track the performance, before fees and expenses, of the Index. The Index was developed in 2022 and is administered by Cboe Global Indices, LLC (the “Index Provider”).

Cboe Validus S&P 500 Dynamic PutWrite Index:

The Index employs a rules-driven approach, without the use of leverage, with the goal of identifying a portfolio of written put options on the S&P 500 Index, that when sold in accordance with the Index’s rules driven approach, will collectively provide over the long term a total return that will exceed that of the S&P 500 Index with lower volatility and drawdown. That is, the Fund is designed to be a less risky investment, with fewer and smaller drops in value than the S&P 500 Index. The Index’s rules-driven approach, or methodology, involves selling one-month put options, where the strike prices are based on the current levels of implied volatility (that is, the current expectation of how much the S&P 500 Index’s price level will move in the future). This allows for greater long positions (e.g., selling puts that are more “in the money”) during high-volatility periods, such as after a significant market drop. To minimize and diversify the impact of path dependency (that is, seeking to avoid performance being “locked-in” when it is not the desired outcome) on the option’s performance, the methodology also involves conducting trades five times a month. See “*Additional Information about the Index/Terminology*” below for more detail.

The Index uses a methodology of identifying a collection of written cash-settled equity index put options (also known as shorting options) on the S&P 500 Index to seek to track the performance of the S&P 500 Index. The Index’s methodology also assumes that the option premiums received from selling the index put options (“S&P 500 Index Puts”), are invested in U.S. Treasury Bills of varying maturities. Accordingly, under normal circumstances, the Index will be comprised of the S&P 500 Index Put options and one- or three-month U.S. Treasury Bills. See “*Additional Information about the Fund*” below for general information about options.

The Index’s methodology selects the strike prices for the put options using a “dynamic selection process.” That is, the Index’s methodology determines the appropriate strike prices based on the level of implied volatility calculated using the option price of the S&P 500 option chain with nearest regular monthly maturity of the options. The Index’s methodology uses two unique characteristics to seek to develop a portfolio which will improve returns while managing risk:

- During periods of market volatility, especially when there is a market decline, the methodology will identify put options that can be sold that are more responsive to changes in the price of the S&P 500 (known as higher delta). This means that if the market rebounds, the Index will capture additional gains compared to commonly used putwrite strategies. Additionally, it benefits from the income received by selling these put options.
- The methodology assumes the sale of put options five times within a trading month. This approach is designed to help reduce the reliance on the specific path or timing of market movements for the Index’s strategy to be successful.

The Index’s methodology uses the sale of put options and investment of the premiums in short-term U.S. Treasury Bills as both a potential source of additional performance and as a tool to reduce its volatility (as compared to the S&P 500 Index). The Index’s methodology uses price data about the S&P 500 Index as well as option implied volatility data developed by the Index Provider to implement the Index’s strategy.

Index Reconstitutions

The Index’s components are selected on a monthly basis during each day of the week that contains the third Friday of such month (or, if there is a holiday during that week, part of the preceding week).

Index Construction

The Index is comprised of a minimum of a “single type” of put option (i.e., one or more put options with the same expiration date, underlying asset, and strike price) and a maximum of five “different types” of put options (e.g., put options that have different strike prices). In addition, the Index is comprised of one- and three-month U.S. Treasury bills.

The Fund’s Investment Strategy:

In a put writing strategy, the Fund (as the seller of the option) receives premiums from the purchaser of the option in exchange for providing the purchaser with the right to sell the underlying instrument to the Fund at a specific price (i.e., the exercise price or strike price). If the market price of the instrument underlying the option exceeds the strike price, it is anticipated that the option would go unexercised, and the Fund would earn the full premium upon the option’s expiration or a portion of the premium upon the option’s early termination. If the market price of the instrument underlying the option drops below the strike price, it is anticipated that the option would be exercised, and the Fund would pay the option buyer the difference between the market value of the underlying instrument and the strike price.

In seeking to obtain exposures comparable to those of the Index, under normal market conditions, the Fund will invest substantially all of its net assets in the investments that make up the Index. That is, the Fund will generally use a “replication” strategy to achieve its investment objective, meaning it generally will invest in all of the Index components. The Fund will sell cash-settled equity index put options on the S&P 500 Index. The Fund will invest the funds it receives from option premiums in U.S. Treasury Bills of varying maturities.

The Fund does not provide typical long-only exposure to the S&P 500 Index. Instead, the Fund’s returns will primarily come from the collection of premiums on the sale of puts and from interest income earned from Treasury security investments. The Index, and therefore the Fund, may seek to enhance the potential for returns from options premiums by adjusting the strike prices of puts sold based on market volatility. That is, the Index methodology, and therefore the Fund will change the strikes of the put options it sells depending on market volatility in an effort to enhance the premiums it receives on these options. For example, when the markets are more volatile (unpredictable), the Fund will sell put options with higher strike prices (i.e., “in the money”). This will be done to seek to maintain some exposure to the S&P 500 Index, even when the market drops, while also seeking to earn a reasonable amount from the options sold.

When the Fund sells puts, the Fund’s potential return is limited to the amount of option premiums it receives. For *at the money* puts, the options premiums are based on time value (i.e., an amount a buyer is willing to pay for the possibility that the option could increase in value before expiration). For *in the money* puts, the premiums are higher because they are based on both time value and intrinsic value (e.g., the Fund receives a limited amount of the S&P 500 Index’s potential upside).

The Index, and therefore the Fund when using a replication strategy, trades five days a week, from Monday to Friday, during the week of the option expiry (the week that includes the third Friday of the month), with the exception of market holidays. Approximately one-fifth of the notional value is traded each day during that week.

From time to time, the Fund may use a “representative sampling” strategy, meaning it may invest in a sample of the Index components whose risk, return and other characteristics closely resemble the risk, return, and other characteristics of the Index as a whole, when the Fund’s investment adviser believes it is in the best interests of the Fund (e.g., when replicating the Index involves practical difficulties or substantial costs, an Index component becomes temporarily illiquid, unavailable, or less liquid, or as a result of legal restrictions or limitations that apply to the Fund, but not to the Index).

The Fund will hold short-term U.S. Treasury securities, cash, and cash equivalents for margin or as collateral for the put options.

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

Principal Investment Risks

The principal risks of investing in the Fund are summarized below. As with any investment, there is a risk that you could lose all or a portion of your investment in the Fund. Each risk summarized below is considered a “principal risk” of investing in the Fund, regardless of the order in which it appears. Some or all of these risks may adversely affect the Fund’s net asset value per share (“NAV”), trading price, yield, total return and/or ability to meet its investment objective. 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 — Principal Risks of Investing in The Fund.”

Equity Market Risk. Common stocks are generally exposed to greater risk than other types of securities, such as preferred stock and debt obligations, because common stockholders generally have inferior rights to receive payment from specific issuers. The equity securities that the Fund has exposure to through the S&P 500 Index Puts may experience sudden, unpredictable drops in value or long periods of decline in value. This may occur because of factors that affect securities markets generally or factors affecting specific issuers, industries, or sectors in which the Fund invests.

Put Option Risk. Options may be subject to volatile swings in price influenced by changes in the value of the underlying investment (e.g., the S&P 500 Index). Although the Fund collects premiums on the options it writes, the Fund’s risk of loss if its options expire in-the-money (i.e., the Fund, as the seller of the S&P 500 Index Puts, owes the buyer of the S&P 500 Index Puts) may outweigh the gains to the Fund from the receipt of such option premiums.

Derivatives Risk. Derivatives include instruments and contracts that are based on and valued in relation to one or more underlying securities, financial benchmarks, indices, or other reference obligations or measures of value. Major types of derivatives include options. Depending on how the Fund uses derivatives and the relationship between the market value of the derivative and the underlying instrument, the use of derivatives could increase or decrease the Fund's exposure to the risks of the underlying instrument. Using derivatives can have a leveraging effect and increase Fund volatility. A small investment in derivatives could have a potentially large impact on the Fund's performance. Derivatives transactions can be highly illiquid and difficult to unwind or value, and changes in the value of a derivative held by the Fund may not correlate with the value of the underlying instrument or the Fund's other investments. Many of the risks applicable to trading the instruments underlying derivatives are also applicable to derivatives trading. Financial reform laws have changed many aspects of financial regulation applicable to derivatives. Once implemented, new regulations, including margin, clearing, and trade execution requirements, may make derivatives more costly, may limit their availability, may present different risks or may otherwise adversely affect the value or performance of these instruments. The extent and impact of these regulations are not yet fully known and may not be known for some time.

Implied Volatility Risk. When the Fund sells an option, it gains the amount of the premium it receives, but also incurs a liability representing the value of the option it has sold until the option is either exercised and finishes "in the money," meaning it has value and can be sold, or the option expires worthless, or the expiration of the option is "rolled," or extended forward. The value of the options in which the Fund invests is based partly on the volatility used by market participants to price such options (i.e., implied volatility). Accordingly, increases in the implied volatility of such options will cause the value of such options to increase (even if the prices of the options' underlying stocks do not change), which will result in a corresponding increase in the liabilities of the Fund under such options and thus decrease the Fund's NAV.

Large-Capitalization Risk. The Fund's investments are associated with large-capitalization companies (i.e., the largest 500 U.S.-listed companies by market capitalization). The securities of large-capitalization companies may be relatively mature compared to smaller companies and therefore subject to slower growth during times of economic expansion. Large-capitalization companies may also be unable to respond quickly to new competitive challenges, such as changes in technology and consumer tastes.

Market Events Risk. The Fund's investments are subject to changes in general economic conditions, general market fluctuations and the risks inherent in investment in securities and other financial instruments. Investment markets can be volatile and prices of investments can change substantially due to various factors including, but not limited to, economic growth or recession, changes in interest rates, inflation, changes in the actual or perceived creditworthiness of issuers, and general market liquidity. The Fund is subject to the risk that geopolitical events will disrupt securities and other financial markets and adversely affect global economies and markets. Local, regional or global events such as war, military conflicts, acts of terrorism, natural disasters, the spread of infectious illness or other public health issues, or other events could have a significant impact on the Fund and its investments. Continuing uncertainties regarding interest rates, rising inflation, political events, rising government debt in the U.S. and trade tensions also contribute to market volatility. Conflict, loss of life and disaster connected to ongoing armed conflict between Ukraine and Russia in Europe and between Israel and Hamas in the Middle East could have severe adverse effects on the related region, including significant adverse effects on the regional or global economies and the markets for certain securities. The U.S. and the European Union have imposed sanctions on certain Russian individuals and companies, including certain financial institutions, and have limited certain exports and imports to and from Russia. These conflicts have contributed to recent market volatility and may continue to do so.

U.S. Government and U.S. Agency Obligations Risk. The Fund may invest in securities issued by the U.S. government or its agencies or instrumentalities. U.S. Government obligations include securities issued or guaranteed as to principal and interest by the U.S. Government, its agencies or instrumentalities, such as the U.S. Treasury. Payment of principal and interest on U.S. Government obligations may be backed by the full faith and credit of the United States or may be backed solely by the issuing or guaranteeing agency or instrumentality itself. In the latter case, the investor must look principally to the agency or instrumentality issuing or guaranteeing the obligation for ultimate repayment, which agency or instrumentality may be privately owned. There can be no assurance that the U.S. Government would provide financial support to its agencies or instrumentalities (including government-sponsored enterprises) where it is not obligated to do so. Although U.S. Treasuries are backed by the U.S. government, those government policies may change both in terms of the payment of interest and in the payment of principal. Furthermore, while holding a treasury until maturity can guarantee principal, selling a treasury prior to maturity or buying a treasury subsequent to the issue date may put principal at risk.

The remaining risks are presented in alphabetical order. Each risk summarized below is considered a “principal risk” of investing in the Fund, regardless of the order in which it appears.

ETF Risks.

- *Authorized Participants, Market Makers, and Liquidity Providers Concentration Risk.* The Fund has a limited number of financial institutions that are authorized to purchase and redeem Shares directly from the Fund (known as “Authorized Participants” or “APs”). In addition, there may be a limited number of market makers and/or liquidity providers in the marketplace. To the extent either of the following events occur, Shares may trade at a material discount to NAV and possibly face delisting: (i) APs exit the business or otherwise become unable to process creation and/or redemption orders and no other APs step forward to perform these services; or (ii) market makers and/or liquidity providers exit the business or significantly reduce their business activities and no other entities step forward to perform their functions.
- *Cash Redemption Risk.* Like other ETFs, the Fund sells and redeems its shares only in large blocks called Creation Units and only to “Authorized Participants.” Unlike many other ETFs, however, the Fund expects to effect its creations and redemptions at least partially or fully for cash, rather than in-kind securities. Thus, an investment in the Fund may be less tax-efficient than an investment in other ETFs as the Fund may recognize a capital gain that it could have avoided by making redemptions in-kind. As a result, the Fund may pay out higher capital gains distributions than ETFs that redeem in-kind. Further, paying redemption proceeds in cash rather than through in-kind delivery of portfolio securities may require the Fund to dispose of or sell portfolio investments to obtain the cash needed to distribute redemption proceeds at an inopportune time. In addition, the costs of a cash redemption could be imposed on the Fund to the extent they are not offset by a transaction fee payable by the Authorized Participant.
- *Costs of Buying or Selling Shares.* Investors buying or selling Shares in the secondary market will pay brokerage commissions or other charges imposed by brokers, as determined by that broker. Brokerage commissions are often a fixed amount and may be a significant proportional cost for investors seeking to buy or sell relatively small amounts of Shares. In addition, secondary market investors will also incur the cost of the bid-ask spread. The bid-ask spread varies over time for Shares based on trading volume and market liquidity, and is generally lower if Shares have more trading volume and market liquidity and higher if Shares have little trading volume and market liquidity. Further, a relatively small investor base in the Fund, asset swings in the Fund and/or increased market volatility may cause increased bid-ask spreads. Due to the costs of buying or selling Shares, including bid-ask spreads, frequent trading of Shares may significantly reduce investment results and an investment in Shares may not be advisable for investors who anticipate regularly making small investments.
- *Shares May Trade at Prices Other Than NAV.* As with all ETFs, Shares may be bought and sold in the secondary market at market prices. Although it is expected that the market price of Shares will approximate the Fund’s NAV, there may be times when the market price of Shares is more than the NAV intra-day (premium) or less than the NAV intra-day (discount) due to supply and demand of Shares or during periods of market volatility. This risk is heightened in times of market volatility, periods of steep market declines, and periods when there is limited trading activity for Shares in the secondary market, in which case such premiums or discounts may be significant. Because securities held by the Fund may trade on foreign exchanges that are closed when the Fund’s primary listing exchange is open, the Fund is likely to experience premiums and discounts greater than those of ETFs holding only domestic securities.
- *Trading.* Although Shares are listed for trading on a national securities exchange, such as Cboe BZX Exchange, Inc. (the “Exchange”), and may be traded on U.S. exchanges other than the Exchange, there can be no assurance that an active trading market for the Shares will develop or be maintained or 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 portfolio holdings, which can be significantly less liquid than Shares.

General Market Risk. Economies and financial markets throughout the world are becoming increasingly interconnected, which increases the likelihood that events or conditions in one country or region will adversely impact markets or issuers in other countries or regions. Securities in the Fund’s portfolio may underperform in comparison to securities in the general financial markets, a particular financial market or other asset classes, due to a number of factors, including inflation (or expectations for inflation), interest rates, global demand for particular products or resources, natural disasters or events, pandemic diseases, terrorism, regulatory events, and government controls.

Newer Fund Risk. The Fund is a recently organized management investment company with no limited operating history. As a result, prospective investors do not have a limited track record or history on which to base their investment decisions. There can be no assurance that the Fund will maintain an economically viable size.

Passive Investment Risk. The Fund invests in the investments included in, or representative of, its Index regardless of their investment merit. The Fund does not attempt to outperform its Index or take defensive positions in declining markets. As a result, the Fund’s performance may be adversely affected by a general equity market decline.

Operational Risk. The Fund is subject to risks arising from various operational 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. The Fund relies on third-parties for a range of services, including custody. Any delay or failure relating to engaging or maintaining such service providers may affect the Fund’s ability to meet its investment objective. Although the Fund and Adviser seek to reduce these operational risks through controls and procedures, there is no way to completely protect against such risks.

Third Party Data Risk. The composition of the Index, and consequently the Fund’s portfolio, is heavily dependent on information and data calculated and published by an independent third party calculation agent (“Third Party Data”). When Third Party Data proves to be incorrect or incomplete, any decisions made in reliance thereon may lead to the inclusion or exclusion of securities from the Index that would have been excluded or included had the Third Party Data been correct and complete. If the composition of the Index reflects such errors, the Fund’s portfolio can also be expected to reflect the errors.

Tracking Error Risk. As with all index funds, the performance of the Fund and its Index may differ from each other for a variety of reasons. For example, the Fund incurs operating expenses and portfolio transaction costs not incurred by the Index. In addition, the Fund may not be fully invested in Index Components at all times or may hold securities not included in the Index.

Underlying Index Risk. Neither the Fund’s investment adviser nor the Index Provider is able to guarantee the continuous availability or timeliness of the production of the Index. The calculation and dissemination of the Index values may be delayed if the information technology or other facilities of the Index Provider, calculation agent, data providers and/or relevant stock exchange malfunction for any reason. A significant delay may cause trading in shares of the Fund to be suspended. Errors in Index data, computation and/or the construction in accordance with its methodology may occur from time to time and may not be identified and corrected by the Index Provider, calculation agent or other applicable party for a period of time or at all, which may have an adverse impact on the Fund and its shareholders.

Performance

Performance information for the Fund is not included because the Fund has not completed a full calendar year of operations as of the date of this Prospectus. When such information is included, this section will provide some indication of the risks of investing in the Fund by showing changes in the Fund’s performance history from year to year and showing how the Fund’s average annual total returns compare with those of a broad measure of market performance. Although past performance of the Fund is no guarantee of how it will perform in the future, historical performance may give you some indication of the risks of investing in the Fund. Updated performance information will be available on the Fund’s website at www.validusetfs.com.

Management

Investment Adviser

Tidal Investments, LLC (the “Adviser”) serves as investment adviser to the Fund.

Portfolio Managers

The following individuals are jointly and primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of the Fund.

Qiao Duan, CFA, Portfolio Manager for the Adviser, has been a portfolio manager of the Fund since its inception in 2023.

Christopher P. Mullen, Portfolio Manager for the Adviser, has been a portfolio manager of the Fund since 2024.

Purchase and Sale of Shares

The Fund issues and redeems Shares at NAV only in large blocks known as “Creation Units,” which only APs (typically, broker-dealers) may purchase or redeem. The Fund generally issues and redeems Creation Units in exchange for a portfolio of securities (the “Deposit Securities”) and/or a designated amount of U.S. cash.

Shares are listed on a national securities exchange, such as the Exchange, and individual Shares may only be bought and sold in the secondary market through brokers at market prices, rather than NAV. Because Shares trade at market prices rather than NAV, Shares may trade at a price greater than NAV (premium) or less than NAV (discount).

An investor may incur costs attributable to the difference between the highest price a buyer is willing to pay to purchase Shares (the “bid” price) and the lowest price a seller is willing to accept for Shares (the “ask” price) when buying or selling Shares in the secondary market. This difference in bid and ask prices is often referred to as the “bid-ask spread.”

Information regarding the Fund’s NAV, market price, how often Shares traded on the Exchange at a premium or discount, and bid-ask spreads can be found on the Fund’s website at www.validusetfs.com.

Tax Information

Fund distributions are generally taxable to shareholders as ordinary income, qualified dividend income, or capital gains (or a combination), unless your investment is in an individual retirement account (“IRA”) or other tax-advantaged account. Distributions on investments made through tax-deferred arrangements may be taxed later upon withdrawal of assets from those accounts.

Financial Intermediary Compensation

If you purchase Shares through a broker-dealer or other financial intermediary (such as a bank) (an “Intermediary”), the Adviser or its affiliates may pay Intermediaries for certain activities related to the Fund, including participation in activities that are designed to make Intermediaries more knowledgeable about exchange-traded products, including the Fund, or for other activities, such as marketing, educational training, or other initiatives related to the sale or promotion of Shares. These payments may create a conflict of interest by influencing the Intermediary and your salesperson to recommend the Fund over another investment. Any such arrangements do not result in increased Fund expenses. Ask your salesperson or visit the Intermediary’s website for more information.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ABOUT THE FUND

Investment Objective

The Cboe Validus S&P 500 Dynamic PutWrite Index ETF (the “Fund”) seeks to track the performance, before fees and expenses, of the Cboe Validus S&P 500 Dynamic PutWrite Index.

An investment objective is fundamental if it cannot be changed without the consent of the holders of a majority of the outstanding Shares. The Fund’s investment objective has not been adopted as a fundamental investment policy and therefore may be changed without the consent of the Fund’s shareholders upon approval by the Board of Trustees (the “Board”) of Tidal Trust II (the “Trust”) and at least 60 days’ written notice to shareholders.

Additional Information About the Fund’s Principal Investment Strategies

The following information is in addition to, and should be read along with, the description of the Fund’s principal investment strategies in the section titled “Fund Summary-Principal Investment Strategies” above.

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

The following is a high-level description of characteristics of options used by the Fund:

- Generally speaking, an equity index option is a security whose underlying instrument is an equity index (i.e., the S&P 500 Index) on the S&P 500 Index.
- The writer of a put option has an obligation to buy the underlying security at a specified price (i.e., the “strike price”) from the buyer if the buyer exercises the option before the contract’s expiration date. Generally speaking, when the value of the underlying index goes up, the profit for the writer of the put options also increases. This is because the option’s theoretical value decreases when the index rises. As a result, the premium that the put option writer initially received for selling the option is likely to be more than the option’s current worth.
- Cash-settled options are referred to as “European options.” In addition, there are no deliverables associated with these options.

The phrase “lower volatility” means a lower price variance as compared to the S&P 500 Index.

Additional Information about the Index/Terminology

The Index is fully rules-based. In particular, the Index's methodology's selection process for the strike prices of the put options being sold is dynamic, but still rules based. Through this process, the strike of the put options to be sold is based on a rule that has as an input the implied volatility of one-month options.

The following provides a high-level overview of how the Fund is expected to respond in various stock market conditions:

If the S&P 500 goes up over a month after the Fund sold put options, the Fund's performance will be influenced by several factors. These include:

- The money the Fund received from selling the put options.
- The strike price of the put options, which are sold either "at the money" (e.g., with a value approximately equal to the current S&P 500 Index's market price or "in the money" (e.g., higher value than the current S&P 500 Index's market price).
- The value of the S&P 500 Index at the time the Fund sold the put options.
- The interest income the Fund earned from Treasury security investments.

If the sum of the money the Fund received from selling the put options, plus interest income, minus the difference between the strike price and the S&P 500 Index's value at the time of sale is greater than the increase in the S&P 500 Index's value, the Fund's returns will exceed the returns of the S&P 500 Index. If not, the Fund's returns will be less than the S&P 500 Index's return during that one-month period.

In contrast, if the S&P 500 falls during the period, the Fund's returns will always exceed the returns of the S&P 500 Index. This is because the Fund collects premiums from the sale of put options. The payout of a put option is calculated as the final value of the S&P 500 Index minus the strike price.

As noted above, the Index seeks to provide long exposure to the S&P 500 index with *superior risk-adjusted* characteristics over the long term. The S&P 500 Index is a stock market index that measures the performance of the 500 largest publicly traded companies in the United States.

The term "superior risk-adjusted" means that the Index aims to achieve a greater return compared to the amount of risk (volatility) taken over a long period of time, as measured by the information ratio (described below). In general, the Index has less fluctuation in value compared to the S&P 500 Index because the sensitivity of put option prices to changes in the S&P 500 Index is either lower or equal to one. The Index is expected to experience smaller decreases in value compared to the S&P 500 Index because when the market is declining, it is designed to perform better than the S&P 500 Index by the amount of money received for selling the put options.

"Information ratio" is a measure used in investing to assess the risk-adjusted performance of an investment strategy or portfolio. It evaluates how well the returns of an investment have compensated for the level of risk taken. Specifically, the information ratio compares the excess return (the return above a benchmark (e.g., the S&P 500 Index) or a risk-free rate) generated by an investment strategy or portfolio to the amount of risk (volatility) incurred in achieving those returns. It provides an indication of whether the investment strategy's returns are worth the level of risk taken. A higher information ratio suggests that the investment strategy has generated better risk-adjusted returns, indicating superior performance. Conversely, a lower information ratio indicates that the strategy has not adequately compensated for the level of risk involved.

"Risk-adjusted return" is a measure of how much return a portfolio (in this case, the Index) generates compared to the amount of risk it takes on. A high risk adjusted return (typically measured by a statistical measure such as a Sharpe ratio) indicates that a portfolio investment is generating more excess return per "unit of risk" taken on, relative to a benchmark (here, the S&P 500 Index).

"Sharpe ratio" is a measure used in finance to evaluate the risk-adjusted return of a portfolio. It provides insights into how well an investment has performed relative to the amount of risk taken. In simple terms, the Sharpe ratio takes into account both the returns of an investment and the level of risk involved. It compares the excess return earned by the investment (the return above a risk-free rate) to the volatility or standard deviation of those returns. The higher the Sharpe ratio, the better the investment has performed on a risk-adjusted basis. A higher ratio indicates that the investment has generated greater returns for each unit of risk taken. On the other hand, a lower Sharpe ratio suggests that the investment has not adequately compensated for the level of risk incurred.

A "unit of risk" refers to a standardized measure of the amount of risk taken on by an investment. It is a way to quantify the level of risk in a consistent manner for comparison purposes. The term "unit of risk" implies that risk is being measured and evaluated on a consistent scale. This allows for meaningful comparisons between different investments or portfolios.

The Fund tracks the Index, which was developed by Cboe Global Indices, LLC (the “Index Provider”) and Validus Risk Management. The Index is calculated and published by the Index Provider, an independent third-party calculation agent that is not affiliated with the Fund, the Adviser, the Fund’s distributor, or any of their affiliates. The Index is not sponsored, promoted, sold or supported in any other manner by the Index Provider, nor does the Index Provider offer any express or implicit guarantee or assurance either with regard to the results of using the Index and/or Index trademark, or the price of the Index at any time or in any other respect. The Index Provider uses its best efforts to ensure that the Index is calculated correctly. Notwithstanding its obligations under an index license agreement with the Adviser, the Index Provider has no obligation to point out errors in an Index to third parties, including, but not limited to, investors and/or financial intermediaries of the Index. Neither publication of the Index nor the licensing of the Index or their trademarks by the Index Provider for the purpose of use in connection with the Index constitutes a recommendation by the Index Provider to invest capital in any of the Index, nor does it in any way represent an assurance or opinion of the Index Provider with regard to an investment in any of the Index.

Manager of Managers Structure

The Fund and the Adviser have received exemptive relief from the SEC permitting the Adviser (subject to certain conditions and the approval of the Board) to change or select new unaffiliated sub-advisers without obtaining shareholder approval. The relief also permits the Adviser to materially amend the terms of agreements with an unaffiliated sub-adviser (including an increase in the fee paid by the Adviser to the unaffiliated sub-adviser (and not paid by the Fund)) or to continue the employment of an unaffiliated sub-adviser after an event that would otherwise cause the automatic termination of services with Board approval, but without shareholder approval. Shareholders will be notified of any unaffiliated sub-adviser changes. The Adviser has the ultimate responsibility, subject to oversight by the Board, to oversee a sub-adviser and recommend their hiring, termination, and replacement.

Principal Risks of Investing in the Fund

The principal risks are presented in alphabetical order to facilitate finding particular risks and comparing them with those of other funds. 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 that 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 NAV per share, trading price, yield, total return and/or ability to meet its investment objective. The following risks could affect the value of your performance in the Fund:

Derivatives Risk. Derivatives include instruments and contracts that are based on and valued in relation to one or more underlying securities, financial benchmarks, indices, or other reference obligations or measures of value. Major types of derivatives include options. Depending on how the Fund uses derivatives and the relationship between the market value of the derivative and the underlying instrument, the use of derivatives could increase or decrease the Fund’s exposure to the risks of the underlying instrument. Using derivatives can have a leveraging effect and increase Fund volatility. A small investment in derivatives could have a potentially large impact on the Fund’s performance. Derivatives transactions can be highly illiquid and difficult to unwind or value, and changes in the value of a derivative held by the Fund may not correlate with the value of the underlying instrument or the Fund’s other investments. Many of the risks applicable to trading the instruments underlying derivatives are also applicable to derivatives trading. Financial reform laws have changed many aspects of financial regulation applicable to derivatives. Once implemented, new regulations, including margin, clearing, and trade execution requirements, may make derivatives more costly, may limit their availability, may present different risks or may otherwise adversely affect the value or performance of these instruments. The extent and impact of these regulations are not yet fully known and may not be known for some time.

ETF Risks.

- *Authorized Participants, Market Makers, and Liquidity Providers Concentration Risk.* The Fund has a limited number of financial institutions that are authorized to purchase and redeem Shares directly from the Fund (known as “Authorized Participants” or “APs”). In addition, there may be a limited number of market makers and/or liquidity providers in the marketplace. To the extent either of the following events occur, Shares may trade at a material discount to NAV and possibly face delisting: (i) APs exit the business or otherwise become unable to process creation and/or redemption orders and no other APs step forward to perform these services; or (ii) market makers and/or liquidity providers exit the business or significantly reduce their business activities and no other entities step forward to perform their functions.
- *Cash Redemption Risk.* Like other ETFs, the Fund sells and redeems its shares only in large blocks called Creation Units and only to “Authorized Participants.” Unlike many other ETFs, however, the Fund expects to effect its creations and redemptions at least partially or fully for cash, rather than in-kind securities. Thus, an investment in the Fund may be less tax-efficient than an investment in other ETFs as the Fund may recognize a capital gain that it could have avoided by making redemptions in-kind. As a result, the Fund may pay out higher capital gains distributions than ETFs that redeem in-kind. Further, paying redemption proceeds in cash rather than through in-kind delivery of portfolio securities may require the Fund to dispose of or sell portfolio investments to obtain the cash needed to distribute redemption proceeds at an inopportune time. In addition, the costs of a cash redemption could be imposed on the Fund to the extent they are not offset by a transaction fee payable by the Authorized Participant.
- *Costs of Buying or Selling Shares.* Investors buying or selling Shares in the secondary market will pay brokerage commissions or other charges imposed by brokers, as determined by that broker. Brokerage commissions are often a fixed amount and may be a significant proportional cost for investors seeking to buy or sell relatively small amounts of Shares. In addition, secondary market investors will also incur the cost of the bid-ask spread. The bid-ask spread varies over time for Shares based on trading volume and market liquidity, and is generally lower if Shares have more trading volume and market liquidity and higher if Shares have little trading volume and market liquidity. Further, a relatively small investor base in the Fund, asset swings in the Fund and/or increased market volatility may cause increased bid-ask spreads. Due to the costs of buying or selling Shares, including bid-ask spreads, frequent trading of Shares may significantly reduce investment results and an investment in Shares may not be advisable for investors who anticipate regularly making small investments.
- *Shares May Trade at Prices Other Than NAV.* As with all ETFs, Shares may be bought and sold in the secondary market at market prices. Although it is expected that the market price of Shares will approximate the Fund’s NAV, there may be times when the market price of Shares is more than the NAV intra-day (premium) or less than the NAV intra-day (discount) due to supply and demand of Shares or during periods of market volatility. This risk is heightened in times of market volatility, periods of steep market declines, and periods when there is limited trading activity for Shares in the secondary market, in which case such premiums or discounts may be significant. Because securities held by the Fund may trade on foreign exchanges that are closed when the Fund’s primary listing exchange is open, the Fund is likely to experience premiums and discounts greater than those of ETFs holding only domestic securities.
- *Trading.* Although Shares are listed for trading on a national securities exchange, such as Cboe BZX Exchange, Inc. (the “Exchange”), and may be traded on U.S. exchanges other than the Exchange, there can be no assurance that an active trading market for the Shares will develop or be maintained or 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 portfolio holdings, which can be significantly less liquid than Shares.

Equity Market Risk. Common stocks are generally exposed to greater risk than other types of securities, such as preferred stock and debt obligations, because common stockholders generally have inferior rights to receive payment from specific issuers. The equity securities that the Fund has exposure to through the S&P 500 Index Puts may experience sudden, unpredictable drops in value or long periods of decline in value. This may occur because of factors that affect securities markets generally or factors affecting specific issuers, industries, or sectors in which the Fund invests.

General Market Risk. Economies and financial markets throughout the world are becoming increasingly interconnected, which increases the likelihood that events or conditions in one country or region will adversely impact markets or issuers in other countries or regions. Securities in the Fund’s portfolio may underperform in comparison to securities in the general financial markets, a particular financial market or other asset classes, due to a number of factors, including inflation (or expectations for inflation), interest rates, global demand for particular products or resources, natural disasters or events, pandemic diseases, terrorism, regulatory events, and government controls.

Implied Volatility Risk. When the Fund sells an option, it gains the amount of the premium it receives, but also incurs a liability representing the value of the option it has sold until the option is either exercised and finishes “in the money,” meaning it has value and can be sold, or the option expires worthless, or the expiration of the option is “rolled,” or extended forward. The value of the options in which the Fund invests is based partly on the volatility used by market participants to price such options (i.e., implied volatility).

Accordingly, increases in the implied volatility of such options will cause the value of such options to increase (even if the prices of the options' underlying stocks do not change), which will result in a corresponding increase in the liabilities of the Fund under such options and thus decrease the Fund's NAV.

Large-Capitalization Risk. The Fund's investments are associated with large-capitalization companies (i.e., the largest 500 U.S.-listed companies by market capitalization). The securities of large-capitalization companies may be relatively mature compared to smaller companies and therefore subject to slower growth during times of economic expansion. Large-capitalization companies may also be unable to respond quickly to new competitive challenges, such as changes in technology and consumer tastes.

Market Events Risk. The Fund's investments are subject to changes in general economic conditions, general market fluctuations and the risks inherent in investment in securities and other financial instruments. Investment markets can be volatile and prices of investments can change substantially due to various factors including, but not limited to, economic growth or recession, changes in interest rates, inflation, changes in the actual or perceived creditworthiness of issuers, and general market liquidity. The Fund is subject to the risk that geopolitical events will disrupt securities and other financial markets and adversely affect global economies and markets. Local, regional or global events such as war, military conflicts, acts of terrorism, natural disasters, the spread of infectious illness or other public health issues, or other events could have a significant impact on the Fund and its investments. Continuing uncertainties regarding interest rates, rising inflation, political events, rising government debt in the U.S. and trade tensions also contribute to market volatility. Conflict, loss of life and disaster connected to ongoing armed conflict between Ukraine and Russia in Europe and between Israel and Hamas in the Middle East could have severe adverse effects on the related region, including significant adverse effects on the regional or global economies and the markets for certain securities. The U.S. and the European Union have imposed sanctions on certain Russian individuals and companies, including certain financial institutions, and have limited certain exports and imports to and from Russia. These conflicts have contributed to recent market volatility and may continue to do so.

Newer Fund Risk. The Fund is a recently organized management investment company with a limited operating history. As a result, prospective investors have a limited track record or history on which to base their investment decisions. There can be no assurance that the Fund will maintain an economically viable size.

Passive Investment Risk. The Fund invests in the investments included in, or representative of, its Index regardless of their investment merit. The Fund does not attempt to outperform its Index or take defensive positions in declining markets. As a result, the Fund's performance may be adversely affected by a general equity market decline.

Put Option Risk. Options may be subject to volatile swings in price influenced by changes in the value of the underlying investment (e.g., the S&P 500 Index). Although the Fund collects premiums on the options it writes, the Fund's risk of loss if its options expire in-the-money (i.e., the Fund, as the seller of the S&P 500 Index Puts, owes the buyer of the S&P 500 Index Puts) may outweigh the gains to the Fund from the receipt of such option premiums. When selling puts (both at the money or in the money), the Fund can potentially lose up to the entire strike price of each option it sells.

Operational Risk. The Fund is subject to risks arising from various operational 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. The Fund relies on third-parties for a range of services, including custody. Any delay or failure relating to engaging or maintaining such service providers may affect the Fund's ability to meet its investment objective. Although the Fund and Adviser seek to reduce these operational risks through controls and procedures, there is no way to completely protect against such risks.

Third Party Data Risk. The composition of the Index, and consequently the Fund's portfolio, is heavily dependent on information and data calculated and published by an independent third party calculation agent ("Third Party Data"). When Third Party Data proves to be incorrect or incomplete, any decisions made in reliance thereon may lead to the inclusion or exclusion of securities from the Index that would have been excluded or included had the Third Party Data been correct and complete. If the composition of the Index reflects such errors, the Fund's portfolio can also be expected to reflect the errors.

Tracking Error Risk. As with all index funds, the performance of the Fund and its Index may differ from each other for a variety of reasons. For example, the Fund incurs operating expenses and portfolio transaction costs not incurred by the Index. In addition, the Fund may not be fully invested in Index Components at all times or may hold securities not included in the Index.

Underlying Index Risk. Neither the Fund’s investment adviser nor the Index Provider is able to guarantee the continuous availability or timeliness of the production of the Index. The calculation and dissemination of the Index values may be delayed if the information technology or other facilities of the Index Provider, calculation agent, data providers and/or relevant stock exchange malfunction for any reason. A significant delay may cause trading in shares of the Fund to be suspended. Errors in Index data, computation and/or the construction in accordance with its methodology may occur from time to time and may not be identified and corrected by the Index Provider, calculation agent or other applicable party for a period of time or at all, which may have an adverse impact on the Fund and its shareholders.

U.S. Government and U.S. Agency Obligations Risk. The Fund may invest in securities issued by the U.S. government or its agencies or instrumentalities. U.S. Government obligations include securities issued or guaranteed as to principal and interest by the U.S. Government, its agencies or instrumentalities, such as the U.S. Treasury. Payment of principal and interest on U.S. Government obligations may be backed by the full faith and credit of the United States or may be backed solely by the issuing or guaranteeing agency or instrumentality itself. In the latter case, the investor must look principally to the agency or instrumentality issuing or guaranteeing the obligation for ultimate repayment, which agency or instrumentality may be privately owned. There can be no assurance that the U.S. Government would provide financial support to its agencies or instrumentalities (including government-sponsored enterprises) where it is not obligated to do so. Although U.S. Treasuries are backed by the U.S. government, those government policies may change both in terms of the payment of interest and in the payment of principal. Furthermore, while holding a treasury until maturity can guarantee principal, selling a treasury prior to maturity or buying a treasury subsequent to the issue date may put principal at risk.

PORTFOLIO HOLDINGS INFORMATION

Information about the Fund’s daily portfolio holdings are available on the Fund’s website at www.validusetfs.com. A complete description of the Fund’s policies and procedures with respect to the disclosure of the Fund’s portfolio holdings is available in the Fund’s Statement of Additional Information (the “SAI”).

MANAGEMENT

Investment Adviser

Tidal Investments LLC (formerly Toroso Investments, LLC), located at 234 West Florida Street, Suite 203, Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53204, is an SEC-registered investment adviser and a Delaware limited liability company. Tidal was founded in and has been managing investment companies since March 2012 and Tidal is dedicated to understanding, researching and managing assets within the expanding ETF universe. As of September 30, 2024, Tidal had assets under management of approximately \$20.50 billion and served as the investment adviser or sub-adviser for 221 registered funds.

Tidal serves as investment adviser to the Fund and has overall responsibility for the general management and administration of the Fund pursuant to an investment advisory agreement with the Trust, on behalf of the Fund (the “Advisory Agreement”). The Adviser is also responsible for trading portfolio securities for the Fund, including selecting broker-dealers to execute purchase and sale transactions. The Adviser also arranges for sub-advisory, transfer agency, custody, fund administration, and all other related services necessary for the Fund to operate. For the services it provides to the Fund, the Fund pays the Adviser a unitary management fee, which is calculated daily and paid monthly, at an annual rate of 0.60% of the Fund’s average daily net assets.

Under the Advisory Agreement, in exchange for a single unitary management fee from the Fund, the Adviser has agreed to pay all expenses incurred by the Fund except for interest charges on any borrowings made for investment purposes, dividends and other expenses on securities sold short, taxes, brokerage commissions and other expenses incurred in placing orders for the purchase and sale of securities and other investment instruments, acquired fund fees and expenses, accrued deferred tax liability, distribution fees and expenses paid by the Fund under any distribution plan adopted pursuant to Rule 12b-1 under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the “1940 Act”), and litigation expenses, and other non-routine or extraordinary expenses (collectively, the “Excluded Expenses”).

A discussion regarding the basis for the Board’s approval of the Fund’s Advisory Agreement is available in the Fund’s December 2023 semi-annual report to shareholders.

Portfolio Managers

The following individuals (each, a “Portfolio Manager”) serve as portfolio managers of the Fund, with Ms. Qiao Duan serving since the Fund’s inception in 2023 and Mr. Mullen serving since 2024. Ms. Qiao Duan and Mr. Mullen are jointly and primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of the Fund.

Qiao Duan, CFA, Portfolio Manager for the Adviser

Qiao Duan serves as Portfolio Manager at the Adviser, having joined the firm in October 2020. From February 2017 to October 2020, she was an execution Portfolio Manager at Exponential ETFs, where she managed research and analysis relating to all Exponential ETF strategies. Ms. Duan previously served as a portfolio manager for the Exponential ETFs from their inception in May 2019 until October 2020. Ms. Duan received a Master of Science in Quantitative Finance and Risk Management from the University of Michigan in 2016 and a Bachelor of Science in Mathematics and Applied Mathematics from Xiamen University in 2014. She holds the CFA designation.

Christopher P. Mullen, Portfolio Manager for the Adviser

Christopher P. Mullen serves as Portfolio Manager at the Adviser, having joined the firm in January 2024. From September 2019 to December 2023, he was a Portfolio Manager at Vest Financial LLC, where he managed exchange-traded funds, mutual funds and retirement fund portfolios. Mr. Mullen previously served as a Senior Portfolio Analyst at ProShares Advisors LLC from September 2016 until September 2019. Prior to that, Mr. Mullen served as associate portfolio manager at USCF Investments LLC from February 2013 to September 2016. Mr. Mullen received a Master of Business Administration from the University of Maryland. He also holds a dual bachelor's degree in global politics and history from Marquette University

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The Fund's SAI provides additional information about each Portfolio Manager's compensation structure, other accounts that each Portfolio Manager manages, and each Portfolio Manager's ownership of Shares.

FUND SPONSOR

The Adviser has entered into an Agreement with Validus NA Inc. ("Fund Sponsor"), under which Fund Sponsor assumes the obligation of the Adviser to pay all expenses of the Fund, except Excluded Expenses (such expenses of the Fund, except Excluded Expenses, the "Unitary Expenses"). Although Fund Sponsor has agreed to be responsible for the Unitary Expenses, the Adviser retains the ultimate obligation to the Fund to pay such expenses. For these payments, Fund Sponsor is entitled to a fee, paid by the Adviser, based on the total management fee earned by the Adviser under the Advisory Agreement less the Unitary Expenses and certain start-up costs. Fund Sponsor does not make investment decisions, provide investment advice, or otherwise act in the capacity of an investment adviser to the Fund.

Fund Sponsor also provided support to the Index Provider in developing the methodology used by the Fund's Index to determine the securities included in such Index. However, the Fund Sponsor is not involved in the maintenance of the Index and does not act in the capacity of an index provider.

HOW TO BUY AND SELL SHARES

The Fund issues and redeems Shares only in Creation Units at the NAV per share next determined after receipt of an order from an AP. Only APs may acquire Shares directly from the Fund, and only APs may tender their Shares for redemption directly to the Fund, at NAV. APs must be a member or participant of a clearing agency registered with the SEC and must execute a Participant Agreement that has been agreed to by the Distributor (defined below), and that has been accepted by the Fund's transfer agent, with respect to purchases and redemptions of Creation Units. Once created, Shares trade in the secondary market in quantities less than a Creation Unit.

Most investors buy and sell Shares in secondary market transactions through brokers. Individual Shares are listed for trading on the secondary market on the Exchange and can be bought and sold throughout the trading day like other publicly traded securities.

When buying or selling Shares through a broker, you will incur customary brokerage commissions and charges, and you may pay some or all of the spread between the bid and the offer price in the secondary market on each leg of a round trip (purchase and sale) transaction. In addition, because secondary market transactions occur at market prices, you may pay more than NAV when you buy Shares, and receive less than NAV when you sell those Shares.

Book Entry

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

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

Frequent Purchases and Redemptions of Shares

The Fund imposes no restrictions on the frequency of purchases and redemptions of Shares. In determining not to approve a written, established policy, the Board evaluated the risks of market timing activities by Fund shareholders. Purchases and redemptions by APs, who are the only parties that may purchase or redeem Shares directly with the Fund, are an essential part of the ETF process and help keep Share trading prices in line with the NAV. As such, the Fund accommodates frequent purchases and redemptions by APs. However, the Board has also determined that frequent purchases and redemptions for cash may increase tracking error and portfolio transaction costs and may lead to the realization of capital gains. To minimize these potential consequences of frequent purchases and redemptions, the Fund employs fair value pricing and may impose transaction fees on purchases and redemptions of Creation Units to cover the custodial and other costs incurred by the Fund in effecting trades. In addition, the Fund and the Adviser reserve the right to reject any purchase order at any time.

Determination of Net Asset Value

The Fund’s NAV is calculated as of the scheduled close of regular trading on the New York Stock Exchange (“NYSE”), generally 4:00 p.m. Eastern Time, each day the NYSE is open for business. The NAV for the Fund is calculated by dividing the Fund’s net assets by its Shares outstanding.

In calculating its NAV, the Fund generally values its assets on the basis of market quotations, last sale prices, or estimates of value furnished by a pricing service or brokers who make markets in such instruments. If such information is not available for a security or other asset held by the Fund or is determined to be unreliable, the security or other asset will be valued at fair value estimates under guidelines established by the Adviser (as described below).

Fair Value Pricing

The Board has designated the Adviser as the “valuation designee” for the Fund under Rule 2a-5 of the 1940 Act, subject to its oversight. The Adviser has adopted procedures and methodologies, which have been approved by the Board, to fair value Fund investments whose market prices are not “readily available” or are deemed to be unreliable. For example, such circumstances may arise when: (i) an investment has been delisted or has had its trading halted or suspended; (ii) an investment’s primary pricing source is unable or unwilling to provide a price; (iii) an investment’s primary trading market is closed during regular market hours; or (iv) an investment’s value is materially affected by events occurring after the close of the investment’s primary trading market. Generally, when fair valuing an investment, the Adviser will take into account all reasonably available information that may be relevant to a particular valuation including, but not limited to, fundamental analytical data regarding the issuer, information relating to the issuer’s business, recent trades or offers of the investment, general and/or specific market conditions, and the specific facts giving rise to the need to fair value the investment. Fair value determinations are made in good faith and in accordance with the fair value methodologies included in the Adviser’s valuation procedures. The Adviser will fair value Fund investments whose market prices are not “readily available” or are deemed to be unreliable. Due to the subjective and variable nature of fair value pricing, there can be no assurance that the Adviser will be able to obtain the fair value assigned to the investment upon the sale of such investment.

Investments by Other Registered Investment Companies in the Fund

Section 12(d)(1) of the 1940 Act restricts investments by registered investment companies in the securities of other investment companies, including Shares. Registered investment companies are permitted to invest in the Fund beyond the limits set forth in Section 12(d)(1), subject to certain terms and conditions set forth in an SEC exemptive order issued to the Trust or rule under the 1940 Act, including that such investment companies enter into an agreement with the Fund.

Delivery of Shareholder Documents – Householding

Householding is an option available to certain investors of the Fund. Householding is a method of delivery, based on the preference of the individual investor, in which a single copy of certain shareholder documents can be delivered to investors who share the same address, even if their accounts are registered under different names. Householding for the Fund is available through certain broker-dealers. If you are interested in enrolling in householding and receiving a single copy of prospectuses and other shareholder documents, please contact your broker-dealer. If you are currently enrolled in householding and wish to change your householding status, please contact your broker-dealer.

DIVIDENDS, DISTRIBUTIONS, AND TAXES

Dividends and Distributions

The Fund intends to pay out dividends and interest income, if any, quarterly, and distribute any net realized capital gains to its shareholders at least annually. The Fund will declare and pay income and capital gain distributions, if any, in cash. Distributions in cash may be reinvested automatically in additional whole Shares only if the broker through whom you purchased Shares makes such option available. Your broker is responsible for distributing the income and capital gain distributions to you.

Taxes

The following discussion is a summary of some important U.S. federal income tax considerations generally applicable to investments in the Fund. Your investment in the Fund may have other tax implications. Please consult your tax advisor about the tax consequences of an investment in Shares, including the possible application of foreign, state, and local tax laws.

The Fund intends to qualify each year for treatment as a regulated investment company (a “RIC”) under the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the “Code”). If it meets certain minimum distribution requirements, a RIC is not subject to tax at the fund-level on income and gains from investments that are timely distributed to shareholders. However, the Fund’s failure to qualify as a RIC or to meet minimum distribution requirements would result (if certain relief provisions were not available) in fund-level taxation and, consequently, a reduction in income available for distribution to shareholders.

Unless your investment in Shares is made through a tax-exempt entity or tax-advantaged account, such as an IRA plan, you need to be aware of the possible tax consequences when the Fund makes distributions, when you sell your Shares listed on the Exchange, and when you purchase or redeem Creation Units (institutional investors only).

The following general discussion of certain U.S. federal income tax consequences is based on provisions of the Code and the regulations issued thereunder as in effect on the date of this Prospectus. New legislation, as well as administrative changes or court decisions, may significantly change the conclusions expressed herein, and may have a retroactive effect with respect to the transactions contemplated herein.

Taxes on Distributions

For federal income tax purposes, distributions of net investment income are generally taxable to shareholders as ordinary income or qualified dividend income. Taxes on distributions of net capital gains (if any) are determined by how long the Fund owned the investments that generated them, rather than how long a shareholder has owned their Shares. Sales of assets held by the Fund for more than one year generally result in long-term capital gains and losses, and sales of assets held by the Fund for one year or less generally result in short-term capital gains and losses. Distributions of the Fund’s net capital gain (the excess of net long-term capital gains over net short-term capital losses) that are reported by the Fund as capital gain dividends (“Capital Gain Dividends”) will be taxable as long-term capital gains to shareholders. Distributions of short-term capital gain will generally be taxable to shareholders as ordinary income. Dividends and distributions are generally taxable to you whether you receive them in cash or reinvest them in additional Shares.

Distributions reported by the Fund as “qualified dividend income” are generally taxed to non-corporate shareholders at rates applicable to long-term capital gains, provided certain holding period and other requirements are met. “Qualified dividend income” generally is income derived from dividends paid by U.S. corporations or certain foreign corporations that are either incorporated in a U.S. possession or eligible for tax benefits under certain U.S. income tax treaties. In addition, dividends that the Fund receives in respect of stock of certain foreign corporations may be qualified dividend income if that stock is readily tradable on an established U.S. securities market. Corporate shareholders may be entitled to a dividends-received deduction for the portion of dividends they receive from the Fund that are attributable to dividends received by the Fund from U.S. corporations, subject to certain limitations. Given the investment strategy of the Fund, it is unlikely that any dividends paid by the Fund will be “qualified dividend income” or will qualify for the corporate dividends-received deduction.

Shortly after the close of each calendar year, you will be informed of the character of any distributions received from the Fund.

In addition to the federal income tax, certain individuals, trusts, and estates may be subject to a Net Investment Income (“NII”) tax of 3.8%. The NII tax is imposed on the lesser of: (i) a taxpayer’s investment income, net of deductions properly allocable to such income; or (ii) the amount by which such taxpayer’s modified adjusted gross income exceeds certain thresholds (\$250,000 for married individuals filing jointly, \$200,000 for unmarried individuals and \$125,000 for married individuals filing separately). The Fund’s distributions are includable in a shareholder’s investment income for purposes of this NII tax. In addition, any capital gain realized by a shareholder upon a sale or redemption of Fund shares is includable in such shareholder’s investment income for purposes of this NII tax.

In general, your distributions are subject to federal income tax for the year in which they are paid. Certain distributions paid in January, however, may be treated as paid on December 31 of the prior year. Distributions are generally taxable to you even if they are paid from income or gains earned by the Fund before your investment (and thus were included in the Shares’ NAV when you purchased your Shares).

You may wish to avoid investing in the Fund shortly before a dividend or other distribution, because such a distribution will generally be taxable to you even though it may economically represent a return of a portion of your investment.

If you are neither a resident nor a citizen of the United States or if you are a foreign entity, distributions (other than Capital Gain Dividends) paid to you by the Fund will generally be subject to a U.S. withholding tax at the rate of 30%, unless a lower treaty rate applies. The Fund may, under certain circumstances, report all or a portion of a dividend as an “interest-related dividend” or a “short-term capital gain dividend,” which would generally be exempt from this 30% U.S. withholding tax, provided certain other requirements are met.

Under the Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act (“FATCA”), the Fund may be required to withhold a generally nonrefundable 30% tax on distributions of net investment income paid to (A) certain “foreign financial institutions” unless such foreign financial institution agrees to verify, monitor, and report to the Internal Revenue Service (“IRS”) the identity of certain of its account-holders, among other items (or unless such entity is otherwise deemed compliant under the terms of an intergovernmental agreement between the United States and the foreign financial institution’s country of residence), and (B) certain “non-financial foreign entities” unless such entity certifies to the Fund that it does not have any substantial U.S. owners or provides the name, address, and taxpayer identification number of each substantial U.S. owner, among other items. This FATCA withholding tax could also affect the Fund’s return on its investments in foreign securities or affect a shareholder’s return if the shareholder holds its Fund shares through a foreign intermediary. You are urged to consult your tax adviser regarding the application of this FATCA withholding tax to your investment in the Fund and the potential certification, compliance, due diligence, reporting, and withholding obligations to which you may become subject in order to avoid this withholding tax.

The Fund (or a financial intermediary, such as a broker, through which a shareholder owns Shares) generally is required to withhold and remit to the U.S. Treasury a percentage of the taxable distributions and sale or redemption proceeds paid to any shareholder who fails to properly furnish a correct taxpayer identification number, who has underreported dividend or interest income, or who fails to certify that they are not subject to such withholding.

Taxes When Shares are Sold on the Exchange

Any capital gain or loss realized upon a sale of Shares generally is treated as a long-term capital gain or loss if Shares have been held for more than one year and as a short-term capital gain or loss if Shares have been held for one year or less. However, any capital loss on a sale of Shares held for six months or less is treated as long-term capital loss to the extent of Capital Gain Dividends paid with respect to such Shares. Any loss realized on a sale will be disallowed to the extent Shares are acquired, including through reinvestment of dividends, within a 61-day period beginning 30 days before and ending 30 days after the sale of substantially identical Shares.

Taxes on Purchases and Redemptions of Creation Units

An AP having the U.S. dollar as its functional currency for U.S. federal income tax purposes who exchanges securities for Creation Units generally recognizes a gain or a loss. The gain or loss will be equal to the difference between the value of the Creation Units at the time of the exchange and the exchanging AP's aggregate basis in the securities delivered plus the amount of any cash paid for the Creation Units. An AP who exchanges Creation Units for securities will generally recognize a gain or loss equal to the difference between the exchanging AP's basis in the Creation Units and the aggregate U.S. dollar market value of the securities received, plus any cash received for such Creation Units. The IRS may assert, however, that a loss that is realized upon an exchange of securities for Creation Units may not be currently deducted under the rules governing "wash sales" (for an AP who does not mark-to-market their holdings) 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 wash sale rules apply and when a loss might be deductible.

Any capital gain or loss realized upon redemption of Creation Units is generally treated as long-term capital gain or loss if Shares comprising the Creation Units have been held for more than one year and as a short-term capital gain or loss if such Shares have been held for one year or less.

The Fund may include a payment of cash in addition to, or in place of, the delivery of a basket of securities upon the redemption of Creation Units. The Fund may sell portfolio securities to obtain the cash needed to distribute redemption proceeds. This may cause the Fund to recognize investment income and/or capital gains or losses that it might not have recognized if it had completely satisfied the redemption in-kind. As a result, the Fund may be less tax efficient if it includes such a cash payment in the proceeds paid upon the redemption of Creation Units.

DISTRIBUTION

Forside Fund Services, LLC (the "Distributor"), the Fund's distributor, is a broker-dealer registered with the SEC. The Distributor distributes Creation Units for the Fund on an agency basis and does not maintain a secondary market in Shares. The Distributor has no role in determining the policies of the Fund or the securities that are purchased or sold by the Fund. The Distributor's principal address is Three Canal Plaza, Suite 100, Portland, Maine 04101.

The Board has adopted a Distribution (Rule 12b-1) Plan (the "Plan") pursuant to Rule 12b-1 under the 1940 Act. In accordance with the Plan, the Fund is authorized to pay an amount up to 0.25% of its average daily net assets each year to pay distribution fees for the sale and distribution of its Shares.

No Rule 12b-1 fees are currently paid by the Fund, and there are no plans to impose these fees. However, in the event Rule 12b-1 fees are charged in the future, because the fees are paid out of Fund assets on an ongoing basis, over time these fees will increase the cost of your investment and may cost you more than certain other types of sales charges.

PREMIUM/DISCOUNT INFORMATION

Information regarding how often Shares traded on the Exchange at a price above (i.e., at a premium) or below (i.e., at a discount) the NAV of the Fund can be found on the Fund's website at www.validusetfs.com.

ADDITIONAL NOTICES

Shares are not sponsored, endorsed, or promoted by the Exchange. The Exchange is not responsible for, nor has it participated in the determination of, the timing, prices, or quantities of Shares to be issued, nor in the determination or calculation of the equation by which Shares are redeemable. The Exchange has no obligation or liability to owners of Shares in connection with the administration, marketing, or trading of Shares.

Without limiting any of the foregoing, in no event shall the Exchange have any liability for any lost profits or indirect, punitive, special, or consequential damages even if notified of the possibility thereof.

The Adviser and the Fund make no representation or warranty, express or implied, to the owners of Shares or any member of the public regarding the advisability of investing in securities generally or in the Fund particularly.

S&P DOW JONES INDICES OR ITS AFFILIATES (“S&P”) IS THE EXCLUSIVE OWNER OF THE S&P 500 INDEX, RELATED DATA AND TRADEMARKS WITH RESPECT THERETO, INCLUDING S&P, S&P 500, US500, 500, THE 500 (COLLECTIVELY, THE “S&P PROPERTY”), AND HAS GRANTED CBOE EXCHANGE, INC. AND ITS AFFILIATES CERTAIN RIGHTS TO USE AND LICENSE THE S&P PROPERTY IN CONNECTION WITH THE CBOE® VALIDUS S&P 500® DYNAMIC PUTWRITE INDEX ETF (THE “FUND”). CBOE® VALIDUS S&P 500® DYNAMIC PUTWRITE INDEX (THE “INDEX”) ARE TRADEMARKS OF CBOE GLOBAL INDICES, LLC AND/OR ITS AFFILIATES (TOGETHER, “CGI”). NEITHER CGI OR S&P, NOR ANY OF THEIR RESPECTIVE AFFILIATES OR THIRD-PARTY LICENSORS GUARANTEES THE ADEQUACY, ACCURACY, TIMELINESS OR COMPLETENESS OF THE INDEX OR ANY DATA RELATED THERETO, ANY RESULTS FROM USE OF THE INDEX INCLUDING WITHOUT LIMITATION, USE OF THE INDEX FOR THE FUND, OR ANY COMMUNICATIONS, INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, ORAL OR WRITTEN COMMUNICATIONS (INCLUDING ELECTRONIC COMMUNICATIONS) WITH RESPECT THERETO. CGI, S&P AND THEIR RESPECTIVE AFFILIATES AND THIRD-PARTY LICENSORS SHALL NOT BE SUBJECT TO ANY DAMAGES OR LIABILITY FOR ANY ERRORS, OMISSIONS OR DELAYS IN INDEX, THE FUND, OR ANY DATA RELATED THERETO. S&P AND CGI MAKE NO EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTIES, AND EXPRESSLY DISCLAIM ALL WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY OR FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE OR USE WITH RESPECT TO THE INDEX, THE FUND AND ANY DATA RELATED THERETO. IN NO EVENT WHATSOEVER SHALL S&P OR CGI, ANY OF THEIR AFFILIATES OR ANY OF THEIR THIRD-PARTY LICENSORS BE LIABLE FOR ANY INDIRECT, SPECIAL, INCIDENTAL, PUNITIVE OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES, INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, LOSS OF PROFITS, TRADING LOSSES, LOST TIME OR GOODWILL, EVEN IF THEY HAVE BEEN ADVISED OF THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCH DAMAGES, WHETHER IN CONTRACT, TORT, STRICT LIABILITY OR OTHERWISE.

The Fund is not sponsored, endorsed, sold or promoted by S&P or any of its third-party licensors. Neither S&P nor any of its third-party licensors makes any representation or warranty, express or implied, to any user of the Fund, or any member of the public regarding the advisability of investing in any securities generally or in particular, or the ability of the Index to track the performance of any aspect or segment of the market. S&P’s and CGI’s only relationship to the Adviser or the Index is the sublicense of certain information and trademarks for use in connection with the Fund, the values of which information are determined without regard to the Adviser or the Index. S&P and CGI, their affiliates and third-party licensors have no obligation to take the needs of the Adviser, any users of the Index or any other person into consideration in determining the Index. S&P, CGI and their respective third-party licensors are not responsible for and have not participated in the development, planning, marketing, administration, valuation, pricing, sale or servicing of the Fund or the quantity or timing of any sale by any person, and S&P and CGI have no obligation or liability in connection with any of the foregoing activities.

The Third Amended and Restated Agreement and Declaration of Trust (“Declaration of Trust”) provides a detailed process for the bringing of derivative or direct actions by shareholders in order to permit legitimate inquiries and claims while avoiding the time, expense, distraction, and other harm that can be caused to a Fund or its shareholders as a result of spurious shareholder demands and derivative actions. Prior to bringing a derivative action, a demand by three unrelated shareholders must first be made on a Fund’s Trustees. The Declaration of Trust details various information, certifications, undertakings and acknowledgments that must be included in the demand. Following receipt of the demand, the trustees have a period of 90 days, which may be extended by an additional 60 days, to consider the demand. If a majority of the Trustees who are considered independent for the purposes of considering the demand determine that maintaining the suit would not be in the best interests of the Fund, the Trustees are required to reject the demand and the complaining shareholders may not proceed with the derivative action unless the shareholders are able to sustain the burden of proof to a court that the decision of the Trustees not to pursue the requested action was not a good faith exercise of their business judgment on behalf of the Fund. The Declaration of Trust further provides that shareholders owning Shares representing no less than a majority of a Fund’s outstanding shares must join in bringing the derivative action. If a demand is rejected, the complaining shareholders will be responsible for the costs and expenses (including attorneys’ fees) incurred by the Fund in connection with the consideration of the demand, if a court determines that the demand was made without reasonable cause or for an improper purpose. If a derivative action is brought in violation of the Declaration of Trust, the shareholders bringing the action may be responsible for the Fund’s costs, including attorneys’ fees, if a court determines that the action was brought without reasonable cause or for an improper purpose. The Declaration of Trust provides that no shareholder may bring a direct action claiming injury as a shareholder of the Trust, or any Fund, where the matters alleged (if true) would give rise to a claim by the Trust or by the Trust on behalf of a Fund, unless the shareholder has suffered an injury distinct from that suffered by the shareholders of the Trust, or the Fund, generally. Under the Declaration of Trust, a shareholder bringing a direct claim must be a shareholder of the Fund with respect to which the direct action is brought at the time of the injury complained of or have acquired the shares afterwards by operation of law from a person who was a shareholder at that time. The Declaration of Trust further provides that a Fund shall be responsible for payment of attorneys’ fees and legal expenses incurred by a complaining shareholder only if required by law, and any attorneys’ fees that the Fund is obligated to pay shall be calculated using reasonable hourly rates. These provisions do not apply to claims brought under the federal securities laws.

The Declaration of Trust also requires that actions by shareholders against a Fund be brought exclusively in a federal or state court located within the State of Delaware. This provision will not apply to claims brought under the federal securities laws. Limiting shareholders' ability to bring actions only in courts located in Delaware may cause shareholders economic hardship to litigate the action in those courts, including paying for traveling expenses of witnesses and counsel, requiring retaining local counsel, and may limit shareholders' ability to bring a claim in a judicial forum that shareholders find favorable for disputes, which may discourage such actions.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

The Financial Highlights table is intended to help you understand the Fund's performance for its fiscal periods of operations. Certain information reflects financial results for a single Fund share. The total return in the table represents the rate that an investor would have earned or lost on an investment in the Fund (assuming reinvestment of all dividends and distributions). This information has been audited by Cohen & Company, Ltd., the Fund's independent registered public accounting firm, whose report, along with the Fund's financial statements, is included in the Fund's annual Certified Shareholder Report, which is available upon request.

Financial Highlights

Cboe® Validus S&P 500® Dynamic PutWrite Index ETF

For a share outstanding throughout the period presented

	<u>Period ended July 31, 2024^(a)</u>
PER SHARE DATA:	
Net asset value, beginning of period	\$ 20.00
INVESTMENT OPERATIONS:	
Net investment income ^(b)	1.00
Net realized and unrealized gain on investments ^(c)	2.18
Total from investment operations	3.18
LESS DISTRIBUTIONS FROM:	
From net investment income	(0.47)
Total distributions	(0.47)
Net asset value, end of period	\$ 22.71
TOTAL RETURN^(d)	15.98%
SUPPLEMENTAL DATA AND RATIOS:	
Net assets, end of period (in thousands)	\$ 32,929
Ratio of expenses to average net assets ^(e)	0.64%
Ratio of interest expense to average net assets ^(e)	0.04%
Ratio of operational expenses to average net assets excluding interest expense ^(e)	0.60%
Ratio of net investment income to average net assets ^{(e)(f)}	4.70%
Portfolio turnover rate ^{(d)(g)}	0%

(a) Inception date of the Fund was August 9, 2023.

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

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

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

(e) Annualized for periods less than one year.

(f) The net investment income (loss) ratio includes interest expense. The impact of interest expense is 0.04%.

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

Cboe Validus S&P 500 Dynamic PutWrite Index ETF

Adviser	Tidal Investments LLC 234 West Florida Street, Suite 203 Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53204	Administrator	Tidal ETF Services LLC 234 West Florida Street, Suite 203 Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53204
Distributor	Foreside Fund Services, LLC Three Canal Plaza, Suite 100 Portland, Maine 04101	Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm	Cohen & Company, Ltd. 1835 Market Street, Suite 310 Philadelphia, PA 19103
Custodian	U.S. Bank National Association 1555 N. Rivercenter Dr. Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53212	Legal Counsel	Sullivan & Worcester LLP 1251 Avenue of the Americas, 19 th Floor New York, NY 10020
Sub-Administrator, Fund Accountant, and Transfer Agent	U.S. Bancorp Fund Services, LLC, doing business as U.S. Bank Global Fund Services 615 East Michigan Street Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53202		

Investors may find more information about the Fund in the following documents:

Statement of Additional Information: The Fund’s SAI provides additional details about the investments of the Fund and certain other additional information. A current SAI dated November 28, 2024, as supplemented from time to time, is on file with the SEC and is herein incorporated by reference into this Prospectus. It is legally considered a part of this Prospectus.

Annual/Semi-Annual Reports: Additional information about the Fund’s investments will be available in the Fund’s annual and semi-annual reports to shareholders. In the annual report you will find a discussion of the market conditions and investment strategies that significantly affected the Fund’s performance after the first fiscal year the Fund is in operation.

You can request free copies of these documents, request other information or make general inquiries about the Fund by contacting the Fund at Cboe Validus S&P 500 Dynamic PutWrite Index ETF, c/o U.S. Bank Global Fund Services, P.O. Box 701, Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53201-0701 or calling 866-511-9979.

Shareholder reports, the Fund’s current Prospectus and SAI and other information about the Fund will be available:

- Free of charge from the SEC’s EDGAR database on the SEC’s website at <http://www.sec.gov>; or
- Free of charge from the Fund’s Internet website at www.validusetfs.com; or
- For a duplicating fee, by e-mail request to publicinfo@sec.gov.

(SEC Investment Company Act File No. 811-23793)