



VistaShares BitBonds 1-3 Yr Enhanced Weekly Distribution ETF (BTYA)

VistaShares BitBonds 5 Yr Enhanced Weekly Distribution ETF (BTYB)

VistaShares BitBonds 10 Yr Enhanced Weekly Distribution ETF (BTYC)

VistaShares BitBonds 20 Yr Enhanced Weekly Distribution ETF (BTYE)

each listed on NYSE Arca, Inc.

PROSPECTUS

November 26, 2025

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

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>
<u>VistaShares BitBonds 1-3 Yr Enhanced Weekly Distribution ETF - Fund Summary</u>	1
<u>VistaShares BitBonds 5 Yr Enhanced Weekly Distribution ETF - Fund Summary</u>	11
<u>VistaShares BitBonds 10 Yr Enhanced Weekly Distribution ETF - Fund Summary</u>	22
<u>VistaShares BitBonds 20 Yr Enhanced Weekly Distribution ETF - Fund Summary</u>	33
<u>Additional Information About the Funds</u>	44
<u>Portfolio Holdings Information</u>	52
<u>Management</u>	52
<u>How to Buy and Sell Shares</u>	54
<u>Dividends, Distributions, and Taxes</u>	56
<u>Distribution</u>	58
<u>Premium/Discount Information</u>	58
<u>Additional Notices</u>	58
<u>Financial Highlights</u>	59

SUMMARY INFORMATION

VISTASHARES BITBONDS 1-3 YR ENHANCED WEEKLY DISTRIBUTION ETF - FUND SUMMARY

Investment Objective

The Fund seeks income and capital appreciation.

Fees and Expenses of the Fund

This table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy, hold, and sell shares of the Fund (“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 Fee	0.49%
Distribution and Service (12b-1) Fees	0.00%
Other Expenses ⁽²⁾	0.00%
Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses ⁽²⁾	0.03%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses⁽²⁾	0.52%

⁽¹⁾ The Fund’s adviser will pay, or require a sub-adviser to pay, all expenses incurred by the Fund (except for advisory fees and sub-advisory fees, as the case may be) excluding interest charges on any borrowings, 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 (the “1940 Act”), and litigation expenses, and other non-routine or extraordinary expenses.

⁽²⁾ Estimated for the current fiscal year.

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
\$53	\$167

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 expense example above, affect the Fund’s performance. Because the Fund is newly organized, portfolio turnover information is not yet available.

Principal Investment Strategies

The Fund is an actively managed exchange-traded fund (“ETF”) that seeks to provide income and capital appreciation. The Fund implements its dual-pronged investment strategy by investing approximately 80% of its total assets in U.S. Treasury securities, U.S. Treasury Futures, and ETFs that provide direct or indirect investment exposure to short-term U.S. Treasury securities with a remaining maturity of greater than or equal to one year and less than three years. The remaining approximately 20% of the Fund’s total assets are invested indirectly by using a synthetic covered call strategy described below, which is designed to provide income and indirect exposure to the share price returns of one or more U.S.-listed exchange-traded products (“ETPs”) that seek exposure to Bitcoin, which is a “cryptocurrency” (each an “Underlying ETP” and collectively, the “Underlying ETPs”).

Primarily through the Fund’s Synthetic Covered Call Strategy, under normal market conditions, the Fund seeks to achieve an annual income target of double the published annual yield for U.S. Treasury securities with a remaining maturity of greater than or equal to one year and less than three years

Although Bitcoin may be referred to as a “cryptocurrency” it is not yet widely accepted as a means of payment.

The Fund does not invest directly in Bitcoin or any other digital assets. The Fund does not invest directly in derivatives to track the performance of Bitcoin or any other digital assets. The Fund does not invest in or seek direct exposure to the current “spot” or cash price of Bitcoin. Investors seeking direct exposure to the price of Bitcoin should consider an investment other than the Fund.

U.S. Treasuries Allocation (~80%)

The Fund’s primary investment focus is to invest approximately 80% of its total assets to U.S. Treasury securities, U.S. Treasury Futures, and ETFs that provide direct or indirect investment exposure to U.S. Treasury securities with a remaining maturity of greater than or equal to one year and less than three years. The Fund’s investment sub-adviser, VistaShares, LLC (the “Sub-Adviser” or “VistaShares”) manages the Fund’s U.S. Treasuries Allocation portfolio. When buying and selling U.S. Treasury securities and related investments, VistaShares will primarily consider maintaining the Fund’s targeted investment exposure to U.S. Treasury securities with a remaining maturity of greater than or equal to one year and less than three years.

Backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. government, U.S. Treasury securities present minimal default risk. In addition, their value is generally less affected by stock market volatility and broader economic trends, providing stability to the Fund’s portfolio. The Fund’s portfolio of U.S. Treasury securities and related investments is designed to seek to preserve capital and provide predictable returns. In addition, the Fund’s U.S. Treasury holdings will also serve as collateral for the Fund’s options strategies described below.

Bitcoin-Related Allocation (~20%)

The Fund’s secondary investment focus is to invest approximately 20% of its total assets indirectly by using a synthetic covered call strategy described below, which is designed to provide income and indirect exposure to the share price returns of one or more Underlying ETPs that seek exposure to Bitcoin. An Underlying ETP may include both:

- an ETP that invests directly in Bitcoin as its primary underlying asset, and
- an ETP that invests indirectly in Bitcoin via derivatives contracts based on Bitcoin’s prices.

The Fund’s investment adviser Tidal Investments LLC (the “Adviser”) manages the Fund’s Bitcoin-related portfolio. When the Fund invests indirectly in one or more Underlying ETPs, the Adviser will use a synthetic covered call strategy to seek to provide income and indirect exposure to the share price returns of the Underlying ETPs.

Synthetic Covered Call Strategy

- A *traditional* covered call strategy is an investment strategy where an investor (the Fund) sells a call option on an underlying security it owns.
- A *synthetic* covered call strategy is similar to a traditional covered call strategy in that the investor sells a call option that is based on the value of the underlying security. However, in a synthetic covered call strategy, the investor (the Fund) does not own the underlying security, but rather seeks to synthetically replicate 100% of the price movements of the underlying security through the use of various investment instruments.

To implement its synthetic covered call strategy, the Fund will purchase and sell a combination of standardized exchange-traded and FLEXible EXchange® (“FLEX”) call and put option contracts that correspond to an Underlying ETP and whose values are based on the share price of such Underlying ETP.

- In general, an option contract gives the purchaser of the option contract the right to purchase (for a call option) or sell (for a put option) the underlying asset (like shares of an Underlying ETP) at a specified price (the “strike price”).
- If exercised, an option contract obligates the seller to deliver shares (for a sold or “short” call) or buy shares (for a sold or “short” put) of the underlying asset at a specified price (the “strike price”).
- Options contracts must be exercised or traded to close within a specified time frame, or they expire.
- Standardized exchange-traded options include standardized terms. FLEX options are also exchange-traded, but they allow for customizable terms (e.g., the strike price can be negotiated). For more information on FLEX options, see “Additional Information about the Fund – Exchange Traded Options Portfolio.”

The values of the Fund’s options contracts are based on the share price of the corresponding Underlying ETP, which gives the Fund the right or obligation to receive or deliver shares of such Underlying ETP on the expiration date of the applicable option contract in exchange for the stated strike price, depending on whether the option contract is a call option or a put option, and whether the Fund purchases or sells the option contract.

The Fund's synthetic covered call strategy consists of the following elements:

- Synthetic long exposure to an Underlying ETP, which allows the Fund to seek to participate in the changes, up or down, in the price of the Underlying ETP's shares.
- Covered call writing (where an Underlying ETP's call options are sold against the synthetic long portion of the strategy), which allows the Fund to generate income.

1. Synthetic Long Exposure

To achieve a synthetic long exposure to an Underlying ETP, the Fund will buy call options on that Underlying ETP and, simultaneously, sell put options on the Underlying ETP to try to replicate the price movements of the Underlying ETP. The call options purchased by the Fund and the put options sold by the Fund will generally have one-month to one-year terms and strike prices that are approximately equal to the then-current share price of their corresponding Underlying ETP at the time the contracts are purchased and sold, respectively. The combination of the long call options and sold put options provides the Fund with investment exposure equal to approximately 100% of their corresponding Underlying ETP for the duration of the applicable options exposure.

In addition to employing its synthetic options strategies described above, the Fund may achieve similar indirect exposure to each Underlying ETP by purchasing deep in-the-money (ITM) call options. Deep ITM call options have strike prices significantly below the current share price of the corresponding Underlying ETP, allowing the Fund to replicate the price movements of the Underlying ETP with minimal intrinsic value risk. The deep ITM call option approach may serve as an alternative to the synthetic long strategy or may be used in conjunction with it, depending on market conditions and the Adviser's discretion.

2. Covered Call Strategies

Covered Call Strategy

As part of its strategy, the Fund may write (sell) call option contracts on an Underlying ETP to generate income. Since the Fund does not directly own the Underlying ETP, these written call options will be sold short (i.e., selling a position it does not currently own). The Fund will seek to capture a portion of each Underlying ETP's share price appreciation (generally no more than 15%) in a given month. The call options written (sold) by the Fund will generally have an expiration of one month or less (the "Call Period") and a strike price that is approximately 0%-15% above the then-current share price of their corresponding Underlying ETP at the time of such sales.

It is important to note that the sale of the call option contracts on a particular Underlying ETP will limit the Fund's participation in the appreciation in that Underlying ETP's share price. If the share price of that Underlying ETP increases, the above-referenced synthetic long exposure alone would allow the Fund to experience similar percentage gains. However, if the Underlying ETP's share price appreciates beyond the strike price of one or more of the sold (short) call option contracts, the Fund will lose money on those short call positions, and the losses will, in turn, limit the upside return of the Fund's synthetic long exposure. As a result, the Fund's overall strategy (i.e., the combination of the synthetic long exposure to an Underlying ETP and the sold (short) Underlying ETP call positions) will limit the Fund's participation in gains in such Underlying ETP's share price beyond a certain point.

Covered Call Spread Strategy

The Adviser may also employ a Covered Call Spread Strategy when it believes it is a better strategy for the Fund as compared to the Covered Call Strategy. The Fund may write (sell) credit call spreads (described below) rather than stand-alone call option contracts to seek greater participation in the potential appreciation of an Underlying ETP's share price, while still generating net premium income. The Adviser will primarily employ this covered call spread strategy when it believes that the share price of an Underlying ETP is likely to rise significantly in the short term (e.g., following a substantial selloff or overall positive market news). Additionally, the Adviser may use this strategy in other scenarios (e.g., if the market is undervaluing further out-of-the-money options relative to near-the-money options), where it believes the use of credit call spreads may prove more advantageous to the Fund's total return than the covered call strategy.

A credit call spread involves selling a call option while simultaneously buying a call option with a higher strike price, both with the same expiration date. By writing credit call spreads, the Fund can potentially offset losses incurred from its short call positions if an Underlying ETP's share price rises above the strike price.

3. U.S. Treasuries

The Fund will hold short-term U.S. Treasury securities as collateral in connection with the Fund's synthetic covered call strategy.

Fund's Weekly Distributions

The Fund will seek to provide weekly cash distributions. The Fund will seek to generate income to support such distributions in the following ways:

- Writing (selling) call option contracts on each Underlying ETP as described above. The income comes mainly from the option premiums received from these option sales. A premium, in this context, refers to the price the option buyer pays to the option seller (the Fund) for the rights granted by the option. The amount of these premiums is largely affected by the fluctuations in share prices of the Underlying ETP. However, other elements like interest rates can also influence the income level.
- Investing in short-term U.S. Treasury securities. The income generated by such securities will be influenced by interest rates at the time of investment.
- In addition to the income-seeking methodologies stated in this Prospectus, the Fund's use of the Synthetic Covered Call Spread Strategy may occasionally allow it to capture a substantial portion of any significant increase in the price of an Underlying ETP. When this happens, the Fund could receive profits exceeding the initial cost of the call options, and the Fund's distributions may include some of those profits.

Distributions may include a significant portion classified as return of capital ("ROC"). ROC generally represents a return of a shareholder's invested capital rather than traditional income such as dividends or interest. For additional information about options, please see the section in the Fund's Prospectus titled "Additional Information About the Funds."

Fund Attributes

Under normal circumstances, the Fund will invest at least 80% of the value of its net assets, plus borrowings for investment purposes, in a combination of: (1) U.S. Treasury securities with a remaining maturity of greater than or equal to one year and less than three years; (2) U.S. Treasury futures that provide investment exposure to U.S. Treasury securities with a remaining maturity of greater than or equal to one year and less than three years; (3) ETFs that provide investment exposure to U.S. Treasury securities with a remaining maturity of greater than or equal to one year and less than three years; and (4) derivative instruments that provide investment exposure to Underlying ETPs that invest in Bitcoin directly or indirectly as their primary underlying asset.

The Fund reallocates portfolio holdings at least monthly to seek to maintain a balanced notional exposure of approximately 80% of the Fund's total assets to the U.S. Treasuries Allocation and 20% of the Fund's total assets to the Bitcoin Related Allocation. However, between reallocation dates, the allocation between the two strategies may drift substantially, potentially necessitating more frequent reallocations to maintain the target exposure.

There is no guarantee that the Fund's investment strategy will be properly implemented, and an investor may lose some or all of its investment.

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. Some or all of these risks may adversely affect the Fund's net asset value ("NAV") per share, trading price, yield, total return, and/or ability to meet its 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 Funds—Principal Risks of Investing in the Funds."

An investment in the Fund entails risk. The Fund may not achieve its investment objective and there is a risk that you could lose all of your money invested in the Fund. The Fund is not a complete investment program. It is important that investors closely review all of the risks listed below and understand them before making an investment in the Fund.

Interest Rate Risk. Generally, the value of fixed income securities will change inversely with changes in interest rates. As interest rates rise, the market value of fixed income securities tends to decrease. Conversely, as interest rates fall, the market value of fixed income securities tends to increase. This risk will be greater for long-term securities than for short-term securities. In addition, the interest rates payable on floating rate securities are not fixed and may fluctuate based upon changes in market rates. The interest rate on a floating rate security is a variable rate which is tied to another interest rate. Floating rate securities are subject to interest rate risk and credit risk.

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.

Credit Risk. Bonds are subject to credit risk. Credit risk refers to the possibility that the issuer or guarantor of a security will be unable and/or unwilling to make timely interest payments and/or repay the principal on its debt or to otherwise honor its obligations and/or default completely. Bonds are subject to varying degrees of credit risk, depending on the issuer's financial condition and on the terms of the securities, which may be reflected in credit ratings. There is a possibility that the credit rating of a bond may be downgraded after purchase or the perception of an issuer's credit worthiness may decline, which may adversely affect the value of the security.

Fixed Income Risk. The prices of fixed income securities respond to economic developments, particularly interest rate changes, as well as to changes in an issuer's credit rating or market perceptions about the creditworthiness of an issuer. In general, the market price of fixed income securities with longer maturities will increase or decrease more in response to changes in interest rates than shorter-term securities. Changes in government intervention may have adverse effects on investments, volatility, and illiquidity in debt markets. These changes could cause the Fund's net asset value to fluctuate or make it more difficult for the Fund to accurately value its securities. How specific fixed income securities may react to changes in interest rates will depend on the specific characteristics of each security.

ETP Risks. Investing in exchange-traded products (ETPs) that focus on commodities and currencies carries a variety of risks. Market risk is a primary concern, as the value of these investments can fluctuate significantly due to changes in market conditions influenced by global economic shifts, market sentiment, and geopolitical events. Particularly with commodities, investors face heightened volatility. This can be attributed to a range of factors, including changes in overall market movements, specific industry impacts, natural disasters, and regulatory changes. Currency investments in ETPs are equally subject to the volatility of global currency markets, influenced by fluctuating exchange rates, national economic policies, inflation, and political instability.

Use of leverage and derivatives such as futures and options in some ETPs can both magnify gains and exacerbate losses, introducing additional risks, including counterparty risks. Liquidity risk is another concern, especially in ETPs tracking less common commodities or currencies, which may face challenges in buying or selling shares at an optimal price during market turmoil or periods of reduced trading volumes. Additionally, regulatory changes in the commodities and currencies sectors can significantly impact ETP values. Concentration in a particular commodity or currency can increase volatility and risk, as the ETP becomes more susceptible to specific developments affecting those assets. Finally, counterparty risks are present in ETPs involved in contracts with other parties, such as derivatives contracts, where there is a risk of financial loss if a counterparty fails to fulfill its contractual obligations.

Underlying ETP Risks. The Fund's investment strategy, involving indirect exposure to Bitcoin through one or more Underlying ETPs, is subject to the risks associated with Bitcoin and other digital assets. These risks include market volatility, regulatory changes, technological uncertainties, and potential financial losses. As with all investments, there is no assurance of profit, and investors should be cognizant of these specific risks associated with digital asset markets.

- **Underlying Bitcoin ETP Risks:** Investing in an Underlying ETP that focuses on Bitcoin, either through direct holdings or indirectly via derivatives like futures contracts, carries significant risks. These risks include high market volatility, which can be influenced by technological advancements, regulatory changes, and broader economic factors. When trading derivatives, liquidity risks and counterparty risks are substantial. Managing futures contracts can be complex and may affect the performance of an Underlying ETP. Additionally, each Underlying ETP, and consequently the Fund, is dependent on blockchain technology, which brings technological and cybersecurity risks, along with custodial challenges for securely storing digital assets. The constantly evolving regulatory and legal landscape presents continuous compliance and valuation difficulties. Risks related to market concentration and network issues in the digital asset sector further add complexity. Moreover, operational intricacies in managing digital assets and potential market volatility can lead to losses for each Underlying ETP.
- **Bitcoin Investment Risk:** The Fund's indirect investment in Bitcoin, through holdings in one or more Underlying ETPs, exposes it to the unique risks of this emerging innovation. Bitcoin's price is highly volatile, and its market is influenced by the changing Bitcoin network, fluctuating acceptance levels, and unpredictable usage trends. Not being a legal tender and operating outside central authority systems like banks, Bitcoin faces potential government restrictions. For instance, some countries may limit or ban Bitcoin transactions, negatively impacting Bitcoin's market value.

The risks associated with Bitcoin include the possibility of fraud, theft, market manipulation, and security breaches in trading platforms. A small group of large Bitcoin holders, known as “whales,” can significantly influence Bitcoin’s price. The largely unregulated nature of Bitcoin and its trading venues heightens risks of fraudulent activities and market manipulation, which could affect Bitcoin’s price. For example, if a group of miners gains control over a majority of the Bitcoin network, they could manipulate transactions to their advantage. Historical instances have seen Bitcoin trading venues shut down due to fraud or security breaches, often leaving investors without recourse and facing significant losses.

Updates to Bitcoin’s software, proposed by developers, can lead to the creation of new digital assets, or “forks,” if not broadly adopted. This can impact Bitcoin’s demand and the Fund’s performance. The extreme volatility of Bitcoin’s market price can result in shareholder losses. Furthermore, the operation of Bitcoin exchanges may be disrupted or cease altogether due to various issues, further affecting Bitcoin’s price and the Fund’s investments.

The value of Bitcoin has historically been subject to significant speculation, making trading and investing in Bitcoin reliant on market sentiment rather than traditional fundamental analysis.

Bitcoin’s price can be influenced by events unrelated to its security or utility, including instability in other speculative areas of the crypto/blockchain space, potentially leading to substantial declines in its value.

Risks associated with crypto asset trading platforms include fragmentation, regulatory non-compliance, and the possibility of enforcement actions by regulatory authorities, which could impact the valuation of Bitcoin-linked derivatives held by the Underlying ETPs.

The security of the Bitcoin blockchain may be compromised if a single miner or group controls more than 50% of the network’s hashing power, where hashing power refers to the computational capacity used to validate and secure transactions on the blockchain.

Proposed changes to the Bitcoin protocol may not be universally adopted, leading to the creation of competing blockchains (forks) with different assets and participants, exemplified by past forks like Bitcoin Cash and Bitcoin SV.

The Bitcoin blockchain protocol may contain vulnerabilities that attackers could exploit to disrupt its operation, potentially compromising the security and reliability of the network.

Emerging alternative public blockchains, particularly those emphasizing privacy through technologies like zero-knowledge cryptography, pose risks and challenges to the dominance of the Bitcoin blockchain as a payment system.

Common impediments to adopting the Bitcoin blockchain as a payment network include slow transaction processing, variability in transaction fees, and the volatility of Bitcoin’s price, which may deter widespread adoption by businesses and consumers.

The development and use of “Layer II solutions” are critical for the scalability and functionality of the Bitcoin blockchain, but they also introduce risks such as off-chain transaction execution, which could affect transparency and security. Layer II solutions are off-chain protocols that improve scalability and reduce transaction costs by processing transactions outside the main blockchain network.

Adoption and use of other blockchains supporting advanced applications like smart contracts present challenges to the dominance of the Bitcoin blockchain, potentially impacting its long-term relevance and utility in the evolving landscape of blockchain technology.

- **Digital Assets Risk:** Digital assets like Bitcoin, designed as mediums of exchange, are still an emerging asset class. They operate independently of any central authority or government backing and are subject to regulatory changes and extreme price volatility. The trading platforms for digital assets are relatively new, largely unregulated, and thus more vulnerable to fraud and failures compared to traditional, regulated exchanges. Shutdowns of these platforms due to fraud, technical glitches, or security issues can significantly affect digital asset prices and market volatility.
- **Digital Asset Markets Risk:** The digital asset market, particularly Bitcoin, has experienced considerable volatility, leading to market disruptions and erosion of confidence among market participants. This instability and the resultant negative publicity could adversely affect the Fund’s reputation and trading prices. Ongoing market turbulence could significantly impact the value of the Fund’s share.
- **Blockchain Technology Risk:** Blockchain technology, which underpins Bitcoin and other digital assets, is relatively new, and many of its applications are untested. The adoption of blockchain and the development of competing platforms or technologies could affect its usage. Investments in companies or vehicles that utilize blockchain technology are subject to market volatility and may experience lower trading volumes compared to more established industries. Additionally, regulatory changes, internet disruptions, cybersecurity incidents, and intellectual property disputes could further affect the adoption and functionality of blockchain technology.

- **Potentially No 1940 Act Protections.** As of the date of this Prospectus, several eligible Underlying ETPs exist that provide direct or indirect exposure to Bitcoin. While some of these Underlying ETPs may be registered as investment companies under the Investment Company Act of 1940, most are not. Accordingly, investors in such non-registered Underlying ETPs would not have the protections expressly provided by that statute, including: provisions preventing Underlying ETP insiders from managing an Underlying ETP to their benefit and to the detriment of shareholders; provisions preventing an Underlying ETP from issuing securities having inequitable or discriminatory provisions; provisions preventing management by irresponsible persons; provisions preventing the use of unsound or misleading methods of computing Underlying ETP earnings and asset value; provisions prohibiting suspension of redemptions (except under limited circumstances); provisions limiting fund leverage; provisions imposing a fiduciary duty on fund managers with respect to receipt of compensation for services; and provisions preventing changes in an Underlying ETP's character without the consent of shareholders. Although the Fund invests in one or more Underlying ETPs only indirectly, the Fund's investments are expected to be subject to loss as a result of these risks.

Derivatives Risk. Derivatives are financial instruments that derive value from the underlying reference asset or assets, such as stocks, bonds, or funds (including ETFs), interest rates or indexes. The Fund's investments in derivatives may pose risks in addition to, and greater than, those associated with directly investing in securities or other ordinary investments, including risk related to the market, imperfect correlation with underlying investments or the Fund's other portfolio holdings, higher price volatility, lack of availability, counterparty risk, liquidity, valuation and legal restrictions. The use of derivatives is a highly specialized activity that involves investment techniques and risks different from those associated with ordinary portfolio securities transactions. The use of derivatives may result in larger losses or smaller gains than directly investing in securities. When the Fund uses derivatives, there may be an imperfect correlation between the value of the Underlying Security and the derivative, which may prevent the Fund from achieving its investment objective. Because derivatives often require only a limited initial investment, the use of derivatives may expose the Fund to losses in excess of those amounts initially invested. In addition, the Fund's investments in derivatives are subject to the following risks:

Options Contracts. The use of options contracts involves investment strategies and risks different from those associated with ordinary portfolio securities transactions. The prices of options are volatile and are influenced by, among other things, actual and anticipated changes in the value of the underlying instrument, including the anticipated volatility, which are affected by fiscal and monetary policies and by national and international political, changes in the actual or implied volatility or the reference asset, the time remaining until the expiration of the option contract and economic events. For the Fund in particular, the value of the options contracts in which it invests are substantially influenced by the value of the relevant Underlying Securities. The Fund may experience substantial downside from specific option positions and certain option positions held by the Fund may expire worthless. The options held by the Fund are exercisable at the strike price on their expiration date. As an option approaches its expiration date, its value typically increasingly move with the value of the underlying instrument. However, prior to such date, the value of an option generally does not increase or decrease at the same rate as the underlying instrument. There may at times be an imperfect correlation between the movement in the values of options contracts and the underlying instrument, and there may at times not be a liquid secondary market for certain options contracts. The value of the options held by the Fund will be determined based on market quotations or other recognized pricing methods. Additionally, as the Fund may continuously maintain indirect exposure to one or more of the Underlying Securities through the use of options contracts, as the options contracts it holds are exercised or expire it will enter into new options contracts, a practice referred to as "rolling." If the expiring options contracts do not generate enough proceeds to cover the cost of entering into new options contracts, the Fund may experience losses.

Counterparty Risk. The Fund is subject to counterparty risk by virtue of its investments in options contracts. Transactions in some types of derivatives, including options, are required to be centrally cleared ("cleared derivatives"). In a transaction involving cleared derivatives, the Fund's counterparty is a clearing house rather than a bank or broker. Since the Fund is not a member of clearing houses and only members of a clearing house ("clearing members") can participate directly in the clearing house, the Fund will hold cleared derivatives through accounts at clearing members. In cleared derivatives positions, the Fund will make payments (including margin payments) to and receive payments from a clearing house through their accounts at clearing members. Customer funds held at a clearing organization in connection with any options contracts are held in a commingled omnibus account and are not identified to the name of the clearing member's individual customers. As a result, assets deposited by the Fund with any clearing member as margin for options may, in certain circumstances, be used to satisfy losses of other clients of the Fund's clearing member. In addition, although clearing members guarantee performance of their clients' obligations to the clearing house, there is a risk that the assets of the Fund might not be fully protected in the event of the clearing member's bankruptcy, as the Fund would be limited to recovering only a pro rata share of all available funds segregated on behalf of the clearing member's customers for the relevant account class. The Fund is also subject to the risk that a limited number of clearing members are willing to transact on the Fund's behalf, which heightens the risks associated with a clearing member's default. If a clearing member defaults the Fund could lose some or all of the benefits of a transaction entered into by the Fund with the clearing member. If the Fund cannot find a clearing member to transact with on the Fund's behalf, the Fund may be unable to effectively implement its investment strategy.

Price Participation Risk. The Fund employs an investment strategy that includes the sale of call option contracts, which limits the degree to which the Fund will participate in increases in the share price of an Underlying ETP over a Call Period. This means that if an Underlying ETP's share price experiences an increase in value above the strike price of the sold call options during the relevant Call Period, the Fund will likely not experience that increase to the same extent and such investment may significantly underperform the Underlying ETP over the Call Period. Additionally, because the Fund is limited in the degree to which it will participate in increases in the share price of an Underlying ETP over the relevant Call Period, but has full exposure to any decreases in the share price of such Underlying ETP over the Call Period, the NAV of the Fund may decrease as a result.

NAV Decline Risk Due to Distributions. When the Fund makes a distribution, the Fund's NAV will typically drop by the amount of the distribution on the related ex-dividend date. The repeated payment of distributions by the Fund, if any, may result in a decline in the Fund's NAV and trading price over time. Over time, this could lead to capital erosion for investors who do not reinvest distributions, and may result in losses despite the receipt of income.

Call Strategy Risks. The Fund's use of call writing strategies (i.e., covered calls and covered call spreads) limits its ability to fully participate in gains of an Underlying ETP. For example, if the Fund sells call options with strike prices 6% above an Underlying ETP's share price, it will generally cap its upside at that level during the Call Period, which may lead to underperformance relative to the Underlying ETP over time—especially if gains are concentrated in a few months or occur above the strike price. At the same time, the Fund remains fully exposed to declines in the Underlying ETP's share price. Covered call spreads reduce potential losses from short call positions by purchasing higher-strike call options, but also reduce the net premium earned, which may limit overall returns. The effectiveness of both strategies depends on market conditions, including volatility, option pricing, and liquidity, which may result in lower-than-expected income or total return.

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.

Costs of Buying or Selling Shares. Due to the costs of buying or selling Shares, including brokerage commissions imposed by brokers and bid-ask spreads, frequent trading of Shares may significantly reduce investment results and an investment in Shares may not be advisable for investors who anticipate regularly making small investments.

Shares May Trade at Prices Other Than NAV. As with all ETFs, Shares may be bought and sold in the secondary market at market prices. Although it is expected that the market price of Shares will approximate the Fund's NAV, there may be times when the market price of Shares is more than the NAV intra-day (premium) or less than the NAV intra-day (discount) due to supply and demand of Shares or during periods of market volatility. This risk is heightened in times of market volatility, periods of steep market declines, and periods when there is limited trading activity for Shares in the secondary market, in which case such premiums or discounts may be significant.

Trading. Although Shares are listed on a national securities exchange, such as NYSE Arca, 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 the Shares will trade with any volume, or at all, on any stock exchange. In stressed market conditions, the liquidity of Shares may begin to mirror the liquidity of the Fund's underlying portfolio holdings, which can be significantly less liquid than Shares. Shares trade on the Exchange at market price that may be below, at or above the Fund's NAV. Trading in Shares on the Exchange may be halted due to market conditions or for reasons that, in the view of the Exchange, make trading in Shares inadvisable. In addition, trading in Shares on the Exchange is subject to trading halts caused by extraordinary market volatility pursuant to the Exchange “circuit breaker” rules. There can be no assurance that the requirements of the Exchange necessary to maintain the listing of the Fund will continue to be met or will remain unchanged. As a result, the Fund could be adversely affected and be unable to implement its investment strategies in the event of an unscheduled closing.

Economic and 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), deflation (or expectations for deflation), interest rates, global demand for particular products or resources, market instability, financial system instability, debt crises and downgrades, embargoes, tariffs, sanctions and other trade barriers, regulatory events, other governmental trade or market control programs and related geopolitical events. In addition, the value of the Fund’s investments may be negatively affected by the occurrence of global events such as war, terrorism, environmental disasters, natural disasters or events, country instability, and infectious disease epidemics or pandemics. The imposition by the U.S. of tariffs on goods imported from foreign countries and reciprocal tariffs levied on U.S. goods by those countries also may lead to volatility and instability in domestic and foreign markets.

High Portfolio Turnover Risk. The Fund’s at least monthly reallocation of its portfolio holdings to seek to maintain a balanced notional exposure of approximately 80% of the Fund’s total assets to the U.S. Treasuries Allocation and 20% of the Fund’s total assets to the Bitcoin Related Allocation, as well active and frequent trading of a portion of the Fund’s holdings, may result in high portfolio turnover. A high portfolio turnover rate increases transaction costs, which may increase the Fund’s expenses. Frequent trading may also cause adverse tax consequences for investors in the Fund due to an increase in short-term capital gains.

Inflation Risk. Inflation risk is the risk that the value of assets or income from investments will be less in the future as inflation decreases the value of money. As inflation increases, the present value of the Fund’s assets and distributions, if any, may decline.

Liquidity Risk. Some securities held by the Fund, including options contracts, may be difficult to sell or be illiquid, particularly during times of market turmoil. This risk is greater for the Fund as it will hold options contracts on a single security, and not a broader range of options contracts. Markets for securities or financial instruments could be disrupted by a number of events, including, but not limited to, an economic crisis, natural disasters, epidemics/pandemics, new legislation or regulatory changes inside or outside the United States. Illiquid securities may be difficult to value, especially in changing or volatile markets. If the Fund is forced to sell an illiquid security at an unfavorable time or price, the Fund may be adversely impacted. Certain market conditions or restrictions, such as market rules related to short sales, may prevent the Fund from limiting losses, realizing gains or achieving a high correlation with an Underlying ETP. There is no assurance that a security that is deemed liquid when purchased will continue to be liquid. Market illiquidity may cause losses for the Fund.

Management Risk. The Fund is subject to management risk because it is an actively managed portfolio. The Fund’s sub-adviser will apply investment techniques and risk analyses in making investment decisions for the Fund, but there can be no guarantee that the Fund will meet its investment objective.

New Fund Risk. The Fund is a recently organized management investment company with no operating history. As a result, prospective investors do not have a track record or history on which to base their investment decisions.

Newer Sub-Adviser Risk. VistaShares is a recently formed entity and has limited experience with managing an exchange-traded fund, which may limit the Sub-Adviser’s effectiveness.

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, Adviser, and Sub-Adviser seek to reduce these operational risks through controls and procedures, there is no way to completely protect against such risks.

Tax Risk. The Fund intends to elect and to qualify each year to be treated as a RIC under Subchapter M of the Code. As a RIC, the Fund will not be subject to U.S. federal income tax on the portion of its net investment income and net capital gain that it distributes to Shareholders, provided that it satisfies certain requirements of the Code. If the Fund does not qualify as a RIC for any taxable year and certain relief provisions are not available, the Fund’s taxable income will be subject to tax at the Fund level and to a further tax at the shareholder level when such income is distributed.

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 the Index and 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.vistashares.com/etf.

Management

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

Investment Sub-Adviser: VistaShares Advisors LLC (the “Sub-Adviser” or “VistaShares”) serves as the investment sub-adviser to the Fund.

Portfolio Managers:

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

Investment Adviser

Matt Brandt, Portfolio Manager for the Adviser, has been a portfolio manager of the Fund since its inception in 2025.

Scott Snyder, Portfolio Manager for the Adviser, has been a portfolio manager of the Fund since its inception in 2025.

VistaShares

Adam Patti, Chief Executive Officer of the Sub-Adviser, has been a portfolio manager of the Fund since its inception in 2025.

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Purchase and Sale of Shares

The Fund issues and redeems Shares at NAV only in large blocks known as “Creation Units,” which only Authorized Participants (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.”

When available, 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.vistashares.com/etf.

Tax Information

Fund distributions are generally taxable as ordinary income, qualified dividend income, or capital gains (or a combination), unless an 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.

SUMMARY INFORMATION

VISTASHARES BITBONDS 5 YR ENHANCED WEEKLY DISTRIBUTION ETF - FUND SUMMARY

Investment Objective

The Fund seeks income and capital appreciation.

Fees and Expenses of the Fund

This table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy, hold, and sell shares of the Fund (“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 Fee	0.49%
Distribution and Service (12b-1) Fees	0.00%
Other Expenses ⁽²⁾	0.00%
Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses ⁽²⁾	0.03%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses⁽²⁾	0.52%

⁽¹⁾ The Fund’s adviser will pay, or require a sub-adviser to pay, all expenses incurred by the Fund (except for advisory fees and sub-advisory fees, as the case may be) excluding interest charges on any borrowings, 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 (the “1940 Act”), and litigation expenses, and other non-routine or extraordinary expenses.

⁽²⁾ Estimated for the current fiscal year.

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
\$53	\$167

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 expense example above, affect the Fund’s performance. Because the Fund is newly organized, portfolio turnover information is not yet available.

Principal Investment Strategies

The Fund is an actively managed exchange-traded fund (“ETF”) that seeks to provide income and capital appreciation. The Fund implements its dual-pronged investment strategy by investing approximately 80% of its total assets in U.S. Treasury securities, U.S. Treasury Futures, and ETFs that provide direct or indirect investment exposure to mid-term U.S. Treasury securities with a remaining maturity of greater than or equal to three years and less than seven years. The remaining approximately 20% of the Fund’s total assets are indirectly by using a synthetic covered call strategy described below, which is designed to provide income and indirect exposure to the share price returns of one or more U.S.-listed exchange-traded products (“ETPs”) that seek exposure to Bitcoin, which is a “cryptocurrency” (each an “Underlying ETP” and collectively, the “Underlying ETPs”).

Primarily through the Fund’s Synthetic Covered Call Strategy, under normal market conditions, the Fund seeks to achieve an annual income target of double the published annual yield for U.S. Treasury securities with a remaining maturity of greater than or equal to three years and less than seven years.

Although Bitcoin may be referred to as a “cryptocurrency” it is not yet widely accepted as a means of payment.

The Fund does not invest directly in Bitcoin or any other digital assets. The Fund does not invest directly in derivatives to track the performance of Bitcoin or any other digital assets. The Fund does not invest in or seek direct exposure to the current “spot” or cash price of Bitcoin. Investors seeking direct exposure to the price of Bitcoin should consider an investment other than the Fund.

U.S. Treasuries Allocation (~80%)

The Fund’s primary investment focus is to invest approximately 80% of its total assets to U.S. Treasury securities, U.S. Treasury Futures, and ETFs that provide direct or indirect investment exposure to mid-term U.S. Treasury securities with a remaining maturity of greater than or equal to three years and less than seven years. The Fund’s investment sub-adviser, VistaShares, LLC (the “Sub-Adviser” or “VistaShares”) manages the Fund’s U.S. Treasuries Allocation portfolio. When buying and selling U.S. Treasury securities and related investments, VistaShares will primarily consider maintaining the Fund’s targeted investment exposure to U.S. Treasury securities with a remaining maturity of greater than or equal to three years and less than seven years.

Backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. government, U.S. Treasury securities present minimal default risk. In addition, their value is generally less affected by stock market volatility and broader economic trends, providing stability to the Fund’s portfolio. The Fund’s portfolio of U.S. Treasury securities and related investments is designed to seek to preserve capital and provide predictable returns. In addition, the Fund’s U.S. Treasury holdings will also serve as collateral for the Fund’s options strategies described below.

Bitcoin-Related Allocation (~20%)

The Fund’s secondary investment focus is to invest approximately 20% of its total assets indirectly by using a synthetic covered call strategy described below, which is designed to provide income and indirect exposure to the share price returns of one or more Underlying ETPs that seek exposure to Bitcoin. An Underlying ETP may include both:

- an ETP that invests directly in Bitcoin as its primary underlying asset, and
- an ETP that invests indirectly in Bitcoin via derivatives contracts based on Bitcoin’s prices.

The Fund’s investment adviser Tidal Investments LLC (the “Adviser”) manages the Fund’s Bitcoin-related portfolio. When the Fund invests indirectly in one or more Underlying ETPs, the Adviser will use a synthetic covered call strategy to seek to provide income and indirect exposure to the share price returns of the Underlying ETPs.

Synthetic Covered Call Strategy

- A *traditional* covered call strategy is an investment strategy where an investor (the Fund) sells a call option on an underlying security it owns.
- A *synthetic* covered call strategy is similar to a traditional covered call strategy in that the investor sells a call option that is based on the value of the underlying security. However, in a synthetic covered call strategy, the investor (the Fund) does not own the underlying security, but rather seeks to synthetically replicate 100% of the price movements of the underlying security through the use of various investment instruments.

To implement its synthetic covered call strategy, the Fund will purchase and sell a combination of standardized exchange-traded and FLEXible EXchange® (“FLEX”) call and put option contracts that correspond to an Underlying ETP and whose values are based on the share price of such Underlying ETP.

- In general, an option contract gives the purchaser of the option contract the right to purchase (for a call option) or sell (for a put option) the underlying asset (like shares of an Underlying ETP) at a specified price (the “strike price”).
- If exercised, an option contract obligates the seller to deliver shares (for a sold or “short” call) or buy shares (for a sold or “short” put) of the underlying asset at a specified price (the “strike price”).
- Options contracts must be exercised or traded to close within a specified time frame, or they expire.
- Standardized exchange-traded options include standardized terms. FLEX options are also exchange-traded, but they allow for customizable terms (e.g., the strike price can be negotiated). For more information on FLEX options, see “Additional Information about the Fund – Exchange Traded Options Portfolio.”

The values of the Fund’s options contracts are based on the share price of the corresponding Underlying ETP, which gives the Fund the right or obligation to receive or deliver shares of such Underlying ETP on the expiration date of the applicable option contract in exchange for the stated strike price, depending on whether the option contract is a call option or a put option, and whether the Fund purchases or sells the option contract.

The Fund's synthetic covered call strategy consists of the following elements:

- Synthetic long exposure to an Underlying ETP, which allows the Fund to seek to participate in the changes, up or down, in the price of the Underlying ETP's shares.
- Covered call writing (where an Underlying ETP's call options are sold against the synthetic long portion of the strategy), which allows the Fund to generate income.

1. Synthetic Long Exposure

To achieve a synthetic long exposure to an Underlying ETP, the Fund will buy call options on that Underlying ETP and, simultaneously, sell put options on the Underlying ETP to try to replicate the price movements of the Underlying ETP. The call options purchased by the Fund and the put options sold by the Fund will generally have one-month to one-year terms and strike prices that are approximately equal to the then-current share price of their corresponding Underlying ETP at the time the contracts are purchased and sold, respectively. The combination of the long call options and sold put options provides the Fund with investment exposure equal to approximately 100% of their corresponding Underlying ETP for the duration of the applicable options exposure.

In addition to employing its synthetic options strategies described above, the Fund may achieve similar indirect exposure to each Underlying ETP by purchasing deep in-the-money (ITM) call options. Deep ITM call options have strike prices significantly below the current share price of the corresponding Underlying ETP, allowing the Fund to replicate the price movements of the Underlying ETP with minimal intrinsic value risk. The deep ITM call option approach may serve as an alternative to the synthetic long strategy or may be used in conjunction with it, depending on market conditions and the Adviser's discretion.

2. Covered Call Strategies

Covered Call Strategy

As part of its strategy, the Fund may write (sell) call option contracts on an Underlying ETP to generate income. Since the Fund does not directly own the Underlying ETP, these written call options will be sold short (i.e., selling a position it does not currently own). The Fund will seek to capture a portion of each Underlying ETP's share price appreciation (generally no more than 15%) in a given month. The call options written (sold) by the Fund will generally have an expiration of one month or less (the "Call Period") and a strike price that is approximately 0%-15% above the then-current share price of their corresponding Underlying ETP at the time of such sales.

It is important to note that the sale of the call option contracts on a particular Underlying ETP will limit the Fund's participation in the appreciation in that Underlying ETP's share price. If the share price of that Underlying ETP increases, the above-referenced synthetic long exposure alone would allow the Fund to experience similar percentage gains. However, if the Underlying ETP's share price appreciates beyond the strike price of one or more of the sold (short) call option contracts, the Fund will lose money on those short call positions, and the losses will, in turn, limit the upside return of the Fund's synthetic long exposure. As a result, the Fund's overall strategy (i.e., the combination of the synthetic long exposure to an Underlying ETP and the sold (short) Underlying ETP call positions) will limit the Fund's participation in gains in such Underlying ETP's share price beyond a certain point.

Covered Call Spread Strategy

The Adviser may also employ a Covered Call Spread Strategy when it believes it is a better strategy for the Fund as compared to the Covered Call Strategy. The Fund may write (sell) credit call spreads (described below) rather than stand-alone call option contracts to seek greater participation in the potential appreciation of an Underlying ETP's share price, while still generating net premium income. The Adviser will primarily employ this covered call spread strategy when it believes that the share price of an Underlying ETP is likely to rise significantly in the short term (e.g., following a substantial selloff or overall positive market news). Additionally, the Adviser may use this strategy in other scenarios (e.g., if the market is undervaluing further out-of-the-money options relative to near-the-money options), where it believes the use of credit call spreads may prove more advantageous to the Fund's total return than the covered call strategy.

A credit call spread involves selling a call option while simultaneously buying a call option with a higher strike price, both with the same expiration date. By writing credit call spreads, the Fund can potentially offset losses incurred from its short call positions if an Underlying ETP's share price rises above the strike price.

3. U.S. Treasuries

The Fund will hold short-term U.S. Treasury securities as collateral in connection with the Fund's synthetic covered call strategy.

Fund's Weekly Distributions

The Fund will seek to provide weekly cash distributions. The Fund will seek to generate income to support such distributions in the following ways:

- Writing (selling) call option contracts on each Underlying ETP as described above. The income comes mainly from the option premiums received from these option sales. A premium, in this context, refers to the price the option buyer pays to the option seller (the Fund) for the rights granted by the option. The amount of these premiums is largely affected by the fluctuations in share prices of the Underlying ETP. However, other elements like interest rates can also influence the income level.
- Investing in short-term U.S. Treasury securities. The income generated by such securities will be influenced by interest rates at the time of investment.
- In addition to the income-seeking methodologies stated in this Prospectus, the Fund's use of the Synthetic Covered Call Spread Strategy may occasionally allow it to capture a substantial portion of any significant increase in the price of an Underlying ETP. When this happens, the Fund could receive profits exceeding the initial cost of the call options, and the Fund's distributions may include some of those profits.

Distributions may include a significant portion classified as return of capital ("ROC"). ROC generally represents a return of a shareholder's invested capital rather than traditional income such as dividends or interest. For additional information about options, please see the section in the Fund's Prospectus titled "Additional Information About the Funds."

Fund Attributes

Under normal circumstances, the Fund will invest at least 80% of the value of its net assets, plus borrowings for investment purposes, in a combination of: (1) U.S. Treasury securities with a remaining maturity of greater than or equal to three years and less than seven years; (2) U.S. Treasury futures that provide investment exposure to U.S. Treasury securities with a remaining maturity of greater than or equal to three years and less than seven years; (3) ETFs that provide investment exposure to U.S. Treasury securities with a remaining maturity of greater than or equal to three years and less than seven years; and (4) derivative instruments that provide investment exposure to Underlying ETPs that invest in Bitcoin directly or indirectly as their primary underlying asset.

The Fund reallocates portfolio holdings at least monthly to seek to maintain a balanced notional exposure of approximately 80% of the Fund's total assets to the U.S. Treasuries Allocation and 20% of the Fund's total assets to the Bitcoin Related Allocation. However, between reallocation dates, the allocation between the two strategies may drift substantially, potentially necessitating more frequent reallocations to maintain the target exposure.

There is no guarantee that the Fund's investment strategy will be properly implemented, and an investor may lose some or all of its investment.

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. Some or all of these risks may adversely affect the Fund's net asset value ("NAV") per share, trading price, yield, total return, and/or ability to meet its 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 Funds—Principal Risks of Investing in the Funds."

An investment in the Fund entails risk. The Fund may not achieve its investment objective and there is a risk that you could lose all of your money invested in the Fund. The Fund is not a complete investment program. It is important that investors closely review all of the risks listed below and understand them before making an investment in the Fund.

Interest Rate Risk. Generally, the value of fixed income securities will change inversely with changes in interest rates. As interest rates rise, the market value of fixed income securities tends to decrease. Conversely, as interest rates fall, the market value of fixed income securities tends to increase. This risk will be greater for long-term securities than for short-term securities. In addition, the interest rates payable on floating rate securities are not fixed and may fluctuate based upon changes in market rates. The interest rate on a floating rate security is a variable rate which is tied to another interest rate. Floating rate securities are subject to interest rate risk and credit risk.

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.

Credit Risk. Bonds are subject to credit risk. Credit risk refers to the possibility that the issuer or guarantor of a security will be unable and/or unwilling to make timely interest payments and/or repay the principal on its debt or to otherwise honor its obligations and/or default completely. Bonds are subject to varying degrees of credit risk, depending on the issuer's financial condition and on the terms of the securities, which may be reflected in credit ratings. There is a possibility that the credit rating of a bond may be downgraded after purchase or the perception of an issuer's credit worthiness may decline, which may adversely affect the value of the security.

Fixed Income Risk. The prices of fixed income securities respond to economic developments, particularly interest rate changes, as well as to changes in an issuer's credit rating or market perceptions about the creditworthiness of an issuer. In general, the market price of fixed income securities with longer maturities will increase or decrease more in response to changes in interest rates than shorter-term securities. Changes in government intervention may have adverse effects on investments, volatility, and illiquidity in debt markets. These changes could cause the Fund's net asset value to fluctuate or make it more difficult for the Fund to accurately value its securities. How specific fixed income securities may react to changes in interest rates will depend on the specific characteristics of each security.

ETP Risks. Investing in exchange-traded products (ETPs) that focus on commodities and currencies carries a variety of risks. Market risk is a primary concern, as the value of these investments can fluctuate significantly due to changes in market conditions influenced by global economic shifts, market sentiment, and geopolitical events. Particularly with commodities, investors face heightened volatility. This can be attributed to a range of factors, including changes in overall market movements, specific industry impacts, natural disasters, and regulatory changes. Currency investments in ETPs are equally subject to the volatility of global currency markets, influenced by fluctuating exchange rates, national economic policies, inflation, and political instability.

Use of leverage and derivatives such as futures and options in some ETPs can both magnify gains and exacerbate losses, introducing additional risks, including counterparty risks. Liquidity risk is another concern, especially in ETPs tracking less common commodities or currencies, which may face challenges in buying or selling shares at an optimal price during market turmoil or periods of reduced trading volumes. Additionally, regulatory changes in the commodities and currencies sectors can significantly impact ETP values. Concentration in a particular commodity or currency can increase volatility and risk, as the ETP becomes more susceptible to specific developments affecting those assets. Finally, counterparty risks are present in ETPs involved in contracts with other parties, such as derivatives contracts, where there is a risk of financial loss if a counterparty fails to fulfill its contractual obligations.

Underlying ETP Risks. The Fund's investment strategy, involving indirect exposure to Bitcoin through one or more Underlying ETPs, is subject to the risks associated with Bitcoin and other digital assets. These risks include market volatility, regulatory changes, technological uncertainties, and potential financial losses. As with all investments, there is no assurance of profit, and investors should be cognizant of these specific risks associated with digital asset markets.

- **Underlying Bitcoin ETP Risks:** Investing in an Underlying ETP that focuses on Bitcoin, either through direct holdings or indirectly via derivatives like futures contracts, carries significant risks. These risks include high market volatility, which can be influenced by technological advancements, regulatory changes, and broader economic factors. When trading derivatives, liquidity risks and counterparty risks are substantial. Managing futures contracts can be complex and may affect the performance of an Underlying ETP. Additionally, each Underlying ETP, and consequently the Fund, is dependent on blockchain technology, which brings technological and cybersecurity risks, along with custodial challenges for securely storing digital assets. The constantly evolving regulatory and legal landscape presents continuous compliance and valuation difficulties. Risks related to market concentration and network issues in the digital asset sector further add complexity. Moreover, operational intricacies in managing digital assets and potential market volatility can lead to losses for each Underlying ETP.
- **Bitcoin Investment Risk:** The Fund's indirect investment in Bitcoin, through holdings in one or more Underlying ETPs, exposes it to the unique risks of this emerging innovation. Bitcoin's price is highly volatile, and its market is influenced by the changing Bitcoin network, fluctuating acceptance levels, and unpredictable usage trends. Not being a legal tender and operating outside central authority systems like banks, Bitcoin faces potential government restrictions. For instance, some countries may limit or ban Bitcoin transactions, negatively impacting Bitcoin's market value.

The risks associated with Bitcoin include the possibility of fraud, theft, market manipulation, and security breaches in trading platforms. A small group of large Bitcoin holders, known as “whales,” can significantly influence Bitcoin’s price. The largely unregulated nature of Bitcoin and its trading venues heightens risks of fraudulent activities and market manipulation, which could affect Bitcoin’s price. For example, if a group of miners gains control over a majority of the Bitcoin network, they could manipulate transactions to their advantage. Historical instances have seen Bitcoin trading venues shut down due to fraud or security breaches, often leaving investors without recourse and facing significant losses.

Updates to Bitcoin’s software, proposed by developers, can lead to the creation of new digital assets, or “forks,” if not broadly adopted. This can impact Bitcoin’s demand and the Fund’s performance. The extreme volatility of Bitcoin’s market price can result in shareholder losses. Furthermore, the operation of Bitcoin exchanges may be disrupted or cease altogether due to various issues, further affecting Bitcoin’s price and the Fund’s investments.

The value of Bitcoin has historically been subject to significant speculation, making trading and investing in Bitcoin reliant on market sentiment rather than traditional fundamental analysis.

Bitcoin’s price can be influenced by events unrelated to its security or utility, including instability in other speculative areas of the crypto/blockchain space, potentially leading to substantial declines in its value.

Risks associated with crypto asset trading platforms include fragmentation, regulatory non-compliance, and the possibility of enforcement actions by regulatory authorities, which could impact the valuation of Bitcoin-linked derivatives held by the Underlying ETPs.

The security of the Bitcoin blockchain may be compromised if a single miner or group controls more than 50% of the network’s hashing power, where hashing power refers to the computational capacity used to validate and secure transactions on the blockchain.

Proposed changes to the Bitcoin protocol may not be universally adopted, leading to the creation of competing blockchains (forks) with different assets and participants, exemplified by past forks like Bitcoin Cash and Bitcoin SV.

The Bitcoin blockchain protocol may contain vulnerabilities that attackers could exploit to disrupt its operation, potentially compromising the security and reliability of the network.

Emerging alternative public blockchains, particularly those emphasizing privacy through technologies like zero-knowledge cryptography, pose risks and challenges to the dominance of the Bitcoin blockchain as a payment system.

Common impediments to adopting the Bitcoin blockchain as a payment network include slow transaction processing, variability in transaction fees, and the volatility of Bitcoin’s price, which may deter widespread adoption by businesses and consumers.

The development and use of “Layer II solutions” are critical for the scalability and functionality of the Bitcoin blockchain, but they also introduce risks such as off-chain transaction execution, which could affect transparency and security. Layer II solutions are off-chain protocols that improve scalability and reduce transaction costs by processing transactions outside the main blockchain network.

Adoption and use of other blockchains supporting advanced applications like smart contracts present challenges to the dominance of the Bitcoin blockchain, potentially impacting its long-term relevance and utility in the evolving landscape of blockchain technology.

- **Digital Assets Risk:** Digital assets like Bitcoin, designed as mediums of exchange, are still an emerging asset class. They operate independently of any central authority or government backing and are subject to regulatory changes and extreme price volatility. The trading platforms for digital assets are relatively new, largely unregulated, and thus more vulnerable to fraud and failures compared to traditional, regulated exchanges. Shutdowns of these platforms due to fraud, technical glitches, or security issues can significantly affect digital asset prices and market volatility.
- **Digital Asset Markets Risk:** The digital asset market, particularly Bitcoin, has experienced considerable volatility, leading to market disruptions and erosion of confidence among market participants. This instability and the resultant negative publicity could adversely affect the Fund’s reputation and trading prices. Ongoing market turbulence could significantly impact the value of the Fund’s share.
- **Blockchain Technology Risk:** Blockchain technology, which underpins Bitcoin and other digital assets, is relatively new, and many of its applications are untested. The adoption of blockchain and the development of competing platforms or technologies could affect its usage. Investments in companies or vehicles that utilize blockchain technology are subject to market volatility and may experience lower trading volumes compared to more established industries. Additionally, regulatory changes, internet disruptions, cybersecurity incidents, and intellectual property disputes could further affect the adoption and functionality of blockchain technology.

- **Potentially No 1940 Act Protections.** As of the date of this Prospectus, there is only a single eligible Underlying ETP, and it is an investment company subject to the 1940 Act. However, it is expected that in the future, one or more Underlying ETP will not be registered as an investment company subject to the 1940 Act. Accordingly, investors in such an Underlying ETP would not have the protections expressly provided by that statute, including: provisions preventing Underlying ETP insiders from managing an Underlying ETP to their benefit and to the detriment of shareholders; provisions preventing an Underlying ETP from issuing securities having inequitable or discriminatory provisions; provisions preventing management by irresponsible persons; provisions preventing the use of unsound or misleading methods of computing Underlying ETP earnings and asset value; provisions prohibiting suspension of redemptions (except under limited circumstances); provisions limiting fund leverage; provisions imposing a fiduciary duty on fund managers with respect to receipt of compensation for services; and provisions preventing changes in an Underlying ETP's character without the consent of shareholders. Although the Fund invests in one or more Underlying ETPs only indirectly, the Fund's investments are expected to be subject to loss as a result of these risks.

Derivatives Risk. Derivatives are financial instruments that derive value from the underlying reference asset or assets, such as stocks, bonds, or funds (including ETFs), interest rates or indexes. The Fund's investments in derivatives may pose risks in addition to, and greater than, those associated with directly investing in securities or other ordinary investments, including risk related to the market, imperfect correlation with underlying investments or the Fund's other portfolio holdings, higher price volatility, lack of availability, counterparty risk, liquidity, valuation and legal restrictions. The use of derivatives is a highly specialized activity that involves investment techniques and risks different from those associated with ordinary portfolio securities transactions. The use of derivatives may result in larger losses or smaller gains than directly investing in securities. When the Fund uses derivatives, there may be an imperfect correlation between the value of the Underlying Security and the derivative, which may prevent the Fund from achieving its investment objective. Because derivatives often require only a limited initial investment, the use of derivatives may expose the Fund to losses in excess of those amounts initially invested. In addition, the Fund's investments in derivatives are subject to the following risks:

Options Contracts. The use of options contracts involves investment strategies and risks different from those associated with ordinary portfolio securities transactions. The prices of options are volatile and are influenced by, among other things, actual and anticipated changes in the value of the underlying instrument, including the anticipated volatility, which are affected by fiscal and monetary policies and by national and international political, changes in the actual or implied volatility or the reference asset, the time remaining until the expiration of the option contract and economic events. For the Fund in particular, the value of the options contracts in which it invests are substantially influenced by the value of the relevant Underlying Securities. The Fund may experience substantial downside from specific option positions and certain option positions held by the Fund may expire worthless. The options held by the Fund are exercisable at the strike price on their expiration date. As an option approaches its expiration date, its value typically increasingly move with the value of the underlying instrument. However, prior to such date, the value of an option generally does not increase or decrease at the same rate as the underlying instrument. There may at times be an imperfect correlation between the movement in the values of options contracts and the underlying instrument, and there may at times not be a liquid secondary market for certain options contracts. The value of the options held by the Fund will be determined based on market quotations or other recognized pricing methods. Additionally, as the Fund may continuously maintain indirect exposure to one or more of the Underlying Securities through the use of options contracts, as the options contracts it holds are exercised or expire it will enter into new options contracts, a practice referred to as "rolling." If the expiring options contracts do not generate enough proceeds to cover the cost of entering into new options contracts, the Fund may experience losses.

Counterparty Risk. The Fund is subject to counterparty risk by virtue of its investments in options contracts. Transactions in some types of derivatives, including options, are required to be centrally cleared ("cleared derivatives"). In a transaction involving cleared derivatives, the Fund's counterparty is a clearing house rather than a bank or broker. Since the Fund is not a member of clearing houses and only members of a clearing house ("clearing members") can participate directly in the clearing house, the Fund will hold cleared derivatives through accounts at clearing members. In cleared derivatives positions, the Fund will make payments (including margin payments) to and receive payments from a clearing house through their accounts at clearing members. Customer funds held at a clearing organization in connection with any options contracts are held in a commingled omnibus account and are not identified to the name of the clearing member's individual customers. As a result, assets deposited by the Fund with any clearing member as margin for options may, in certain circumstances, be used to satisfy losses of other clients of the Fund's clearing member. In addition, although clearing members guarantee performance of their clients' obligations to the clearing house, there is a risk that the assets of the Fund might not be fully protected in the event of the clearing member's bankruptcy, as the Fund would be limited to recovering only a pro rata share of all available funds segregated on behalf of the clearing member's customers for the relevant account class. The Fund is also subject to the risk that a limited number of clearing members are willing to transact on the Fund's behalf, which heightens the risks associated with a clearing member's default. If a clearing member defaults the Fund could lose some or all of the benefits of a transaction entered into by the Fund with the clearing member. If the Fund cannot find a clearing member to transact with on the Fund's behalf, the Fund may be unable to effectively implement its investment strategy.

Price Participation Risk. The Fund employs an investment strategy that includes the sale of call option contracts, which limits the degree to which the Fund will participate in increases in the share price of an Underlying ETP over the Call Period. This means that if the Underlying ETP's share price experiences an increase in value above the strike price of the sold call options during a Call Period, the Fund will likely not experience that increase to the same extent and may significantly underperform the Underlying ETP over the Call Period. Additionally, because the Fund is limited in the degree to which it will participate in increases in the share price of an Underlying ETP over each Call Period, but has full exposure to any decreases in the share price of such Underlying ETP over the Call Period, the NAV of the Fund may decrease over any given time period. The Fund's NAV is dependent on the values of the Fund's options contracts, which are based principally on the share price of their corresponding Underlying ETP. The degree of participation in each Underlying ETP's share price gains that the Fund will experience will depend on the Fund's allocation to the Underlying ETP, as well as prevailing market conditions, especially market volatility, at the time the Fund sells the call option contracts and will vary from Call Period to Call Period. The value of the options contracts is affected by changes in the value and dividend rates of the related Underlying ETP, changes in interest rates, changes in the actual or perceived volatility of the related Underlying ETP and the remaining time to the options' expiration, as well as trading conditions in the options market. As the share price of the Underlying ETP changes and time moves towards the expiration of each Call Period, the value of the options contracts, and therefore the Fund's NAV, will change. However, it is not expected for the Fund's NAV to directly correlate on a day-to-day basis with the share price returns of the Underlying ETP or Underlying ETPs, as the case may be. The amount of time remaining until the options contract's expiration date affects the impact of the potential options contract income on the Fund's NAV, which may not be in full effect until the expiration date of the Fund's options contracts. Therefore, while changes in the share price of each Underlying ETP will result in changes to the Fund's NAV, the Fund generally anticipates that the rate of change in the Fund's NAV will be different than the cumulative net change experienced by the share price of each Underlying ETP.

NAV Decline Risk Due to Distributions. When the Fund makes a distribution, the Fund's NAV will typically drop by the amount of the distribution on the related ex-dividend date. The repeated payment of distributions by the Fund, if any, may result in a decline in the Fund's NAV and trading price over time. As a result, an investor may suffer losses to their investment.

Call Strategy Risks. The path dependency (i.e., the continued use) of the Fund's call writing strategy will impact the extent that the Fund participates in the positive price returns of an Underlying ETP and, in turn, the Fund's returns, both during the term of the sold call options and over longer time periods. If, for example, each month the Fund were to sell 7% out-of-the-money call options on an Underlying ETP having a one-month term, the Fund's participation in the positive price returns of the Underlying ETP will be capped at 7% in any given month. However, over a longer period (e.g., 5 months), the Fund should not be expected to participate fully in the first 35% (i.e., 5 months x 7%) of the positive price returns of the Underlying ETP, or the Fund may even lose money, even if the Underlying ETP share price has appreciated by at least that much over such period, if during any month over that period the Underlying ETP had a return less than 7%. This example illustrates that both the Fund's participation in the positive price returns of an Underlying ETP and its returns will depend not only on the share prices of an Underlying ETP but also on the path that the Underlying ETP's share price take over time. Additionally, when implementing the Covered Call Spread Strategy, the use of credit call spreads introduces further complexities and risks. While purchasing a higher-strike call option limits potential losses from the short call position, it also reduces the net premium received, which may result in lower overall returns compared to a stand-alone covered call strategy. If the price of an Underlying ETP rises rapidly, the call spread may still cap upside participation, leading to missed profit opportunities. Furthermore, market conditions, such as mispricing between near-the-money and further out-of-the-money options, may impact the effectiveness of the strategy, potentially resulting in lower-than-expected returns or increased losses. The relative pricing of options at different strike levels can vary due to volatility shifts, liquidity constraints, or other market dynamics, adding an additional layer of uncertainty to the Fund's performance under this strategy.

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.

Costs of Buying or Selling Shares. Due to the costs of buying or selling Shares, including brokerage commissions imposed by brokers and bid-ask spreads, frequent trading of Shares may significantly reduce investment results and an investment in Shares may not be advisable for investors who anticipate regularly making small investments.

Shares May Trade at Prices Other Than NAV. As with all ETFs, Shares may be bought and sold in the secondary market at market prices. Although it is expected that the market price of Shares will approximate the Fund's NAV, there may be times when the market price of Shares is more than the NAV intra-day (premium) or less than the NAV intra-day (discount) due to supply and demand of Shares or during periods of market volatility. This risk is heightened in times of market volatility, periods of steep market declines, and periods when there is limited trading activity for Shares in the secondary market, in which case such premiums or discounts may be significant.

Trading. Although Shares are listed on a national securities exchange, such as NYSE Arca, 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 the Shares will trade with any volume, or at all, on any stock exchange. In stressed market conditions, the liquidity of Shares may begin to mirror the liquidity of the Fund's underlying portfolio holdings, which can be significantly less liquid than Shares. Shares trade on the Exchange at market price that may be below, at or above the Fund's NAV. Trading in Shares on the Exchange may be halted due to market conditions or for reasons that, in the view of the Exchange, make trading in Shares inadvisable. In addition, trading in Shares on the Exchange is subject to trading halts caused by extraordinary market volatility pursuant to the Exchange "circuit breaker" rules. There can be no assurance that the requirements of the Exchange necessary to maintain the listing of the Fund will continue to be met or will remain unchanged. As a result, the Fund could be adversely affected and be unable to implement its investment strategies in the event of an unscheduled closing.

Economic and 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), deflation (or expectations for deflation), interest rates, global demand for particular products or resources, market instability, financial system instability, debt crises and downgrades, embargoes, tariffs, sanctions and other trade barriers, regulatory events, other governmental trade or market control programs and related geopolitical events. In addition, the value of the Fund's investments may be negatively affected by the occurrence of global events such as war, terrorism, environmental disasters, natural disasters or events, country instability, and infectious disease epidemics or pandemics. The imposition by the U.S. of tariffs on goods imported from foreign countries and reciprocal tariffs levied on U.S. goods by those countries also may lead to volatility and instability in domestic and foreign markets.

High Portfolio Turnover Risk. The Fund's at least monthly reallocation of its portfolio holdings to seek to maintain a balanced notional exposure of approximately 80% of the Fund's total assets to the U.S. Treasuries Allocation and 20% of the Fund's total assets to the Bitcoin Related Allocation, as well active and frequent trading of a portion of the Fund's holdings, may result in high portfolio turnover. A high portfolio turnover rate increases transaction costs, which may increase the Fund's expenses. Frequent trading may also cause adverse tax consequences for investors in the Fund due to an increase in short-term capital gains.

Inflation Risk. Inflation risk is the risk that the value of assets or income from investments will be less in the future as inflation decreases the value of money. As inflation increases, the present value of the Fund's assets and distributions, if any, may decline.

Liquidity Risk. Some securities held by the Fund, including options contracts, may be difficult to sell or be illiquid, particularly during times of market turmoil. This risk is greater for the Fund as it will hold options contracts on a single security, and not a broader range of options contracts. Markets for securities or financial instruments could be disrupted by a number of events, including, but not limited to, an economic crisis, natural disasters, epidemics/pandemics, new legislation or regulatory changes inside or outside the United States. Illiquid securities may be difficult to value, especially in changing or volatile markets. If the Fund is forced to sell an illiquid security at an unfavorable time or price, the Fund may be adversely impacted. Certain market conditions or restrictions, such as market rules related to short sales, may prevent the Fund from limiting losses, realizing gains or achieving a high correlation with an Underlying ETP. There is no assurance that a security that is deemed liquid when purchased will continue to be liquid. Market illiquidity may cause losses for the Fund.

Management Risk. The Fund is subject to management risk because it is an actively managed portfolio. The Fund's sub-adviser will apply investment techniques and risk analyses in making investment decisions for the Fund, but there can be no guarantee that the Fund will meet its investment objective.

New Fund Risk. The Fund is a recently organized management investment company with no operating history. As a result, prospective investors do not have a track record or history on which to base their investment decisions.

Newer Sub-Adviser Risk. VistaShares is a recently formed entity and has limited experience with managing an exchange-traded fund, which may limit the Sub-Adviser's effectiveness.

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, Adviser, and Sub-Adviser seek to reduce these operational risks through controls and procedures, there is no way to completely protect against such risks.

Tax Risk. The Fund intends to elect and to qualify each year to be treated as a RIC under Subchapter M of the Code. As a RIC, the Fund will not be subject to U.S. federal income tax on the portion of its net investment income and net capital gain that it distributes to Shareholders, provided that it satisfies certain requirements of the Code. If the Fund does not qualify as a RIC for any taxable year and certain relief provisions are not available, the Fund’s taxable income will be subject to tax at the Fund level and to a further tax at the shareholder level when such income is distributed.

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 the Index and 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.vistashares.com/etf.

Management

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

Investment Sub-Adviser: VistaShares Advisors LLC (the “Sub-Adviser” or “VistaShares”) serves as the investment sub-adviser to the Fund.

Portfolio Managers:

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

Investment Adviser

Matt Brandt, Portfolio Manager for the Adviser, has been a portfolio manager of the Fund since its inception in 2025. Scott Snyder, Portfolio Manager for the Adviser, has been a portfolio manager of the Fund since its inception in 2025.

VistaShares

Adam Patti, Chief Executive Officer of the Sub-Adviser, has been a portfolio manager of the Fund since its inception in 2025.

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Purchase and Sale of Shares

The Fund issues and redeems Shares at NAV only in large blocks known as “Creation Units,” which only Authorized Participants (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.”

When available, 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.vistashares.com/etf.

Tax Information

Fund distributions are generally taxable as ordinary income, qualified dividend income, or capital gains (or a combination), unless an 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.

SUMMARY INFORMATION

VISTASHARES BITBONDS 10 YR ENHANCED WEEKLY DISTRIBUTION ETF - FUND SUMMARY

Investment Objective

The Fund seeks income and capital appreciation.

Fees and Expenses of the Fund

This table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy, hold, and sell shares of the Fund (“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 Fee	0.49%
Distribution and Service (12b-1) Fees	0.00%
Other Expenses ⁽²⁾	0.00%
Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses ⁽²⁾	0.03%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses⁽²⁾	0.52%

⁽¹⁾ The Fund’s adviser will pay, or require a sub-adviser to pay, all expenses incurred by the Fund (except for advisory fees and sub-advisory fees, as the case may be) excluding interest charges on any borrowings, 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 (the “1940 Act”), and litigation expenses, and other non-routine or extraordinary expenses.

⁽²⁾ Estimated for the current fiscal year.

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
\$53	\$167

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 expense example above, affect the Fund’s performance. Because the Fund is newly organized, portfolio turnover information is not yet available.

Principal Investment Strategies

The Fund is an actively managed exchange-traded fund (“ETF”) that seeks to provide income and capital appreciation. The Fund implements its dual-pronged investment strategy by investing approximately 80% of its total assets in U.S. Treasury securities, U.S. Treasury Futures, and ETFs that provide direct or indirect investment exposure to mid-term U.S. Treasury securities with a remaining maturity of greater than or equal to eight years and less than twelve years. The remaining approximately 20% of the Fund’s total assets are invested indirectly by using a synthetic covered call strategy described below, which is designed to provide income and indirect exposure to the share price returns of one or more U.S.-listed exchange-traded products (“ETPs”) that seek exposure to Bitcoin, which is a “cryptocurrency” (each an “Underlying ETP” and collectively, the “Underlying ETPs”).

Primarily through the Fund’s Synthetic Covered Call Strategy, under normal market conditions, the Fund seeks to achieve an annual income target of double the published annual yield for U.S. Treasury securities with a remaining maturity of greater than or equal to eight years and less than twelve years.

Although Bitcoin may be referred to as a “cryptocurrency” it is not yet widely accepted as a means of payment.

The Fund does not invest directly in Bitcoin or any other digital assets. The Fund does not invest directly in derivatives to track the performance of Bitcoin or any other digital assets. The Fund does not invest in or seek direct exposure to the current “spot” or cash price of Bitcoin. Investors seeking direct exposure to the price of Bitcoin should consider an investment other than the Fund.

U.S. Treasuries Allocation (~80%)

The Fund’s primary investment focus is to invest approximately 80% of its total assets to U.S. Treasury securities, U.S. Treasury Futures, and ETFs that provide direct or indirect investment exposure to long-term U.S. Treasury securities with a remaining maturity of greater than or equal to eight years and less than twelve years. The Fund’s investment sub-adviser, VistaShares, LLC (the “Sub-Adviser” or “VistaShares”) manages the Fund’s U.S. Treasuries Allocation portfolio. When buying and selling U.S. Treasury securities and related investments, VistaShares will primarily consider maintaining the Fund’s targeted investment exposure to U.S. Treasury securities with a remaining maturity of greater than or equal to eight years and less than twelve years.

Backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. government, U.S. Treasury securities present minimal default risk. In addition, their value is generally less affected by stock market volatility and broader economic trends, providing stability to the Fund’s portfolio. The Fund’s portfolio of U.S. Treasury securities and related investments is designed to seek to preserve capital and provide predictable returns. In addition, the Fund’s U.S. Treasury holdings will also serve as collateral for the Fund’s options strategies described below.

Bitcoin-Related Allocation (~20%)

The Fund’s secondary investment focus is to invest approximately 20% of its total assets indirectly by using a synthetic covered call strategy described below, which is designed to provide income and indirect exposure to the share price returns of one or more Underlying ETPs that seek exposure to Bitcoin. An Underlying ETP may include both:

- an ETP that invests directly in Bitcoin as its primary underlying asset, and
- an ETP that invests indirectly in Bitcoin via derivatives contracts based on Bitcoin’s prices.

The Fund’s investment adviser Tidal Investments LLC (the “Adviser”) manages the Fund’s Bitcoin-related portfolio. When the Fund invests indirectly in one or more Underlying ETPs, the Adviser will use a synthetic covered call strategy to seek to provide income and indirect exposure to the share price returns of the Underlying ETPs.

Synthetic Covered Call Strategy

- A *traditional* covered call strategy is an investment strategy where an investor (the Fund) sells a call option on an underlying security it owns.
- A *synthetic* covered call strategy is similar to a traditional covered call strategy in that the investor sells a call option that is based on the value of the underlying security. However, in a synthetic covered call strategy, the investor (the Fund) does not own the underlying security, but rather seeks to synthetically replicate 100% of the price movements of the underlying security through the use of various investment instruments.

To implement its synthetic covered call strategy, the Fund will purchase and sell a combination of standardized exchange-traded and FLEXible EXchange® (“FLEX”) call and put option contracts that correspond to an Underlying ETP and whose values are based on the share price of such Underlying ETP.

- In general, an option contract gives the purchaser of the option contract the right to purchase (for a call option) or sell (for a put option) the underlying asset (like shares of an Underlying ETP) at a specified price (the “strike price”).
- If exercised, an option contract obligates the seller to deliver shares (for a sold or “short” call) or buy shares (for a sold or “short” put) of the underlying asset at a specified price (the “strike price”).
- Options contracts must be exercised or traded to close within a specified time frame, or they expire.
- Standardized exchange-traded options include standardized terms. FLEX options are also exchange-traded, but they allow for customizable terms (e.g., the strike price can be negotiated). For more information on FLEX options, see “Additional Information about the Fund – Exchange Traded Options Portfolio.”

The values of the Fund’s options contracts are based on the share price of the corresponding Underlying ETP, which gives the Fund the right or obligation to receive or deliver shares of such Underlying ETP on the expiration date of the applicable option contract in exchange for the stated strike price, depending on whether the option contract is a call option or a put option, and whether the Fund purchases or sells the option contract.

The Fund's synthetic covered call strategy consists of the following elements:

- Synthetic long exposure to an Underlying ETP, which allows the Fund to seek to participate in the changes, up or down, in the price of the Underlying ETP's shares.
- Covered call writing (where an Underlying ETP's call options are sold against the synthetic long portion of the strategy), which allows the Fund to generate income.

1. Synthetic Long Exposure

To achieve a synthetic long exposure to an Underlying ETP, the Fund will buy call options on that Underlying ETP and, simultaneously, sell put options on the Underlying ETP to try to replicate the price movements of the Underlying ETP. The call options purchased by the Fund and the put options sold by the Fund will generally have one-month to one-year terms and strike prices that are approximately equal to the then-current share price of their corresponding Underlying ETP at the time the contracts are purchased and sold, respectively. The combination of the long call options and sold put options provides the Fund with investment exposure equal to approximately 100% of their corresponding Underlying ETP for the duration of the applicable options exposure.

In addition to employing its synthetic options strategies described above, the Fund may achieve similar indirect exposure to each Underlying ETP by purchasing deep in-the-money (ITM) call options. Deep ITM call options have strike prices significantly below the current share price of the corresponding Underlying ETP, allowing the Fund to replicate the price movements of the Underlying ETP with minimal intrinsic value risk. The deep ITM call option approach may serve as an alternative to the synthetic long strategy or may be used in conjunction with it, depending on market conditions and the Adviser's discretion.

2. Covered Call Strategies

Covered Call Strategy

As part of its strategy, the Fund may write (sell) call option contracts on an Underlying ETP to generate income. Since the Fund does not directly own the Underlying ETP, these written call options will be sold short (i.e., selling a position it does not currently own). The Fund will seek to capture a portion of each Underlying ETP's share price appreciation (generally no more than 15%) in a given month. The call options written (sold) by the Fund will generally have an expiration of one month or less (the "Call Period") and a strike price that is approximately 0%-15% above the then-current share price of their corresponding Underlying ETP at the time of such sales.

It is important to note that the sale of the call option contracts on a particular Underlying ETP will limit the Fund's participation in the appreciation in that Underlying ETP's share price. If the share price of that Underlying ETP increases, the above-referenced synthetic long exposure alone would allow the Fund to experience similar percentage gains. However, if the Underlying ETP's share price appreciates beyond the strike price of one or more of the sold (short) call option contracts, the Fund will lose money on those short call positions, and the losses will, in turn, limit the upside return of the Fund's synthetic long exposure. As a result, the Fund's overall strategy (i.e., the combination of the synthetic long exposure to an Underlying ETP and the sold (short) Underlying ETP call positions) will limit the Fund's participation in gains in such Underlying ETP's share price beyond a certain point.

Covered Call Spread Strategy

The Adviser may also employ a Covered Call Spread Strategy when it believes it is a better strategy for the Fund as compared to the Covered Call Strategy. The Fund may write (sell) credit call spreads (described below) rather than stand-alone call option contracts to seek greater participation in the potential appreciation of an Underlying ETP's share price, while still generating net premium income. The Adviser will primarily employ this covered call spread strategy when it believes that the share price of an Underlying ETP is likely to rise significantly in the short term (e.g., following a substantial selloff or overall positive market news). Additionally, the Adviser may use this strategy in other scenarios (e.g., if the market is undervaluing further out-of-the-money options relative to near-the-money options), where it believes the use of credit call spreads may prove more advantageous to the Fund's total return than the covered call strategy.

A credit call spread involves selling a call option while simultaneously buying a call option with a higher strike price, both with the same expiration date. By writing credit call spreads, the Fund can potentially offset losses incurred from its short call positions if an Underlying ETP's share price rises above the strike price.

3. U.S. Treasuries

The Fund will hold short-term U.S. Treasury securities as collateral in connection with the Fund's synthetic covered call strategy.

Fund's Weekly Distributions

The Fund will seek to provide weekly cash distributions. The Fund will seek to generate income to support such distributions in the following ways:

- Writing (selling) call option contracts on each Underlying ETP as described above. The income comes mainly from the option premiums received from these option sales. A premium, in this context, refers to the price the option buyer pays to the option seller (the Fund) for the rights granted by the option. The amount of these premiums is largely affected by the fluctuations in share prices of the Underlying ETP. However, other elements like interest rates can also influence the income level.
- Investing in short-term U.S. Treasury securities. The income generated by such securities will be influenced by interest rates at the time of investment.
- In addition to the income-seeking methodologies stated in this Prospectus, the Fund's use of the Synthetic Covered Call Spread Strategy may occasionally allow it to capture a substantial portion of any significant increase in the price of an Underlying ETP. When this happens, the Fund could receive profits exceeding the initial cost of the call options, and the Fund's distributions may include some of those profits.

Distributions may include a significant portion classified as return of capital ("ROC"). ROC generally represents a return of a shareholder's invested capital rather than traditional income such as dividends or interest. For additional information about options, please see the section in the Fund's Prospectus titled "Additional Information About the Funds."

Fund Attributes

Under normal circumstances, the Fund will invest at least 80% of the value of its net assets, plus borrowings for investment purposes, in a combination of: (1) U.S. Treasury securities with a remaining maturity of greater than or equal to eight years and less than twelve years; (2) U.S. Treasury futures that provide investment exposure to U.S. Treasury securities with a remaining maturity of greater than or equal to eight years and less than twelve years; (3) ETFs that provide investment exposure to U.S. Treasury securities with a remaining maturity of greater than or equal to eight years and less than twelve years; and (4) derivative instruments that provide investment exposure to Underlying ETPs that invest in Bitcoin directly or indirectly as their primary underlying asset.

The Fund reallocates portfolio holdings at least monthly to seek to maintain a balanced notional exposure of approximately 80% of the Fund's total assets to the U.S. Treasuries Allocation and 20% of the Fund's total assets to the Bitcoin Related Allocation. However, between reallocation dates, the allocation between the two strategies may drift substantially, potentially necessitating more frequent reallocations to maintain the target exposure.

There is no guarantee that the Fund's investment strategy will be properly implemented, and an investor may lose some or all of its investment.

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. Some or all of these risks may adversely affect the Fund's net asset value ("NAV") per share, trading price, yield, total return, and/or ability to meet its 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 Funds—Principal Risks of Investing in the Funds."

An investment in the Fund entails risk. The Fund may not achieve its investment objective and there is a risk that you could lose all of your money invested in the Fund. The Fund is not a complete investment program. It is important that investors closely review all of the risks listed below and understand them before making an investment in the Fund.

Interest Rate Risk. Generally, the value of fixed income securities will change inversely with changes in interest rates. As interest rates rise, the market value of fixed income securities tends to decrease. Conversely, as interest rates fall, the market value of fixed income securities tends to increase. This risk will be greater for long-term securities than for short-term securities. In addition, the interest rates payable on floating rate securities are not fixed and may fluctuate based upon changes in market rates. The interest rate on a floating rate security is a variable rate which is tied to another interest rate. Floating rate securities are subject to interest rate risk and credit risk.

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.

Credit Risk. Bonds are subject to credit risk. Credit risk refers to the possibility that the issuer or guarantor of a security will be unable and/or unwilling to make timely interest payments and/or repay the principal on its debt or to otherwise honor its obligations and/or default completely. Bonds are subject to varying degrees of credit risk, depending on the issuer's financial condition and on the terms of the securities, which may be reflected in credit ratings. There is a possibility that the credit rating of a bond may be downgraded after purchase or the perception of an issuer's credit worthiness may decline, which may adversely affect the value of the security.

Fixed Income Risk. The prices of fixed income securities respond to economic developments, particularly interest rate changes, as well as to changes in an issuer's credit rating or market perceptions about the creditworthiness of an issuer. In general, the market price of fixed income securities with longer maturities will increase or decrease more in response to changes in interest rates than shorter-term securities. Changes in government intervention may have adverse effects on investments, volatility, and illiquidity in debt markets. These changes could cause the Fund's net asset value to fluctuate or make it more difficult for the Fund to accurately value its securities. How specific fixed income securities may react to changes in interest rates will depend on the specific characteristics of each security.

ETP Risks. Investing in exchange-traded products (ETPs) that focus on commodities and currencies carries a variety of risks. Market risk is a primary concern, as the value of these investments can fluctuate significantly due to changes in market conditions influenced by global economic shifts, market sentiment, and geopolitical events. Particularly with commodities, investors face heightened volatility. This can be attributed to a range of factors, including changes in overall market movements, specific industry impacts, natural disasters, and regulatory changes. Currency investments in ETPs are equally subject to the volatility of global currency markets, influenced by fluctuating exchange rates, national economic policies, inflation, and political instability.

Use of leverage and derivatives such as futures and options in some ETPs can both magnify gains and exacerbate losses, introducing additional risks, including counterparty risks. Liquidity risk is another concern, especially in ETPs tracking less common commodities or currencies, which may face challenges in buying or selling shares at an optimal price during market turmoil or periods of reduced trading volumes. Additionally, regulatory changes in the commodities and currencies sectors can significantly impact ETP values. Concentration in a particular commodity or currency can increase volatility and risk, as the ETP becomes more susceptible to specific developments affecting those assets. Finally, counterparty risks are present in ETPs involved in contracts with other parties, such as derivatives contracts, where there is a risk of financial loss if a counterparty fails to fulfill its contractual obligations.

Underlying ETP Risks. The Fund's investment strategy, involving indirect exposure to Bitcoin through one or more Underlying ETPs, is subject to the risks associated with Bitcoin and other digital assets. These risks include market volatility, regulatory changes, technological uncertainties, and potential financial losses. As with all investments, there is no assurance of profit, and investors should be cognizant of these specific risks associated with digital asset markets.

- **Underlying Bitcoin ETP Risks:** Investing in an Underlying ETP that focuses on Bitcoin, either through direct holdings or indirectly via derivatives like futures contracts, carries significant risks. These risks include high market volatility, which can be influenced by technological advancements, regulatory changes, and broader economic factors. When trading derivatives, liquidity risks and counterparty risks are substantial. Managing futures contracts can be complex and may affect the performance of an Underlying ETP. Additionally, each Underlying ETP, and consequently the Fund, is dependent on blockchain technology, which brings technological and cybersecurity risks, along with custodial challenges for securely storing digital assets. The constantly evolving regulatory and legal landscape presents continuous compliance and valuation difficulties. Risks related to market concentration and network issues in the digital asset sector further add complexity. Moreover, operational intricacies in managing digital assets and potential market volatility can lead to losses for each Underlying ETP.
- **Bitcoin Investment Risk:** The Fund's indirect investment in Bitcoin, through holdings in one or more Underlying ETPs, exposes it to the unique risks of this emerging innovation. Bitcoin's price is highly volatile, and its market is influenced by the changing Bitcoin network, fluctuating acceptance levels, and unpredictable usage trends. Not being a legal tender and operating outside central authority systems like banks, Bitcoin faces potential government restrictions. For instance, some countries may limit or ban Bitcoin transactions, negatively impacting Bitcoin's market value.

The risks associated with Bitcoin include the possibility of fraud, theft, market manipulation, and security breaches in trading platforms. A small group of large Bitcoin holders, known as “whales,” can significantly influence Bitcoin’s price. The largely unregulated nature of Bitcoin and its trading venues heightens risks of fraudulent activities and market manipulation, which could affect Bitcoin’s price. For example, if a group of miners gains control over a majority of the Bitcoin network, they could manipulate transactions to their advantage. Historical instances have seen Bitcoin trading venues shut down due to fraud or security breaches, often leaving investors without recourse and facing significant losses.

Updates to Bitcoin’s software, proposed by developers, can lead to the creation of new digital assets, or “forks,” if not broadly adopted. This can impact Bitcoin’s demand and the Fund’s performance. The extreme volatility of Bitcoin’s market price can result in shareholder losses. Furthermore, the operation of Bitcoin exchanges may be disrupted or cease altogether due to various issues, further affecting Bitcoin’s price and the Fund’s investments.

The value of Bitcoin has historically been subject to significant speculation, making trading and investing in Bitcoin reliant on market sentiment rather than traditional fundamental analysis.

Bitcoin’s price can be influenced by events unrelated to its security or utility, including instability in other speculative areas of the crypto/blockchain space, potentially leading to substantial declines in its value.

Risks associated with crypto asset trading platforms include fragmentation, regulatory non-compliance, and the possibility of enforcement actions by regulatory authorities, which could impact the valuation of Bitcoin-linked derivatives held by the Underlying ETPs.

The security of the Bitcoin blockchain may be compromised if a single miner or group controls more than 50% of the network’s hashing power, where hashing power refers to the computational capacity used to validate and secure transactions on the blockchain.

Proposed changes to the Bitcoin protocol may not be universally adopted, leading to the creation of competing blockchains (forks) with different assets and participants, exemplified by past forks like Bitcoin Cash and Bitcoin SV.

The Bitcoin blockchain protocol may contain vulnerabilities that attackers could exploit to disrupt its operation, potentially compromising the security and reliability of the network.

Emerging alternative public blockchains, particularly those emphasizing privacy through technologies like zero-knowledge cryptography, pose risks and challenges to the dominance of the Bitcoin blockchain as a payment system.

Common impediments to adopting the Bitcoin blockchain as a payment network include slow transaction processing, variability in transaction fees, and the volatility of Bitcoin’s price, which may deter widespread adoption by businesses and consumers.

The development and use of “Layer II solutions” are critical for the scalability and functionality of the Bitcoin blockchain, but they also introduce risks such as off-chain transaction execution, which could affect transparency and security. Layer II solutions are off-chain protocols that improve scalability and reduce transaction costs by processing transactions outside the main blockchain network.

Adoption and use of other blockchains supporting advanced applications like smart contracts present challenges to the dominance of the Bitcoin blockchain, potentially impacting its long-term relevance and utility in the evolving landscape of blockchain technology.

- **Digital Assets Risk:** Digital assets like Bitcoin, designed as mediums of exchange, are still an emerging asset class. They operate independently of any central authority or government backing and are subject to regulatory changes and extreme price volatility. The trading platforms for digital assets are relatively new, largely unregulated, and thus more vulnerable to fraud and failures compared to traditional, regulated exchanges. Shutdowns of these platforms due to fraud, technical glitches, or security issues can significantly affect digital asset prices and market volatility.
- **Digital Asset Markets Risk:** The digital asset market, particularly Bitcoin, has experienced considerable volatility, leading to market disruptions and erosion of confidence among market participants. This instability and the resultant negative publicity could adversely affect the Fund’s reputation and trading prices. Ongoing market turbulence could significantly impact the value of the Fund’s share.
- **Blockchain Technology Risk:** Blockchain technology, which underpins Bitcoin and other digital assets, is relatively new, and many of its applications are untested. The adoption of blockchain and the development of competing platforms or technologies could affect its usage. Investments in companies or vehicles that utilize blockchain technology are subject to market volatility and may experience lower trading volumes compared to more established industries. Additionally, regulatory changes, internet disruptions, cybersecurity incidents, and intellectual property disputes could further affect the adoption and functionality of blockchain technology.

- **Potentially No 1940 Act Protections.** As of the date of this Prospectus, there is only a single eligible Underlying ETP, and it is an investment company subject to the 1940 Act. However, it is expected that in the future, one or more Underlying ETP will not be registered as an investment company subject to the 1940 Act. Accordingly, investors in such an Underlying ETP would not have the protections expressly provided by that statute, including: provisions preventing Underlying ETP insiders from managing an Underlying ETP to their benefit and to the detriment of shareholders; provisions preventing an Underlying ETP from issuing securities having inequitable or discriminatory provisions; provisions preventing management by irresponsible persons; provisions preventing the use of unsound or misleading methods of computing Underlying ETP earnings and asset value; provisions prohibiting suspension of redemptions (except under limited circumstances); provisions limiting fund leverage; provisions imposing a fiduciary duty on fund managers with respect to receipt of compensation for services; and provisions preventing changes in an Underlying ETP's character without the consent of shareholders. Although the Fund invests in one or more Underlying ETPs only indirectly, the Fund's investments are expected to be subject to loss as a result of these risks.

Derivatives Risk. Derivatives are financial instruments that derive value from the underlying reference asset or assets, such as stocks, bonds, or funds (including ETFs), interest rates or indexes. The Fund's investments in derivatives may pose risks in addition to, and greater than, those associated with directly investing in securities or other ordinary investments, including risk related to the market, imperfect correlation with underlying investments or the Fund's other portfolio holdings, higher price volatility, lack of availability, counterparty risk, liquidity, valuation and legal restrictions. The use of derivatives is a highly specialized activity that involves investment techniques and risks different from those associated with ordinary portfolio securities transactions. The use of derivatives may result in larger losses or smaller gains than directly investing in securities. When the Fund uses derivatives, there may be an imperfect correlation between the value of the Underlying Security and the derivative, which may prevent the Fund from achieving its investment objective. Because derivatives often require only a limited initial investment, the use of derivatives may expose the Fund to losses in excess of those amounts initially invested. In addition, the Fund's investments in derivatives are subject to the following risks:

Options Contracts. The use of options contracts involves investment strategies and risks different from those associated with ordinary portfolio securities transactions. The prices of options are volatile and are influenced by, among other things, actual and anticipated changes in the value of the underlying instrument, including the anticipated volatility, which are affected by fiscal and monetary policies and by national and international political, changes in the actual or implied volatility or the reference asset, the time remaining until the expiration of the option contract and economic events. For the Fund in particular, the value of the options contracts in which it invests are substantially influenced by the value of the relevant Underlying Securities. The Fund may experience substantial downside from specific option positions and certain option positions held by the Fund may expire worthless. The options held by the Fund are exercisable at the strike price on their expiration date. As an option approaches its expiration date, its value typically increasingly move with the value of the underlying instrument. However, prior to such date, the value of an option generally does not increase or decrease at the same rate as the underlying instrument. There may at times be an imperfect correlation between the movement in the values of options contracts and the underlying instrument, and there may at times not be a liquid secondary market for certain options contracts. The value of the options held by the Fund will be determined based on market quotations or other recognized pricing methods. Additionally, as the Fund may continuously maintain indirect exposure to one or more of the Underlying Securities through the use of options contracts, as the options contracts it holds are exercised or expire it will enter into new options contracts, a practice referred to as "rolling." If the expiring options contracts do not generate enough proceeds to cover the cost of entering into new options contracts, the Fund may experience losses.

Counterparty Risk. The Fund is subject to counterparty risk by virtue of its investments in options contracts. Transactions in some types of derivatives, including options, are required to be centrally cleared ("cleared derivatives"). In a transaction involving cleared derivatives, the Fund's counterparty is a clearing house rather than a bank or broker. Since the Fund is not a member of clearing houses and only members of a clearing house ("clearing members") can participate directly in the clearing house, the Fund will hold cleared derivatives through accounts at clearing members. In cleared derivatives positions, the Fund will make payments (including margin payments) to and receive payments from a clearing house through their accounts at clearing members. Customer funds held at a clearing organization in connection with any options contracts are held in a commingled omnibus account and are not identified to the name of the clearing member's individual customers. As a result, assets deposited by the Fund with any clearing member as margin for options may, in certain circumstances, be used to satisfy losses of other clients of the Fund's clearing member. In addition, although clearing members guaranteed performance of their clients' obligations to the clearing house, there is a risk that the assets of the Fund might not be fully protected in the event of the clearing member's bankruptcy, as the Fund would be limited to recovering only a pro rata share of all available funds segregated on behalf of the clearing member's customers for the relevant account class. The Fund is also subject to the risk that a limited number of clearing members are willing to transact on the Fund's behalf, which heightens the risks associated with a clearing member's default. If a clearing member defaults the Fund could lose some or all of the benefits of a transaction entered into by the Fund with the clearing member. If the Fund cannot find a clearing member to transact with on the Fund's behalf, the Fund may be unable to effectively implement its investment strategy.

Price Participation Risk. The Fund employs an investment strategy that includes the sale of call option contracts, which limits the degree to which the Fund will participate in increases in the share price of an Underlying ETP over the Call Period. This means that if the Underlying ETP's share price experiences an increase in value above the strike price of the sold call options during a Call Period, the Fund will likely not experience that increase to the same extent and may significantly underperform the Underlying ETP over the Call Period. Additionally, because the Fund is limited in the degree to which it will participate in increases in the share price of an Underlying ETP over each Call Period, but has full exposure to any decreases in the share price of such Underlying ETP over the Call Period, the NAV of the Fund may decrease over any given time period. The Fund's NAV is dependent on the values of the Fund's options contracts, which are based principally on the share price of their corresponding Underlying ETP. The degree of participation in each Underlying ETP's share price gains that the Fund will experience will depend on the Fund's allocation to the Underlying ETP, as well as prevailing market conditions, especially market volatility, at the time the Fund sells the call option contracts and will vary from Call Period to Call Period. The value of the options contracts is affected by changes in the value and dividend rates of the related Underlying ETP, changes in interest rates, changes in the actual or perceived volatility of the related Underlying ETP and the remaining time to the options' expiration, as well as trading conditions in the options market. As the share price of the Underlying ETP changes and time moves towards the expiration of each Call Period, the value of the options contracts, and therefore the Fund's NAV, will change. However, it is not expected for the Fund's NAV to directly correlate on a day-to-day basis with the share price returns of the Underlying ETP or Underlying ETPs, as the case may be. The amount of time remaining until the options contract's expiration date affects the impact of the potential options contract income on the Fund's NAV, which may not be in full effect until the expiration date of the Fund's options contracts. Therefore, while changes in the share price of each Underlying ETP will result in changes to the Fund's NAV, the Fund generally anticipates that the rate of change in the Fund's NAV will be different than the cumulative net change experienced by the share price of each Underlying ETP.

NAV Decline Risk Due to Distributions. When the Fund makes a distribution, the Fund's NAV will typically drop by the amount of the distribution on the related ex-dividend date. The repeated payment of distributions by the Fund, if any, may result in a decline in the Fund's NAV and trading price over time. As a result, an investor may suffer losses to their investment.

Call Strategy Risks. The path dependency (i.e., the continued use) of the Fund's call writing strategy will impact the extent that the Fund participates in the positive price returns of an Underlying ETP and, in turn, the Fund's returns, both during the term of the sold call options and over longer time periods. If, for example, each month the Fund were to sell 7% out-of-the-money call options on an Underlying ETP having a one-month term, the Fund's participation in the positive price returns of the Underlying ETP will be capped at 7% in any given month. However, over a longer period (e.g., 5 months), the Fund should not be expected to participate fully in the first 35% (i.e., 5 months x 7%) of the positive price returns of the Underlying ETP, or the Fund may even lose money, even if the Underlying ETP share price has appreciated by at least that much over such period, if during any month over that period the Underlying ETP had a return less than 7%. This example illustrates that both the Fund's participation in the positive price returns of an Underlying ETP and its returns will depend not only on the share prices of an Underlying ETP but also on the path that the Underlying ETP's share price take over time. Additionally, when implementing the Covered Call Spread Strategy, the use of credit call spreads introduces further complexities and risks. While purchasing a higher-strike call option limits potential losses from the short call position, it also reduces the net premium received, which may result in lower overall returns compared to a stand-alone covered call strategy. If the price of an Underlying ETP rises rapidly, the call spread may still cap upside participation, leading to missed profit opportunities. Furthermore, market conditions, such as mispricing between near-the-money and further out-of-the-money options, may impact the effectiveness of the strategy, potentially resulting in lower-than-expected returns or increased losses. The relative pricing of options at different strike levels can vary due to volatility shifts, liquidity constraints, or other market dynamics, adding an additional layer of uncertainty to the Fund's performance under this strategy.

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.

Costs of Buying or Selling Shares. Due to the costs of buying or selling Shares, including brokerage commissions imposed by brokers and bid-ask spreads, frequent trading of Shares may significantly reduce investment results and an investment in Shares may not be advisable for investors who anticipate regularly making small investments.

Shares May Trade at Prices Other Than NAV. As with all ETFs, Shares may be bought and sold in the secondary market at market prices. Although it is expected that the market price of Shares will approximate the Fund's NAV, there may be times when the market price of Shares is more than the NAV intra-day (premium) or less than the NAV intra-day (discount) due to supply and demand of Shares or during periods of market volatility. This risk is heightened in times of market volatility, periods of steep market declines, and periods when there is limited trading activity for Shares in the secondary market, in which case such premiums or discounts may be significant.

Trading. Although Shares are listed on a national securities exchange, such as NYSE Arca, 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 the Shares will trade with any volume, or at all, on any stock exchange. In stressed market conditions, the liquidity of Shares may begin to mirror the liquidity of the Fund's underlying portfolio holdings, which can be significantly less liquid than Shares. Shares trade on the Exchange at market price that may be below, at or above the Fund's NAV. Trading in Shares on the Exchange may be halted due to market conditions or for reasons that, in the view of the Exchange, make trading in Shares inadvisable. In addition, trading in Shares on the Exchange is subject to trading halts caused by extraordinary market volatility pursuant to the Exchange "circuit breaker" rules. There can be no assurance that the requirements of the Exchange necessary to maintain the listing of the Fund will continue to be met or will remain unchanged. As a result, the Fund could be adversely affected and be unable to implement its investment strategies in the event of an unscheduled closing.

Economic and 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), deflation (or expectations for deflation), interest rates, global demand for particular products or resources, market instability, financial system instability, debt crises and downgrades, embargoes, tariffs, sanctions and other trade barriers, regulatory events, other governmental trade or market control programs and related geopolitical events. In addition, the value of the Fund's investments may be negatively affected by the occurrence of global events such as war, terrorism, environmental disasters, natural disasters or events, country instability, and infectious disease epidemics or pandemics. The imposition by the U.S. of tariffs on goods imported from foreign countries and reciprocal tariffs levied on U.S. goods by those countries also may lead to volatility and instability in domestic and foreign markets.

High Portfolio Turnover Risk. The Fund's at least monthly reallocation of its portfolio holdings to seek to maintain a balanced notional exposure of approximately 80% of the Fund's total assets to the U.S. Treasuries Allocation and 20% of the Fund's total assets to the Bitcoin Related Allocation, as well active and frequent trading of a portion of the Fund's holdings, may result in high portfolio turnover. A high portfolio turnover rate increases transaction costs, which may increase the Fund's expenses. Frequent trading may also cause adverse tax consequences for investors in the Fund due to an increase in short-term capital gains.

Inflation Risk. Inflation risk is the risk that the value of assets or income from investments will be less in the future as inflation decreases the value of money. As inflation increases, the present value of the Fund's assets and distributions, if any, may decline.

Liquidity Risk. Some securities held by the Fund, including options contracts, may be difficult to sell or be illiquid, particularly during times of market turmoil. This risk is greater for the Fund as it will hold options contracts on a single security, and not a broader range of options contracts. Markets for securities or financial instruments could be disrupted by a number of events, including, but not limited to, an economic crisis, natural disasters, epidemics/pandemics, new legislation or regulatory changes inside or outside the United States. Illiquid securities may be difficult to value, especially in changing or volatile markets. If the Fund is forced to sell an illiquid security at an unfavorable time or price, the Fund may be adversely impacted. Certain market conditions or restrictions, such as market rules related to short sales, may prevent the Fund from limiting losses, realizing gains or achieving a high correlation with an Underlying ETP. There is no assurance that a security that is deemed liquid when purchased will continue to be liquid. Market illiquidity may cause losses for the Fund.

Management Risk. The Fund is subject to management risk because it is an actively managed portfolio. The Fund's sub-adviser will apply investment techniques and risk analyses in making investment decisions for the Fund, but there can be no guarantee that the Fund will meet its investment objective.

New Fund Risk. The Fund is a recently organized management investment company with no operating history. As a result, prospective investors do not have a track record or history on which to base their investment decisions.

Newer Sub-Adviser Risk. VistaShares is a recently formed entity and has limited experience with managing an exchange-traded fund, which may limit the Sub-Adviser's effectiveness.

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, Adviser, and Sub-Adviser seek to reduce these operational risks through controls and procedures, there is no way to completely protect against such risks.

Tax Risk. The Fund intends to elect and to qualify each year to be treated as a RIC under Subchapter M of the Code. As a RIC, the Fund will not be subject to U.S. federal income tax on the portion of its net investment income and net capital gain that it distributes to Shareholders, provided that it satisfies certain requirements of the Code. If the Fund does not qualify as a RIC for any taxable year and certain relief provisions are not available, the Fund’s taxable income will be subject to tax at the Fund level and to a further tax at the shareholder level when such income is distributed.

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 the Index and 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.vistashares.com/etf.

Management

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

Investment Sub-Adviser: VistaShares Advisors LLC (the “Sub-Adviser” or “VistaShares”) serves as the investment sub-adviser to the Fund.

Portfolio Managers:

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

Investment Adviser

Matt Brandt, Portfolio Manager for the Adviser, has been a portfolio manager of the Fund since its inception in 2025.

Scott Snyder, Portfolio Manager for the Adviser, has been a portfolio manager of the Fund since its inception in 2025.

VistaShares

Adam Patti, Chief Executive Officer of the Sub-Adviser, has been a portfolio manager of the Fund since its inception in 2025.

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Purchase and Sale of Shares

The Fund issues and redeems Shares at NAV only in large blocks known as “Creation Units,” which only Authorized Participants (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.”

When available, 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.vistashares.com/etf.

Tax Information

Fund distributions are generally taxable as ordinary income, qualified dividend income, or capital gains (or a combination), unless an 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.

SUMMARY INFORMATION

VISTASHARES BITBONDS 20 YR ENHANCED WEEKLY DISTRIBUTION ETF - FUND SUMMARY

Investment Objective

The Fund seeks income and capital appreciation.

Fees and Expenses of the Fund

This table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy, hold, and sell shares of the Fund (“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 Fee	0.49%
Distribution and Service (12b-1) Fees	0.00%
Other Expenses ⁽²⁾	0.00%
Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses ⁽²⁾	0.03%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses ⁽²⁾	<u>0.52%</u>

⁽¹⁾ The Fund’s adviser will pay, or require a sub-adviser to pay, all expenses incurred by the Fund (except for advisory fees and sub-advisory fees, as the case may be) excluding interest charges on any borrowings, 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 (the “1940 Act”), and litigation expenses, and other non-routine or extraordinary expenses.

⁽²⁾ Estimated for the current fiscal year.

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
\$53	\$167

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 expense example above, affect the Fund’s performance. Because the Fund is newly organized, portfolio turnover information is not yet available.

Principal Investment Strategies

The Fund is an actively managed exchange-traded fund (“ETF”) that seeks to provide income and capital appreciation.

The Fund is an actively managed exchange-traded fund (“ETF”) that seeks to provide income and capital appreciation. The Fund implements its dual-pronged investment strategy by investing approximately 80% of its total assets in U.S. Treasury securities, U.S. Treasury Futures, and ETFs that provide direct or indirect investment exposure to mid-term U.S. Treasury securities with a remaining maturity of at least twenty years. The remaining approximately 20% of the Fund’s total assets are invested indirectly by using a synthetic covered call strategy described below, which is designed to provide income and indirect exposure to the share price returns of one or more U.S.-listed exchange-traded products (“ETPs”) that seek exposure to Bitcoin, which is a “cryptocurrency” (each an “Underlying ETP” and collectively, the “Underlying ETPs”).

Primarily through the Fund’s Synthetic Covered Call Strategy, under normal market conditions, the Fund seeks to achieve an annual income target of double the published annual yield for U.S. Treasury securities with a remaining maturity of at least twenty years.

Although Bitcoin may be referred to as a “cryptocurrency” it is not yet widely accepted as a means of payment.

The Fund does not invest directly in Bitcoin or any other digital assets. The Fund does not invest directly in derivatives to track the performance of Bitcoin or any other digital assets. The Fund does not invest in or seek direct exposure to the current “spot” or cash price of Bitcoin. Investors seeking direct exposure to the price of Bitcoin should consider an investment other than the Fund.

U.S. Treasuries Allocation (~80%)

The Fund’s primary investment focus is to invest approximately 80% of its total assets to U.S. Treasury securities, U.S. Treasury Futures, and ETFs that provide direct or indirect investment exposure to long-term U.S. Treasury securities with a remaining maturity of at least twenty years. The Fund’s investment sub-adviser, VistaShares, LLC (the “Sub-Adviser” or “VistaShares”) manages the Fund’s U.S. Treasuries Allocation portfolio. When buying and selling U.S. Treasury securities and related investments, VistaShares will primarily consider maintaining the Fund’s targeted investment exposure to U.S. Treasury securities with a remaining maturity of at least twenty years.

Backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. government, U.S. Treasury securities present minimal default risk. In addition, their value is generally less affected by stock market volatility and broader economic trends, providing stability to the Fund’s portfolio. The Fund’s portfolio of U.S. Treasury securities and related investments is designed to seek to preserve capital and provide predictable returns. In addition, the Fund’s U.S. Treasury holdings will also serve as collateral for the Fund’s options strategies described below.

Bitcoin-Related Allocation (~20%)

The Fund’s secondary investment focus is to invest approximately 20% of its total assets indirectly by using a synthetic covered call strategy described below, which is designed to provide income and indirect exposure to the share price returns of one or more Underlying ETPs that seek exposure to Bitcoin. An Underlying ETP may include both:

- an ETP that invests directly in Bitcoin as its primary underlying asset, and
- an ETP that invests indirectly in Bitcoin via derivatives contracts based on Bitcoin’s prices.

The Fund’s investment adviser Tidal Investments LLC (the “Adviser”) manages the Fund’s Bitcoin-related portfolio. When the Fund invests indirectly in one or more Underlying ETPs, the Adviser will use a synthetic covered call strategy to seek to provide income and indirect exposure to the share price returns of the Underlying ETPs.

Synthetic Covered Call Strategy

- A *traditional* covered call strategy is an investment strategy where an investor (the Fund) sells a call option on an underlying security it owns.
- A *synthetic* covered call strategy is similar to a traditional covered call strategy in that the investor sells a call option that is based on the value of the underlying security. However, in a synthetic covered call strategy, the investor (the Fund) does not own the underlying security, but rather seeks to synthetically replicate 100% of the price movements of the underlying security through the use of various investment instruments.

To implement its synthetic covered call strategy, the Fund will purchase and sell a combination of standardized exchange-traded and FLEXible EXchange® (“FLEX”) call and put option contracts that correspond to an Underlying ETP and whose values are based on the share price of such Underlying ETP.

- In general, an option contract gives the purchaser of the option contract the right to purchase (for a call option) or sell (for a put option) the underlying asset (like shares of an Underlying ETP) at a specified price (the “strike price”).
- If exercised, an option contract obligates the seller to deliver shares (for a sold or “short” call) or buy shares (for a sold or “short” put) of the underlying asset at a specified price (the “strike price”).
- Options contracts must be exercised or traded to close within a specified time frame, or they expire.
- Standardized exchange-traded options include standardized terms. FLEX options are also exchange-traded, but they allow for customizable terms (e.g., the strike price can be negotiated). For more information on FLEX options, see “Additional Information about the Fund – Exchange Traded Options Portfolio.”

The values of the Fund’s options contracts are based on the share price of the corresponding Underlying ETP, which gives the Fund the right or obligation to receive or deliver shares of such Underlying ETP on the expiration date of the applicable option contract in exchange for the stated strike price, depending on whether the option contract is a call option or a put option, and whether the Fund purchases or sells the option contract.

The Fund’s synthetic covered call strategy consists of the following elements:

- Synthetic long exposure to an Underlying ETP, which allows the Fund to seek to participate in the changes, up or down, in the price of the Underlying ETP’s shares.
- Covered call writing (where an Underlying ETP’s call options are sold against the synthetic long portion of the strategy), which allows the Fund to generate income.

1. Synthetic Long Exposure

To achieve a synthetic long exposure to an Underlying ETP, the Fund will buy call options on that Underlying ETP and, simultaneously, sell put options on the Underlying ETP to try to replicate the price movements of the Underlying ETP. The call options purchased by the Fund and the put options sold by the Fund will generally have one-month to one-year terms and strike prices that are approximately equal to the then-current share price of their corresponding Underlying ETP at the time the contracts are purchased and sold, respectively. The combination of the long call options and sold put options provides the Fund with investment exposure equal to approximately 100% of their corresponding Underlying ETP for the duration of the applicable options exposure.

In addition to employing its synthetic options strategies described above, the Fund may achieve similar indirect exposure to each Underlying ETP by purchasing deep in-the-money (ITM) call options. Deep ITM call options have strike prices significantly below the current share price of the corresponding Underlying ETP, allowing the Fund to replicate the price movements of the Underlying ETP with minimal intrinsic value risk. The deep ITM call option approach may serve as an alternative to the synthetic long strategy or may be used in conjunction with it, depending on market conditions and the Adviser's discretion.

2. Covered Call Strategies

Covered Call Strategy

As part of its strategy, the Fund may write (sell) call option contracts on an Underlying ETP to generate income. Since the Fund does not directly own the Underlying ETP, these written call options will be sold short (i.e., selling a position it does not currently own). The Fund will seek to capture a portion of each Underlying ETP's share price appreciation (generally no more than 15%) in a given month. The call options written (sold) by the Fund will generally have an expiration of one month or less (the "Call Period") and a strike price that is approximately 0%-15% above the then-current share price of their corresponding Underlying ETP at the time of such sales.

It is important to note that the sale of the call option contracts on a particular Underlying ETP will limit the Fund's participation in the appreciation in that Underlying ETP's share price. If the share price of that Underlying ETP increases, the above-referenced synthetic long exposure alone would allow the Fund to experience similar percentage gains. However, if the Underlying ETP's share price appreciates beyond the strike price of one or more of the sold (short) call option contracts, the Fund will lose money on those short call positions, and the losses will, in turn, limit the upside return of the Fund's synthetic long exposure. As a result, the Fund's overall strategy (i.e., the combination of the synthetic long exposure to an Underlying ETP and the sold (short) Underlying ETP call positions) will limit the Fund's participation in gains in such Underlying ETP's share price beyond a certain point.

Covered Call Spread Strategy

The Adviser may also employ a Covered Call Spread Strategy when it believes it is a better strategy for the Fund as compared to the Covered Call Strategy. The Fund may write (sell) credit call spreads (described below) rather than stand-alone call option contracts to seek greater participation in the potential appreciation of an Underlying ETP's share price, while still generating net premium income. The Adviser will primarily employ this covered call spread strategy when it believes that the share price of an Underlying ETP is likely to rise significantly in the short term (e.g., following a substantial selloff or overall positive market news). Additionally, the Adviser may use this strategy in other scenarios (e.g., if the market is undervaluing further out-of-the-money options relative to near-the-money options), where it believes the use of credit call spreads may prove more advantageous to the Fund's total return than the covered call strategy.

A credit call spread involves selling a call option while simultaneously buying a call option with a higher strike price, both with the same expiration date. By writing credit call spreads, the Fund can potentially offset losses incurred from its short call positions if an Underlying ETP's share price rises above the strike price.

3. U.S. Treasuries

The Fund will hold short-term U.S. Treasury securities as collateral in connection with the Fund's synthetic covered call strategy.

Fund's Weekly Distributions

The Fund will seek to provide weekly cash distributions. The Fund will seek to generate income to support such distributions in the following ways:

- Writing (selling) call option contracts on each Underlying ETP as described above. The income comes mainly from the option premiums received from these option sales. A premium, in this context, refers to the price the option buyer pays to the option seller (the Fund) for the rights granted by the option. The amount of these premiums is largely affected by the fluctuations in share prices of the Underlying ETP. However, other elements like interest rates can also influence the income level.

- Investing in short-term U.S. Treasury securities. The income generated by such securities will be influenced by interest rates at the time of investment.
- In addition to the income-seeking methodologies stated in this Prospectus, the Fund’s use of the Synthetic Covered Call Spread Strategy may occasionally allow it to capture a substantial portion of any significant increase in the price of an Underlying ETP. When this happens, the Fund could receive profits exceeding the initial cost of the call options, and the Fund’s distributions may include some of those profits.

Distributions may include a significant portion classified as return of capital (“ROC”). ROC generally represents a return of a shareholder’s invested capital rather than traditional income such as dividends or interest. For additional information about options, please see the section in the Fund’s Prospectus titled “Additional Information About the Funds.”

Fund Attributes

Under normal circumstances, the Fund will invest at least 80% of the value of its net assets, plus borrowings for investment purposes, in a combination of: (1) U.S. Treasury securities with a remaining maturity of at least twenty years; (2) U.S. Treasury futures that provide investment exposure to U.S. Treasury securities with a remaining maturity of at least twenty years; (3) ETFs that provide investment exposure to U.S. Treasury securities with a remaining maturity of at least twenty years; and (4) derivative instruments that provide investment exposure to Underlying ETPs that invest in Bitcoin directly or indirectly as their primary underlying asset.

The Fund reallocates portfolio holdings at least monthly to seek to maintain a balanced notional exposure of approximately 80% of the Fund’s total assets to the U.S. Treasuries Allocation and 20% of the Fund’s total assets to the Bitcoin Related Allocation. However, between reallocation dates, the allocation between the two strategies may drift substantially, potentially necessitating more frequent reallocations to maintain the target exposure.

There is no guarantee that the Fund’s investment strategy will be properly implemented, and an investor may lose some or all of its investment.

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. Some or all of these risks may adversely affect the Fund’s net asset value (“NAV”) per share, trading price, yield, total return, and/or ability to meet its 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 Funds—Principal Risks of Investing in the Funds.”

An investment in the Fund entails risk. The Fund may not achieve its investment objective and there is a risk that you could lose all of your money invested in the Fund. The Fund is not a complete investment program. It is important that investors closely review all of the risks listed below and understand them before making an investment in the Fund.

Interest Rate Risk. Generally, the value of fixed income securities will change inversely with changes in interest rates. As interest rates rise, the market value of fixed income securities tends to decrease. Conversely, as interest rates fall, the market value of fixed income securities tends to increase. This risk will be greater for long-term securities than for short-term securities. In addition, the interest rates payable on floating rate securities are not fixed and may fluctuate based upon changes in market rates. The interest rate on a floating rate security is a variable rate which is tied to another interest rate. Floating rate securities are subject to interest rate risk and credit risk.

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.

Credit Risk. Bonds are subject to credit risk. Credit risk refers to the possibility that the issuer or guarantor of a security will be unable and/or unwilling to make timely interest payments and/or repay the principal on its debt or to otherwise honor its obligations and/or default completely. Bonds are subject to varying degrees of credit risk, depending on the issuer’s financial condition and on the terms of the securities, which may be reflected in credit ratings. There is a possibility that the credit rating of a bond may be downgraded after purchase or the perception of an issuer’s credit worthiness may decline, which may adversely affect the value of the security.

Fixed Income Risk. The prices of fixed income securities respond to economic developments, particularly interest rate changes, as well as to changes in an issuer's credit rating or market perceptions about the creditworthiness of an issuer. In general, the market price of fixed income securities with longer maturities will increase or decrease more in response to changes in interest rates than shorter-term securities. Changes in government intervention may have adverse effects on investments, volatility, and illiquidity in debt markets. These changes could cause the Fund's net asset value to fluctuate or make it more difficult for the Fund to accurately value its securities. How specific fixed income securities may react to changes in interest rates will depend on the specific characteristics of each security.

ETP Risks. Investing in exchange-traded products (ETPs) that focus on commodities and currencies carries a variety of risks. Market risk is a primary concern, as the value of these investments can fluctuate significantly due to changes in market conditions influenced by global economic shifts, market sentiment, and geopolitical events. Particularly with commodities, investors face heightened volatility. This can be attributed to a range of factors, including changes in overall market movements, specific industry impacts, natural disasters, and regulatory changes. Currency investments in ETPs are equally subject to the volatility of global currency markets, influenced by fluctuating exchange rates, national economic policies, inflation, and political instability.

Use of leverage and derivatives such as futures and options in some ETPs can both magnify gains and exacerbate losses, introducing additional risks, including counterparty risks. Liquidity risk is another concern, especially in ETPs tracking less common commodities or currencies, which may face challenges in buying or selling shares at an optimal price during market turmoil or periods of reduced trading volumes. Additionally, regulatory changes in the commodities and currencies sectors can significantly impact ETP values. Concentration in a particular commodity or currency can increase volatility and risk, as the ETP becomes more susceptible to specific developments affecting those assets. Finally, counterparty risks are present in ETPs involved in contracts with other parties, such as derivatives contracts, where there is a risk of financial loss if a counterparty fails to fulfill its contractual obligations.

Underlying ETP Risks. The Fund's investment strategy, involving indirect exposure to Bitcoin through one or more Underlying ETPs, is subject to the risks associated with Bitcoin and other digital assets. These risks include market volatility, regulatory changes, technological uncertainties, and potential financial losses. As with all investments, there is no assurance of profit, and investors should be cognizant of these specific risks associated with digital asset markets.

- **Underlying Bitcoin ETP Risks:** Investing in an Underlying ETP that focuses on Bitcoin, either through direct holdings or indirectly via derivatives like futures contracts, carries significant risks. These risks include high market volatility, which can be influenced by technological advancements, regulatory changes, and broader economic factors. When trading derivatives, liquidity risks and counterparty risks are substantial. Managing futures contracts can be complex and may affect the performance of an Underlying ETP. Additionally, each Underlying ETP, and consequently the Fund, is dependent on blockchain technology, which brings technological and cybersecurity risks, along with custodial challenges for securely storing digital assets. The constantly evolving regulatory and legal landscape presents continuous compliance and valuation difficulties. Risks related to market concentration and network issues in the digital asset sector further add complexity. Moreover, operational intricacies in managing digital assets and potential market volatility can lead to losses for each Underlying ETP.
- **Bitcoin Investment Risk:** The Fund's indirect investment in Bitcoin, through holdings in one or more Underlying ETPs, exposes it to the unique risks of this emerging innovation. Bitcoin's price is highly volatile, and its market is influenced by the changing Bitcoin network, fluctuating acceptance levels, and unpredictable usage trends. Not being a legal tender and operating outside central authority systems like banks, Bitcoin faces potential government restrictions. For instance, some countries may limit or ban Bitcoin transactions, negatively impacting Bitcoin's market value.

The risks associated with Bitcoin include the possibility of fraud, theft, market manipulation, and security breaches in trading platforms. A small group of large Bitcoin holders, known as "whales," can significantly influence Bitcoin's price. The largely unregulated nature of Bitcoin and its trading venues heightens risks of fraudulent activities and market manipulation, which could affect Bitcoin's price. For example, if a group of miners gains control over a majority of the Bitcoin network, they could manipulate transactions to their advantage. Historical instances have seen Bitcoin trading venues shut down due to fraud or security breaches, often leaving investors without recourse and facing significant losses.

Updates to Bitcoin's software, proposed by developers, can lead to the creation of new digital assets, or "forks," if not broadly adopted. This can impact Bitcoin's demand and the Fund's performance. The extreme volatility of Bitcoin's market price can result in shareholder losses. Furthermore, the operation of Bitcoin exchanges may be disrupted or cease altogether due to various issues, further affecting Bitcoin's price and the Fund's investments.

The value of Bitcoin has historically been subject to significant speculation, making trading and investing in Bitcoin reliant on market sentiment rather than traditional fundamental analysis.

Bitcoin's price can be influenced by events unrelated to its security or utility, including instability in other speculative areas of the crypto/blockchain space, potentially leading to substantial declines in its value.

Risks associated with crypto asset trading platforms include fragmentation, regulatory non-compliance, and the possibility of enforcement actions by regulatory authorities, which could impact the valuation of Bitcoin-linked derivatives held by the Underlying ETPs.

The security of the Bitcoin blockchain may be compromised if a single miner or group controls more than 50% of the network's hashing power, where hashing power refers to the computational capacity used to validate and secure transactions on the blockchain.

Proposed changes to the Bitcoin protocol may not be universally adopted, leading to the creation of competing blockchains (forks) with different assets and participants, exemplified by past forks like Bitcoin Cash and Bitcoin SV.

The Bitcoin blockchain protocol may contain vulnerabilities that attackers could exploit to disrupt its operation, potentially compromising the security and reliability of the network.

Emerging alternative public blockchains, particularly those emphasizing privacy through technologies like zero-knowledge cryptography, pose risks and challenges to the dominance of the Bitcoin blockchain as a payment system.

Common impediments to adopting the Bitcoin blockchain as a payment network include slow transaction processing, variability in transaction fees, and the volatility of Bitcoin's price, which may deter widespread adoption by businesses and consumers.

The development and use of "Layer II solutions" are critical for the scalability and functionality of the Bitcoin blockchain, but they also introduce risks such as off-chain transaction execution, which could affect transparency and security. Layer II solutions are off-chain protocols that improve scalability and reduce transaction costs by processing transactions outside the main blockchain network.

Adoption and use of other blockchains supporting advanced applications like smart contracts present challenges to the dominance of the Bitcoin blockchain, potentially impacting its long-term relevance and utility in the evolving landscape of blockchain technology.

- **Digital Assets Risk:** Digital assets like Bitcoin, designed as mediums of exchange, are still an emerging asset class. They operate independently of any central authority or government backing and are subject to regulatory changes and extreme price volatility. The trading platforms for digital assets are relatively new, largely unregulated, and thus more vulnerable to fraud and failures compared to traditional, regulated exchanges. Shutdowns of these platforms due to fraud, technical glitches, or security issues can significantly affect digital asset prices and market volatility.
- **Digital Asset Markets Risk:** The digital asset market, particularly Bitcoin, has experienced considerable volatility, leading to market disruptions and erosion of confidence among market participants. This instability and the resultant negative publicity could adversely affect the Fund's reputation and trading prices. Ongoing market turbulence could significantly impact the value of the Fund's share.
- **Blockchain Technology Risk:** Blockchain technology, which underpins Bitcoin and other digital assets, is relatively new, and many of its applications are untested. The adoption of blockchain and the development of competing platforms or technologies could affect its usage. Investments in companies or vehicles that utilize blockchain technology are subject to market volatility and may experience lower trading volumes compared to more established industries. Additionally, regulatory changes, internet disruptions, cybersecurity incidents, and intellectual property disputes could further affect the adoption and functionality of blockchain technology.
- **Potentially No 1940 Act Protections.** As of the date of this Prospectus, there is only a single eligible Underlying ETP, and it is an investment company subject to the 1940 Act. However, it is expected that in the future, one or more Underlying ETP will not be registered as an investment company subject to the 1940 Act. Accordingly, investors in such an Underlying ETP would not have the protections expressly provided by that statute, including: provisions preventing Underlying ETP insiders from managing an Underlying ETP to their benefit and to the detriment of shareholders; provisions preventing an Underlying ETP from issuing securities having inequitable or discriminatory provisions; provisions preventing management by irresponsible persons; provisions preventing the use of unsound or misleading methods of computing Underlying ETP earnings and asset value; provisions prohibiting suspension of redemptions (except under limited circumstances); provisions limiting fund leverage; provisions imposing a fiduciary duty on fund managers with respect to receipt of compensation for services; and provisions preventing changes in an Underlying ETP's character without the consent of shareholders. Although the Fund invests in one or more Underlying ETPs only indirectly, the Fund's investments are expected to be subject to loss as a result of these risks.

Derivatives Risk. Derivatives are financial instruments that derive value from the underlying reference asset or assets, such as stocks, bonds, or funds (including ETFs), interest rates or indexes. The Fund's investments in derivatives may pose risks in addition to, and greater than, those associated with directly investing in securities or other ordinary investments, including risk related to the market, imperfect correlation with underlying investments or the Fund's other portfolio holdings, higher price volatility, lack of availability, counterparty risk, liquidity, valuation and legal restrictions. The use of derivatives is a highly specialized activity that involves investment techniques and risks different from those associated with ordinary portfolio securities transactions. The use of derivatives may result in larger losses or smaller gains than directly investing in securities. When the Fund uses derivatives, there may be an imperfect correlation between the value of the Underlying Security and the derivative, which may prevent the Fund from achieving its investment objective. Because derivatives often require only a limited initial investment, the use of derivatives may expose the Fund to losses in excess of those amounts initially invested. In addition, the Fund's investments in derivatives are subject to the following risks:

Options Contracts. The use of options contracts involves investment strategies and risks different from those associated with ordinary portfolio securities transactions. The prices of options are volatile and are influenced by, among other things, actual and anticipated changes in the value of the underlying instrument, including the anticipated volatility, which are affected by fiscal and monetary policies and by national and international political, changes in the actual or implied volatility or the reference asset, the time remaining until the expiration of the option contract and economic events. For the Fund in particular, the value of the options contracts in which it invests are substantially influenced by the value of the relevant Underlying Securities. The Fund may experience substantial downside from specific option positions and certain option positions held by the Fund may expire worthless. The options held by the Fund are exercisable at the strike price on their expiration date. As an option approaches its expiration date, its value typically increasingly move with the value of the underlying instrument. However, prior to such date, the value of an option generally does not increase or decrease at the same rate as the underlying instrument. There may at times be an imperfect correlation between the movement in the values of options contracts and the underlying instrument, and there may at times not be a liquid secondary market for certain options contracts. The value of the options held by the Fund will be determined based on market quotations or other recognized pricing methods. Additionally, as the Fund may continuously maintain indirect exposure to one or more of the Underlying Securities through the use of options contracts, as the options contracts it holds are exercised or expire it will enter into new options contracts, a practice referred to as "rolling." If the expiring options contracts do not generate enough proceeds to cover the cost of entering into new options contracts, the Fund may experience losses.

Counterparty Risk. The Fund is subject to counterparty risk by virtue of its investments in options contracts. Transactions in some types of derivatives, including options, are required to be centrally cleared ("cleared derivatives"). In a transaction involving cleared derivatives, the Fund's counterparty is a clearing house rather than a bank or broker. Since the Fund is not a member of clearing houses and only members of a clearing house ("clearing members") can participate directly in the clearing house, the Fund will hold cleared derivatives through accounts at clearing members. In cleared derivatives positions, the Fund will make payments (including margin payments) to and receive payments from a clearing house through their accounts at clearing members. Customer funds held at a clearing organization in connection with any options contracts are held in a commingled omnibus account and are not identified to the name of the clearing member's individual customers. As a result, assets deposited by the Fund with any clearing member as margin for options may, in certain circumstances, be used to satisfy losses of other clients of the Fund's clearing member. In addition, although clearing members guarantee performance of their clients' obligations to the clearing house, there is a risk that the assets of the Fund might not be fully protected in the event of the clearing member's bankruptcy, as the Fund would be limited to recovering only a pro rata share of all available funds segregated on behalf of the clearing member's customers for the relevant account class. The Fund is also subject to the risk that a limited number of clearing members are willing to transact on the Fund's behalf, which heightens the risks associated with a clearing member's default. If a clearing member defaults the Fund could lose some or all of the benefits of a transaction entered into by the Fund with the clearing member. If the Fund cannot find a clearing member to transact with on the Fund's behalf, the Fund may be unable to effectively implement its investment strategy.

Price Participation Risk. The Fund employs an investment strategy that includes the sale of call option contracts, which limits the degree to which the Fund will participate in increases in the share price of an Underlying ETP over the Call Period. This means that if the Underlying ETP's share price experiences an increase in value above the strike price of the sold call options during a Call Period, the Fund will likely not experience that increase to the same extent and may significantly underperform the Underlying ETP over the Call Period. Additionally, because the Fund is limited in the degree to which it will participate in increases in the share price of an Underlying ETP over each Call Period, but has full exposure to any decreases in the share price of such Underlying ETP over the Call Period, the NAV of the Fund may decrease over any given time period. The Fund's NAV is dependent on the values of the Fund's options contracts, which are based principally on the share price of their corresponding Underlying ETP. The degree of participation in each Underlying ETP's share price gains that the Fund will experience will depend on the Fund's allocation to the Underlying ETP, as well as prevailing market conditions, especially market volatility, at the time the Fund sells the call option contracts and will vary from Call Period to Call Period. The value of the options contracts is affected by changes in the value and dividend rates of the related Underlying ETP, changes in interest rates, changes in the actual or perceived volatility of the related Underlying ETP and the remaining time to the options' expiration, as well as trading conditions in the options market. As the share price of the Underlying ETP changes and time moves towards the expiration of each Call Period, the value of the options contracts, and therefore the Fund's NAV, will change. However, it is not expected for the Fund's NAV to directly correlate on a day-to-day basis with the share price returns of the Underlying ETP or Underlying ETPs, as the case may be. The amount of time remaining until the options contract's expiration date affects the impact of the potential options contract income on the Fund's NAV, which may not be in full effect until the expiration date of the Fund's options contracts. Therefore, while changes in the share price of each Underlying ETP will result in changes to the Fund's NAV, the Fund generally anticipates that the rate of change in the Fund's NAV will be different than the cumulative net change experienced by the share price of each Underlying ETP.

NAV Decline Risk Due to Distributions. When the Fund makes a distribution, the Fund's NAV will typically drop by the amount of the distribution on the related ex-dividend date. The repeated payment of distributions by the Fund, if any, may result in a decline in the Fund's NAV and trading price over time. As a result, an investor may suffer losses to their investment.

Call Strategy Risks. The path dependency (i.e., the continued use) of the Fund's call writing strategy will impact the extent that the Fund participates in the positive price returns of an Underlying ETP and, in turn, the Fund's returns, both during the term of the sold call options and over longer time periods. If, for example, each month the Fund were to sell 7% out-of-the-money call options on an Underlying ETP having a one-month term, the Fund's participation in the positive price returns of the Underlying ETP will be capped at 7% in any given month. However, over a longer period (e.g., 5 months), the Fund should not be expected to participate fully in the first 35% (i.e., 5 months x 7%) of the positive price returns of the Underlying ETP, or the Fund may even lose money, even if the Underlying ETP share price has appreciated by at least that much over such period, if during any month over that period the Underlying ETP had a return less than 7%. This example illustrates that both the Fund's participation in the positive price returns of an Underlying ETP and its returns will depend not only on the share prices of an Underlying ETP but also on the path that the Underlying ETP's share price take over time. Additionally, when implementing the Covered Call Spread Strategy, the use of credit call spreads introduces further complexities and risks. While purchasing a higher-strike call option limits potential losses from the short call position, it also reduces the net premium received, which may result in lower overall returns compared to a stand-alone covered call strategy. If the price of an Underlying ETP rises rapidly, the call spread may still cap upside participation, leading to missed profit opportunities. Furthermore, market conditions, such as mispricing between near-the-money and further out-of-the-money options, may impact the effectiveness of the strategy, potentially resulting in lower-than-expected returns or increased losses. The relative pricing of options at different strike levels can vary due to volatility shifts, liquidity constraints, or other market dynamics, adding an additional layer of uncertainty to the Fund's performance under this strategy.

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.

Costs of Buying or Selling Shares. Due to the costs of buying or selling Shares, including brokerage commissions imposed by brokers and bid-ask spreads, frequent trading of Shares may significantly reduce investment results and an investment in Shares may not be advisable for investors who anticipate regularly making small investments.

Shares May Trade at Prices Other Than NAV. As with all ETFs, Shares may be bought and sold in the secondary market at market prices. Although it is expected that the market price of Shares will approximate the Fund's NAV, there may be times when the market price of Shares is more than the NAV intra-day (premium) or less than the NAV intra-day (discount) due to supply and demand of Shares or during periods of market volatility. This risk is heightened in times of market volatility, periods of steep market declines, and periods when there is limited trading activity for Shares in the secondary market, in which case such premiums or discounts may be significant.

Trading. Although Shares are listed on a national securities exchange, such as NYSE Arca, 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 the Shares will trade with any volume, or at all, on any stock exchange. In stressed market conditions, the liquidity of Shares may begin to mirror the liquidity of the Fund's underlying portfolio holdings, which can be significantly less liquid than Shares. Shares trade on the Exchange at market price that may be below, at or above the Fund's NAV. Trading in Shares on the Exchange may be halted due to market conditions or for reasons that, in the view of the Exchange, make trading in Shares inadvisable. In addition, trading in Shares on the Exchange is subject to trading halts caused by extraordinary market volatility pursuant to the Exchange "circuit breaker" rules. There can be no assurance that the requirements of the Exchange necessary to maintain the listing of the Fund will continue to be met or will remain unchanged. As a result, the Fund could be adversely affected and be unable to implement its investment strategies in the event of an unscheduled closing.

Economic and 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), deflation (or expectations for deflation), interest rates, global demand for particular products or resources, market instability, financial system instability, debt crises and downgrades, embargoes, tariffs, sanctions and other trade barriers, regulatory events, other governmental trade or market control programs and related geopolitical events. In addition, the value of the Fund's investments may be negatively affected by the occurrence of global events such as war, terrorism, environmental disasters, natural disasters or events, country instability, and infectious disease epidemics or pandemics. The imposition by the U.S. of tariffs on goods imported from foreign countries and reciprocal tariffs levied on U.S. goods by those countries also may lead to volatility and instability in domestic and foreign markets.

High Portfolio Turnover Risk. The Fund's at least monthly reallocation of its portfolio holdings to seek to maintain a balanced notional exposure of approximately 80% of the Fund's total assets to the U.S. Treasuries Allocation and 20% of the Fund's total assets to the Bitcoin Related Allocation, as well active and frequent trading of a portion of the Fund's holdings, may result in high portfolio turnover. A high portfolio turnover rate increases transaction costs, which may increase the Fund's expenses. Frequent trading may also cause adverse tax consequences for investors in the Fund due to an increase in short-term capital gains.

Inflation Risk. Inflation risk is the risk that the value of assets or income from investments will be less in the future as inflation decreases the value of money. As inflation increases, the present value of the Fund's assets and distributions, if any, may decline.

Liquidity Risk. Some securities held by the Fund, including options contracts, may be difficult to sell or be illiquid, particularly during times of market turmoil. This risk is greater for the Fund as it will hold options contracts on a single security, and not a broader range of options contracts. Markets for securities or financial instruments could be disrupted by a number of events, including, but not limited to, an economic crisis, natural disasters, epidemics/pandemics, new legislation or regulatory changes inside or outside the United States. Illiquid securities may be difficult to value, especially in changing or volatile markets. If the Fund is forced to sell an illiquid security at an unfavorable time or price, the Fund may be adversely impacted. Certain market conditions or restrictions, such as market rules related to short sales, may prevent the Fund from limiting losses, realizing gains or achieving a high correlation with an Underlying ETP. There is no assurance that a security that is deemed liquid when purchased will continue to be liquid. Market illiquidity may cause losses for the Fund.

Management Risk. The Fund is subject to management risk because it is an actively managed portfolio. The Fund's sub-adviser will apply investment techniques and risk analyses in making investment decisions for the Fund, but there can be no guarantee that the Fund will meet its investment objective.

New Fund Risk. The Fund is a recently organized management investment company with no operating history. As a result, prospective investors do not have a track record or history on which to base their investment decisions.

Newer Sub-Adviser Risk. VistaShares is a recently formed entity and has limited experience with managing an exchange-traded fund, which may limit the Sub-Adviser's effectiveness.

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, Adviser, and Sub-Adviser seek to reduce these operational risks through controls and procedures, there is no way to completely protect against such risks.

Tax Risk. The Fund intends to elect and to qualify each year to be treated as a RIC under Subchapter M of the Code. As a RIC, the Fund will not be subject to U.S. federal income tax on the portion of its net investment income and net capital gain that it distributes to Shareholders, provided that it satisfies certain requirements of the Code. If the Fund does not qualify as a RIC for any taxable year and certain relief provisions are not available, the Fund’s taxable income will be subject to tax at the Fund level and to a further tax at the shareholder level when such income is distributed.

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 the Index and 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.vistashares.com/etf.

Management

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

Investment Sub-Adviser: VistaShares Advisors LLC (the “Sub-Adviser” or “VistaShares”) serves as the investment sub-adviser to the Fund.

Portfolio Managers:

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

Investment Adviser

Matt Brandt, Portfolio Manager for the Adviser, has been a portfolio manager of the Fund since its inception in 2025.

Scott Snyder, Portfolio Manager for the Adviser, has been a portfolio manager of the Fund since its inception in 2025.

VistaShares

Adam Patti, Chief Executive Officer of the Sub-Adviser, has been a portfolio manager of the Fund since its inception in 2025.

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Purchase and Sale of Shares

The Fund issues and redeems Shares at NAV only in large blocks known as “Creation Units,” which only Authorized Participants (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.”

When available, 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.vistashares.com/etf.

Tax Information

Fund distributions are generally taxable as ordinary income, qualified dividend income, or capital gains (or a combination), unless an 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 FUNDS

Investment Objectives

Each of the VistaShares BitBonds 1-3 Yr Enhanced Weekly Distribution ETF, VistaShares BitBonds 5 Yr Enhanced Weekly Distribution ETF, VistaShares BitBonds 10 Yr Enhanced Weekly Distribution ETF, and VistaShares BitBonds 20 Yr Enhanced Weekly Distribution ETF has an investment objective to seek income and capital appreciation.

An investment objective is fundamental if it cannot be changed without the consent of the holders of a majority of the outstanding Shares. No Fund's investment objective has been adopted as a fundamental investment policy and therefore each Fund's investment objective may be changed without the consent of that Fund's shareholders upon approval by the Board of Trustees (the "Board") of Tidal Trust III (the "Trust") and at least 60 days' prior written notice to shareholders.

Principal Investment Strategies

There is no guarantee that each Fund's investment strategy will be properly implemented, and an investor may lose some or all of their investment.

Fund 80% Investment Policies

Each Fund's "80%" policy is non-fundamental and can be changed without shareholder approval. However, Fund shareholders would be given at least 60 days' notice prior to any such change.

Synthetic Covered Call Strategy

As a component of the Fund's Bitcoin-Related Allocation (~20%), the synthetic covered call strategy will be employed taking into account the tax "wash sale" rules. These rules provide that any loss realized on a sale will be disallowed to the extent shares in an ETF are acquired, including through reinvestment of dividends, or an option on such shares is acquired, within a 61-day period beginning 30 days before and ending 30 days after the sale of substantially identical ETF shares.

Exchange Traded Options Portfolio

As a component of the Fund's Bitcoin-Related Allocation (~20%), the Fund will purchase and sell a combination of call and put exchange traded options contracts. In general, put options give the holder (i.e., the buyer) the right to sell an asset (or deliver the cash value of the asset, in case of certain put options) and the seller (i.e., the writer) of the put has the obligation to buy the asset (or receive cash value of the asset, in case of certain put options) at a certain defined price. Call options give the holder (i.e., the buyer) the right to buy an asset (or receive cash value of the asset, in case of certain call options) and the seller (i.e., the writer) the obligation to sell the asset (or deliver cash value of the asset, in case of certain call options) at a certain defined price.

FLEX options are customized options contracts that trade on an exchange but provide investors with the ability to customize key contract terms like strike price, style and expiration date while achieving price discovery in competitive, transparent auctions markets and avoiding the counterparty exposure of "over-the-counter" ("OTC") options positions. Like traditional exchange-traded options, FLEX Options are guaranteed for settlement by the OCC, a market clearinghouse that guarantees performance by counterparties to certain derivatives contracts.

The FLEX options in which the Fund may invest are all European style options (options that are exercisable only on the expiration date). The FLEX options are listed on the Chicago Board Options Exchange.

The Fund will use the market value of its derivatives holdings for the purpose of determining compliance with the 1940 Act and the rules promulgated thereunder. Since the options held by the Fund are exchange-traded, these will be valued on a mark-to-market basis. In the event market prices are not available, the Fund will use fair value pricing pursuant to the fair value procedures adopted by the Adviser.

Notional Value Explanation

"Notional value" refers to the "face" value of a Fund investment, rather than the amount of capital the Fund has actually committed. It represents the total value of the Fund's position, rather than its equity in that position. Essentially, it reflects the full value of a leveraged position in the market, even if the Fund uses a fraction of that amount as collateral.

Information About Bitcoin

As noted above, the Fund does not invest directly in Bitcoin or any other digital assets. The Fund does not invest directly in derivatives to track the performance of Bitcoin or any other digital assets. The Fund does not invest in or seek direct exposure to the current “spot” or cash price of Bitcoin. Investors seeking direct exposure to the price of Bitcoin should consider an investment other than the Fund. However, Underlying ETPs may invest directly or indirectly (e.g., via futures) in Bitcoin. The following provides an overview of Bitcoin, the Bitcoin Blockchain, the relationship between the two, as well as their use cases.

Bitcoin Description:

Bitcoin, the first and most well-known digital asset, operates on a decentralized network using blockchain technology to facilitate secure and anonymous transactions. Bitcoin represents a digital asset that functions as a medium of exchange utilizing cryptographic protocols to secure transactional processes, control the creation of additional units, and verify the transfer of assets. Its operation on a decentralized blockchain network ensures both transparency and immutability of records, without the need for a central authority. This innovative technology underpinning Bitcoin allows for peer-to-peer transactions and provides a framework for digital scarcity, making Bitcoin a unique investment commodity within the digital currency landscape. Although Bitcoin is called a crypto currency or digital currency, it is not presently accepted widely as payment.

Bitcoin Blockchain Description:

The Bitcoin blockchain constitutes a decentralized, digital ledger technology that chronologically and publicly records all Bitcoin transactions. This technology is characterized by its use of blocks, which are structurally linked in a chain through cryptographic hashes. Each block contains a list of transactions that, once verified and added to the blockchain through a consensus process known as proof of work, becomes irreversible and tamper-evident. The integrity, transparency, and security of the transactional data are maintained autonomously within the Bitcoin network, eliminating the necessity for central oversight and facilitating trust in a peer-to-peer system.

The Relationship between Bitcoin and Bitcoin Blockchain:

Bitcoin is a digital asset that operates on the Bitcoin blockchain, a decentralized and cryptographic ledger system. The Bitcoin blockchain underpins the entire Bitcoin network, providing a secure and transparent mechanism for recording Bitcoin transactions. Each Bitcoin transaction is verified by network participants and permanently recorded on the Bitcoin blockchain, ensuring the integrity and traceability of the digital asset. Thus, while Bitcoin serves as a medium of exchange or store of value, the Bitcoin blockchain acts as the immutable record-keeping system that facilitates and authenticates the circulation and ownership of Bitcoin. This symbiotic relationship ensures that Bitcoin operates in a trustless and decentralized manner, with the Bitcoin blockchain maintaining the currency's history and scarcity.

Bitcoin and Bitcoin Blockchain Use Cases:

Bitcoin and the Bitcoin blockchain serve as innovative financial instruments within the digital economy, offering multiple use cases. However, their adoption has been limited. Key applications include:

1. **Decentralized Transactions:** Bitcoin facilitates peer-to-peer financial transactions globally without the need for intermediaries, reducing transaction costs and times. This feature makes it an attractive option for cross-border transfers and remittances. Bitcoin and the Bitcoin Blockchain were designed to be used as an alternative general purpose payment system and while bitcoin may be an attractive option for cross border transfers and remittances, it is presently not widely used as a means of payment.
2. **Store of Value:** Due to its limited supply and decentralized nature, Bitcoin is perceived as a digital alternative to traditional stores of value like gold, potentially serving as a hedge against inflation and currency devaluation.
3. **Smart Contracts:** While primarily associated with other blockchain platforms, the Bitcoin blockchain can execute smart contracts—self-executing contractual agreements with the terms directly written into code—thereby enabling automated and conditional transactions.
4. **Asset Tokenization:** The Bitcoin blockchain provides a platform for tokenizing assets, converting rights to an asset into a digital token on the blockchain. This can include real estate, stocks, or other forms of assets, enhancing liquidity and market efficiency. At this time this functionality is limited. Unlike the scripting language of blockchain platforms like Ethereum, the scripting language of the Bitcoin Blockchain is not Turing complete, and thus more limited in terms of the types of smart contracts it can support.
5. **Digital Identity Verification:** Leveraging the security and immutability of the Bitcoin blockchain, companies can develop digital identity verification systems, enhancing privacy and reducing identity theft. At this time, this functionality is limited.

There is no guarantee that a Fund’s investment strategy will be properly implemented, and an investor may lose some or all of its investment.

Investments by Registered Investment Companies

Section 12(d)(1) of the 1940 Act restricts investments by investment companies in the securities of other investment companies. However, registered investment companies are permitted to invest in other investment companies beyond the limits set forth in Section 12(d)(1) in recently adopted rules under the 1940 Act, subject to certain conditions. Each Fund may rely on Rule 12d1-4 of the 1940 Act, which provides an exemption from Section 12(d)(1) that allows a Fund to invest beyond the limits set forth in Section 12(d)(1) if the Fund satisfies certain conditions specified in Rule 12d1-4, including, among other conditions, that the Fund and its advisory group will not control (individually or in the aggregate) an acquired fund (e.g., hold more than 25% of the outstanding voting securities of an acquired fund that is a registered open-end management investment company).

Principal Risks of Investing in the Funds

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 Funds, 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 a Fund. Some or all of these risks may adversely affect a 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 Funds: The risks below apply to each Fund as indicated in the following table. Additional information about each such risk and its potential impact on a Fund is set forth below the table.

	VistaShares BitBonds 1-3 Yr Enhanced Weekly Distribution ETF	VistaShares BitBonds 5 Yr Enhanced Weekly Distribution ETF	VistaShares BitBonds 10 Yr Enhanced Weekly Distribution ETF	BitBonds 20 Yr Enhanced Weekly Distribution ETF
Call Strategy Risk	X	X	X	X
Counterparty Risk	X	X	X	X
Credit Risk	X	X	X	X
Derivatives Risk	X	X	X	X
—Options Contracts	X	X	X	X
Economic and Market Risk	X	X	X	X
ETP Risks	X	X	X	X
ETF Risks	X	X	X	X
—Authorized Participants, Market Makers, and Liquidity Providers	X	X	X	X
Concentration Risk				
—Costs of Buying or Selling Shares	X	X	X	X
—Shares May Trade at Prices Other Than NAV	X	X	X	X
—Trading	X	X	X	X
Fixed Income Risk	X	X	X	X
High Portfolio Turnover Risk	X	X	X	X
Inflation Risk	X	X	X	X
Interest Rate Risk	X	X	X	X
Liquidity Risk	X	X	X	X
Management Risk	X	X	X	X
NAV Decline Risk Due to Distributions	X	X	X	X
New Fund Risk	X	X	X	X
Newer Sub-Adviser Risk	X	X	X	X
Operational Risk	X	X	X	X
Price Participation Risk	X	X	X	X
Tax Risk	X	X	X	X
Underlying ETP Risks	X	X	X	X
—Underlying Bitcoin ETP Risks	X	X	X	X
—Bitcoin Investment Risk	X	X	X	X
—Digital Assets Risk	X	X	X	X
—Digital Asset Markets Risk	X	X	X	X

	VistaShares BitBonds 1-3 Yr Enhanced Weekly Distribution ETF	VistaShares BitBonds 5 Yr Enhanced Weekly Distribution ETF	VistaShares BitBonds 10 Yr Enhanced Weekly Distribution ETF	BitBonds 20 Yr Enhanced Weekly Distribution ETF
— Blockchain Technology Risk	X	X	X	X
— Potentially No 1940 Act Protections	X	X	X	X
U.S. Government and U.S. Agency Obligations Risk	X	X	X	X

Call Strategies Risks. The path dependency (i.e., the continued use) of the Fund’s call writing strategy will impact the extent that the Fund participates in the positive price returns of an Underlying ETP and, in turn, the Fund’s returns, both during the term of the sold call options and over longer time periods. If, for example, each month the Fund were to sell 7% out-of-the-money call options on an Underlying ETP having a one-month term, the Fund’s participation in the positive price returns of the Underlying ETP will be capped at 7% in any given month. However, over a longer period (e.g., 5 months), the Fund should not be expected to participate fully in the first 35% (i.e., 5 months x 7%) of the positive price returns of the Underlying ETP, or the Fund may even lose money, even if the Underlying ETP share price has appreciated by at least that much over such period, if during any month over that period the Underlying ETP had a return less than 7%. This example illustrates that both the Fund’s participation in the positive price returns of an Underlying ETP and its returns will depend not only on the share prices of an Underlying ETP but also on the path that the Underlying ETP’s share prices take over time. Additionally, when implementing the Covered Call Spread Strategy, the use of credit call spreads introduces further complexities and risks. While purchasing a higher-strike call option limits potential losses from the short call position, it also reduces the net premium received, which may result in lower overall returns compared to a stand-alone covered call strategy. If the price of an Underlying ETP rises rapidly, the call spread may still cap upside participation, leading to missed profit opportunities. Furthermore, market conditions, such as mispricing between near-the-money and further out-of-the-money options, may impact the effectiveness of the strategy, potentially resulting in lower-than-expected returns or increased losses. The relative pricing of options at different strike levels can vary due to volatility shifts, liquidity constraints, or other market dynamics, adding an additional layer of uncertainty to the Fund’s performance under this strategy.

Counterparty Risk. The Fund is subject to counterparty risk by virtue of its investments in options contracts. Transactions in some types of derivatives, including options, are required to be centrally cleared (“cleared derivatives”). In a transaction involving cleared derivatives, the Fund’s counterparty is a clearing house rather than a bank or broker. Since the Fund is not a member of clearing houses and only members of a clearing house (“clearing members”) can participate directly in the clearing house, the Fund will hold cleared derivatives through accounts at clearing members. In cleared derivatives positions, the Fund will make payments (including margin payments) to and receive payments from a clearing house through their accounts at clearing members. Customer funds held at a clearing organization in connection with any options contracts are held in a commingled omnibus account and are not identified to the name of the clearing member’s individual customers. As a result, assets deposited by the Fund with any clearing member as margin for options may, in certain circumstances, be used to satisfy losses of other clients of the Fund’s clearing member. In addition, although clearing members guarantee performance of their clients’ obligations to the clearing house, there is a risk that the assets of the Fund might not be fully protected in the event of the clearing member’s bankruptcy, as the Fund would be limited to recovering only a pro rata share of all available funds segregated on behalf of the clearing member’s customers for the relevant account class. The Fund is also subject to the risk that a limited number of clearing members are willing to transact on the Fund’s behalf, which heightens the risks associated with a clearing member’s default. If a clearing member defaults the Fund could lose some or all of the benefits of a transaction entered into by the Fund with the clearing member. If the Fund cannot find a clearing member to transact with on the Fund’s behalf, the Fund may be unable to effectively implement its investment strategy.

Credit Risk. Bonds are subject to credit risk. Credit risk refers to the possibility that the issuer or guarantor of a security will be unable and/or unwilling to make timely interest payments and/or repay the principal on its debt or to otherwise honor its obligations and/or default completely. Bonds are subject to varying degrees of credit risk, depending on the issuer’s financial condition and on the terms of the securities, which may be reflected in credit ratings. There is a possibility that the credit rating of a bond may be downgraded after purchase or the perception of an issuer’s credit worthiness may decline, which may adversely affect the value of the security.

Derivatives Risk. Derivatives are financial instruments that derive value from the underlying reference asset or assets, such as stocks, bonds, or funds (including ETFs), interest rates or indexes. The Fund's investments in derivatives may pose risks in addition to, and greater than, those associated with directly investing in securities or other ordinary investments, including risk related to the market, imperfect correlation with underlying investments or the Fund's other portfolio holdings, higher price volatility, lack of availability, counterparty risk, liquidity, valuation and legal restrictions. The use of derivatives is a highly specialized activity that involves investment techniques and risks different from those associated with ordinary portfolio securities transactions. The use of derivatives may result in larger losses or smaller gains than directly investing in securities. When the Fund uses derivatives, there may be an imperfect correlation between the value of the Underlying Security and the derivative, which may prevent the Fund from achieving its investment objective. Because derivatives often require only a limited initial investment, the use of derivatives may expose the Fund to losses in excess of those amounts initially invested. In addition, the Fund's investments in derivatives are subject to the following risks:

Options Contracts. The use of options contracts involves investment strategies and risks different from those associated with ordinary portfolio securities transactions. The prices of options are volatile and are influenced by, among other things, actual and anticipated changes in the value of the underlying instrument, including the anticipated volatility, which are affected by fiscal and monetary policies and by national and international political, changes in the actual or implied volatility or the reference asset, the time remaining until the expiration of the option contract and economic events. For the Fund in particular, the value of the options contracts in which it invests are substantially influenced by the value of the relevant Underlying Securities. The Fund may experience substantial downside from specific option positions and certain option positions held by the Fund may expire worthless. The options held by the Fund are exercisable at the strike price on their expiration date. As an option approaches its expiration date, its value typically increasingly move with the value of the underlying instrument. However, prior to such date, the value of an option generally does not increase or decrease at the same rate as the underlying instrument. There may at times be an imperfect correlation between the movement in the values of options contracts and the underlying instrument, and there may at times not be a liquid secondary market for certain options contracts. The value of the options held by the Fund will be determined based on market quotations or other recognized pricing methods. Additionally, as the Fund may continuously maintain indirect exposure to one or more of the Underlying Securities through the use of options contracts, as the options contracts it holds are exercised or expire it will enter into new options contracts, a practice referred to as "rolling." If the expiring options contracts do not generate proceeds enough to cover the cost of entering into new options contracts, the Fund may experience losses.

Distribution Risk. The Fund intends to make cash distributions on a weekly basis. There is no assurance that the Fund will make a distribution in any given month. If the Fund does make distributions, the amounts of such distributions will likely vary greatly from one distribution to the next. Additionally, weekly distributions, if any, may consist of returns of capital, which would decrease the Fund's NAV and trading price over time. As a result, an investor may suffer significant losses to their investment.

Economic and 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), deflation (or expectations for deflation), interest rates, global demand for particular products or resources, market instability, financial system instability, debt crises and downgrades, embargoes, tariffs, sanctions and other trade barriers, regulatory events, other governmental trade or market control programs and related geopolitical events. In addition, the value of the Fund's investments may be negatively affected by the occurrence of global events such as war, terrorism, environmental disasters, natural disasters or events, country instability, and infectious disease epidemics or pandemics. The imposition by the U.S. of tariffs on goods imported from foreign countries and reciprocal tariffs levied on U.S. goods by those countries also may lead to volatility and instability in domestic and foreign markets.

ETP Risks. Investing in exchange-traded products (ETPs) that focus on commodities and currencies carries a variety of risks. Market risk is a primary concern, as the value of these investments can fluctuate significantly due to changes in market conditions influenced by global economic shifts, market sentiment, and geopolitical events. Particularly with commodities, investors face heightened volatility. This can be attributed to a range of factors, including changes in overall market movements, specific industry impacts, natural disasters, and regulatory changes. Currency investments in ETPs are equally subject to the volatility of global currency markets, influenced by fluctuating exchange rates, national economic policies, inflation, and political instability.

Use of leverage and derivatives such as futures and options in some ETPs can both magnify gains and exacerbate losses, introducing additional risks, including counterparty risks. Liquidity risk is another concern, especially in ETPs tracking less common commodities or currencies, which may face challenges in buying or selling shares at an optimal price during market turmoil or periods of reduced trading volumes. Additionally, regulatory changes in the commodities and currencies sectors can significantly impact ETP values. Concentration in a particular commodity or currency can increase volatility and risk, as the ETP becomes more susceptible to specific developments affecting those assets. Finally, counterparty risks are present in ETPs involved in contracts with other parties, such as derivatives contracts, where there is a risk of financial loss if a counterparty fails to fulfill its contractual obligations.

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.

Costs of Buying or Selling Shares. Due to the costs of buying or selling Shares, including brokerage commissions imposed by brokers and bid-ask spreads, frequent trading of Shares may significantly reduce investment results and an investment in Shares may not be advisable for investors who anticipate regularly making small investments.

Shares May Trade at Prices Other Than NAV. As with all ETFs, Shares may be bought and sold in the secondary market at market prices. Although it is expected that the market price of Shares will approximate the Fund’s NAV, there may be times when the market price of Shares is more than the NAV intra-day (premium) or less than the NAV intra-day (discount) due to supply and demand of Shares or during periods of market volatility. This risk is heightened in times of market volatility, periods of steep market declines, and periods when there is limited trading activity for Shares in the secondary market, in which case such premiums or discounts may be significant.

Trading. Although Shares are listed on a national securities exchange, such as NYSE Arca, 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 the Shares will trade with any volume, or at all, on any stock exchange. In stressed market conditions, the liquidity of Shares may begin to mirror the liquidity of the Fund’s underlying portfolio holdings, which can be significantly less liquid than Shares. Shares trade on the Exchange at market price that may be below, at or above the Fund’s NAV. Trading in Shares on the Exchange may be halted due to market conditions or for reasons that, in the view of the Exchange, make trading in Shares inadvisable. In addition, trading in Shares on the Exchange is subject to trading halts caused by extraordinary market volatility pursuant to the Exchange “circuit breaker” rules. There can be no assurance that the requirements of the Exchange necessary to maintain the listing of the Fund will continue to be met or will remain unchanged. As a result, the Fund could be adversely affected and be unable to implement its investment strategies in the event of an unscheduled closing.

Fixed Income Risk. The prices of fixed income securities respond to economic developments, particularly interest rate changes, as well as to changes in an issuer’s credit rating or market perceptions about the creditworthiness of an issuer. In general, the market price of fixed income securities with longer maturities will increase or decrease more in response to changes in interest rates than shorter-term securities. Changes in government intervention may have adverse effects on investments, volatility, and illiquidity in debt markets. These changes could cause the Fund’s net asset value to fluctuate or make it more difficult for the Fund to accurately value its securities. How specific fixed income securities may react to changes in interest rates will depend on the specific characteristics of each security.

High Portfolio Turnover Risk. Each Fund’s at least monthly reallocation of its portfolio holdings to seek to maintain a balanced notional exposure of approximately 80% of the Fund’s total assets to the U.S. Treasuries Allocation and 20% of the Fund’s total assets to the Bitcoin Related Allocation, as well active and frequent trading of a portion of the Fund’s holdings, may result in high portfolio turnover. A high portfolio turnover rate increases transaction costs, which may increase the Fund’s expenses. Frequent trading may also cause adverse tax consequences for investors in the Fund due to an increase in short-term capital gains.

Inflation Risk. Inflation risk is the risk that the value of assets or income from investments will be less in the future as inflation decreases the value of money. As inflation increases, the present value of the Fund’s assets and distributions, if any, may decline.

Interest Rate Risk. Generally, the value of fixed income securities will change inversely with changes in interest rates. As interest rates rise, the market value of fixed income securities tends to decrease. Conversely, as interest rates fall, the market value of fixed income securities tends to increase. This risk will be greater for long-term securities than for short-term securities. In addition, the interest rates payable on floating rate securities are not fixed and may fluctuate based upon changes in market rates. The interest rate on a floating rate security is a variable rate which is tied to another interest rate. Floating rate securities are subject to interest rate risk and credit risk.

Liquidity Risk. Some securities held by the Fund, including options contracts, may be difficult to sell or be illiquid, particularly during times of market turmoil. This risk is greater to the Fund as it will hold options contracts on a single security, and not a broader range of options contracts. Markets for securities or financial instruments could be disrupted by a number of events, including, but not limited to, an economic crisis, natural disasters, epidemics/pandemics, new legislation or regulatory changes inside or outside the United States. Illiquid securities may be difficult to value, especially in changing or volatile markets. If the Fund is forced to sell an illiquid security at an unfavorable time or price, such Fund may be adversely impacted. Certain market conditions or restrictions, such as market rules related to short sales, may prevent the Fund from limiting losses, realizing gains or achieving a high correlation with an Underlying ETP. There is no assurance that a security that is deemed liquid when purchased will continue to be liquid. Market illiquidity may cause losses for the Fund.

Management Risk. The Fund is subject to management risk because it is an actively managed portfolio. The Fund's sub-adviser will apply investment techniques and risk analyses in making investment decisions for the Fund, but there can be no guarantee that the Fund will meet its investment objective.

NAV Decline Risk Due to Distributions. When the Fund makes a distribution, the Fund's NAV will typically drop by the amount of the distribution on the related ex-dividend date. The repeated payment of distributions by the Fund, if any, may result in a decline in the Fund's NAV and trading price over time. As a result, an investor may suffer losses to their investment.

New Fund Risk. The Fund is a recently organized management investment company with no operating history. As a result, prospective investors do not have a track record or history on which to base their investment decisions.

Newer Sub-Adviser Risk. VistaShares is a recently formed entity and has limited experience with managing an exchange-traded fund, which may limit the Sub-Adviser's effectiveness.

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, Adviser, and Sub-Adviser seek to reduce these operational risks through controls and procedures, there is no way to completely protect against such risks.

Price Participation Risk. The Fund employs an investment strategy that includes the sale of call option contracts, which limits the degree to which the Fund will participate in increases in value experienced by an Underlying ETP over the Call Period. This means that if an Underlying ETP experiences an increase in value above the strike price of the sold call options during a Call Period, the Fund will likely not experience that increase to the same extent and may significantly underperform the Underlying ETP over the Call Period. Additionally, because the Fund is limited in the degree to which it will participate in increases in value experienced by an Underlying ETP over each Call Period, but has full exposure to any decreases in value experienced by such Underlying ETP over the Call Period, the NAV of the Fund may decrease over any given time period. The Fund's NAV is dependent on the values of its options contracts, which are based principally upon the share price of their corresponding Underlying ETP. The degree of participation in an Underlying ETP's share price gains that the Fund will experience will depend on the Fund's allocation to such Underlying ETP, as well as on prevailing market conditions, especially market volatility, at the time the Fund sells the call option contracts, and will vary from Call Period to Call Period. The value of the options contracts is affected by changes in the value and dividend rates of an Underlying ETP, changes in interest rates, changes in the actual or perceived volatility of the related Underlying ETP and the remaining time to the options' expiration, as well as trading conditions in the options market. As the price of an Underlying ETP changes and time moves towards the expiration of each Call Period, the value of the options contracts, and therefore the Fund's NAV, will change. However, it is not expected for the Fund's NAV to directly correlate on a day-to-day basis with the returns of the Underlying ETP or Underlying ETPs, as the case may be. The amount of time remaining until the options contract's expiration date affects the impact of the potential options contract income on the Fund's NAV, which may not be in full effect until the expiration date of the Fund's options contracts. Therefore, while changes in the price of an Underlying ETP will result in changes to the Fund's NAV, the Fund generally anticipates that the rate of change in the Fund's NAV will be different than that experienced by the Underlying ETP or Underlying ETPs, as applicable.

Tax Risk. The Fund intends to elect and to qualify each year to be treated as a RIC under Subchapter M of the Code. As a RIC, the Fund will not be subject to U.S. federal income tax on the portion of its net investment income and net capital gain that it distributes to Shareholders, provided that it satisfies certain requirements of the Code. If the Fund does not qualify as a RIC for any taxable year and certain relief provisions are not available, the Fund's taxable income will be subject to tax at the Fund level and to a further tax at the shareholder level when such income is distributed.

Underlying ETP Risks. The Fund's investment strategy, involving indirect exposure to Bitcoin through one or more Underlying ETPs, is subject to the risks associated with Bitcoin and other digital assets. These risks include market volatility, regulatory changes, technological uncertainties, and potential financial losses. As with all investments, there is no assurance of profit, and investors should be cognizant of these specific risks associated with digital asset markets.

- **Underlying Bitcoin ETP Risks:** Investing in an Underlying ETP that focuses on Bitcoin, either through direct holdings or indirectly via derivatives like futures contracts, carries significant risks. These risks include high market volatility, which can be influenced by technological advancements, regulatory changes, and broader economic factors. When trading derivatives, liquidity risks and counterparty risks are substantial. Managing futures contracts can be complex and may affect the performance of an Underlying ETP. Additionally, each Underlying ETP, and consequently the Fund, is dependent on blockchain technology, which brings technological and cybersecurity risks, along with custodial challenges for securely storing digital assets. The constantly evolving regulatory and legal landscape presents continuous compliance and valuation difficulties. Risks related to market concentration and network issues in the digital asset sector further add complexity. Moreover, operational intricacies in managing digital assets and potential market volatility can lead to losses for each Underlying ETP.
- **Bitcoin Investment Risk:** The Fund's indirect investment in Bitcoin, through holdings in one or more Underlying ETPs, exposes it to the unique risks of this emerging innovation. Bitcoin's price is highly volatile, and its market is influenced by the changing Bitcoin network, fluctuating acceptance levels, and unpredictable usage trends. Not being a legal tender and operating outside central authority systems like banks, Bitcoin faces potential government restrictions. For instance, some countries may limit or ban Bitcoin transactions, negatively impacting its market value.

The risks associated with Bitcoin include the possibility of fraud, theft, market manipulation, and security breaches in trading platforms. A small group of large Bitcoin holders, known as "whales," can significantly influence Bitcoin's price. The largely unregulated nature of Bitcoin and its trading venues heightens risks of fraudulent activities and market manipulation, which could affect Bitcoin's price. For example, if a group of miners gains control over a majority of the Bitcoin network, they could manipulate transactions to their advantage. Historical instances have seen Bitcoin trading venues shut down due to fraud or security breaches, often leaving investors without recourse and facing significant losses.

Updates to Bitcoin's software, proposed by developers, can lead to the creation of new digital assets, or "forks," if not broadly adopted. This can impact Bitcoin's demand and the Fund's performance. The extreme volatility of Bitcoin's market price can result in shareholder losses. Furthermore, the operation of Bitcoin exchanges may be disrupted or cease altogether due to various issues, further affecting Bitcoin's price and the Fund's investments.

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The value of Bitcoin has historically been subject to significant speculation, making trading and investing in Bitcoin reliant on market sentiment rather than traditional fundamental analysis.

Bitcoin's price can be influenced by events unrelated to its security or utility, including instability in other speculative areas of the crypto/blockchain space, potentially leading to substantial declines in its value.

Risks associated with crypto asset trading platforms include fragmentation, regulatory non-compliance, and the possibility of enforcement actions by regulatory authorities, which could impact the valuation of Bitcoin-linked derivatives held by the Underlying ETPs.

The security of the Bitcoin blockchain may be compromised if a single miner or group controls more than 50% of the network's hashing power, where hashing power refers to the computational capacity used to validate and secure transactions on the blockchain.

Proposed changes to the Bitcoin protocol may not be universally adopted, leading to the creation of competing blockchains (forks) with different assets and participants, exemplified by past forks like Bitcoin Cash and Bitcoin SV.

The Bitcoin blockchain protocol may contain vulnerabilities that attackers could exploit to disrupt its operation, potentially compromising the security and reliability of the network.

Emerging alternative public blockchains, particularly those emphasizing privacy through technologies like zero-knowledge cryptography, pose risks and challenges to the dominance of the Bitcoin blockchain as a payment system.

Common impediments to adopting the Bitcoin blockchain as a payment network include slow transaction processing, variability in transaction fees, and the volatility of Bitcoin's price, which may deter widespread adoption by businesses and consumers.

The development and use of "Layer II solutions" are critical for the scalability and functionality of the Bitcoin blockchain, but they also introduce risks such as off-chain transaction execution, which could affect transparency and security. Layer II solutions are off-chain protocols that improve scalability and reduce transaction costs by processing transactions outside the main blockchain network.

Adoption and use of other blockchains supporting advanced applications like smart contracts present challenges to the dominance of the Bitcoin blockchain, potentially impacting its long-term relevance and utility in the evolving landscape of blockchain technology.

- **Digital Assets Risk:** Digital assets like Bitcoin, designed as mediums of exchange, are still an emerging asset class. They operate independently of any central authority or government backing and are subject to regulatory changes and extreme price volatility. The trading platforms for digital assets are relatively new, largely unregulated, and thus more vulnerable to fraud and failures compared to traditional, regulated exchanges. Shutdowns of these platforms due to fraud, technical glitches, or security issues can significantly affect digital asset prices and market volatility.
- **Digital Asset Markets Risk:** The digital asset market, particularly Bitcoin, has experienced considerable volatility, leading to market disruptions and erosion of confidence among market participants. This instability and the resultant negative publicity could adversely affect the Fund's reputation and trading prices. Ongoing market turbulence could significantly impact the value of the Fund's share.
- **Blockchain Technology Risk:** Blockchain technology, which underpins Bitcoin and other digital assets, is relatively new, and many of its applications are untested. The adoption of blockchain and the development of competing platforms or technologies could affect its usage. Investments in companies or vehicles that utilize blockchain technology are subject to market volatility and may experience lower trading volumes compared to more established industries. Additionally, regulatory changes, internet disruptions, cybersecurity incidents, and intellectual property disputes could further affect the adoption and functionality of blockchain technology.
- **Potentially No 1940 Act Protections.** Currently, the Underlying ETP is an investment company subject to the 1940 Act. However, it is expected that in the future, one or more Underlying ETPs will not be registered as an investment company subject to the 1940 Act. Accordingly, investors in such an Underlying ETP would not have the protections expressly provided by that statute, including: provisions preventing Underlying ETP insiders from managing an Underlying ETP to their benefit and to the detriment of shareholders; provisions preventing an Underlying ETP from issuing securities having inequitable or discriminatory provisions; provisions preventing management by irresponsible persons; provisions preventing the use of unsound or misleading methods of computing Underlying ETP earnings and asset value; provisions prohibiting suspension of redemptions (except under limited circumstances); provisions limiting fund leverage; provisions imposing a fiduciary duty on fund managers with respect to receipt of compensation for services; and provisions preventing changes in an Underlying ETP's character without the consent of shareholders. Although the Fund invests in one or more Underlying ETPs only indirectly, the Fund's investments are expected to be subject to loss as a result of these risks.

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.

PORTFOLIO HOLDINGS INFORMATION

Information about each Fund's daily portfolio holdings will be available on the Funds' website at www.vistashares.com/etf.

A complete description of each Fund's policies and procedures with respect to the disclosure of a Fund's portfolio holdings is available in the Fund's Statement of Additional Information ("SAI").

MANAGEMENT

Investment Adviser

Tidal Investments LLC ("Tidal" or "Adviser"), a Tidal Financial Group company, 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 March 2012 and is dedicated to understanding, researching and managing assets within the expanding ETF universe. As of October 31, 2025, Tidal had assets under management of approximately \$48.57 billion and served as the investment adviser or sub-adviser for 289 registered funds.

Tidal serves as investment adviser to the Funds and has overall responsibility for the general management and administration of the Funds pursuant to an investment advisory agreement with the Trust, on behalf of each Fund (the “Advisory Agreement”). The Adviser is responsible for trading portfolio securities and financial instruments for the Funds, including selecting broker-dealers to execute purchase and sale transactions. The Adviser provides oversight of the Sub-Adviser and reviews its performance. The Adviser also arranges for transfer agency, custody, fund administration, and all other related services necessary for the Funds to operate. For the services provided to the Funds, each Fund pays the Adviser a unitary management fee, which is calculated daily and paid monthly, at an annual rate of 0.04% based on its average daily net assets.

Under the Advisory Agreement, in exchange for a single unitary management fee from each Fund, the Adviser has agreed to pay all expenses incurred by such Fund except for interest charges on any borrowings, 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, litigation expenses, other non-routine or extraordinary expenses, distribution fees and expenses paid by a Fund under any distribution plan adopted pursuant to Rule 12b-1 under the 1940 Act (collectively, the “Excluded Expenses”), and the unitary management fee payable to the Adviser.

Investment Sub-Adviser

VistaShares Advisors LLC

VistaShares Advisors LLC (a “Sub-Adviser” or “VistaShares”), a Delaware limited liability company, located at 1111B S Governors Avenue, Suite 20096, Dover, Delaware 19904 serves as the investment sub-adviser for the Funds. The Sub-Adviser was founded in 2024 and became an SEC-registered investment adviser in August 2024. As of October 31, 2025, the Sub-Adviser had assets under management of approximately \$775 million and served as the investment adviser or sub-adviser for 7 registered funds.

The Sub-Adviser is responsible for the day-to-day management of each Fund’s Index Strategy, including determining the securities and financial instruments purchased and sold by the Funds, subject to the supervision of the Adviser and the Board. The Sub-Adviser serves as the sub-adviser to the Funds, pursuant to a sub-advisory agreement between the Adviser and the Sub-Adviser (a “Sub-Advisory Agreement”).

For its services as sub-adviser, the Sub-Adviser is entitled to receive a fee from the Adviser, which fee is calculated daily and payable monthly, at an annual rate of 0.49% of the average daily net assets of each Fund. However, as Fund Sponsor, the Sub-Adviser may automatically waive all or a portion of its sub-advisory fee. See “Fund Sponsor” below for more information.

Advisory and Sub-Advisory Agreement

A discussion regarding the basis for the Board’s approval of the Fund’s Advisory Agreement and Sub-Advisory Agreement will be available in the Fund’s July 31, 2026, Semi-Annual Certified Shareholder Report on Form N-CSR.

Portfolio Managers

The following individuals (each, a Portfolio Manager) have served as portfolio managers of the Funds since their inception in 2025. Mr. Patti is responsible for VistaShares’ role in the day-to-day management of each Fund’s U.S. Treasuries Allocation Strategy. Mr. Brandt, and Mr. Snyder are jointly and primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of each Fund’s Bitcoin-Related Allocation Strategy, and oversee trading and execution for the Funds.

Matt Brandt, Portfolio Manager for the Adviser

Matt Brandt serves as Portfolio Manager for the Adviser, having joined the firm in 2025. Mr. Brandt has 20 years of experience in the financial markets working in Trading, Derivative Risk Management, and Enterprise Risk for TD Ameritrade and Charles Schwab where he helped create a robust trading risk management program. He joined ZEGA Financial, LLC in 2024 prior to joining the Adviser. His education includes a Bachelor’s degree in Economics and Mathematics from the University of Nebraska-Lincoln and continuing education in the Mechanics of Risk Management from Middlesex University.

Scott Snyder, Portfolio Manager for the Adviser

Scott Snyder joined the firm in 2025 as SVP of Trading. Mr. Snyder has over 40 years of experience in the financial markets and more specifically in the options market. Mr. Snyder led the trading team at Zega financial before joining Tidal. He started his career in 1983 and for 20 years was an independent market maker on the floor of the CBOE. In 2003 Mr. Snyder joined thinkorswim as Chief Options Strategist for a subsidiary of thinkorswim advisors. Mr. Snyder then helped lead the RIA trading, execution platform support and option education business for TD Ameritrade and then Schwab from 2009-2024.

Adam Patti, Chief Executive Officer of VistaShares

Adam Patti began serving as Chief Executive Officer of VistaShares in 2024. Adam is a pioneer in Alternative Investments & Exchange-Traded Funds (ETFs). In 2006, Adam founded IndexIQ with a vision to combine institutional quality alternative investment strategies with the power of ETFs to enhance portfolio construction for all investors. IndexIQ established itself as the leading alternative investment manager in the ETF industry and was acquired by New York Life Insurance Company in 2015.

As Chairman & CEO of IndexIQ, Adam was the architect behind IndexIQ's award winning product line of alternative investment strategies, built the firm and in 2015 sold it to New York Life Investment Management. From 2015 - 2018 Adam worked to successfully integrate the firm into the New York Life's infrastructure, including the roll-out of IndexIQ branded ETFs globally. Since exiting IndexIQ/New York Life Investments in 2018, Adam had been a private investor and advisor to various initiatives until partnering with DVx Ventures in 2024 to launch VistaShares. Previously, Adam led Fortune Indexes, the creator of the first smart beta indexes. Fortune Indexes was an early entrant into the ETF industry, having launched the Fortune 500 ETF in partnership with State Street Global Advisors in 2000 and prior to that he was an investment banker at Salomon Smith Barney.

Adam is frequently featured in the media and has won numerous awards as an expert in alternative investments and Exchange-Traded Funds. He graduated in 1998 with an MBA from Northwestern University - Kellogg School of Management with a triple major in Finance, Marketing and Entrepreneurship, and in 1992 with a B.S. in Finance from University at Albany.

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The Funds' 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 Sponsors

The Adviser has entered into a fund sponsorship agreement with VistaShares pursuant to which VistaShares is a sponsor to the Funds. Under this arrangement, VistaShares has agreed to provide financial support (as described below) to the Funds. Every month, unitary management fees for the Funds are calculated and paid to the Adviser, and the Adviser retains a portion of the unitary management fees from the Funds.

In return for its financial support for the Funds, the Adviser has agreed to pay VistaShares a portion of any remaining profits generated by unitary management fee the Funds. If the amount of the unitary management fees for the Funds exceeds the Funds' operating expenses (including the sub-advisory fees) and the Adviser-retained amount, that excess amount is considered "remaining profit." In that case, the Adviser will pay a portion of the remaining profits to VistaShares.

During months when the funds generated by the unitary management fee are insufficient to cover the entire sub-advisory fees, those fees are automatically waived (and any such waived fees are not subject to recoupment). Further, if the amount of the unitary management fee for a Fund is less than the Fund's operating expenses and the Adviser-retained amount, VistaShares is obligated to reimburse the Adviser for a portion of the shortfall.

HOW TO BUY AND SELL SHARES

Each 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 a Fund, and only APs may tender their Shares for redemption directly to the Funds, 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 a 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.

In order to purchase Creation Units of a Fund, an AP must generally deposit a designated portfolio of securities (the "Deposit Securities") and/or a designated amount of U.S. cash. Purchases and redemptions of Creation Units primarily with cash, rather than through in-kind delivery of portfolio securities, may cause the Funds to incur certain costs. These costs could include brokerage costs or taxable gains or losses that it might not have incurred if it had made redemption in-kind. These costs could be imposed on a Fund, and thus decrease the Fund's NAV, to the extent that the costs are not offset by a transaction fee payable by an AP. Most investors buy and sell Shares in secondary market transactions through brokers. Individual Shares are listed for trading on the secondary market on the applicable 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. The Depository Trust Company (“DTC”) or its nominee is the record owner of all outstanding Shares.

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

Frequent Purchases and Redemptions of Shares

None of the Funds imposes any 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 a Fund’s shareholders. Purchases and redemptions by APs, who are the only parties that may purchase or redeem Shares directly with a Fund, are an essential part of the ETF process and help keep Share trading prices in line with the NAV. As such, the Funds accommodate 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, each 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 such Fund in effecting trades. In addition, the Funds and the Adviser reserve the right to reject any purchase order at any time.

Determination of Net Asset Value

Each 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 regular business. The NAV for the Funds is calculated by dividing such Fund’s net assets by its Shares outstanding.

In calculating its NAV, each Fund generally value 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 a 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 Funds 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 Funds

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 Funds beyond the limits set forth in Section 12(d)(1), subject to certain terms and conditions of rules 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 Funds. 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 Funds 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 Funds intend to pay out dividends and interest income, if any, weekly, and distribute any net realized capital gains to their shareholders at least annually.

The Funds 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 Funds. Your investment in a 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.

Each 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, a 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 a Fund makes distributions, when you sell your Shares listed on the applicable 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 a Fund owned the investments that generated them, rather than how long a shareholder has owned their Shares. Sales of assets held by a Fund for more than one year generally result in long-term capital gains and losses, and sales of assets held by such Fund for one year or less generally result in short-term capital gains and losses. Distributions of a Fund’s net capital gain (the excess of net long-term capital gains over net short-term capital losses) that are reported by such Fund as capital gain dividends (“Capital Gain Dividends”) will be taxable to shareholders as long-term capital gains. 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 a 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 a 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 a Fund that are attributable to dividends received by such Fund from U.S. corporations, subject to certain limitations.

Shortly after the close of each calendar year, you will be informed of the character of any distributions received from a 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). Each 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 shares of a Fund 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 even if they are paid from income or gains earned by a Fund before your investment (and thus were included in the Shares’ NAV when you purchased your Shares).

You may wish to avoid investing in a Fund shortly before a dividend or other distribution, because such a distribution will generally be taxable 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 a Fund will generally be subject to a U.S. withholding tax at the rate of 30%, unless a lower treaty rate applies. The Funds 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 Funds 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 a 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 a 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.

Each 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 an 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 of a Fund 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 Funds 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 Funds may sell portfolio securities to obtain the cash needed to distribute redemption proceeds. This may cause a 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, a Fund may be less tax efficient if it includes such a cash payment in the proceeds paid upon the redemption of Creation Units.

Important Tax Considerations When Purchasing Fund Shares

If you are investing through a taxable account, you should carefully consider the timing of your investment relative to the relevant Fund's distribution schedule. Purchasing Fund shares shortly before a distribution may increase your tax liability, a situation commonly referred to as "buying a dividend."

When a Fund makes a distribution, its share price typically drops by an amount roughly equal to the distribution. As a hypothetical example, if you invest \$5,000 to purchase 250 shares at \$20 per share on December 15, and the Fund pays a \$1 per share distribution on December 16, the share price would adjust to \$19 (ignoring market fluctuations). Although your total investment value remains \$5,000 (250 shares × \$19 in share value plus 250 shares × \$1 distribution), you would owe taxes on the \$250 distribution, even if you reinvest the distribution rather than receiving it in cash.

Distributions are taxable to shareholders even if they are paid from income or gains realized by a Fund before you invested, and even if they were reflected in the purchase price of the shares. Consequently, you may incur taxes on income or gains that accrued before your investment, without corresponding benefit.

Unless you are investing through a tax-advantaged account, such as an IRA or an employer-sponsored retirement plan, you may wish to avoid purchasing Fund shares shortly before a distribution. You can minimize the potential tax impact by reviewing a Fund's distribution schedule prior to investing. When available, information about each Fund's distribution schedule can be found on the Fund's website at www.vistashares.com.

The foregoing discussion summarizes some of the possible consequences under current federal tax law of an investment in the Funds. It is not a substitute for personal tax advice. You also may be subject to foreign, state and local tax on Fund distributions and sales of Shares. Consult your personal tax advisor about the potential tax consequences of an investment in Shares under all applicable tax laws. For more information, please see the section entitled "Federal Income Taxes" in the SAI.

DISTRIBUTION

Foreside Fund Services, LLC, a wholly owned subsidiary of Foreside Financial Group (dba ACA Group), (the "Distributor"), the Funds' distributor, is a broker-dealer registered with the SEC. The Distributor distributes Creation Units for the Funds on an agency basis and does not maintain a secondary market in Shares. The Distributor has no role in determining the policies of the Funds or the securities that are purchased or sold by the Funds. 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 Funds are 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 Funds, 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 assets of the respective Fund 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

When available, information regarding how often Shares of the Funds traded on the applicable Exchange at a price above (i.e., at a premium) or below (i.e., at a discount) the NAV of such Fund can be found on the Funds' website at www.vistashares.com.

ADDITIONAL NOTICES

Shares are not sponsored, endorsed, or promoted by an Exchange. The Exchanges are not responsible for, nor has any Exchange 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. An 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 any Exchange have any liability for any lost profits or indirect, punitive, special, or consequential damages even if notified of the possibility thereof.

The Adviser, the Sub-Adviser, and the Funds 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 any Fund particularly.

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 the 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 the 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 a 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 the 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 a 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 travel 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

This section would ordinarily include Financial Highlights for the Funds. The Financial Highlights tables are intended to help you understand the performance of each Fund for that Fund’s periods of operations. Because the Funds have not yet commenced operations as of the date of this Prospectus, no Financial Highlights are shown.

VistaShares ETFs

Adviser	Tidal Investments LLC 234 West Florida Street, Suite 203 Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53204	Sub-Adviser	VistaShares Advisors LLC 1111B S Governors Avenue, Suite 20096 Dover, Delaware 19904
Distributor	Foreside Fund Services, LLC Three Canal Plaza, Suite 100 Portland, Maine 04101	Administrator	Tidal ETF Services LLC 234 West Florida Street, Suite 203 Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53204
Legal Counsel	Sullivan & Worcester LLP 1251 Avenue of the Americas 19 th Floor New York, New York 10020	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
Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm	Tait, Weller & Baker LLP Two Liberty Place 50 South 16 th Street Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19102	Custodian	U.S. Bank National Association 1555 North Rivercenter Dr. Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53212

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

Statement of Additional Information: The Funds' SAI provides additional details about the investments of each Fund and certain other additional information. A current SAI dated November 29, 2025, 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 Funds' investments will be available in the Funds' annual and semi-annual reports to shareholders and in Form N-CSR. In the annual report you will find a discussion of the market conditions and investment strategies that significantly affected each Fund's performance after the first fiscal year each Fund is in operation. In Form N-CSR, you will find each Fund's annual and semi-annual financial statements.

You can obtain free copies of these documents, when available, request other information or make general inquiries about the Funds by contacting the Funds at the VistaShares ETFs, c/o U.S. Bank Global Fund Services, P.O. Box 701, Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53201-0701 or calling (844) 875-2288.

Shareholder reports and other information about the Funds will also 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 Funds' Internet website at www.vistashares.com; or
- For a fee, by e-mail request to publicinfo@sec.gov.

(SEC Investment Company Act File No. 811-23312)