



YieldMax™ Ultra Option Income Strategy ETF (ULTY)

*listed on NYSE Arca, Inc.*

**PROSPECTUS**

**February 19, 2024**

**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.**

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## SUMMARY INFORMATION

### YieldMax™ Ultra Option Income Strategy ETF - FUND SUMMARY

#### Investment Objective

The Fund’s primary investment objective is to seek current income.

The Fund’s secondary investment objective is to seek exposure to the share price of select U.S. listed securities, subject to a limit on potential investment gains.

#### 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<sup>(1)</sup>** (expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)

Management Fee .....	1.24%
Distribution and Service (12b-1) Fees .....	None
Other Expenses <sup>(2)</sup> .....	0.00%
<b>Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses .....</b>	<b>1.24%</b>
Less: Fee Waiver <sup>(3)</sup> .....	<b>(0.10)%</b>
<b>Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses After Fee Waiver<sup>(3)</sup> .....</b>	<b>1.14%</b>

<sup>(1)</sup> 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, as amended (the “1940 Act”), and litigation expenses, and other non-routine or extraordinary expenses.

<sup>(2)</sup> Based on estimated amounts for the current fiscal year.

<sup>(3)</sup> The Fund’s investment adviser, Tidal Investments LLC (the “Adviser”), has agreed to reduce its unitary management fee (which includes all expenses incurred by the 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, extraordinary expenses, distribution fees and expenses paid by the Fund under any distribution plan adopted pursuant to Rule 12b-1 under the 1940 Act (collectively, the “Excluded Expenses”) to 1.14% of the Fund’s average daily net assets through at least February 28, 2025. This agreement may be terminated only by, or with the consent of, the Board of Trustees (the “Board”) of Tidal Trust II (the “Trust”), on behalf of the Fund, upon sixty (60) days’ written notice to the Adviser. This Agreement may not be terminated by the Adviser without the consent of the Board. The fee waiver is not subject to recoupment.

This Example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in other funds. The Example assumes that you invest \$10,000 in the Fund for the time periods indicated and then redeem all 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. For the one-year period in the example, the figure reflects the fee waiver described above. For the three-year period in the example, the figure shown does not reflect the fee waiver. 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
\$116	\$384

#### 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 current income while providing direct and/or indirect exposure to the share price (*i.e.*, the price returns) of select U.S. listed securities (each an “Underlying Security” and collectively, the “Underlying Securities”), subject to a limit on potential investment gains. The Fund uses both traditional and synthetic covered call strategies that are designed to produce higher income levels when the Underlying Securities experience more volatility.

The Underlying Securities to which the Fund has primary exposure include U.S.-listed equity securities of operating companies and shares of ETFs. The Fund also has the flexibility to have exposure to other types of U.S. listed exchange-traded products (e.g., closed-end funds and commodity pools).

The Fund’s investment sub-adviser, ZEGA Financial, LLC (“ZEGA”) selects the Underlying Securities by analyzing, among other things, the levels of implied volatility (a measure of the market’s expectation for future price fluctuations) of the Underlying Security’s listed options prices. Implied volatility is integral to the Fund’s strategy, as it indicates the expected price fluctuations of a security, guiding ZEGA’s selection of suitable Underlying Securities. Higher implied volatility typically correlates with increased options premiums, aligning with the Fund’s aim of generating income from its portfolio of covered call strategies. ZEGA also analyzes significant upcoming events related to, where applicable, the issuers of the Underlying Securities (e.g., earnings releases), as well as the trading volumes of such securities and their related options contracts. The Fund is generally unconstrained and therefore, the Underlying Securities can be of any market capitalization size and represent any industry sector.

ZEGA selects Underlying Securities based on a frequent and quantitative screening process. This method evaluates various factors such as the implied volatility of the Underlying Security and the trading volume and liquidity of both the Underlying Security and options on the Underlying Security. Furthermore, ZEGA’s screening process also identifies the industry sectors of potential Underlying Securities (as described more below).

The Fund’s allocation to particular Underlying Securities is primarily driven by implied volatility levels. ZEGA strategically identifies Underlying Securities in periods of likely higher volatility (e.g., ahead of significant events, like earnings releases). ZEGA will typically select between fifteen and thirty Underlying Securities on which the Fund will implement its covered call strategies. However, when ZEGA deems it appropriate, it may choose as few as five Underlying Securities on which to implement the covered call strategies. The Fund will hold short-term U.S. Treasury securities and trade, exercise, and let expire, options contracts in accordance with ZEGA’s strategic asset allocation requirements.

To seek to lower risk and enhance returns, where possible, the Fund’s portfolio of Underlying Securities will invest across various sectors and industries, reducing the impact of sector-specific events. While the Fund intends to have exposure to multiple sectors, it may invest in Underlying Securities attributable to a particular sector in amounts greater than 25% of the Fund’s total assets when ZEGA’s selection process indicates that such sector exposure would be appropriate for the Fund. The Fund does not have a pre-conceived intention to invest in any particular sector. The Fund will not invest more than 25% of its net assets in any particular “industry” as that term is used in the 1940 Act.

The Fund will likely engage in active and frequent trading of Underlying Securities and their options. The frequency with which the Fund buys and sells Underlying Securities will vary, depending on market conditions. The Fund will conduct regular reviews of its portfolio holdings, at least once a month, to determine whether one or more of its covered call strategies should be increased, decreased, or eliminated and whether any such strategy should be implemented on any new Underlying Securities. It is expected that most of the Fund’s covered call strategies will be held for less than one year, and therefore, gains, if any, are likely to be subject to short-term capital gains taxes.

The Fund intends to maintain its covered call strategies through the use of options contracts. As the options contracts it holds are traded, exercised or expire, it may enter into new options contracts, a practice referred to as “rolling.” The Fund’s practice of rolling options may result in high portfolio turnover.

## **Covered Call Strategies**

The Fund uses covered call strategies to provide income and direct and/or indirect exposure to the share price returns of the Underlying Securities, subject to a limit on potential investment gains as a result of the nature of the covered call strategies it employs. The Fund engages in both traditional covered call strategies and synthetic covered call strategies. This dual approach provides flexibility in income generation and exposure to the share price returns of the Underlying Securities. The specific percentage of the Fund’s portfolio consisting of owning securities outright is not predefined. This allocation varies based on ZEGA’s strategic decisions, market conditions, and the cost-effectiveness of direct holdings versus synthetic positions.

The Fund seeks to generate income from its direct holdings primarily through traditional covered call strategies. This involves holding a long position in each of the Underlying Securities and writing (selling) call options on each. The income is derived from the premiums received for selling these call options, providing a source of current income while also allowing participation (subject to a cap) in the share price gains, if any, of the Underlying Securities.

Long Positions. Each of the Fund's covered call strategies is predicated on holding a *long* position in an Underlying Security. The Fund may achieve such long position in one of two ways:

1. **Directly**, through the outright purchase of the Underlying Security; or
2. **Indirectly**, via a "synthetic approach" that simultaneously writes (sells) at-the-money put option contracts and buys at-the-money call option contracts on the Underlying Security.

Options Positions. The Fund's options contracts provide:

- indirect exposure to the share price returns of each Underlying Security (other than those Underlying Securities in which the Fund purchases outright or *directly*),
- current income from the option premiums, and
- a limit on the Fund's participation in gains, if any, of the share price returns of each Underlying Security.

For more information, see sections "The Fund's Use of Underlying Security Option Contracts" and "Covered Call Strategies" below.

### **Why invest in the Fund?**

- The Fund seeks to participate in a portion of the gains experienced by each Underlying Security.
- The Fund seeks to generate monthly income, which is not dependent on the price appreciation of the Underlying Securities.

That is, although the Fund may not fully participate in gains in the Underlying Securities' share prices, the Fund's portfolio is designed to generate income.

### **An Investment in the Fund is subject to the following:**

- **The Fund's investment strategy (i.e., a portfolio of covered call strategies) will cap its potential gains with respect to its Underlying Securities if their share prices increase in value beyond a certain point.**
- **The Fund's investment strategy is subject to all potential losses attributable to each Underlying Security's shares, which may not be offset by income received by the Fund.**

The Fund's covered call strategies consist of the following three elements, each of which is described in greater detail below:

- Direct long holding of an Underlying Security or synthetic long exposure to an Underlying Security, which allows the Fund to seek to participate in the changes, up or down, in the price of each Underlying Security.
- Covered call writing (where each Underlying Security's call options are sold against the long position in the Underlying Security), which allows the Fund to generate income.
- U.S. Treasuries (when deploying the synthetic approach to the long exposure), which are used for collateral for the options, and which also generate income.

#### 1. Long Exposure

- Direct: The Fund may hold the Underlying Securities when ZEGA determines a direct hold is more cost-effective.
- Synthetic: To achieve a synthetic long exposure to an Underlying Security, the Fund will buy that Underlying Security's call options and, simultaneously, sell that Underlying Security's put options to try to replicate the price movements of owning or being long that Underlying Security. The call options purchased by the Fund and the put options sold by the Fund will generally have one-month to six-month terms and strike prices that are approximately equal to the then-current share price of the relevant Underlying Security at the time the options 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 the relevant Underlying Securities for the duration of the applicable options exposure.

#### 2. Covered Call Writing

As part of its investment strategy, the Fund will write (sell) call option contracts on each Underlying Security to generate income. Since the Fund does not always directly own each Underlying Security, these written call options may be sold short (*i.e.*, selling a position it does not currently own). The Fund will seek to participate in the share price appreciation of each Underlying Security, if any. However, due to the nature of covered call strategies, the Fund's participation may be subject to a cap (as described below). In this strategy, the call options written (sold) by the Fund will generally have an expiration of one month or less (the "Call Period") and generally have a strike price that is approximately 0%-15% above the then-current share price of the corresponding Underlying Security.

The sale of the Underlying Security call option contracts will limit the Fund's participation in the appreciation of that Underlying Security's share price. If the share price of an Underlying Security increases, the above-referenced long exposure alone would allow the Fund to experience similar percentage gains. However, if an Underlying Security'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 long exposure. As a result, the Fund's investment strategy (i.e., the combination of the long exposure to an Underlying Security and the sold (short) Underlying Security call positions) will limit the Fund's participation in gains in the share price of the relevant Underlying Securities beyond a certain point.

### 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 strategies.

#### **The Fund's Use of Underlying Security Option Contracts**

As part of the Fund's covered call strategies on each Underlying Security, the Fund will purchase and sell a combination of standardized exchange-traded and FLEXible EXchange® ("FLEX") call and put option contracts that are based on the value of the price returns of each Underlying Security.

#### **Covered Call Strategies**

The Fund will primarily use synthetic covered call strategies (as described below). In addition, when ZEGA determines it to be more cost-effective, the Fund may directly hold the Underlying Securities.

In seeking to achieve its investment objective, the Fund will implement "synthetic covered call" strategies using the standardized exchange-traded and FLEX options described above.

- 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 (the Fund) 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.

The Fund holds a mix of direct long holdings of Underlying Securities and options contracts on Underlying Securities (considered indirect or synthetic long holdings of the Underlying Securities) to gain exposure to the share price performance of the Underlying Securities. The allocation between direct and indirect long holdings varies based on strategic decisions and market conditions as assessed by ZEGA. As the options contracts it holds are traded, exercised or expire, it may enter into new options contracts, a practice referred to as "rolling." The Fund's practice of rolling options may result in high portfolio turnover.

#### **Fund's Monthly Distributions**

The Fund will seek to provide monthly income in the form of cash distributions. The Fund will seek to generate such income in the following ways:

- Writing (selling) call option contracts on the Underlying Securities as described above. The income comes mainly from the option premiums received from these option sales. In this context, a premium refers to the price the buyer pays to the seller (the Fund) for the rights granted by the option. The amount of these premiums is largely affected by the fluctuations in the share prices of the Underlying Securities. However, other elements like interest rates can also influence the income level.
- Investing in short-term U.S. Treasury securities. The income generated by these securities will be influenced by interest rates at the time of investment.
- Dividends, if any, received from its direct investments in the Underlying Securities.

**Fund Portfolio**

The Fund’s principal holdings are described below:

**1. Long Exposure**

<b>DIRECT</b>		
Purchase Underlying Securities		
<b>SYNTHETIC</b>		
<b>Portfolio Holdings (The options’ values are based on the share price of the related Underlying Security)</b>	<b>Investment Terms</b>	<b>Expected Target Maturity</b>
Purchased call option contracts	<p>“at-the-money” (<i>i.e.</i>, the strike price is equal to the then-current share price of an Underlying Security at the time of purchase) to provide indirect exposure to positive price returns of the Underlying Security.</p> <p>If the share price of an Underlying Security increases, these options will generate corresponding increases to the Fund.</p>	1-month to 6-month expiration dates
Sold put option contracts	<p>“at-the-money” (<i>i.e.</i>, the strike price is equal to the then-current share price of an Underlying Security at the time of sale).</p> <p>They are sold to help pay for the purchased call options described above.</p> <p>However, the sold put option contracts provide exposure to the full extent of any share price losses experienced by the Underlying Security.</p>	1-month to 6-month expiration dates

**2. Covered Call Writing**

<b>Portfolio Holdings (The options’ values are based on the share price of the related Underlying Security)</b>	<b>Investment Terms</b>	<b>Expected Target Maturity</b>
Sold (short) call option contracts	<p>The strike price is approximately 0%-15% more than the then-current share price of the Underlying Security at the time of sale.</p> <p>They generate current income. However, they also limit some potential positive returns that the Fund may have otherwise experienced.</p>	1-month or less expiration dates

**3. U.S. Treasuries.**

<b>Portfolio Holdings)</b>	<b>Investment Terms</b>	<b>Expected Target Maturity</b>
U.S Treasury Securities and Cash	<p>Multiple series of U.S. Treasury Bills supported by the full faith and credit of the U.S. government.</p> <p>These instruments are used as collateral for the Fund’s derivative investments.</p> <p>They will also generate income.</p>	6-month to 2-year maturities

In terms of notional value, the combination of the Fund's direct investments and these financial instruments provides investment exposure to the Underlying Securities equal to at least 100% of the Fund's total assets.

The Fund is classified as "non-diversified" under the 1940 Act.

The Fund will employ its investment strategy regardless of whether there are periods of adverse market, economic, or other conditions and will not take temporary defensive positions during such periods.

**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 Fund—Principal Risks of Investing in the Fund."

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.

**Derivatives Risk.** Derivatives, including options contracts, are financial instruments whose value is derived from underlying assets such as stocks, bonds, and exchange-traded products (ETPs), including but not limited to ETFs, closed-end funds, commodity pools. The Fund's use of derivatives, particularly options contracts, presents risks additional to, and potentially greater than, those associated with direct investments in securities. These risks include market risk, imperfect correlation with underlying investments or other portfolio holdings, heightened volatility, counterparty risk, liquidity challenges, valuation complexities, and legal constraints. Derivatives trading is highly specialized, involving investment strategies and risks distinct from those in ordinary securities transactions. Utilizing derivatives can result in larger losses or smaller gains compared to direct investments.

*Options Contracts.* The Fund's investment strategy heavily involves the use of options contracts, which carry investment risks and characteristics different from typical portfolio securities. Options prices are highly volatile, influenced by factors such as changes in the value of the underlying security, expected volatility, time remaining until expiration, and broader economic events. For this Fund, options contract values are significantly impacted by the share price of the associated Underlying Security. The Fund may face substantial losses from its options positions, and some options may expire worthless (which, in some instances prove profitable for the Fund). These options are exercisable at their strike price upon expiration, and their value tends to align more closely with the underlying security as the expiration date approaches. However, prior to this, the option's value may not increase or decrease at the same rate as the underlying security. Imperfect correlation between the value of options and their underlying securities can occur, and the liquidity in the secondary market may erode for some options. The Fund's options values are determined via market quotes or recognized pricing methods. The Fund's investment strategy of maintaining continuous indirect exposure to Underlying Securities through options, and its practice of "rolling" contracts, may lead to losses if new contracts cost more than the proceeds from expiring ones.

**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. This risk is greater for the Fund as it seeks to hold options contracts on a single security, and not a broader range of options contracts, which may limit the number of clearing members that are willing to transact on the Fund's behalf. 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 Security over the Call Period. This means that if the Underlying Security'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 Security 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 Security over each Call Period, but has full exposure to any decreases in the share price of such Underlying Security over the Call Period, the NAV of the Fund may decrease over any given time period. The Fund's NAV is dependent on the value of the Fund's direct holdings of Underlying Securities and the Fund's options contracts, which are based principally upon the share price of the Underlying Securities. The degree of participation in the Underlying Securities' share price gains the Fund will experience will depend on prevailing market conditions, especially market volatility, at the time the Fund enters into the sold 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 Underlying Securities, changes in interest rates, changes in the actual or perceived volatility of the Underlying Securities and the remaining time to the options' expiration, as well as trading conditions in the options market. As the share price of the Underlying Securities 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 Securities. 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 the Underlying Securities 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 share price of the Underlying Securities.

**Distribution Risk.** As part of the Fund's investment objective, the Fund seeks to provide current monthly income. 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, the monthly 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.

**NAV Erosion 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 significantly erode the Fund's NAV and trading price over time. As a result, an investor may suffer significant losses to their investment.

**Call Writing Strategy Risk.** The path dependency (i.e., the continued use) of the Fund's call writing strategies will impact the extent that the Fund participates in the positive price returns of the Underlying Securities 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 having a one-month term, the Fund's participation in the positive price returns of the Underlying Securities 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 Securities, or the Fund may even lose money, even if the Underlying Securities share prices have appreciated by at least that much over such period, if during any month over that period the Underlying Securities had a return less than 7%. This example illustrates that both the Fund's participation in the positive price returns of the Underlying Securities and its returns will depend not only on the share prices of the Underlying Securities but also on the path that the Underlying Securities' share prices take over time.

**Cyber Security Risk.** The Fund is susceptible to operational risks through breaches in cyber security. A breach in cyber security refers to both intentional and unintentional events that may cause the Fund to lose proprietary information, suffer data corruption or lose operational capacity. Such events could cause the Fund to incur regulatory penalties, reputational damage, additional compliance costs associated with corrective measures and/or financial loss. Cyber security breaches may involve unauthorized access to the Fund's digital information systems through "hacking" or malicious software coding but may also result from outside attacks such as denial-of-service attacks through efforts to make network services unavailable to intended users. In addition, cyber security breaches of the issuers of securities in which the Fund invests or the Fund's third-party service providers, such as its administrator, transfer agent, custodian, or sub-advisor, as applicable, can also subject the Fund to many of the same risks associated with direct cyber security breaches. Although the Fund has established risk management systems designed to reduce the risks associated with cyber security, there is no guarantee that such efforts will succeed, especially because the Fund does not directly control the cyber security systems of issuers or third-party service providers.

## **ETF Risks.**

*Authorized Participants, Market Makers, and Liquidity Providers Concentration Risk.* The Fund has a limited number of financial institutions that are authorized to purchase and redeem Shares directly from the Fund (known as "Authorized Participants" or "APs"). In addition, there may be a limited number of market makers and/or liquidity providers in the marketplace. To the extent either of the following events occur, Shares may trade at a material discount to NAV and possibly face delisting: (i) APs exit the business or otherwise become unable to process creation and/or redemption orders and no other

APs step forward to perform these services; or (ii) market makers and/or liquidity providers exit the business or significantly reduce their business activities and no other entities step forward to perform their functions.

*Cash Redemption Risk.* The Fund's investment strategy may require it to redeem Shares for cash or to otherwise include cash as part of its redemption proceeds. For example, the Fund may not be able to redeem in-kind certain securities held by the Fund (e.g., derivative instruments). In such a case, the Fund may be required to sell or unwind portfolio investments to obtain the cash needed to distribute redemption proceeds. This may cause the Fund to recognize a capital gain that it might not have recognized if it had made a redemption in-kind. As a result, the Fund may pay out higher annual capital gain distributions than if the in-kind redemption process was used. By paying out higher annual capital gain distributions, investors may be subjected to increased capital gains taxes. Additionally, there may be brokerage costs or taxable gains or losses that may be imposed on the Fund in connection with a cash redemption that may not have occurred if the Fund had made a redemption in-kind. These costs could decrease the value of the Fund to the extent they are not offset by a transaction fee payable by an AP.

*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.

*Management Risk.* The Fund is subject to management risk because it is an actively managed portfolio. In managing the Fund's investment portfolio, the portfolio managers will apply investment techniques and risk analyses that may not produce the desired result. There can be no guarantee that the Fund will meet its investment objective. The Fund's investment strategy is largely unconstrained, and therefore, the Fund is heavily reliant on the Sub-Adviser's ability to manage the Fund's portfolio.

*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 a 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. In the event of an unscheduled market close for options contracts that reference a single security, such as those of an Underlying Security being halted or a market wide closure, settlement prices for such contracts will be determined by the procedures of the listing exchange of the options contracts. As a result, the Fund could be adversely affected and be unable to implement its investment strategies in the event of an unscheduled closing.

**ETP Risks.** In addition to ETFs, the Fund may invest in a variety of other exchange-traded products (ETPs), which include, but are not limited to, closed-end funds, partnerships, commodity pools, or trusts, all of which are traded on securities exchanges. ETPs, including ETFs and closed-end funds, are traded like stocks at market prices, which may deviate from their net asset value (NAV), resulting in prices that are either higher (a premium) or lower (a discount) than their NAV.

ETPs typically aim to track the performance of certain market segments or indices, although some may be actively managed. These products incur operational expenses, such as advisory and management fees, which are shared among their investors. When the Fund invests in these products, it not only bears its own operational expenses but also incurs a proportional share of the expenses of the ETP.

Since ETPs are traded on the market, their prices can differ from their NAV. This may result in trading prices that reflect a premium or discount relative to the NAV. The risks associated with these investments typically reflect those of the underlying assets they track. However, potential liquidity issues in these products might lead to greater volatility compared to the underlying securities. Moreover, due to their associated expenses, investing in ETPs can be more costly than direct investment in their underlying assets.

**High Portfolio Turnover Risk.** The Fund may actively and frequently trade all or a significant portion of the Fund's holdings. 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 the Underlying Securities. 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.

#### **Market Capitalization Risk.**

- *Large-Capitalization Investing.* The securities of large-capitalization companies may be relatively mature compared to smaller companies and therefore subject to slower growth during times of economic expansion. Large-capitalization companies may also be unable to respond quickly to new competitive challenges, such as changes in technology and consumer tastes.
- *Mid-Capitalization Investing.* The securities of mid-capitalization companies may be more vulnerable to adverse issuer, market, political, or economic developments than securities of large-capitalization companies. The securities of mid-capitalization companies generally trade in lower volumes and are subject to greater and more unpredictable price changes than large-capitalization stocks or the stock market as a whole.
- *Small-Capitalization Investing.* The securities of small-capitalization companies may be more vulnerable to adverse issuer, market, political, or economic developments than securities of large- or mid-capitalization companies. The securities of small-capitalization companies generally trade in lower volumes and are subject to greater and more unpredictable price changes than large- or mid-capitalization stocks or the stock market as a whole. There is typically less publicly available information concerning smaller-capitalization companies than for larger, more established companies.
- *Micro-Capitalization Investing.* Micro-capitalization companies often have limited product lines, narrower markets for their goods and/or services and more limited managerial and financial resources than larger, more established companies, including companies which are considered small- or mid-capitalization. As a result, their performance can be more volatile and they face greater risk of business failure, which could increase the volatility of the Fund's portfolio.

**Money Market Instrument Risk.** The Fund may use a variety of money market instruments for cash management purposes, including money market funds, depository accounts and repurchase agreements. Repurchase agreements are contracts in which a seller of securities agrees to buy the securities back at a specified time and price. Repurchase agreements may be subject to market and credit risk related to the collateral securing the repurchase agreement. Money market instruments, including money market funds, may lose money through fees or other means.

**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.

**Non-Diversification Risk.** Because the Fund is "non-diversified," it may invest a greater percentage of its assets in the securities of a single issuer or a smaller number of issuers than if it was a diversified fund. As a result, a decline in the value of an investment in a single issuer or a smaller number of issuers could cause the Fund's overall value to decline to a greater degree than if the Fund held a more diversified portfolio.

**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.

**Recent Market Events Risk.** U.S. and international markets have experienced significant periods of volatility in recent years and months due to a number of economic, political and global macro factors including the impact of COVID-19 as a global pandemic, which has resulted in a public health crisis, disruptions to business operations and supply chains, stress on the global healthcare system, growth concerns in the U.S. and overseas, staffing shortages and the inability to meet consumer demand, and widespread concern and uncertainty. The global recovery from COVID-19 is proceeding at slower than expected rates due to the emergence of variant strains and may last for an extended period of time. Continuing uncertainties regarding interest rates, rising inflation, political events, rising government debt in the U.S. and trade tensions also contribute to market volatility. Conflict, loss of life and disaster connected to ongoing

armed conflict between Ukraine and Russia in Europe and between Israel and Hamas in the Middle East could have severe adverse effects on the related region, including significant adverse effects on the regional or global economies and the markets for certain securities. The U.S. and the European Union have imposed sanctions on certain Russian individuals and companies, including certain financial institutions, and have limited certain exports and imports to and from Russia. These conflicts have contributed to recent market volatility and may continue to do so.

**Sector Risk.** The Sub-Adviser may allocate more of the Fund's investments to a particular sector or sectors in the market. If the Fund invests a significant portion of its total assets in certain sectors, its investment portfolio will be more susceptible to the financial, economic, business, and political developments that affect those sectors.

**Focused Portfolio Risk.** The Fund will hold a relatively focused portfolio that may contain securities of fewer issuers than the portfolios of other ETFs. Holding a relatively focused portfolio may increase the risk that the value of the Fund could go down because of the poor performance of one or a few investments.

**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. To comply with the asset diversification test applicable to a RIC, the Fund will attempt to ensure that the value of options it holds is never 25% of the total value of Fund assets at the close of any quarter. If the Fund's investments in options were to exceed 25% of the Fund's total assets at the end of a tax quarter, the Fund, generally, has a grace period to cure such lack of compliance. If the Fund fails to timely cure, it may no longer be eligible to be treated as a RIC.

**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.

## Performance

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

## Management

*Investment Adviser:* Tidal Investments LLC serves as investment adviser to the Fund.

*Investment Sub-Adviser:* ZEGA Financial, LLC 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.

Mick Brokaw, Portfolio Manager for the Sub-Adviser, has been a portfolio manager of the Fund since its inception in 2024.

Jay Pestrighelli, Portfolio Manager for the Sub-Adviser, has been a portfolio manager of the Fund since its inception in 2024.

Michael Venuto, Chief Investment Officer for the Adviser, has been a portfolio manager of the Fund since its inception in 2024.

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

## 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.yieldmaxetfs.com](http://www.yieldmaxetfs.com).

## **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 FUND**

### **Investment Objective**

The primary investment objective of the YieldMax™ Ultra Option Income Strategy ETF (the “Fund”) is to seek current income. The Fund’s secondary investment objective is to seek exposure to the share price of the Underlying Securities, subject to a limit on potential investment gains.

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

### **Principal Investment Strategies**

Underlying Securities in which the Fund may invest include any securities that are listed on a U.S. national securities exchange. While the Fund’s primary focus is to have exposure to U.S. listed common stock of companies, the Fund has flexibility to have exposure to other types of U.S. listed securities, including, without limitation, preferred stocks, real estate investment trusts (“REITs”), master limited partnerships (“MLPs”), American Depositary Receipts (“ADRs”), ETFs, closed-end funds, and exchange-traded investment products that are not investment companies registered under the 1940 Act (such as Exchange Traded Notes (“ETNs”) and exchange-traded pooled investment vehicles that invest in commodities or currency (“ETCs”)). Please see the Fund’s SAI for a description of the risks associated with those investments.

### **Overview of Options Terminology**

The Fund’s options contracts are based on the share prices of the corresponding Underlying Securities, which gives the Fund the right or obligation to receive or deliver shares of the Underlying Securities 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.

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

The following provides an overview of the investment strategies utilized by the Fund.

**Long Exposure to Underlying Securities.** The Fund may achieve a long position in one of two ways: (1) *directly*, through the outright purchase of the Underlying Security; or (2) *indirectly*, via a “synthetic approach” that simultaneously writes at-the-money put option contracts and buys at-the-money call option contracts on the Underlying Securities.

*Direct Exposure:* The Fund may directly hold the Underlying Securities.

*Synthetic Exposure:*

- The Fund will purchase call option contracts on the Underlying Securities generally having one-month to six-month terms and strike prices equal to the then-current price of the Underlying Securities at the time of the purchases to provide the Fund exposure to the upside price returns of the Underlying Securities. As a buyer of call option contracts, the Fund pays a premium to the seller of the options contracts to obtain the right to participate in the price returns of the Underlying Securities beyond the strike price of the purchased call option contract at expiration (or earlier, if the Fund closes the option contract prior to expiration); and
- The Fund simultaneously sells put option contracts on the Underlying Securities to help pay the premium of the purchased call option contracts on the Underlying Securities described above. The Fund sells put option contracts that also generally have one-month to six-month terms and strike prices equal to the then-current price of the relevant Underlying Security at the time of the sales to provide the Fund exposure to the downside price returns of the Underlying Security. As a seller of a put option contract, the Fund receives a premium from the buyer of the option contract in exchange for the Fund’s obligation, if exercised, to purchase the Underlying Security at the strike price if the buyer exercises the option contract.
- The combination of the purchased call options and the sold put options provides the Fund with investment exposure equal to approximately 100% of Underlying Securities for the duration of the applicable options exposure.

## Generating Monthly Income

- The Fund sells call option contracts that are based on the share prices of the Underlying Securities to generate income via option premiums. On a monthly basis or more frequently, the Fund will sell call option contracts on the Underlying Securities with expiration dates of approximately one month or less in the future at strike prices that are approximately equal to 0%-15% above the then-current share price of the Underlying Securities. By doing so, a Fund gives up the potential to fully participate in the Underlying Security share price gains, if any, beyond the corresponding strike price of the sold call options in exchange for income received in the form of call option premium. If the price of an Underlying Security is less than the call option’s strike price at the expiration of the contract, the option contract will expire worthless and the Fund’s return on the sold call position will be the premium originally received for selling the option contract. If the price of an Underlying Security is greater than the strike price at the expiration of the option contract, the Fund will forgo all of the returns that exceed the strike price of the option contract, and there will be a cost to “close out” the now in-the-money call options. The short call options are “closed out” (repurchased) prior to their expiration so that the Fund will not get assigned the, now, in-the-money call options. At times the call options may be “rolled” instead of simply closed. This is to say, new call options are simultaneously sold to open a new short call position, while the previously sold calls are repurchased to close out the original short call position.
- The Fund purchases multiple series of U.S. Treasury securities to collateralize the options contracts it sells. The U.S. Treasury securities also provide monthly income.

The Fund’s sale of call option contracts to generate income limits the degree to which the Fund will participate in increases in the share price of the Underlying Securities. **This means that if an Underlying Security’s share price experiences an increase, the Fund will likely not experience that increase to the same extent (i.e., there is no participation beyond the level of the strike price of the sold call option contracts) and may result in the Fund significantly underperforming the Underlying Security.** The degree of participation in the Underlying Security’s share price gains will depend on the strike price of the short call option contracts and prevailing market conditions, especially market volatility, at the time the Fund sells the relevant call option contracts. The potential for upside returns on an Underlying Security will also depend on whether a Fund fully “covers” its potential upside price return exposure to the Underlying Security by virtue of its sold call option contracts. If

a Fund fully covers the upside price return exposure to an Underlying Security, the Fund's potential upside to the Underlying Security's price returns will be completely capped at the sold call options' strike price, meaning the Fund may forgo all price returns experienced by the Underlying Security beyond the strike price. If a Fund partially covers its potential upside return exposure with the sold call option, the Fund will have muted returns beyond the strike price of the sold call option to the extent that the Underlying Security's share price appreciates beyond the strike price.

The sale of call option contracts will offset losses experienced by an Underlying Security's share price only to the extent of premiums received from such sold call option contracts. The Fund expects to participate in all an Underlying Security's price return losses over the duration of the options contracts (*e.g.*, if an Underlying Security decreases in value by 5%, the portion of the Fund's portfolio allocated to that Underlying Security should be expected to decrease in value by approximately 5%, before Fund fees and expenses) beyond the income received from the sold call option contract premiums.

**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.**

The Fund's NAV is dependent on the value of the Fund's direct holdings of Underlying Securities and the Fund's options contracts, which are based principally upon the share price of the Underlying Securities, the volatility of the Underlying Securities, which influences short call prices, and the time remaining until the expiration date of the corresponding short call option contracts. The Fund's reliance on synthetic long exposures to the Underlying Securities will effectively allow that portion of the Fund's assets to move in sync with the daily changes in the Underlying Securities share prices.

However, the Fund's participation in the potential upside in the Underlying Security returns is limited by virtue of its sold call option contract positions. The degree to which a shareholder may benefit from the upside exposure to an Underlying Security obtained by a Fund will depend on the time at which the investor purchases Shares of the Fund and the price movements of the corresponding Underlying Securities. At any given time, there may be limited upside potential. If the price of an Underlying Security is near or has exceeded the strike price of a Fund's related sold call option contracts when an investor purchases Shares, such investor may have little to no upside potential remaining until the current short calls are replaced by a new set of short calls, as well as remain vulnerable to significant downside risk, including the loss of their entire investment.

The Fund will invest significantly in short-term (6-month to 2-year) U.S. Treasury securities as collateral in connection with the Fund's synthetic covered call strategies. U.S. Treasury securities are government debt instruments issued by the United States Department of the Treasury and are backed by the full faith and credit of the United States government. The Fund's investments in U.S. Treasury securities contribute to the monthly income sought by the Fund.

### **Exchange Traded Options Portfolio**

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). As of the date of this prospectus, the FLEX options are generally 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 Board.

### **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.

## Manager of Managers Structure

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

## 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. The Fund may rely on Rule 12d1-4 of the 1940 Act, which provides an exemption from Section 12(d)(1) that allows the 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 Fund

There can be no assurance that the Fund will achieve its investment objective. The following information is in addition to, and should be read along with, the description of the Fund's principal investment risks in the section titled "Fund Summary— Principal Investment Risks" above. Following the Fund-specific underlying security risks, the remaining principal risks are presented in alphabetical order to facilitate finding particular risks and comparing them with those of other funds. Each risk summarized below is considered a "principal risk" of investing in the Fund, regardless of the order in which it appears.

**Call Writing Strategy Risk.** The path dependency (i.e., the continued use) of the Fund's call writing strategies will impact the extent that the Fund participates in the positive price returns of the Underlying Securities 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 having a one-month term, the Fund's participation in the positive price returns of the Underlying Securities 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 Securities, or the Fund may even lose money, even if the Underlying Securities share prices have appreciated by at least that much over such period, if during any month over that period the Underlying Securities had a return less than 7%. This example illustrates that both the Fund's participation in the positive price returns of the Underlying Securities and its returns will depend not only on the share prices of the Underlying Securities but also on the path that the Underlying Securities' share prices take over time.

**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. This risk is greater for the Fund as it seeks to hold options contracts on a single security, and not a broader range of options contracts, which may limited the number of clearing members that are willing to transact on the Fund's behalf. 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.

**Cyber Security Risk.** The Fund is susceptible to operational risks through breaches in cyber security. A breach in cyber security refers to both intentional and unintentional events that may cause the Fund to lose proprietary information, suffer data corruption or lose operational capacity. Such events could cause the Fund to incur regulatory penalties, reputational damage, additional compliance costs associated with corrective measures and/or financial loss. Cyber security breaches may involve unauthorized access to the Fund's digital



information systems through “hacking” or malicious software coding but may also result from outside attacks such as denial-of-service attacks through efforts to make network services unavailable to intended users. In addition, cyber security breaches of the issuers of securities in which the Fund invests or the Fund’s third-party service providers, such as its administrator, transfer agent, custodian, or sub-adviser, as applicable, can also subject the Fund to many of the same risks associated with direct cyber security breaches. Although the Fund has established risk management systems designed to reduce the risks associated with cyber security, there is no guarantee that such efforts will succeed, especially because the Fund does not directly control the cyber security systems of issuers or third-party service providers.

**Derivatives Risk.** Derivatives, including options contracts, are financial instruments whose value is derived from underlying assets such as stocks, bonds, and exchange-traded products (ETPs), including but not limited to ETFs, closed-end funds, commodity pools. The Fund’s use of derivatives, particularly options contracts, presents risks additional to, and potentially greater than, those associated with direct investments in securities. These risks include market risk, imperfect correlation with underlying investments or other portfolio holdings, heightened volatility, counterparty risk, liquidity challenges, valuation complexities, and legal constraints. Derivatives trading is highly specialized, involving investment strategies and risks distinct from those in ordinary securities transactions. Utilizing derivatives can result in larger losses or smaller gains compared to direct investments.

*Options Contracts.* The Fund’s investment strategy heavily involves the use of options contracts, which carry investment risks and characteristics different from typical portfolio securities. Options prices are highly volatile, influenced by factors such as changes in the value of the underlying security, expected volatility, time remaining until expiration, and broader economic events. For this Fund, options contract values are significantly impacted by the share price of the associated Underlying Security. The Fund may face substantial losses from its options positions, and some options may expire worthless (which, in some instances prove profitable for the Fund). These options are exercisable at their strike price upon expiration, and their value tends to align more closely with the underlying security as the expiration date approaches. However, prior to this, the option’s value may not increase or decrease at the same rate as the underlying security. Imperfect correlation between the value of options and their underlying securities can occur, and the liquidity in the secondary market may erode for some options. The Fund’s options values are determined via market quotes or recognized pricing methods. The Fund’s investment strategy of maintaining continuous indirect exposure to Underlying Securities through options, and its practice of “rolling” contracts, may lead to losses if new contracts cost more than the proceeds from expiring ones.

**Distribution Risk.** As part of the Fund’s investment objective, the Fund seeks to provide current monthly income. There is no assurance that the Fund will make a distribution in any given month. If the Fund makes distributions, the amounts of such distributions will likely vary greatly from one distribution to the next. Additionally, monthly 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.

#### **ETF Risks.**

*Authorized Participants, Market Makers, and Liquidity Providers Concentration Risk.* The Fund has a limited number of financial institutions that are authorized to purchase and redeem Shares directly from the Fund (known as “Authorized Participants” or “APs”). In addition, there may be a limited number of market makers and/or liquidity providers in the marketplace. To the extent either of the following events occur, Shares may trade at a material discount to NAV and possibly face delisting: (i) APs exit the business or otherwise become unable to process creation and/or redemption orders and no other APs step forward to perform these services; or (ii) market makers and/or liquidity providers exit the business or significantly reduce their business activities and no other entities step forward to perform their functions.

*Cash Redemption Risk.* The Fund’s investment strategy may require it to redeem Shares for cash or to otherwise include cash as part of its redemption proceeds. For example, the Fund may not be able to redeem in-kind certain securities held by the Fund (e.g., derivative instruments). In such a case, the Fund may be required to sell or unwind portfolio investments to obtain the cash needed to distribute redemption proceeds. This may cause the Fund to recognize a capital gain that it might not have recognized if it had made a redemption in-kind. As a result, the Fund may pay out higher annual capital gain distributions than if the in-kind redemption process was used. By paying out higher annual capital gain distributions, investors may be subjected to increased capital gains taxes. Additionally, there may be brokerage costs or taxable gains or losses that may be imposed on the Fund in connection with a cash redemption that may not have occurred if the Fund had made a redemption in-kind. These costs could decrease the value of the Fund to the extent they are not offset by a transaction fee payable by an AP.

*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.

*Management Risk.* The Fund is subject to management risk because it is an actively managed portfolio. In managing the Fund’s investment portfolio, the portfolio managers will apply investment techniques and risk analyses that may not produce the desired result. There can be no guarantee that the Fund will meet its investment objective.

*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 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 a 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. In the event of an unscheduled market close for options contracts that reference a single security, such as those of an Underlying Security being halted or a market wide closure, settlement prices for such contracts will be determined by the procedures of the listing exchange of the options contracts. As a result, the Fund could be adversely affected and be unable to implement its investment strategies in the event of an unscheduled closing.

**ETP Risks.** In addition to ETFs, the Fund may invest in a variety of other exchange-traded products (ETPs), which include, but are not limited to, closed-end funds, partnerships, commodity pools, or trusts, all of which are traded on securities exchanges. ETPs, including ETFs and closed-end funds, are traded like stocks at market prices, which may deviate from their net asset value (NAV), resulting in prices that are either higher (a premium) or lower (a discount) than their NAV.

ETPs typically aim to track the performance of certain market segments or indices, although some may be actively managed. These products incur operational expenses, such as advisory and management fees, which are shared among their investors. When the Fund invests in these products, it not only bears its own operational expenses but also incurs a proportional share of the expenses of the ETP.

Since ETPs are traded on the market, their prices can differ from their NAV. This may result in trading prices that reflect a premium or discount relative to the NAV. The risks associated with these investments typically reflect those of the underlying assets they track. However, potential liquidity issues in these products might lead to greater volatility compared to the underlying securities. Moreover, due to their associated expenses, investing in ETPs can be more costly than direct investment in their underlying assets.

**Focused Portfolio Risk.** The Fund will hold a relatively focused portfolio that may contain securities of fewer issuers than the portfolios of other ETFs. Holding a relatively focused portfolio may increase the risk that the value of the Fund could go down because of the poor performance of one or a few investments.

**High Portfolio Turnover Risk.** The Fund may actively and frequently trade all or a significant portion of the securities in its portfolio. 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.

**Infectious Illness Risk.** An outbreak of an infectious respiratory illness, COVID-19, caused by a novel coronavirus has resulted in travel restrictions, disruption of healthcare systems, prolonged quarantines, cancellations, supply chain disruptions, lower consumer demand, layoffs, ratings downgrades, defaults and other significant economic impacts. Certain markets have experienced temporary closures, extreme volatility, severe losses, reduced liquidity and increased trading costs. These events will have an impact on the Fund and the Fund's investments and could impact the Fund's ability to purchase or sell securities or cause elevated tracking error and increased premiums or discounts to such Fund's NAV. Other infectious illness outbreaks in the future may result in similar impacts.

**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 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 the Underlying Securities. 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.

## **Market Capitalization Risk.**

- *Large-Capitalization Investing.* The securities of large-capitalization companies may be relatively mature compared to smaller companies and therefore subject to slower growth during times of economic expansion. Large-capitalization companies may also be unable to respond quickly to new competitive challenges, such as changes in technology and consumer tastes.
- *Mid-Capitalization Investing.* The securities of mid-capitalization companies may be more vulnerable to adverse issuer, market, political, or economic developments than securities of large-capitalization companies. The securities of mid-capitalization companies generally trade in lower volumes and are subject to greater and more unpredictable price changes than large-capitalization stocks or the stock market as a whole.
- *Small-Capitalization Investing.* The securities of small-capitalization companies may be more vulnerable to adverse issuer, market, political, or economic developments than securities of large- or mid-capitalization companies. The securities of small-capitalization companies generally trade in lower volumes and are subject to greater and more unpredictable price changes than large- or mid-capitalization stocks or the stock market as a whole. There is typically less publicly available information concerning smaller-capitalization companies than for larger, more established companies.
- *Micro-Capitalization Investing.* Micro-capitalization companies often have limited product lines, narrower markets for their goods and/or services and more limited managerial and financial resources than larger, more established companies, including companies which are considered small- or mid-capitalization. As a result, their performance can be more volatile and they face greater risk of business failure, which could increase the volatility of the Fund's portfolio.

**Money Market Instrument Risk.** The Fund may use a variety of money market instruments for cash management purposes, including money market funds, depositary accounts and repurchase agreements. Repurchase agreements are contracts in which a seller of securities agrees to buy the securities back at a specified time and price. Repurchase agreements may be subject to market and credit risk related to the collateral securing the repurchase agreement. Money market instruments, including money market funds, may lose money through fees or other means.

**NAV Erosion Risk Due to Distributions.** If 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, if any, by the Fund may significantly erode the Fund's NAV and trading price over time. As a result, an investor may suffer significant losses to their investment.

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

**Non-Diversification Risk.** Because the Fund is "non-diversified," the Fund may invest a greater percentage of its assets in the securities of a single issuer or a smaller number of issuers than if it was a diversified fund. As a result, a decline in the value of an investment in a single issuer or a smaller number of issuers could cause the Fund's overall value to decline to a greater degree than if such Fund held a more diversified portfolio. This may increase the Fund's volatility and have a greater impact on such Fund's performance.

**Operational Risk.** The Fund is subject to risks arising from various operational factors, including, but not limited to, human error, processing and communication errors, errors of the Fund's service providers, counterparties or other third-parties, failed or inadequate processes and technology or systems failures. The Fund relies on third-parties for a range of services, including custody. Any delay or failure relating to engaging or maintaining such service providers may affect the Fund's ability to meet its investment objective. Although the Fund and the Fund's investment advisor 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 the Underlying Securities over the Call Period. This means that if the Underlying Securities 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 Securities over the Call Period. Additionally, because the Fund is limited in the degree to which it will participate in increases in value experienced by the Underlying Securities over each Call Period, but has full exposure to any decreases in value experienced by the Underlying Securities over the Call Period, the NAV of the Fund may decrease over any given time period. The Fund's NAV is dependent on the value of each options portfolio, which is based principally upon the performance of the Underlying Securities. The degree of participation in the Underlying Securities gains the Fund will experience will depend on prevailing market conditions, especially market volatility, at the time the Fund enters into the sold 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 Underlying Securities, changes in interest rates, changes in the actual or perceived volatility of the Underlying Securities and the remaining time to the options' expiration, as well as trading conditions

in the options market. As the price of the Underlying Securities 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 Securities. 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 the Underlying Securities 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 Securities.

**Recent Market Events Risk.** U.S. and international markets have experienced significant periods of volatility in recent years and months due to a number of economic, political and global macro factors including the impact of COVID-19 as a global pandemic and related public health crisis, growth concerns in the U.S. and overseas, uncertainties regarding interest rates, rising inflation, trade tensions, and the threat of tariffs imposed by the U.S. and other countries. In particular, the global spread of COVID-19 has resulted in disruptions to business operations and supply chains, stress on the global healthcare system, growth concerns in the U.S. and overseas, staffing shortages and the inability to meet consumer demand, and widespread concern and uncertainty. The global recovery from COVID-19 is proceeding at slower than expected rates due to the emergence of variant strains and may last for an extended period of time. Health crises and related political, social and economic disruptions caused by the spread of COVID-19 may also exacerbate other pre-existing political, social and economic risks in certain countries. Conflict, loss of life and disaster connected to ongoing armed conflict between Ukraine and Russia in Europe and between Israel and Hamas in the Middle East could have severe adverse effects on the related region, including significant adverse effects on the regional or global economies and the markets for certain securities. The U.S. and the European Union imposed sanctions on certain Russian individuals and companies, including certain financial institutions, and have limited certain exports and imports to and from Russia. The war has contributed to recent market volatility and may continue to do so. These developments, as well as other events, could result in further market volatility and negatively affect financial asset prices, the liquidity of certain securities and the normal operations of securities exchanges and other markets, despite government efforts to address market disruptions. As a result, the risk environment remains elevated. The Adviser will monitor developments and seek to manage the Fund in a manner consistent with achieving the Fund's investment objective, but there can be no assurance that they will be successful in doing so.

Significant market volatility and market downturns may limit the Fund's ability to sell securities and obtain long exposure to securities, and the Fund's sales and long exposures may exacerbate the market volatility and downturn. Under such circumstances, the Fund may have difficulty achieving its investment objective for one or more trading days, which may adversely impact the Fund's returns on those days and periods inclusive of those days. Alternatively, the Fund may incur higher costs in order to achieve its investment objective and may be forced to purchase and sell securities (including other ETFs' shares) at market prices that do not represent their fair value (including in the case of an ETF, its NAV) or at times that result in differences between the price such Fund receives for the security and the market closing price of the security. Under those circumstances, the Fund's ability to track the Underlying Securities is likely to be adversely affected, the market price of Shares may reflect a greater premium or discount to NAV and bid-ask spreads in Shares may widen, resulting in increased transaction costs for secondary market purchasers and sellers.

**Sector Risk.** The Sub-Adviser may allocate more of the Fund's investments to a particular sector or sectors in the market. If the Fund invests a significant portion of its total assets in certain sectors, its investment portfolio will be more susceptible to the financial, economic, business, and political developments that affect those sectors.

**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. To comply with the asset diversification test applicable to a RIC, the Fund will attempt to ensure that the value of options it holds is never 25% of the total value of Fund assets at the close of any quarter. If the Fund's investments in options were to exceed 25% of the Fund's total assets at the end of a tax quarter, the Fund, generally, has a grace period to cure such lack of compliance. If the Fund fails to timely cure, it may no longer be eligible to be treated as a RIC.

**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 about the Fund’s daily portfolio holdings will be available on the Fund’s website at [www.yieldmaxetfs.com](http://www.yieldmaxetfs.com).

A complete description of the Fund’s policies and procedures with respect to the disclosure of the Fund’s portfolio holdings is available in the Fund’s SAI.

## MANAGEMENT

### Investment Adviser

Tidal Investments LLC (“Tidal” or the “Adviser”), 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 January 31, 2024, Tidal had assets under management of approximately \$13.17 billion and served as the investment adviser or sub-adviser for 167 registered funds.

Tidal serves as investment adviser to the Fund and has overall responsibility for the general management and administration of the Fund pursuant to an investment advisory agreement with the Trust, on behalf of the Fund (the “Advisory Agreement”). The Adviser also arranges for sub-advisory, transfer agency, custody, fund administration, and all other related services necessary for the Fund to operate.

For the services provided to the Fund, the Fund pays the Adviser a unified management fee, which is calculated daily and paid monthly, at an annual rate set forth in the table below based on the Fund’s average daily net assets.

<b>Fund Name</b>	<b>Unitary Management Fee</b>	<b>Unitary Management Fee After Waiver</b>
YieldMax™ Ultra Option Income Strategy ETF	1.24%	1.14%

The Adviser has contractually agreed to waive its unitary management fee for the Fund (which includes all expenses incurred by the 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, extraordinary expenses, distribution fees and expenses paid by the Fund under any distribution plan adopted pursuant to Rule 12b-1 under the 1940 Act (collectively, the “Excluded Expenses”)) to 1.14% of the Fund’s average daily net assets through at least February 28, 2025. This agreement may be terminated only by, or with the consent of, the Board of the Trust, on behalf of the Fund, upon sixty (60) days’ written notice to the Adviser. This Agreement may not be terminated by the Adviser without the consent of the Board. The fee waiver is not subject to recoupment.

Under the Advisory Agreement, in exchange for a single unitary management fee from the Fund, the Adviser has agreed to pay all expenses incurred by such Fund except for the Excluded Expenses.

### Investment Sub-Adviser

ZEGA Financial, LLC, a Nebraska limited liability company, located at 3801 PGA Blvd, Palm Beach Gardens, FL 33410, serves as investment sub-adviser to the Fund pursuant to a sub-advisory agreement between the Adviser and the Sub-Adviser (the “Sub-Advisory Agreement”). ZEGA is responsible for the day-to-day management of the Fund’s portfolio, including determining the securities purchased and sold by the Fund and trading portfolio securities for the Fund, subject to the supervision of the Adviser and the Board. ZEGA is an independent investment advisor founded in 2011 offering discretionary and non-discretionary portfolio management services to separately managed accounts. For its services, ZEGA is paid a fee by the Adviser, which fee is calculated daily and paid monthly, at an annual rate of 0.12% of the Fund’s average daily net assets.

The Sub-Adviser has agreed to assume a portion of the Adviser’s obligation to pay all expenses incurred by the Fund, except for the sub-advisory fee payable to the Sub-Adviser and Excluded Expenses. Such expenses incurred by the Fund and paid by the Sub-Adviser include fees charged by Tidal ETF Services, LLC, the Fund’s administrator and an affiliate of the Adviser. In addition to its sub-advisory fee, the Sub-Adviser may receive from the Adviser, in certain circumstances, a portion of the Adviser’s management fee in recognition of the risk it assumes in incurring the obligation to pay fund expenses as described above. As of January 31, 2024, the Sub-Adviser had approximately \$2,684 million in assets under management.

### Agreements

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 April 30, 2024 semi-annual report to shareholders.

## **Portfolio Managers**

The following individuals (each, a “Portfolio Manager”) have served as portfolio managers of the Fund since inception in 2024. Mr. Brokaw and Mr. Pestrighelli are jointly and primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of the Fund, and Messrs. Venuto and Mullen oversee trading and execution for the Fund.

*Mick Brokaw, Portfolio Manager for the Sub-Adviser*

Mr. Brokaw joined the Sub-Adviser in 2015 and serves as the Chief Compliance Officer and Managing Director for the Sub-Adviser. Mr. Brokaw has over 25 years of experience in the financial markets, with the majority of his experience related to trading and trading platforms. Mr. Brokaw has a Bachelor of Finance from the University of Nebraska, Lincoln.

*Jay Pestrighelli, Portfolio Manager for the Sub-Adviser*

Mr. Pestrighelli co-founded the Sub-Adviser in 2011 and is Chief Executive Officer. Mr. Pestrighelli has over 20 years of experience in the financial markets. Mr. Pestrighelli has led the development and execution of the firm’s investment strategies since its inception in 2011. He is also the author of the best-selling book “Buy & Hedge: The Five Iron Rules for Investing Over the Long Term.” Prior to founding the Sub-Adviser in 2011, Mr. Pestrighelli spent 12 years managing and growing the online trading business for TD Ameritrade from 1999 to 2010. Mr. Pestrighelli has a Bachelor degree in Behavioral Science from Concordia College.

*Michael Venuto, Chief Investment Officer for the Adviser*

Mr. Venuto is a co-founder and has been the Chief Investment Officer of the Adviser since 2012. Mr. Venuto is an ETF industry veteran with over a decade of experience in the design and implementation of ETF-based investment strategies. Previously, he was Head of Investments at Global X Funds where he provided portfolio optimization services to institutional clients. Before that, he was Senior Vice President at Horizon Kinetics where his responsibilities included new business development, investment strategy and client and strategic initiatives.

*Christopher P. Mullen, Portfolio Manager for the Adviser*

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

The Fund’s SAI provides additional information about each portfolio manager’s compensation structure, other accounts that each portfolio manager manages, and each portfolio manager’s ownership of Shares.

## **Fund Supporters**

The Adviser, Tidal ETF Services LLC (an affiliate of the Adviser and the Funds’ administrator), ZEGA, Lucania Investments LLC (“Lucania”), and Level ETF Ventures LLC (“Level,” and together with the Adviser, ZEGA and Lucania, the “Supporters” and each a “Supporter”) have entered into a fund support agreement pursuant to which each Supporter has agreed to provide financial support (as described below) to the Fund. Every month, the unitary management fees for the Fund are calculated and paid to the Adviser, and the Adviser retains a portion of the unitary management fees. In return for its financial support for the Funds, the Adviser has agreed to pay each Supporter a portion of any remaining profits generated by the unitary management fees. If the amount of the unitary management fees exceeds the Fund’s operating expenses and the Adviser-retained amounts, that excess amount is considered “remaining profit.” In that case, the Adviser will pay a portion of the remaining profits to the Supporters. Further, if the amount of the unitary management fees for the Fund is less than the Fund’s operating expenses and the Adviser-retained amounts, each Supporter is obligated to reimburse the Adviser for a portion of the shortfall.

## **HOW TO BUY AND SELL SHARES**

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

In order to purchase Creation Units of the 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 Fund 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 the 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 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**

The Fund does not impose 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 the Fund's shareholders. Purchases and redemptions by APs, who are the only parties that may purchase or redeem Shares directly with the Fund, are an essential part of the ETF process and help keep Share trading prices in line with the NAV. As such, the Fund accommodates frequent purchases and redemptions by APs. However, the Board has also determined that frequent purchases and redemptions for cash may increase tracking error and portfolio transaction costs and may lead to the realization of capital gains. To minimize these potential consequences of frequent purchases and redemptions, the Fund employs fair value pricing and may impose transaction fees on purchases and redemptions of Creation Units to cover the custodial and other costs incurred by the Fund in effecting trades. In addition, the Fund and the Adviser reserve the right to reject any purchase order at any time.

### **Determination of Net Asset Value**

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

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

### **Fair Value Pricing**

The Board has designated the Adviser as the "valuation designee" for the Fund under Rule 2a-5 of the 1940 Act, subject to its oversight. The Adviser has adopted procedures and methodologies, which have been approved by the Board, to fair value Fund investments whose market prices are not "readily available" or are deemed to be unreliable. For example, such circumstances may arise when: (i) an investment has been delisted or has had its trading halted or suspended; (ii) an investment's primary pricing source is unable or unwilling to provide a price; (iii) an investment's primary trading market is closed during regular market hours; or (iv) an investment's value is materially affected by events occurring after the close of the investment's primary trading market. Generally, when fair valuing an investment, the Adviser will take into account all reasonably available information that may be relevant to a particular valuation including, but not limited to, fundamental analytical data regarding the issuer, information relating to the issuer's business, recent trades or offers of the investment, general and/or specific market conditions, and the specific facts giving rise to the need to fair value the investment. Fair value determinations are made in good faith and in accordance with the fair value methodologies included in the Adviser-adopted 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.

## **Delivery of Shareholder Documents – Householding**

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

## **DIVIDENDS, DISTRIBUTIONS, AND TAXES**

### **Dividends and Distributions**

The Fund intends to pay out dividends and interest income, if any, monthly, and distribute any net realized capital gains to its shareholders at least annually.

The Fund will declare and pay income and capital gain distributions, if any, in cash. Distributions in cash may be reinvested automatically in additional whole Shares only if the broker through whom you purchased Shares makes such option available. Your broker is responsible for distributing the income and capital gain distributions to you.

### **Taxes**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

In addition to the federal income tax, certain individuals, trusts, and estates may be subject to a Net Investment Income (“NII”) tax of 3.8%. The NII tax is imposed on the lesser of: (i) a taxpayer’s investment income, net of deductions properly allocable to such income; or (ii) the amount by which such taxpayer’s modified adjusted gross income exceeds certain thresholds (\$250,000 for married individuals



filing jointly, \$200,000 for unmarried individuals and \$125,000 for married individuals filing separately). The Fund's distributions are includable in a shareholder's investment income for purposes of this NII tax. In addition, any capital gain realized by a shareholder upon a sale or redemption of shares of the 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 the Fund before your investment (and thus were included in the Shares' NAV when you purchased your Shares).

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

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

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

For foreign shareholders to qualify for an exemption from backup withholding, described above, the foreign shareholder must comply with special certification and filing requirements. Foreign shareholders in the Fund should consult their tax advisors in this regard.

### **Taxes When Shares are Sold on the Exchange**

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

### **Taxes on Purchases and Redemptions of Creation Units**

An AP having the U.S. dollar as its functional currency for U.S. federal income tax purposes who exchanges securities for Creation Units generally recognizes a gain or a loss. The gain or loss will be equal to the difference between the value of the Creation Units at the time of the exchange and the exchanging AP's aggregate basis in the securities delivered plus the amount of any cash paid for the Creation Units. An AP who exchanges Creation Units for securities will generally recognize a gain or loss equal to the difference between the exchanging AP's basis in the Creation Units and the aggregate U.S. dollar market value of the securities received, plus any cash received for such Creation Units. The IRS may assert, however, that a loss that is realized upon an exchange of securities for Creation Units may not be currently deducted under the rules governing "wash sales" (for an AP who does not mark-to-market their holdings) or on the basis that there has been no significant change in economic position. Persons exchanging securities should consult their own tax advisor with respect to whether wash sale rules apply and when a loss might be deductible.

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

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

*The foregoing discussion summarizes some of the possible consequences under current federal tax law of an investment in the Fund. 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**

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

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

No Rule 12b-1 fees are currently paid by the Fund, and there are no plans to impose these fees. However, in the event Rule 12b-1 fees are charged in the future, because the fees are paid out of assets of the 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 Fund have traded on the Exchange at a price above (*i.e.*, at a premium) or below (*i.e.*, at a discount) the NAV of the Fund can be found on the Fund’s website at [www.yieldmaxetfs.com](http://www.yieldmaxetfs.com).

## **ADDITIONAL NOTICES**

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

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

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

The Third Amended and Restated 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 the 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 the Fund in connection with the consideration of the demand, if a court determines that the demand was made without reasonable cause or for an improper purpose. If a derivative action is brought in violation of the Declaration of Trust, the shareholders bringing the action may be responsible for the Fund’s costs, including attorneys’ fees, if a court determines that the action was brought without reasonable cause or for an improper purpose. The Declaration of Trust provides that no shareholder may bring a direct action claiming injury as a shareholder of the Trust, or any Fund, where the matters alleged (if true) would give rise to a claim by the Trust or by the Trust on behalf of 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 the Fund with respect to which the direct action is brought at the time of the injury complained of or have acquired the shares afterwards by operation of law from a person who was a shareholder at that time. The Declaration of Trust further provides that the 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 the Fund be brought exclusively in a federal or state court located within the State of Delaware. This provision will not apply to claims brought under the federal securities laws. Limiting shareholders' ability to bring actions only in courts located in Delaware may cause shareholders economic hardship to litigate the action in those courts, including paying for traveling expenses of witnesses and counsel, requiring retaining local counsel, and may limit shareholders' ability to bring a claim in a judicial forum that shareholders find favorable for disputes, which may discourage such actions.

### **FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS**

This section would ordinarily include Financial Highlights. The Financial Highlights table is intended to help you understand the performance of the Fund for its periods of operations. Because the Fund has not yet commenced operations as of the date of this Prospectus, no Financial Highlights are shown.

**YieldMax™ ETFs**

**YieldMax™ Ultra Option Income Strategy ETF (ULTY)**

<b>Adviser</b>	<b>Tidal Investments LLC</b> 234 West Florida Street, Suite 203 Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53204	<b>Sub-Adviser</b>	<b>ZEGA Financial, LLC</b> 3801 PGA Blvd Palm Beach Gardens, FL 33410
<b>Distributor</b>	<b>Foreside Fund Services, LLC</b> Three Canal Plaza, Suite 100 Portland, Maine 04101	<b>Administrator</b>	<b>Tidal ETF Services LLC</b> 234 West Florida Street, Suite 203 Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53204
<b>Legal Counsel</b>	<b>Sullivan &amp; Worcester LLP</b> 1633 Broadway New York, New York 10019	<b>Sub-Administrator, Fund Accountant, and Transfer Agent</b>	<b>U.S. Bancorp Fund Services, LLC, doing business as U.S. Bank Global Fund Services</b> 615 East Michigan Street Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53202
<b>Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm</b>	<b>Cohen &amp; Company, Ltd.</b> 1835 Market Street, Suite 310 Philadelphia, PA 19103	<b>Custodian</b>	<b>U.S. Bank National Association</b> 1555 North Rivercenter Drive Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53212

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

**Statement of Additional Information:** The Fund’s SAI provides additional details about the investments of the Fund and certain other additional information. A current SAI dated February 19, 2024, as supplemented from time to time, is on file with the SEC and is herein incorporated by reference into this Prospectus. It is legally considered a part of this Prospectus.

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

You can obtain free copies of these documents, when available, request other information or make general inquiries about the Fund by contacting the Fund at the YieldMax™ Funds, c/o U.S. Bank Global Fund Services, P.O. Box 701, Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53201-0701 or calling (866) 864-3968.

Shareholder reports and other information about the Fund are also available:

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

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