Return Stacked® U.S. Stocks & Futures Yield ETF
Trading Symbol: RSSY
Listed on Cboe BZX Exchange, Inc
Summary Prospectus
April 27, 2026
www.returnstackedetfs.com

Before you invest, you may want to review the Return Stacked® U.S. Stocks & Futures Yield ETF (the "Fund") statutory prospectus and statement of additional information, which contain more information about the Fund and its risks. The current statutory prospectus and statement of additional information dated April 27, 2026 are incorporated by reference into this Summary Prospectus. You can find the Fund's statutory prospectus, statement of additional information, reports to shareholders, and other information about the Fund online at www.returnstackedetfs.com. You can also get this information at no cost by calling at (844) 737-3001 or by sending an e-mail request to info@returnstackedetfs.com.

Investment Objective

The Return Stacked® U.S. Stocks & Futures Yield ETF (the "Fund") seeks long-term capital appreciation.

Fees and Expenses of the Fund

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

Annual Fund Operating Expenses[1] (expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)	
Management Fees	0.95%
Distribution and/or Service (12b-1) Fees	0.00%
Other Expenses	0.00%
Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses[2]	0.04%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	0.99%

[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, 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.

[2] Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses are expenses indirectly incurred by the Fund as a result of its investments in one or more underlying funds, including exchange-traded funds and money market funds. The total annual fund operating expenses in this fee table will not correlate to the expense ratio in the Fund's Financial Highlights because the financial statements include only the direct operating expenses incurred by the Fund, not the indirect costs of investing in other investment companies.

Expense Example

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

1 Year	**3 Years**	**5 Years**	**10 Years**
$101	$315	$547	$1,213

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 year ended January 31, 2026, the Fund's portfolio turnover rate was 83% of the average value of its portfolio.

Principal Investment Strategies

The Fund is an actively-managed exchange-traded fund ("ETF") that seeks to achieve its investment objective by investing in two complimentary investment strategies, a U.S. Equity strategy and a Futures Yield strategy. The Fund uses leverage to "stack" the total return of holdings in the Fund's U.S. Equity strategy together with the potential returns of the Fund's Futures Yield strategy. Essentially, one dollar invested in the Fund provides approximately one dollar of exposure to the Fund's U.S. Equity strategy and approximately one dollar of exposure to the Fund's Futures Yield strategy. So, the return of the Futures Yield (minus the cost of financing) strategy is essentially stacked on top of the returns of the U.S. Equity strategy.

Under normal circumstances, the Fund will invest at least 80% of its net assets, plus borrowings for investment purposes, in (a) the U.S. Equity strategy (as described below) and (b) the Futures Yield strategy (as described below).

For the Fund's U.S. Equity strategy, the Fund will invest in U.S. equity securities (i.e., common stocks of U.S. issuers), U.S. equity ETFs, and/or futures contracts on U.S. equity indices, as well as swaps on any of the foregoing and/or swaps on equity indices.

For the Fund's Futures Yield strategy, the Fund will invest among four major asset classes (commodities, currencies, equities, and fixed income) and generally, the Fund will gain exposure to these four asset classes by investing in futures contracts including, but not limited to, commodity futures; currency futures; equity index futures; bond futures; and interest rate futures; as well as swaps on any of the foregoing and/or swaps on applicable indices (collectively, the "Instruments"). The Fund may either invest directly in the Instruments or indirectly by investing in the Subsidiary (as described below) that invests in the Instruments.

The Fund will target a 100% exposure to each of its U.S. Equity strategy and its Futures Yield strategy.

Further, the Fund (and the Subsidiary) will hold U.S. Treasury bills and cash equivalents as collateral for the futures and swap contracts as well as to generate income.

U.S. Equity Strategy:

The Fund seeks to capture the total return of large-capitalization U.S. equities (meaning companies with a market capitalization greater than $8 billion) with the objective of long-term capital appreciation. To do so, the Fund will invest in U.S. equity securities, U.S. equity ETFs, or U.S. equity index futures contracts, as well as swaps on any of the foregoing and/or swaps on equity indices.

For the Fund's direct investments in U.S. equity securities, the Fund will invest in large-capitalization U.S. equities. The Fund may also invest in broad-based U.S. equity ETFs, which are ETFs that are designed to provide broad exposure to U.S. equity markets. The Fund's sub-adviser, Newfound Research LLC ("Newfound"), will favor low-cost equity ETFs that provide exposure to the large-capitalization U.S. equity market, and which are highly liquid. Further, the Fund may implement its equity strategy by investing in U.S. equity index futures and swaps.

Under normal circumstances, the Fund's exposure to the U.S. Equity strategy will represent approximately 100% of the Fund's net assets.

> Note: Notional value is the total underlying amount of a derivatives trade. Leverage allows an investor (like the Fund) to use a small amount of money to gain exposure to a larger (and potentially, a much larger) amount. So, notional value reflects the total value of a trade, not the cost (or market value) of taking the trade.

Futures Yield Strategy:

The Fund will invest, using a Futures Yield strategy, among four major asset classes (commodities, currencies, equities, and fixed income). As noted above, the Fund will invest in the Instruments.

The Fund may either invest directly in the Instruments or indirectly by investing in the Subsidiary (as described below) that invests in the Instruments. There are no geographic limits on the market exposure of the Fund's assets. This flexibility allows ReSolve Asset Management SEZC (Cayman) ("ReSolve") to look for investments or gain exposure to asset classes and markets around the world that it believes will enhance the Fund's ability to meet its objective.

ReSolve uses a proprietary, systematic and quantitative process which seeks to generate attractive risk-adjusted returns by evaluating the "carry premium" in commodity, currency, equity, volatility, credit and fixed income Instruments. Carry premium is the economic benefit that one can achieve by holding or "carrying" a particular investment, less the costs associated with holding that asset. The type

of economic benefit varies by asset type; for example, stocks may pay dividends and bonds may pay a coupon. Certain investments may actually have a negative carry premium, meaning that the economic benefit is exceeded by the costs of holding the investment (financing costs, storage costs, etc.).

At its most basic level, a strategy that seeks to benefit from the carry premium would hold long positions on Instruments that pay a carry premium and hold short positions on Instruments that have a negative carry premium. The size and type (long or short) of the position taken will relate to various factors, including ReSolve's systematic assessment of an investment's carry premium as well as ReSolve's estimate of the Instrument's risk.

The owner of a long position in a derivative instrument will benefit from an increase in the price of the underlying instrument. The owner of a short position in a derivative instrument will benefit from a decrease in the price of the underlying instrument. ReSolve generally expects that the Fund will have exposure in long and short positions across all four major asset classes (commodities, currencies, fixed income and equities), but at any one time the Fund may emphasize one or two of the asset classes or a limited number of exposures within an asset class.

Futures contracts have a limited lifespan before they expire (e.g., quarterly). The Fund will frequently "roll-over" futures contracts - replace an expiring contract with a contract that expires further in the future. As a result, the Fund's portfolio will be subject to a high portfolio turnover rate.

Under normal circumstances, the Fund's aggregate notional exposure to the Futures Yield strategy will be approximately 100% of the Fund's net assets. The Fund's Futures Yield strategy involves levered exposure to a basket of global futures contracts (and/or swaps on such futures contracts).

Cayman Subsidiary:

The Fund intends to gain exposure to its investments either directly or indirectly by investing through a wholly-owned Cayman Islands subsidiary (the "Subsidiary") that is advised by the Adviser and ReSolve. The Fund may invest up to 25% of its total assets in the Subsidiary, tested at the end of each fiscal quarter.

The Subsidiary will generally hold investments that do not generate "qualifying income" under the source of income test required to qualify as a regulated investment company ("RIC") under Subchapter M of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "Code"). Unlike the Fund, the Subsidiary may invest without limitation in investments that do not generate "qualifying income"; however, the Subsidiary will comply with the same Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the "1940 Act"), requirements that are applicable to the Fund's transactions in derivatives. In addition, the Subsidiary will be subject to the same fundamental investment restrictions and will follow the same compliance policies and procedures as the Fund. Unlike the Fund, the Subsidiary will not seek to qualify as a RIC under the Code. The Fund is the sole investor in the Subsidiary and does not expect the shares of the Subsidiary to be offered or sold to other investors. Except as otherwise noted, for purposes of this Prospectus, references to the Fund's investments include the Fund's indirect investments through the Subsidiary.

The financial statements of the Subsidiary will be consolidated with the Fund's financial statements in the Fund's Annual and Semi-Annual Reports.

ReSolve Asset Management Inc. ("RAM") serves as a non-discretionary investment sub-adviser to the Fund and the Subsidiary and is responsible for trade execution of portfolio securities and financial instruments for each entity, including selecting broker-dealers to execute purchase and sale transactions.

Collateral –Futures Yield

As part of the Fund's Futures Yield strategy, the Fund holds collateral investments. The Fund (and the Subsidiary, as applicable) expects to invest approximately 25% to 100% of its net assets in U.S. Treasury bills, money market funds, cash and cash equivalents (e.g., high quality commercial paper and similar instruments that are rated investment grade or, if unrated, of comparable quality, as Newfound determines), that provide liquidity, serve as margin or collateralize the Fund's investments in futures and swap contracts.

Non-Diversified

The Fund is classified as a "non-diversified" investment company under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the "1940 Act") and, therefore, may invest a greater percentage of its assets in a particular issuer than a diversified fund.

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 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 Funds — Principal Risks of Investing in the Funds."

Each risk summarized below is considered a "principal risk" of investing in the Fund, regardless of the order in which they appear.

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 the underlying reference asset(s). 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:

Futures Contracts. Risks of futures contracts include: (i) an imperfect correlation between the value of the futures contract and the underlying asset; (ii) possible lack of a liquid secondary market; (iii) the inability to close a futures contract when desired; (iv) losses caused by unanticipated market movements, which may be unlimited; (v) an obligation for the Fund to make daily cash payments to maintain its required margin, particularly at times when the Fund may have insufficient cash; and (vi) unfavorable execution prices from rapid selling.

Swaps. Swap agreements involve the risk that the party with whom the Fund has entered into the swap will default on its obligation to pay the Fund. Additionally, certain unexpected market events or significant adverse market movements could result in the Fund not holding enough assets to be able to meet its obligations under the agreement. Such occurrences may negatively impact the Fund's ability to implement its principal investment strategies and could result in losses to the Fund.

Cayman Subsidiary Risk. By investing in the Subsidiary, the Fund is indirectly exposed to the risks associated with the Subsidiary's investments. The futures contracts and other investments held by the Subsidiary are subject to the same economic risks that apply to similar investments if held directly by the Fund. The Subsidiary is not registered under the 1940 Act, and, unless otherwise noted in this Prospectus, is not subject to all the investor protections of the 1940 Act. Changes in the laws of the United States and the Cayman Islands could result in the inability of the Fund and/or the Subsidiary to continue to operate as it does currently and could adversely affect the Fund. For example, the Cayman Islands does not currently impose any income, corporate or capital gains tax or withholding tax on the Subsidiary. If Cayman Islands law changes such that the Subsidiary must pay Cayman Islands taxes, Fund shareholders would likely suffer decreased investment returns. In addition, the Subsidiary is also subject to many of the risks to which each Fund is subject, such as tax risks, commodity related risks, and market and data risks.

Underlying ETFs Risks. The Fund will incur higher and duplicative expenses because it invests in other ETFs (e.g., equity ETFs) ("Underlying ETFs"). There is also the risk that the Fund may suffer losses due to the investment practices of the Underlying ETFs. The Fund will be subject to substantially the same risks as those associated with the direct ownership of securities held by the Underlying ETFs. Additionally, the market price of the shares of an Underlying ETF in which the Fund invests will fluctuate based on changes in the net asset value as well as changes in the supply and demand of its shares in the secondary market. It is also possible that an active secondary market for an Underlying ETF's shares may not develop, and market trading in the shares of the Underlying ETF may be halted under certain circumstances. Underlying ETFs are also subject to the "ETF Risks" described below.

Commodities Risk. Exposure to the commodities markets may subject the Fund to greater volatility than investments in traditional securities. The value of commodity-linked derivative investments may be affected by changes in overall market movements, commodity index volatility, changes in interest rates, or factors affecting a particular industry or commodity, such as drought, floods, weather, embargoes, tariffs and international economic, political and regulatory developments.

Commodity-Linked Derivatives Tax Risk. The tax treatment of commodity-linked derivative instruments may be adversely affected by changes in legislation, regulations, or other legally binding authority. As a RIC, the Fund must derive at least 90% of its gross income each taxable year from certain qualifying sources of income under the Code. If, as a result of any adverse future legislation, U.S. Treasury regulations, and/or guidance issued by the Internal Revenue Service (the "IRS"), the income of the Fund from certain commodity-linked derivatives, including income from the Fund's investments in the Subsidiary, were treated as non-qualifying income, the Fund may fail to qualify as RIC and/or be subject to federal income tax at the Fund level. The uncertainty surrounding the treatment of certain derivative instruments under the qualification tests for a RIC may limit the Fund's use of such derivative instruments.

The Fund intends to limit its investment in the Subsidiary to no more than 25% of the value of its total assets in order to satisfy certain asset diversification requirements for taxation as a regulated investment company. The Fund intends to manage the exposure to the Subsidiary so that the Fund's investments in the Subsidiary do not exceed 25% of the total assets at the end of any quarter. If the Fund's investments in the Subsidiary 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.

Commodity Pool Regulatory Risk. The Fund's investment exposure to certain instruments will cause it to be deemed to be a commodity pool, thereby subjecting the Fund to regulation under the Commodity Exchange Act of 1936, as amended ("CEA"), and CFTC rules. The Adviser is registered as a commodity pool operator ("CPO"), ReSolve is registered as a CPO as well as a commodity trading advisor ("CTA"), RAM is registered as a CTA, and the Fund will be operated in accordance with applicable CFTC rules, as well as the regulatory scheme applicable to registered investment companies. Registration as a CPO or CTA imposes additional compliance obligations on the Adviser, ReSolve and RAM, as applicable, and the Fund related to additional laws, regulations, and enforcement policies, which could increase compliance costs and may affect the operations and financial performance of the Fund. However, the Fund's status as a commodity pool and the Adviser's, ReSolve's and RAM's registration as a CPO (and/or CTA, as applicable), are not expected to materially adversely affect the Fund's ability to achieve its investment objective. The CFTC has not passed on the adequacy of this Prospectus.

Tax Risk. The Fund intends to treat any income it may derive from the Subsidiary as "qualifying income" under the provisions of the Code applicable to RICs. The IRS has issued numerous private letter rulings ("PLRs") provided to third parties not associated with the Fund or its affiliates (which only those parties may rely on as precedent) concluding that similar arrangements resulted in qualifying income. Many of such PLRs have now been revoked by the IRS. In March of 2019, the IRS published Regulations that concluded that income from a corporation similar to the Subsidiary would be qualifying income, if the income is related to the Fund's business of investing in stocks or securities. Although the Regulations do not require distributions from the Subsidiary, the Fund intends to cause the Subsidiary to make distributions that would allow the Fund to make timely distributions to its shareholders. The Fund generally will be required to include in its own taxable income the income of the Subsidiary for a tax year, regardless of whether the Fund receives a distribution of the Subsidiary's income in that tax year, and this income would nevertheless be subject to the distribution requirement for qualification as a regulated investment company and would be taken into account for purposes of the 4% excise tax.

If the Fund did not qualify as a RIC for any taxable year and certain relief provisions were not available, the Fund's taxable income would be subject to tax at the Fund level and to a further tax at the shareholder level when such income is distributed. In such event, in order to re-qualify for taxation as a RIC, the Fund might be required to recognize unrealized gains, pay substantial taxes and interest and make certain distributions. This would cause investors to incur higher tax liabilities than they otherwise would have incurred and would have a negative impact on Fund returns. In such event, the Fund's Board of Trustees may determine to reorganize or close the Fund or materially change the Fund's investment objective and strategies. In the event that the Fund fails to qualify as a RIC, the Fund will promptly notify shareholders of the implications of that failure.

Equity Market Risk. By virtue of the Fund's investments in equity securities and equity ETFs, the Fund is exposed to common stocks 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.

Credit Risk. Credit risk refers to the possibility that the issuer of a security will not be able to make principal and interest payments when due. Changes in an issuer's credit rating or the market's perception of an issuer's creditworthiness may also affect the value of the Fund's investment in that issuer. Securities rated in the four highest categories by the rating agencies are considered investment grade but they may also have some speculative characteristics. Investment grade ratings do not guarantee that the issuer will not default on its payment obligations or that bonds will not otherwise lose value.

Currency Risk. Currency risk is the risk that changes in currency exchange rates will negatively affect securities denominated in, and/or receiving revenues in, foreign currencies. The liquidity and trading value of foreign currencies could be affected by global economic factors, such as inflation, interest rate levels, and trade balances among countries, as well as the actions of sovereign governments and central banks. Adverse changes in currency exchange rates (relative to the U.S. dollar) may erode or reverse any potential gains from the Fund's (or an Underlying ETF's) investments in securities denominated in a foreign currency or may widen existing losses.

Foreign Investment Risk. The Fund may invest in equity index futures and swaps on foreign equity investments. Such investments involve certain risks not involved in domestic investments and may experience more rapid and extreme changes in value than investments in securities of U.S. companies. Financial markets in foreign countries often are not as developed, efficient, or liquid as financial markets in the United States, and therefore, the prices of non-U.S. securities and instruments can be more volatile. In addition, the Fund will be subject to risks associated with adverse political and economic developments in foreign countries, which may include the imposition of economic sanctions. Generally, there is less readily available and reliable information about non-U.S. issuers due to less rigorous disclosure or accounting standards and regulatory practices. Since foreign exchanges may be open on days when the Fund does not price its Shares, the value of the securities in the Fund's portfolio may change on days when shareholders will not be able to purchase or sell the Fund's Shares. Conversely, Shares may trade on days when foreign exchanges are closed. Investment in foreign securities may involve higher costs than investment in U.S. securities, including higher transaction and custody costs as well as the imposition of additional taxes by foreign governments. Each of these factors can make investments in the Fund more volatile and potentially less liquid than other types of investments.

Interest Rate Risk. Interest rate risk is the risk that prices of fixed income securities generally increase when interest rates decline and decrease when interest rates increase. The Fund may lose money if short-term or long-term interest rates rise sharply or otherwise change in a manner not anticipated by Newfound or ReSolve, as the case may be.

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.

Leverage Risk. As part of the Fund's principal investment strategy, the Fund will make investments in futures and/or swaps to gain long and short exposure across four major asset classes (commodities, currencies, fixed income and equities). These derivative instruments provide the economic effect of financial leverage by creating additional investment exposure to the underlying instrument, as well as the potential for greater loss. **You could lose all or substantially all of your investment in the Fund should the Fund's trading positions suddenly turn unprofitable.** The net asset value of the Fund while employing leverage will be more volatile and sensitive to market movements.

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.

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.

Counterparty Risk. Counterparty risk is the likelihood or probability that a party involved in a transaction might default on its contractual obligation. Where the Fund enters into derivative contracts that are exchange-traded, the Fund is subject to the counterparty risk associated with the Fund's clearing broker or clearinghouse. Relying on a counterparty exposes the Fund to the risk that a counterparty will not settle a transaction in accordance with its terms and conditions because of a dispute over the terms of the contract (whether or not bona fide) or because of a credit or liquidity problem, thus causing the Fund to suffer a loss. If a counterparty defaults on its payment obligations to the Fund, this default will cause the value of an investment in the Fund to decrease. In addition, to the extent the Fund deals with a limited number of counterparties, it will be more susceptible to the credit risks associated with those counterparties.

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.

Bond Risks. The Fund will be subject to bond and fixed income risks through its investments in U.S. Treasury securities. Changes in interest rates generally will cause the value of fixed-income and bond instruments held by the Fund to vary inversely to such changes. Prices of longer-term fixed-income instruments generally fluctuate more than the prices of shorter-term fixed income instruments as interest rates change. Fixed-income instruments that are fixed-rate are generally more susceptible than floating rate loans to price volatility related to changes in prevailing interest rates. The prices of floating rate fixed-income instruments tend to have less fluctuation in response to changes in interest rates, but will have some fluctuation, particularly when the next interest rate adjustment on such security is further away in time or adjustments are limited in amount over time. The Fund may invest in short-term securities that, when interest rates decline, affect the Fund's yield as these securities mature or are sold and the Fund purchases new short-term securities with lower yields.

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. Any such decisions by market makers or authorized participants to reduce their role or step away from these activities in times of market stress could inhibit the effectiveness of the arbitrage process in maintaining the relationship between the underlying value of the Fund's portfolio securities and the Fund's market price. This reduced effectiveness could result in Fund shares trading at a premium or discount to its NAV and also greater than normal intraday bid-ask spreads.

- *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.* Buying or selling Shares involves certain costs, including brokerage commissions, other charges imposed by brokers, and bid-ask spreads. The bid-ask spread represents the difference between the price at which an investor is willing to buy Shares and the price at which an investor is willing to sell Shares. The spread varies over time based on the Shares' trading volume and market liquidity. The spread is generally lower if Shares have more trading volume and market liquidity and higher if Shares have little trading volume and market liquidity. Due to the costs of buying or selling Shares, frequent trading of Shares may 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 and there may be widening bid-ask spreads. 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 and there may be furthering widening bid-ask spreads.

- *Trading*. Although Shares are listed for trading on a national securities exchange, such as Cboe BZX Exchange, Inc. (the "Exchange"), and may be traded on U.S. exchanges other than the Exchange, there can be no assurance that 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.

Economic and Market Risk. Economies and financial markets throughout the world are becoming increasingly interconnected, which increases the likelihood that events or conditions in one country or region will adversely impact markets or issuers in other countries or regions. Securities in the Fund's portfolio may underperform in comparison to securities in the general financial markets, a particular financial market, or other asset classes, due to a number of factors, including inflation (or expectations for inflation), deflation (or expectations for deflation), interest rates, global demand for particular products or resources, market instability, financial system instability, debt crises and downgrades, embargoes, tariffs, sanctions and other trade barriers, regulatory events, other governmental trade or market control programs and related geopolitical events. In addition, the value of the Fund's investments may be negatively affected by the occurrence of global events such as war, terrorism, environmental disasters, natural disasters or events, country instability, and infectious disease epidemics or pandemics. The imposition by the U.S. of tariffs on goods imported from foreign countries and reciprocal tariffs levied on U.S. goods by those countries also may lead to volatility and instability in domestic and foreign markets.

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.

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

Models and Data Risk. The composition of the Fund's (and Subsidiary's) portfolio is heavily dependent on proprietary investment models as well as information and data supplied by third parties ("Models and Data"). When Models and Data prove to be incorrect or

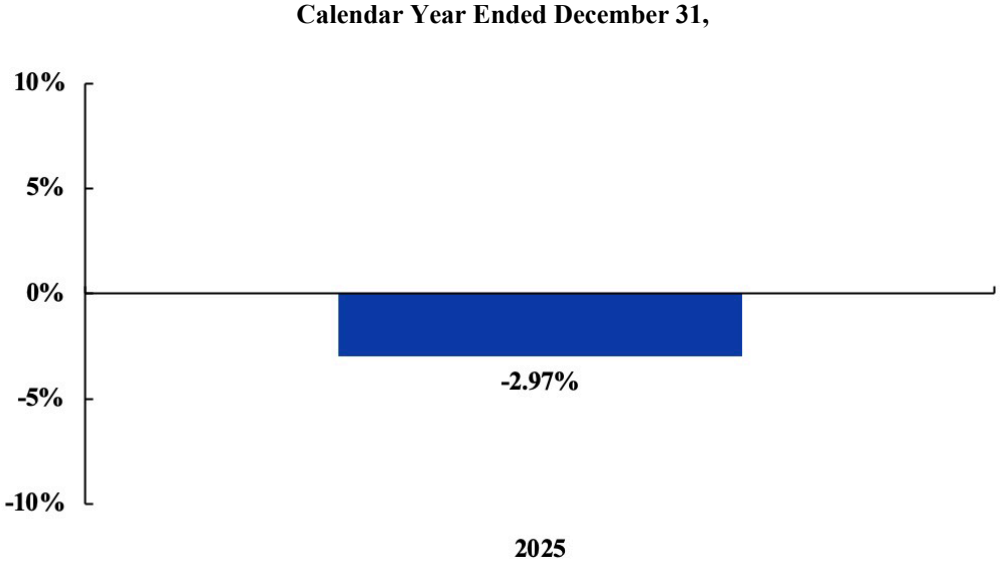
incomplete, any decisions made in reliance thereon may lead to the inclusion or exclusion of securities from the Fund's (or Subsidiary's) portfolio that would have been excluded or included had the Models and Data been correct and complete.

Newer Fund Risk. The Fund is a recently organized management investment company with a limited operating history. As a result, prospective investors have only a limited 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.

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, Newfound, ReSolve, and RAM seek to reduce these operational risks through controls and procedures, there is no way to completely protect against such risks.

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 is available on the Fund's website at www.returnstackedetfs.com.



During the period of time shown in the bar chart, the Fund's highest quarterly return was 8.78% for the quarter ended September 30, 2025 and the lowest quarterly return was -12.02% for the quarter ended March 31, 2025.

The performance information shown above is based on a calendar year. The Fund's year-to-date return for the period ended March 31, 2026 was 15.51%.

Average Annual Total Returns

For the Periods Ended December 31, 2025

	1 Year	Since Inception May 28, 2024
Return Before Taxes	-2.97%	-0.88%
Return After Taxes on Distributions	-3.75%	-1.38%
Return After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Fund Shares	-1.75%	-0.88%
S&P 500® Total Return Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses, or taxes)[(1)]	17.88%	18.87%

(1) The S&P 500® Total Return Index is a benchmark that tracks the performance of the 500 largest publicly traded companies in the United States.

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 investors' 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 serves as investment adviser to the Fund and the Subsidiary.

Investment Sub-Advisers

Newfound Research LLC serves as investment sub-adviser to the Fund.

ReSolve Asset Management Inc. serves as a non-discretionary investment sub-adviser to the Fund and the Subsidiary.

Futures Advisor

ReSolve Asset Management SEZC (Cayman) serves as futures advisor to the Fund and the Subsidiary.

Portfolio Managers

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

Corey Hoffstein, Chief Investment Officer for Newfound, has been a portfolio manager of the Fund since its inception in 2024.

Rodrigo Gordillo, CIM®, President & Portfolio Manager for ReSolve, has been a portfolio manager of both the Fund and the Subsidiary with respect to futures advice since their inception in 2024.

Adam Butler, CFA®, CAIA®, Chief Investment Officer & Portfolio Manager for ReSolve, has been a portfolio manager of both the Fund and the Subsidiary with respect to futures advice since their inception in 2024.

Michael Philbrick, CIM®, AIFP®, Co-Founder, CEO and Portfolio Manager of ReSolve, has been a portfolio manager of both the Fund and the Subsidiary with respect to futures advice since their inception in 2024.

Andrew Butler, CFA®, Chief Investment Officer & Portfolio Manager for RAM, has been a portfolio manager of both the Fund and the Subsidiary since 2026.

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Purchase and Sale of Shares

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

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

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

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

Tax Information

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

Financial Intermediary Compensation

If you purchase Shares through a broker-dealer or other financial intermediary (such as a bank) (an "Intermediary"), the Adviser, Newfound, 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.