



FIAX | Nicholas Fixed Income Alternative ETF

listed on NYSE Arca, Inc.

PROSPECTUS

February 28, 2024

The U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (“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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NICHOLAS FIXED INCOME ALTERNATIVE ETF - FUND SUMMARY

Investment Objective

The Nicholas Fixed Income Alternative ETF (the “Fund”) seeks current income.

Fees and Expenses of the Fund

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

Annual Fund Operating Expenses⁽¹⁾ (expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)	
Management Fees	0.95%
Distribution and/or Service (12b-1) Fees	0.00%
Other Expenses.....	0.09%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	1.04%

⁽¹⁾ The Fund’s investment adviser, Tidal Investments LLC (“Tidal” or the “Adviser”), a Tidal Financial Group company, will pay, or require a third party 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 made for investment purposes, dividends and other expenses on securities sold short, taxes, brokerage commissions and other expenses incurred in placing orders for the purchase and sale of securities and other investment instruments, acquired fund fees and expenses (“AFFE”), 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, as amended (the ‘1940 Act’), and litigation expenses and other non-routine or extraordinary expenses.

Expense Example

This Example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in other funds. The Example assumes that you invest \$10,000 in the Fund for the time periods indicated and then redeem or hold all of your Shares at the end of those periods. The Example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and that the Fund’s operating expenses remain the same. The Example does not take into account brokerage commissions that you may pay on your purchases and sales of Shares. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions your costs would be:

1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
\$106	\$331	\$574	\$1,271

Portfolio Turnover

The Fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities (or “turns over” its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate may indicate higher transaction costs and may result in higher taxes when Shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in total annual fund operating expenses or in the Example, affect the Fund’s performance. For the fiscal period November 29, 2022 (commencement of operations) to October 31, 2023, the Fund’s portfolio turnover rate was 360% of the average value of its portfolio.

Principal Investment Strategies

The Fund is an actively managed exchange-traded fund (“ETF”) that seeks to provide income using short-term U.S. Treasury fixed income securities and a “defined risk option premium.” The Fund’s defined risk option premium strategy uses options on ETFs and securities indices across multiple asset classes (e.g., equities, commodities, fixed income). The Fund’s option positions will be comprised of vertical credit spreads and vertical debit spreads (described more below) that aim to capture a premium representing a combination of dividends and growth of the underlying assets.

Through the defined risk option premium strategy, two options transactions are paired together in order to create a “defined risk” trade that caps the maximum possible gains and losses from the outset. As described below, the maximum risk level of an individual option spread used by the Fund will generally vary from 1% to 3% depending on the time to expiration of the options.

Under normal circumstances, the Fund will invest at least 80% of its net assets, plus borrowings for investment purposes, in U.S. Treasury fixed income securities. The Fund’s “80%” policy is non-fundamental and can be changed without shareholder approval. However, Fund shareholders would be given at least 60 days’ notice prior to any such change.

Vertical Spread Strategy

As noted above, the Fund seeks to achieve its investment objective primarily by entering into options transactions that are either vertical credit spread transactions or vertical debit spread transactions.

Terms Explained:

- “Vertical” means that the options purchased and written are in the same expiration cycle on the same underlying asset, but at different exercise (“strike”) prices.

In each vertical spread transaction, the Fund would simultaneously purchase and write (sell) put or call options on other ETFs or securities indices. In particular, the Fund will purchase and sell a combination of standardized exchange-traded and FLEXible EXchange® (“FLEX”) call and put option contracts.

Terms Explained:

- A put is an option contract that gives the owner the right (but not the obligation) to sell a specified amount of an underlying asset at a set price within a specified time.
- A call is an option contract that gives the owner the right (but not the obligation) to buy a specified amount of an underlying security at a specified price within a specified time.
- Standardized exchange-traded options include standardized terms.
- FLEX options are also exchange-traded, but they allow for customizable terms (e.g., the strike price can be negotiated).

To initiate a debit spread transaction, the Fund would buy an option closer to the money and sell another option further out-of-the-money. To initiate a credit spread transaction, the Fund would do the opposite — buy an option further from the money while selling another option closer to the money.

Terms Explained:

- An “out of the money” call option has a strike price that is higher than the market price of the underlying asset.
- An “out of the money” put option has a strike price that is lower than the market price of the underlying asset.

The Fund’s returns are primarily driven by the premiums received by the Fund when writing options (puts or calls) from purchasers seeking protection below a certain level of asset decline (through a put) or seeking participation in the asset price increase above a certain level (through a call). For credit spreads, the premiums of the put spreads sold (credit spread) have extrinsic value that includes any dividends paid between execution of the trade (i.e., the opening of the spread) and the expiration of the spreads. For debit spreads, buying a call spread with the long call near the money and short call out of the money creates a position that seeks to capture the potential upside of the underlying asset (growth).

Defined Risk Attributes

As noted above, the Fund’s use of vertical credit and debit spreads provides defined risk levels.

Defined Risk of Credit Spreads: For credit spreads, the risk of loss is the difference in strike prices between the two options in the spread. The Fund will enter into only those credit spreads with a 1% to 3% difference in strike prices.

Example: For credit spreads, the premiums of the put spreads sold have extrinsic value that includes the dividends paid between the execution of the trade (opening the spread) and the expiration of the spread. In particular, the maximum loss is calculated as follows: (A) 100, multiplied by (B) the number of spreads, multiplied by (C) the distance between the strike prices minus the premium received. Market losses to the Fund would occur if the underlying assets moved below the nearer to the money strike price. For example, if the Fund sold 10 credit put spreads on XYZ with strike prices of 100 (short leg) and 98 (long leg) for a .50 cent credit when XYZ is trading at 100. The maximum loss would be \$1500 (i.e., $100 \times 10 \times (2 - 0.5) = \$1,500$). This spread cannot lose more than \$1,500. This loss would occur if XYZ traded from 100 to 98 and closed at or below 98 at expiration.

Defined Risk of Debit Spreads: For debit spreads, the maximum loss is the amount of premiums paid. Similarly, the Fund will enter into debit spreads only if the premiums paid to enter into such spreads is less than 3% of the notional value of the spread.

Portfolio Construction

The Fund will enter into particular debit spread transactions and/or credit spread transactions based upon the view of the Fund's sub-advisers, BluePath Capital Management, LLC and ZEGA Financial, LLC (together, the "Sub-Advisers"), of the transaction's risk/return profile and its view of the underlying metrics. The Sub-Advisers' selection of option positions will be based on their outlook of the broader economic and market environments, the probability of success using option-based metrics, and the appropriateness of risk taken by the position within the Fund's limits. For yield-focused ETFs, indices, and assets classes, the Sub-Advisers generally will use the defined risk option premium strategy to seek to generate a return that mirrors the dividend of the underlying reference security. For non-yield-focused asset classes (e.g., gold), the Sub-Advisers will decide based on their view of the economic and market environments. The Sub-Advisers will then choose particular credit spread and/or debit spreads based on their view as to which offers the most advantageous risk/reward characteristics.

The Fund typically writes index put options and call options with weekly, monthly, and quarterly expirations. The Fund will generally have up to ten credit spreads at any given time, with up to 20% exposure to a single ETF or index credit spread (measured at the time of purchase). The Fund's aggregate options value will generally represent between 1% to 10% of the Fund's net assets.

The Fund's assets will also be invested in Treasury Bills, cash and cash equivalents to, among other things, act as collateral for any margin requirements. Due to the nature of the Fund's options strategy, the Fund's Treasury Bills, cash and cash equivalent holdings may comprise 90% or more of the Fund's net assets.

The Fund will limit the use of leverage by ensuring that the aggregate notional value of the underlying ETFs or indexes (as measured by the strike price of the options) of the put options sold will not exceed the Fund's total net assets.

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

Principal Investment Risks

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

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

Option Contracts. The use of option contracts involves investment strategies and risks different from those associated with ordinary portfolio securities transactions. The prices of options are volatile and are influenced by, among other things, actual and anticipated changes in the value of the underlying instrument, changes in interest or currency exchange rates, including the anticipated volatility, which are affected by fiscal and monetary policies and by national and international political, changes in the actual or implied volatility or the reference asset, the time remaining until the expiration of the option contract and economic events. There may at times be an imperfect correlation between the movement in values option contracts and the reference asset, and there may at times not be a liquid secondary market for certain option contracts.

Counterparty Risk. The Fund is subject to counterparty risk by virtue of its investments in option contracts which exposes the Fund to the risk that the counterparty will not fulfill its obligation to the Fund. Counterparty risk may arise because of the counterparty's financial condition (*i.e.*, financial difficulties, bankruptcy, or insolvency), market activities and developments, or other reasons, whether foreseen or not. A counterparty's inability to fulfill its obligation may result in significant financial loss to the Fund and the Fund may be unable to recover its investment from such counterparty, or may obtain a limited and/or delayed recovery.

In addition, the Fund may enter into option contracts with a limited number of counterparties, which may increase the Fund's exposure to counterparty credit risk. Further, there is a risk that no suitable counterparties will be willing to enter into, or continue to enter into, transactions with the Fund and, as a result, the Fund may not be able to achieve its leveraged investment objective or may decide to change its leveraged investment objective.

Strategy Risk. The Fund's investment strategy is based on the use of vertical transaction spreads that, as noted above, offer defined risk levels. If the Fund's vertical transaction spreads frequently experience losses, in turn, the Fund would experience losses. In addition, the

Fund's investment strategy may not offer as much potential growth as other ETFs. By design, the Fund's investment strategy has a lower risk profile than certain other ETFs (e.g., equity ETFs), which in turn, limits return potential vs investing directly in some other ETFs.

Equity Market Risk. By virtue of the Fund's investments in option contracts equity ETFs and equity indices, the Fund is exposed to common stocks indirectly which subjects the Fund to equity market risk. Common stocks are generally exposed to greater risk than other types of securities, such as preferred stock and debt obligations, because common stockholders generally have inferior rights to receive payment from specific issuers. Equity securities may experience sudden, unpredictable drops in value or long periods of decline in value. This may occur because of factors that affect securities markets generally or factors affecting specific issuers, industries, or sectors in which the Fund invests.

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.

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.

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

Hedging Transactions Risk. Hedging transactions involve risks different than those of underlying investments. In particular, the variable degree of correlation between price movements of hedging transactions and price movements in the position being hedged means that losses on the hedge may be greater than gains in the value of the Fund's positions, opportunities for gain may be limited or that there may be losses on both parts of a transaction. Whether the Fund hedges successfully will depend on the Sub-Advisor's ability to predict pertinent market movements and the degree of correlation between the performance of the instruments used in the hedging strategy and the performance of the investments in the portfolio being hedged. There can be no assurance that any hedging transactions the Fund engages in will be successful. In addition, it is not possible to hedge fully or perfectly against any risk, and hedging involves its own costs.

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

ETF Risks.

- *Authorized Participants, Market Makers, and Liquidity Providers Concentration Risk.* The Fund has a limited number of financial institutions that are authorized to purchase and redeem Shares directly from the Fund (known as "Authorized Participants" or "APs"). In addition, there may be a limited number of market makers and/or liquidity providers in the marketplace. To the extent either of the following events occur, Shares may trade at a material discount to NAV and possibly face delisting: (i) APs exit the business or otherwise become unable to process creation and/or redemption orders and no other APs step forward to perform these services; or (ii) market makers and/or liquidity providers exit the business or significantly reduce their business activities and no other entities step forward to perform their functions.
- *Cash Redemption Risk.* An ETF's investment strategy may require it to redeem its shares for cash or to otherwise include cash as part of its redemption proceeds. For example, an ETF may not be able to redeem in-kind certain securities held by the ETF (e.g., derivative instruments). In such a case, the ETF may be required to sell or unwind portfolio investments to obtain the cash needed to distribute redemption proceeds. This may cause the ETF to recognize a capital gain that it might not have recognized if it had made a redemption in-kind. As a result, the ETF 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.

- *Costs of Buying or Selling Shares.* Due to the costs of buying or selling Shares, including brokerage commissions imposed by brokers and bid-ask spreads, frequent trading of Shares may significantly reduce investment results and an investment in Shares may not be advisable for investors who anticipate regularly making small investments.
- *Shares May Trade at Prices Other Than NAV.* As with all ETFs, Shares may be bought and sold in the secondary market at market prices. Although it is expected that the market price of Shares will approximate the Fund's NAV, there may be times when the market price of Shares is more than the NAV intra-day (premium) or less than the NAV intra-day (discount) due to supply and demand of Shares or during periods of market volatility. This risk is heightened in times of market volatility, periods of steep market declines, and periods when there is limited trading activity for Shares in the secondary market, in which case such premiums or discounts may be significant.
- *Trading.* Although Shares are listed for trading on a national securities exchange, such as the NYSE Arca, Inc. (the "Exchange"), and may be traded on U.S. exchanges other than the Exchange, there can be no assurance that Shares will trade with any volume, or at all, on any stock exchange. In stressed market conditions, the liquidity of Shares may begin to mirror the liquidity of the Fund's portfolio holdings, which can be significantly less liquid than Shares.

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

Illiquid Investments Risk. The Fund may, at times, hold illiquid investments, by virtue of the absence of a readily available market for certain of its investments, or because of legal or contractual restrictions on sales. The Fund could lose money if it is unable to dispose of an investment at a time or price that is most beneficial to the Fund.

Interest Rate Risk. The value of the Fund's investments in fixed income Treasury securities will fluctuate with changes in interest rates. Typically, a rise in interest rates causes a decline in the value of Treasury securities owned by the Fund. On the other hand, if rates fall, the value of Treasury securities generally increases. Due to the current inflationary period and rising interest rates, the value of the Fund's Treasury securities may decline in value. In general, the market price of fixed income securities with longer maturities will increase or decrease more in response to changes in interest rates than shorter-term securities.

Management Risk. The Fund is actively-managed and may not meet its investment objective based on the Sub-Advisers' success or failure to implement investment strategies for the Fund.

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

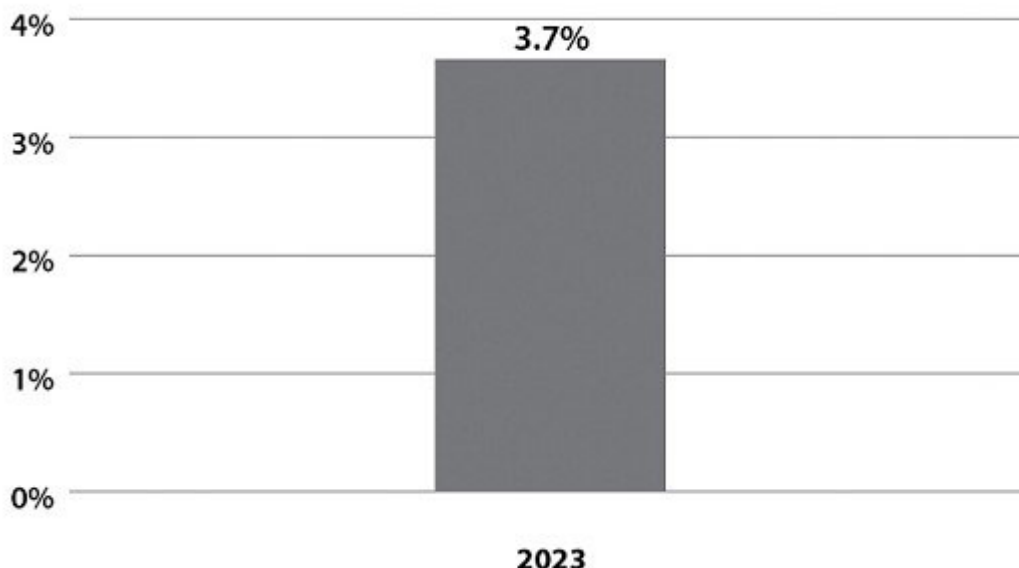
Operational Risk. The Fund is subject to risks arising from various operational factors, including, but not limited to, human error, processing and communication errors, errors of the Fund's service providers, counterparties or other third-parties, failed or inadequate processes and technology or systems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

Performance

The following performance information provides some indication of the risks of investing in the Fund by showing changes in the Fund’s performance over time. The bar chart shows the annual returns for the Fund year over year. The table illustrates how the Fund’s average annual returns for the 1-year and since inception periods compare with those of a broad measure of market performance. The Fund’s past performance, before and after taxes, does not necessarily indicate how it will perform in the future. Updated performance information will be available on the Fund’s website at www.nicholasx.com/FIAX.

Calendar Year Ended December 31,



During the period of time shown in the bar chart, the Fund’s highest quarterly return was 2.31% for the quarter ended December 31, 2023 and the lowest quarterly return was -0.38% for the quarter ended September 30, 2023.

Average Annual Total Returns

For the Periods Ended December 31, 2023

	1 Year	Since Inception November 29, 2022
Return Before Taxes	3.66%	3.06%
Return After Taxes on Distributions	1.97%	1.51%
Return After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Fund Shares	2.15%	1.68%
Bloomberg US Aggregate Bond Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses, or taxes) ⁽¹⁾	5.53%	5.22%

⁽¹⁾ The Bloomberg U.S. Aggregate Bond Index is a broad-based benchmark that measures the investment grade, U.S. dollar-denominated, fixed-rate bond market. This includes Treasuries, government-related and corporate securities, mortgage-backed securities, asset-backed securities and collateralized mortgage-backed securities.

After-tax returns are calculated using the historical highest individual federal marginal income tax rates during the period covered by the table above and do not reflect the impact of state and local taxes. Actual after-tax returns depend on an investor’s tax situation and may differ from those shown. After-tax returns shown are not relevant to investors who hold their Shares through tax-deferred or other tax-advantaged arrangements such as an individual retirement account (“IRA”). In certain cases, the figures representing “Return After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Fund Shares” may be higher than the other figures for the same period. A higher after-tax return results when a capital loss occurs upon redemption and provides an assumed tax deduction that benefits the investor.

Management

Investment Adviser

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

Investment Sub-Advisers

BluePath Capital Management, LLC doing business as Nicholas Wealth Management (“Nicholas Wealth”) serves as an investment sub-adviser to the Fund.

ZEGA Financial, LLC (“ZEGA”) serves as an 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.

David Nicholas, Founder and President of Nicholas Wealth, has been a portfolio manager of the Fund since its inception in 2022.

Jay Pestrighelli, Co-Founder and Chief Executive Officer of ZEGA, has been a portfolio manager of the Fund since its inception in 2022.

Michael Venuto, Chief Investment Officer for Toroso, has been a portfolio manager of the Fund since its inception in 2022.

Charles A. Ragauss, CFA, Portfolio Manager for Toroso, has been a portfolio manager of the Fund since its inception in 2022.

Purchase and Sale of Shares

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

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

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

Recent 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.nicholasx.com/FIAX.

Tax Information

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

Financial Intermediary Compensation

If you purchase Shares through a broker-dealer or other financial intermediary (such as a bank) (an “Intermediary”), the Adviser, the Sub-Adviser, or their 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 Nicholas Fixed Income Alternative ETF (the “Fund”) seeks current income.

An investment objective is fundamental if it cannot be changed without the consent of the holders of a majority of the outstanding Shares. The Fund’s investment objective has not been adopted as a fundamental investment policy and therefore may be changed without

the consent of the Fund's shareholders upon approval by the Board of Trustees (the "Board") of Tidal Trust II (the "Trust") and 60 days' written notice to shareholders.

Additional Information About the Fund's Principal Investment Strategies

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

Under normal circumstances, the Fund will invest at least 80% of its net assets, plus borrowings for investment purposes, in short-term U.S. Treasury fixed income securities. The Fund's "80%" policy is non-fundamental and can be changed without shareholder approval. However, Fund shareholders would be given at least 60 days' notice prior to any such change.

Principal Risks of Investing in the Fund

The principal risks are presented in alphabetical order to facilitate finding particular risks and comparing them with those of other funds. Each risk summarized below is considered a "principal risk" of investing in the Fund, regardless of the order in which it appears. As with any investment, there is a risk that you could lose all or a portion of your investment in the Fund. Some or all of these risks may adversely affect the Fund's NAV per share, trading price, yield, total return and/or ability to meet its investment objective. The following risks could affect the value of your performance in the Fund:

Counterparty Risk. The Fund is subject to counterparty risk by virtue of its investments in option contracts which exposes the Fund to the risk that the counterparty will not fulfill its obligation to the Fund. Counterparty risk may arise because of the counterparty's financial condition (*i.e.*, financial difficulties, bankruptcy, or insolvency), market activities and developments, or other reasons, whether foreseen or not. A counterparty's inability to fulfill its obligation may result in significant financial loss to the Fund and the Fund may be unable to recover its investment from such counterparty, or may obtain a limited and/or delayed recovery.

In addition, the Fund may enter into option contracts with a limited number of counterparties, which may increase the Fund's exposure to counterparty credit risk. Further, there is a risk that no suitable counterparties will be willing to enter into, or continue to enter into, transactions with the Fund and, as a result, the Fund may not be able to achieve its leveraged investment objective or may decide to change its leveraged investment objective.

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

Option Contracts. The use of option contracts involves investment strategies and risks different from those associated with ordinary portfolio securities transactions. The prices of options are volatile and are influenced by, among other things, actual and anticipated changes in the value of the underlying instrument, changes in interest or currency exchange rates, including the anticipated volatility, which are affected by fiscal and monetary policies and by national and international political, changes in the actual or implied volatility or the reference asset, the time remaining until the expiration of the option contract and economic events. There may at times be an imperfect correlation between the movement in values option contracts and the reference asset, and there may at times not be a liquid secondary market for certain option contracts.

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.* An ETF's investment strategy may require it to redeem its shares for cash or to otherwise include cash as part of its redemption proceeds. For example, an ETF may not be able to redeem in-kind certain securities held by the ETF (e.g., derivative instruments). In such a case, the ETF may be required to sell or unwind portfolio investments to obtain the cash needed to distribute redemption proceeds. This may cause the ETF to recognize a capital gain that it might

not have recognized if it had made a redemption in-kind. As a result, the ETF 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.

- *Costs of Buying or Selling Shares.* Due to the costs of buying or selling Shares, including brokerage commissions imposed by brokers and bid-ask spreads, frequent trading of Shares may significantly reduce investment results and an investment in Shares may not be advisable for investors who anticipate regularly making small investments.
- *Shares May Trade at Prices Other Than NAV.* As with all ETFs, Shares may be bought and sold in the secondary market at market prices. Although it is expected that the market price of Shares will approximate the Fund's NAV, there may be times when the market price of Shares is more than the NAV intra-day (premium) or less than the NAV intra-day (discount) due to supply and demand of Shares or during periods of market volatility. This risk is heightened in times of market volatility, periods of steep market declines, and periods when there is limited trading activity for Shares in the secondary market, in which case such premiums or discounts may be significant.
- *Trading.* Although Shares are listed for trading on a national securities exchange, such as the NYSE Arca, Inc. (the "Exchange"), and may be traded on U.S. exchanges other than the Exchange, there can be no assurance that Shares will trade with any volume, or at all, on any stock exchange. In stressed market conditions, the liquidity of Shares may begin to mirror the liquidity of the Fund's portfolio holdings, which can be significantly less liquid than Shares.

Equity Market Risk. By virtue of the Fund's investments in option contracts equity ETFs and equity indices, the Fund is exposed to common stocks indirectly which subjects the Fund to equity market risk. Common stocks are generally exposed to greater risk than other types of securities, such as preferred stock and debt obligations, because common stockholders generally have inferior rights to receive payment from specific issuers. Equity securities may experience sudden, unpredictable drops in value or long periods of decline in value. This may occur because of factors that affect securities markets generally or factors affecting specific issuers, industries, or sectors in which the Fund invests.

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

Hedging Transactions Risk. Hedging transactions involve risks different than those of underlying investments. In particular, the variable degree of correlation between price movements of hedging transactions and price movements in the position being hedged means that losses on the hedge may be greater than gains in the value of the Fund's positions, opportunities for gain may be limited or that there may be losses on both parts of a transaction. Whether the Fund hedges successfully will depend on the Sub-Advisor's ability to predict pertinent market movements and the degree of correlation between the performance of the instruments used in the hedging strategy and the performance of the investments in the portfolio being hedged. There can be no assurance that any hedging transactions the Fund engages in will be successful. In addition, it is not possible to hedge fully or perfectly against any risk, and hedging involves its own costs.

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.

Illiquid Investments Risk. The Fund may, at times, hold illiquid investments, by virtue of the absence of a readily available market for certain of its investments, or because of legal or contractual restrictions on sales. The Fund could lose money if it is unable to dispose of an investment at a time or price that is most beneficial to the Fund.

Interest Rate Risk. The value of the Fund's investments in fixed income Treasury securities will fluctuate with changes in interest rates. Typically, a rise in interest rates causes a decline in the value of Treasury securities owned by the Fund. On the other hand, if rates fall, the value of Treasury securities generally increases. Due to the current inflationary period and rising interest rates, the value of the Fund's Treasury securities may decline in value. In general, the market price of fixed income securities with longer maturities will increase or decrease more in response to changes in interest rates than shorter-term securities.

Management Risk. The Fund is actively-managed and may not meet its investment objective based on the Sub-Advisers' success or failure to implement investment strategies for the Fund.

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

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-Advisers 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.

Strategy Risk. The Fund’s investment strategy is based on the use of vertical transaction spreads that, as noted above, offer defined risk levels. If the Fund’s vertical transaction spreads frequently experience losses, in turn, the Fund would experience losses. In addition, the Fund’s investment strategy may not offer as much potential growth as other ETFs. By design, the Fund’s investment strategy has a lower risk profile than certain other ETFs (e.g., equity ETFs), which in turn, limits return potential vs investing directly in some other ETFs.

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

PORTFOLIO HOLDINGS INFORMATION

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

MANAGEMENT

Investment Adviser

Tidal Investments LLC, located at 234 West Florida Street, Suite 203, Milwaukee, WI 53204, is an SEC-registered investment adviser and a Delaware limited liability company. Tidal was founded in March 2012 and Tidal 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 provides oversight of the Sub-Advisers and review of the Sub-Advisers’ performance. The Adviser also arranges for sub-advisory, transfer

agency, custody, fund administration, and all other related services necessary for the Fund to operate. For the services it provides to the Fund, the Fund pays the Adviser a unitary management fee, which is calculated daily and paid monthly, at an annual rate of 0.95% of the Fund's average daily net assets.

Under the Advisory Agreement, in exchange for a single unitary management fee from the Fund, the Adviser has agreed to pay all expenses incurred by the Fund except for interest charges on any borrowings, 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").

Investment Sub-Advisers

Nicholas Wealth

BluePath Capital Management, LLC doing business as Nicholas Wealth Management ("Nicholas Wealth"), located at 218 Roswell Street NE Marietta, Georgia 30060 serves as an investment sub-adviser to the Fund. BluePath Capital Management, LLC was founded in May 2016, is an investment advisor registered with the SEC, and provides investment advisory services to investment advisors and high net worth individuals. As of January 31, 2024, Nicholas Wealth had approximately \$220.8 million in assets under management.

Nicholas Wealth is jointly responsible for the day-to-day management of the Fund's portfolio, including determining the securities purchased and sold by the Fund, subject to the supervision of the Adviser and the Board. For its services, Nicholas Wealth is paid a fee by the Adviser, which fee is calculated daily and paid monthly, at an annual rate of 0.05% of the Fund's average daily net assets.

ZEGA

ZEGA Financial, LLC ("ZEGA"), located at 3801 PGA Blvd, Suite 600, Palm Beach Gardens, FL 33410 serves as an investment sub-adviser to the Fund. ZEGA was founded in January 2011, is an investment advisor registered with the SEC, and provides investment advisory services to investment advisors and high net worth individuals. As of January 31, 2024, ZEGA had approximately \$2,684 million in assets under management.

ZEGA is jointly responsible for the day-to-day management of the Fund's portfolio, including determining the securities purchased and sold by the Fund, subject to the supervision of the Adviser and the Board. In addition, ZEGA is responsible for trading portfolio securities for the Fund, including selecting broker-dealers to execute purchase and sale transactions. For its services, ZEGA is paid a fee by the Adviser, which fee is calculated daily and paid monthly, at an annual rate of 0.05% of the Fund's average daily net assets.

A discussion regarding the basis for the Board's approval of the Fund's Advisory Agreement and Sub-Advisory Agreements is available in the Fund's April 30, 2023 semi-annual report to shareholders.

Portfolio Managers

The following individuals (each, a "Portfolio Manager") have served as portfolio managers of the Fund since its inception in 2022. Messrs. Nicholas and Pestrighelli are primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of the Fund, and Messrs. Venuto and Ragauss oversee trading and execution for the Fund.

David Nicholas, Portfolio Manager for Nicholas Wealth

Mr. Nicholas is the CEO and Founder of Nicholas Wealth Management. Mr. Nicholas has over 17 years of experience in the financial industry. Prior to founding BluePath Capital Management (dba Nicholas Wealth Management) in 2016, Mr. Nicholas spent 4 years as the President & Founder of Nicholas & Company, Inc, where he provided insurance and capital preservation strategies to retirees. Mr. Nicholas received his Bachelor of Business Administration in Finance from Kennesaw State University and a Master's degree in Financial Planning from the University of Georgia.

Jay Pestrighelli, Portfolio Manager for ZEGA

Mr. Pestrighelli is the co-founder and Chief Executive Officer of ZEGA. 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 ZEGA 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.

Charles A. Ragauss, CFA, Portfolio Manager for the Adviser

Mr. Ragauss serves as Portfolio Manager of the Adviser, having joined the Adviser in September 2020. Mr. Ragauss previously served as Chief Operating Officer and in other roles at CSat Investment Advisory, L.P. from April 2016 to September 2020. Previously, Mr. Ragauss was Assistant Vice President at Huntington National Bank (“Huntington”), where he was Product Manager for the Huntington Funds and Huntington Strategy Shares ETFs, a combined fund complex of almost \$4 billion in assets under management. At Huntington, he led ETF development bringing to market some of the first actively managed ETFs. Mr. Ragauss joined Huntington in 2010. Mr. Ragauss attended Grand Valley State University where he received his Bachelor of Business Administration in Finance and International Business, as well as a minor in French. He is a member of both the National and West Michigan CFA societies and holds the CFA designation.

CFA® is a registered trademark owned by the CFA Institute.

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 Sponsors

Nicholas Wealth and ZEGA have jointly agreed to assume the Adviser’s obligation to pay all expenses incurred by the Fund, except for Excluded Expenses. Such expenses incurred by the Fund and paid by Nicholas Wealth and ZEGA include fees charged by Tidal ETF Services, LLC, the Fund’s administrator and an affiliate of the Adviser. See the section of the SAI titled “Administrator” for additional information about the Fund’s administrator.

HOW TO BUY AND SELL SHARES

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

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

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

Book Entry

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

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

Frequent Purchases and Redemptions of Shares

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

custodial and other costs incurred by the Fund in effecting trades. In addition, the Fund and the Adviser reserve the right to reject any purchase order at any time.

Determination of Net Asset Value

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

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

Fair Value Pricing

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

Investments by Other Registered Investment Companies in the Fund

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

Delivery of Shareholder Documents – Householding

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

DIVIDENDS, DISTRIBUTIONS, AND TAXES

Dividends and Distributions

The Fund intends to pay out dividends and interest income, if any, 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 (the "Code"). If it meets certain minimum distribution requirements, a RIC is not subject to tax at the fund-level on income and gains from investments that are timely distributed to shareholders. However, the Fund's failure to qualify as a RIC or to

meet minimum distribution requirements would result (if certain relief provisions were not available) in fund-level taxation and, consequently, a reduction in income available for distribution to shareholders.

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

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

Taxes on Distributions

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

potential certification, compliance, due diligence, reporting, and withholding obligations to which you may become subject in order to avoid this withholding tax.

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

Taxes When Shares are Sold on the Exchange

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

Taxes on Purchases and Redemptions of Creation Units

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

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

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

Foreign Investments by the Fund

Interest and other income received by the Fund with respect to foreign securities may give rise to withholding and other taxes imposed by foreign countries. Tax treaties or conventions between certain countries and the United States may reduce or eliminate such taxes. If, as of the close of a taxable year, more than 50% of the value of the Fund's assets consists of certain foreign stock or securities, the Fund will be eligible to elect to "pass through" to investors the amount of certain qualifying foreign income and similar taxes paid by the Fund during that taxable year. This means that investors would be considered to have received as additional income their respective shares of such foreign taxes, but may be entitled to either a corresponding tax deduction in calculating taxable income, or, subject to certain limitations, a credit in calculating federal income tax. If the Fund does not so elect, the Fund will be entitled to claim a deduction for certain foreign taxes incurred by the Fund. The Fund (or its administrative agent) will notify you if it makes such an election and provide you with the information necessary to reflect foreign taxes paid on your income tax return.

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 Fund assets on an ongoing basis, over time these fees will increase the cost of your investment and may cost you more than certain other types of sales charges.

PREMIUM/DISCOUNT INFORMATION

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

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, the Sub-Advisers, 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.

Delaware law permits the governing documents of a statutory trust to expand, restrict or eliminate the fiduciary duties that trustees, shareholders or other persons might otherwise be subject to, and replace them with the standards set forth in the Trust’s governing documents.

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

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

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

The Financial Highlights table is intended to help you understand the Fund's financial performance for its fiscal period ended October 31, 2023.

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

Nicholas Fixed Income Alternative ETF

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS For a capital share outstanding throughout the period

	Period Ended October 31, 2023⁽¹⁾
Net asset value, beginning of period	\$20.00
Income (Loss) from Investment Operations:	
Net investment income (loss) ⁽²⁾	0.66
Net realized and unrealized gain (loss) ⁽³⁾	<u>(0.64)</u>
Total from investment operations	<u><u>0.02</u></u>
Less Distributions:	
From net investment income	(0.58)
From return of capital	<u>(0.14)</u>
Total distributions	<u><u>(0.72)</u></u>
Capital Share Transactions	
Variable fees	<u>0.01</u>
Net asset value, end of period	<u><u>\$19.31</u></u>
Total return ⁽⁴⁾⁽⁵⁾	<u><u>0.14%</u></u>
Ratios / Supplemental Data:	
Net assets, end of period (millions)	\$46.8
Ratio of expenses to average net assets ⁽⁶⁾⁽⁷⁾	1.04 % ⁽⁶⁾
Ratio of net investment income (loss) to average net assets ⁽⁶⁾⁽⁸⁾	3.60 % ⁽⁸⁾
Portfolio turnover rate ⁽⁴⁾	360%

⁽¹⁾The Fund commenced operations on November 29, 2022. The information presented is from November 29, 2022 to October 31, 2023.

⁽²⁾Calculated using average shares outstanding method.

⁽³⁾Net realized and unrealized gain (loss) per share in the caption are balancing amounts necessary to reconcile the change in net asset value per share for the period, and may not reconcile with the aggregate gain (loss) in the Statement of Operations due to share transactions for the period.

⁽⁴⁾Not annualized.

⁽⁵⁾The total return is based on the Fund's net asset value. Additional performance information is presented in the Performance Summary.

⁽⁶⁾Annualized.

⁽⁷⁾The ratio of expenses to average net assets includes tax and broker expense. The expense ratio excluding tax and broker expenses is 0.95% for the period ended October 31, 2023.

⁽⁸⁾The net investment income (loss) ratio includes tax and broker expense.

Nicholas Fixed Income Alternative ETF

Adviser	Tidal Investments LLC 234 West Florida Street, Suite 203 Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53204	Sub-Advisers	Nicholas Wealth Management 218 Roswell Street NE Marietta, Georgia 30060 ZEGA Financial, LLC 3801 PGA Blvd, Suite 600 Palm Beach Gardens, FL 33410
Distributor	Foreside Fund Services, LLC Three Canal Plaza, Suite 100 Portland, Maine 04101	Administrator	Tidal ETF Services LLC 234 West Florida Street, Suite 203 Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53204
Custodian	U.S. Bank National Association 1555 N. Rivercenter Dr. Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53212	Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm	Cohen & Company, Ltd. 1835 Market Street, Suite 310 Philadelphia, PA 19103
Sub- Administrator, Fund Accountant, and Transfer Agent	U.S. Bancorp Fund Services, LLC, doing business as U.S. Bank Global Fund Services 615 East Michigan Street Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53202	Legal Counsel	Sullivan & Worcester LLP 1633 Broadway New York, NY 10019

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 28, 2024, as supplemented from time to time, is on file with the SEC and is herein incorporated by reference into this Prospectus. It is legally considered a part of this Prospectus.

Annual/Semi-Annual Reports: Additional information about the Fund's investments is 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, request other information or make general inquiries about the Fund by contacting the Fund at Nicholas Fixed Income Alternative ETF, c/o U.S. Bank Global Fund Services, P.O. Box 701, Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53201-0701 or calling (855) 563-6900.

Shareholder reports, the Fund's current Prospectus and SAI and other information about the Fund are 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.nicholasx.com/FIAX; or
- For a duplicating fee, by e-mail request to publicinfo@sec.gov.

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