

Prospectus

December 11, 2025

IDA Private Access Fund **Class I Shares (ONEFX) of Beneficial Interest** **\$25,000 minimum purchase**

IDA Private Access Fund (the “Fund”) is a continuously offered, non-diversified, closed-end management investment company that is operated as an interval fund.

This prospectus provides the information that a prospective investor should know about the Fund before investing. You are advised to read this prospectus carefully and to retain it for future reference. Additional information about the Fund, including the Fund’s Class I Statement of Additional Information (“SAI”) dated December 11, 2025, has been filed with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC”). The SAI is available upon request and without charge by writing the Fund at IDA Private Access Fund, c/o Ultimus Fund Solutions, LLC, Via Regular Mail: P.O. Box 46707, Cincinnati, OH 45246 or Via Overnight Mail: 225 Pictoria Dr., Suite 450, Cincinnati, OH 45246, by calling toll-free 833-484-5671, or by visiting idaonefund.com. The table of contents of the SAI appears on page 35 of this prospectus. You may request the Fund’s SAI, annual and semi-annual reports, when available, and other information about the Fund or make shareholder inquiries by calling 833-484-5671 or by visiting idaonefund.com. The SAI, material incorporated by reference, and other information about the Fund, is also available on the SEC’s website at <http://www.sec.gov>. The address of the SEC’s website is provided solely for the information of prospective shareholders and is not intended to be an active link.

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Investment Objective. The Fund’s investment objective is to seek to achieve long-term capital appreciation by preserving capital and pursuing positive absolute returns across market cycles.

Summary of Investment Strategy. The Fund seeks to invest in a diversified portfolio across segments of the private markets that will generate attractive long-term returns, with low sensitivity to traditional public equity and fixed-income indices.

Risks. Investing in the Fund involves a high degree of risk. In particular:

- **The Fund is suitable only for investors who can bear the risks associated with the limited liquidity of the Fund and should be viewed as a long-term investment. The Fund intends to provide limited liquidity through quarterly offers to repurchase a limited amount of the Fund’s shares (at least 5% of shares outstanding); however, there is no guarantee that an investor will be able to sell all the shares that the investor desires to sell in the repurchase offer.**
- **The Fund will ordinarily declare and pay distributions from its net investment income, if any, once a quarter, and net realized capital gains annually; however, the amount of distributions that the Fund may pay, if any, is uncertain.**
- **The Fund may pay distributions in significant part from sources that may not be available in the future and that are unrelated to the Fund’s performance, such as borrowings. Such distributions may constitute a return of capital and reduce a shareholder’s adjusted tax basis in Fund shares, thereby increasing the shareholder’s potential taxable gain or reducing the potential taxable loss on the sale of Fund shares. To the extent such distributions are a return of capital, the distributions should not be considered the dividend yield or total return of an investment in Fund shares.**
- **The Fund does not intend to list Fund shares on any securities exchange, and the Fund does not expect a secondary market for Fund shares to develop. You should not expect to be able to sell your shares regardless of how we perform. You should consider that you may not have access to the money you invest in Fund shares for an extended period of time.**

The Adviser. The Fund’s investment adviser is Intelligence Driven Advisers, LLC (the “Adviser”), a registered investment adviser under the Investment Advisers Act of 1940, as amended (the “Advisers Act”).

Securities Offered. The Fund engages in a continuous offering of shares of beneficial interest of the Fund, including Class I shares. The Fund is authorized as a Delaware statutory trust to issue an unlimited number of shares. The Fund is offering to sell, through its distributor, under the terms of this prospectus, an unlimited number of Class I shares of beneficial interest, at net asset value. Class I shares are not subject to sales loads. The minimum initial investment by a shareholder in Class I shares is \$25,000. Subsequent investments in Class I shares may be made with at least \$100. The Fund reserves the right to waive investment minimums. The Fund’s shares are offered through Ultimus Fund Distributors, LLC (the “Distributor”), as the distributor. In addition, certain institutions (including banks, trust companies, brokers and investment advisers) may be authorized to accept, on behalf of the Fund, purchase and exchange orders and repurchase requests placed by or on behalf of their customers, and if approved by the Fund, may designate other financial intermediaries to accept such orders. The Distributor is not required to sell any specific number or dollar amount of the Fund’s shares. Monies received will be invested promptly and no arrangements have been made to place such monies in an escrow, trust or similar account. During the continuous offering, shares will be sold at the net asset value of the Fund next determined plus any applicable sales load. See “Plan of Distribution.”

Offering Price	Maximum Sales Load	Proceeds to the Fund
Current NAV	None	\$ amount invested at current NAV

The shares have no history of public trading, nor is it intended that the shares will be listed on a public exchange at this time. No secondary market is expected to develop for the Fund’s shares, liquidity for the Fund’s shares will be provided only through quarterly repurchase offers for no less than 5% of Fund’s shares at net asset value, and there is no guarantee that an investor will be able to sell all the shares that the investor desires to sell in the repurchase offer. Due to these restrictions, an investor should consider an investment in the Fund to be of limited liquidity. Investing in the Fund’s shares may be speculative and involves a high degree of risk, including the risks associated with leverage. The Fund expects to begin conducting its quarterly repurchase offers for outstanding shares during the second quarter of 2026. See “Quarterly Repurchases of Shares” beginning on page 24 of this prospectus and “Risk Factors - Risks Related to an Investment in the Fund - Repurchase Policy Risks” beginning on page 14 of this prospectus. See also “Risk Factors - Use of Leverage by the Fund” beginning on page 14 of this prospectus.

Neither the SEC nor any state securities commission has approved or disapproved these securities or determined if this prospectus is truthful or complete. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offense.

PROSPECTUS SUMMARY

This summary does not contain all of the information that you should consider before investing in the shares. You should review the more detailed information contained in this prospectus and in the SAI, particularly the information set forth under the heading “Risk Factors.”

The Fund

IDA Private Access Fund is a continuously offered, non-diversified, closed-end management investment company. The Fund is an interval fund that will provide limited liquidity by offering to make quarterly repurchases of shares at net asset value (“NAV”), which will be calculated on a daily basis. See “Quarterly Repurchases of Shares,” and “Determination of Net Asset Value.”

Investment Objective

The Fund’s investment objective is to seek to achieve long-term capital appreciation by preserving capital and pursuing positive absolute returns across market cycles.

Investment Strategy

The Fund seeks to invest in a diversified portfolio across segments of the private markets that will generate attractive long-term returns. These segments of the private markets typically have returns that have a low correlation to the returns of traditional equity and fixed-income markets. In pursuing the Fund’s investment objectives, the Adviser will obtain exposure, either directly or indirectly, to a variety of asset classes. The Fund’s indirect exposure will be through (i) private investment funds, such as private REITs or private placements (“Private Funds”); (ii) registered open-end funds, such as mutual funds and ETFs, and (iii) registered closed-end funds, such as interval funds and tender offer funds (collectively, i, ii, and iii are referred to herein as “Underlying Funds”). While the Fund will primarily invest indirectly through the Underlying Funds, the Fund may also invest directly in the underlying holdings of the Underlying Funds alongside the Underlying Funds (the “Co-Investments”). The Fund may also invest, directly or indirectly through mutual funds, ETFs, and structured notes, in treasuries, short-term bonds, and traditional liquid equities with up to 25% of the Fund’s net assets for liquidity management purposes.

References to the investments of the Underlying Funds described below also describe the possible Co-Investments as the context requires. The Fund expects to invest in both domestic and foreign (including emerging markets) securities. The investment advisers of the Underlying Funds will not be making any recommendations or otherwise providing investment advice to the Fund, including with respect to the Co-Investments.

Assets Categories and Strategies in Which the Fund May Invest

Underlying Funds invest in a wide range of U.S. and non-U.S. publicly traded and privately issued or negotiated securities (securities for which the price is negotiated between private parties) including, but not limited to, equity securities of any market capitalization and any sector, fixed-income securities of any credit quality (including “junk” and unrated), maturity, duration, bank loans and participations, REITs, currencies, and derivatives (including swaps, futures contracts, and options). The Fund’s allocation through its investments in Underlying Funds to these various security types, various asset classes, and U.S. and non-U.S. markets will vary over time in response to changing market opportunities. Information on how the Adviser sources, performs diligence on, and analyzes the Fund’s potential investments is described below. The Fund is not expected to focus on any particular geographic region.

The Fund may invest in Underlying Funds that invest in the following fundamentally and technically driven strategies: (i) private equity; (ii) private credit; (iii) private North American real estate; (iv) private infrastructure and real assets; and (v) short duration fixed income securities (bonds, certificates of deposit (“CDs”), money market instruments, and other debt instruments with relatively short maturities.

Evaluation of the Fund’s Investments

The Adviser will identify potential investments for the Fund from a variety of sources, including (i) the Adviser’s network, (ii) financial intermediaries and broker dealers, (iii) Underlying Fund outreach and solicitation, (iv) and publicly available marketing data on Underlying Funds. The Adviser takes a long position in Underlying Funds that it believes have a strong appreciation potential and a short position in Underlying Funds it believes to have the potential to decline in value. The Fund sells (or closes a position in) a security when the Adviser determines that a particular security has achieved its investment expectations or the reasons for maintaining that position are no longer valid, including: (1) if the Adviser’s view of the business fundamentals or management of the underlying company changes; (2) if, in the Adviser’s opinion, a more attractive investment opportunity is found; or (3) if general market conditions trigger a change in the Adviser’s assessment criteria.

The Adviser allocates to Underlying Funds that invest in the fundamentally and technically driven strategies described above. The allocation among the Underlying Funds using these strategies is not fixed and will evolve over time in response to the Adviser's assessment of market cycles, macroeconomic conditions, and the relative value of asset classes. The Adviser will assess these factors using quantitative analysis, economic indicators, and qualitative judgment, which includes, but is not limited to, analysis of interest rate trends, inflation expectations, corporate earnings outlooks, geopolitical developments, valuation metrics (like price-to-earnings ratios, free cash flow yield, and credit spreads), and correlations across equity and fixed income markets. This flexibility in allocation enables the Adviser to actively pursue return opportunities while simultaneously seeking a portfolio with lower correlations to the broader equity market than traditional equity and fixed-income strategies. Strategies implemented by Underlying Funds seek to target attractive absolute returns and exhibit different degrees of volatility, as well as changes in relative value, currency, and interest rate markets.

In evaluating whether the Fund will invest in a particular Underlying Fund, the Adviser may consider, among other things, (i) the Underlying Fund's past performance and reputation, (ii) the degree to which the Underlying Fund complements and balances the Fund's portfolio and correlates to the strategies pursued by the Adviser, (iii) the fees payable in connection with the Fund's investment in the Underlying Fund, (iv) the tenure of the Underlying Fund's investment adviser, (v) the assets under management ("AUM"), or size, of the Underlying Fund, (vi) the continued favorability of the strategy employed by an Underlying Fund, (vii) the percentage of capital invested to the Underlying Fund by the Underlying Fund's investment adviser, (viii) the fundamental qualities (including predictability and stability of cash flows, profitability, management team tenure) of the positions held within the Underlying Fund, and (ix) the ability of the Fund to make withdrawals or liquidate its investment positions in the Underlying Fund. The Adviser reviews publicly available filings, fact sheets, and investor slide decks in making its determinations. However, because some of the information needed to effectively evaluate an Underlying Fund is not necessarily contained in such documents, the Adviser will obtain additional information when available. This additional information includes insights from the manager of the Underlying Fund such as investor interviews and webinars, as well as position specific data (like financial statements, earnings reports, earnings calls, and management guidance).

In reviewing the degree to which a particular Underlying Fund is a suitable investment for the Fund, the Adviser will consider the fees payable in connection with the investment in order to evaluate execution and compare net returns to other available investment options. The Adviser will also consider the assets under management of the investment advisers of the Underlying Funds to evaluate whether those investment advisers are appropriate for the Fund's strategies, given that certain strategies may be more or less appropriate at different asset levels. In an effort to optimize its investment program, the Fund may allocate a portion of its capital to Underlying Funds that lack historical track records but, that in the Adviser's judgment, offer exceptional potential.

Subsidiaries

Certain investments of the Fund will be held in single-asset subsidiaries primarily controlled by the Fund (the "Single-Asset Subsidiaries") due to federal tax requirements, as discussed below. In addition, the Fund may engage in bank borrowings through a wholly-owned and controlled domestic subsidiary (the "Financing Subsidiary"; together with the Single-Asset Subsidiaries, the "Subsidiaries"), which may act as the borrower of one or more revolving credit facilities. The Subsidiaries are subject to the same investment restrictions as the Fund, when viewed on a consolidated basis. The principal investment strategies and principal investment risks of the Subsidiaries are the principal investment strategies and principal investment risks of the Fund as reflected in this Prospectus. The financial statements of the Subsidiaries are consolidated with those of the Fund.

The Fund aggregates direct investments with investments held by its wholly-owned and controlled Subsidiaries in constructing the Fund's portfolio and for purposes of the Fund's investment policies.

In order to qualify as a regulated investment company (a "RIC") under the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "Code"), a fund must meet certain requirements regarding the source of its income, the diversification of its assets and the distribution of its income. The IRS has determined that only income realized directly from certain sources such as dividends, interest, securities loans, gains from stock or securities or foreign currencies, or other income derived with respect to its business of investing is qualifying income for purposes of qualifying as a RIC. Income realized from other sources ("Bad Income Assets") is not considered qualifying income to be treated as a RIC. As a result, a fund's ability to realize income from investments in Bad Income Assets as part of its investment strategy would be limited to a maximum of 10% of its gross income. To comply with the IRS' position, certain funds seek to gain exposure to Bad Income Assets primarily through investments in a subsidiary, which invests in Bad Income Assets. If a fund fails to qualify as a RIC, the fund will be subject to federal income tax on its net income at regular corporate rates (without reduction for distributions to shareholders). When distributed, that income also would be taxable to shareholders as an ordinary dividend to the extent attributable to the fund's earnings and profits. If a fund were to fail to qualify as a RIC and become subject to federal income tax, shareholders of the fund would be subject to diminished returns. The Fund anticipates treating income and gain from the Subsidiaries as qualifying income.

Leverage and Credit Facilities

The Fund may utilize leverage, including borrowing from banks in an amount of up to 33 1/3% of the Fund's consolidated assets (defined as net assets plus borrowing for investment purposes). The Fund is authorized to borrow money in connection with its investment activities, to satisfy repurchase requests from Fund shareholders, and to otherwise provide the Fund with liquidity. The Fund may enter into one or more revolving credit facilities ("Credit Facilities") for the purpose of investment purchases and other liquidity requirements, subject to the limitations of the 1940 Act (as defined below) for borrowings. The Credit Facilities will be secured by the Fund's assets.

The SAI contains a list of all of the fundamental and non-fundamental investment policies of the Fund, under the heading “Investment Objective and Policies.”

Investment Adviser

The Adviser became registered as an investment adviser with the SEC pursuant to the provisions of the Advisers Act in 2018. As of June 30, 2025, the Adviser had approximately \$900 million in assets under management. The Adviser provides services including provide ongoing research, recommendations, and day-to-day portfolio management with respect to the Fund’s investment portfolio. In addition, the Adviser will supervise and provide oversight of the Fund’s service providers.

Fees and Expenses

The Adviser is entitled to receive a monthly management fee at the annual rate of 1.00% of the Fund’s daily net assets. The Adviser and the Fund have entered into an expense limitation and reimbursement agreement (the “Expense Limitation Agreement”) under which the Adviser has contractually agreed to waive its fees and to pay or absorb the ordinary operating expenses of the Fund (exclusive of any taxes, interest, brokerage commissions, acquired fund fees and expenses, and extraordinary expenses, such as litigation or reorganization costs, but inclusive of organizational costs and offering costs), to the extent that such expenses exceed 2.00% per annum of the Fund’s average daily net assets attributable to Class I shares (the “Expense Limitation”). In consideration of the Adviser’s agreement to limit the Fund’s expenses, the Fund has agreed to repay the Adviser in the amount of any fees waived and Fund expenses paid or absorbed, subject to the limitations that: (1) the reimbursement for fees and expenses will be made only if payable not more than three years from the date in which they were incurred; and (2) the reimbursement may not be made if it would cause the lesser of the Expense Limitation in place at the time of waiver or at the time of reimbursement to be exceeded. The Expense Limitation Agreement will remain until July 31, 2027, unless and until the Board of Trustees of the Fund (the “Board” or the “Trustees”) approves its modification or termination. The Fund does not anticipate that the Board will terminate the Expense Limitation Agreement during this period. The Expense Limitation Agreement may be terminated only by the Board on 60 days’ written notice to the Adviser. After July 31, 2027, the Expense Limitation Agreement may be renewed at the Adviser’s discretion. See “Management of the Fund.”

Administrator, Transfer Agent, and Accounting Agent

Ultimus Fund Solutions, LLC (“Administrator”) serves as the Fund’s Administrator, Transfer Agent, and Accounting Agent. See “Management of the Fund.”

Distribution Fees

Class I shares are not subject to a Distribution Fee. See “Plan of Distribution.”

Closed-End Fund Structure

Closed-end funds differ from mutual funds in that closed-end funds do not typically redeem their shares at the option of the shareholder. Rather, closed-end fund shares typically trade in the secondary market via an exchange. Unlike many closed-end funds, however, the Fund’s shares will not be listed on an exchange. Instead, the Fund will provide limited liquidity to shareholders by offering to repurchase a limited amount of the Fund’s shares (at least 5%) quarterly, which is discussed in more detail below. The Fund, similar to a mutual fund, is subject to continuous asset inflows, although not subject to the continuous outflows; see “Quarterly Repurchases of Shares.”

Investor Suitability

An investment in the Fund involves a considerable amount of risk. It is possible that you will lose money. An investment in the Fund is suitable only for investors who can bear the risks associated with the limited liquidity of the shares and should be viewed as a long-term investment. Before making your investment decision, you should (i) consider the suitability of this investment with respect to your investment objectives and personal financial situation and (ii) consider factors such as your personal net worth, income, age, risk tolerance and liquidity needs. An investment in the Fund should not be viewed as a complete investment program.

Repurchases of Shares

The Fund is an interval fund and, as such, has adopted a fundamental policy to make quarterly repurchase offers, at NAV, of no less than 5% of the Fund’s shares outstanding. There is no guarantee that shareholders will be able to sell all of the shares they desire to sell in a quarterly repurchase offer, although each shareholder will have the right to require the Fund to purchase at least 5% of such shareholder’s shares in each quarterly repurchase. Liquidity will be provided to shareholders only through the Fund’s quarterly repurchases. See “Quarterly Repurchases of Shares.”

Summary of Risks

Investing in the Fund involves risks, including the risk that you may receive little or no return on your investment or that you may lose part or all of your investment. Therefore, before investing you should consider carefully the following risks that you assume when you invest in the Fund's shares. See "Risk Factors."

Risks Related to an Investment in the Fund

Minimal Capitalization Risk. The Fund is not obligated to raise any specific amount of capital prior to commencing operations. There is a risk that the amount of capital actually raised by the Fund through the offering of its shares may be insufficient to achieve profitability or allow the Fund to realize its investment objective. An inability to raise additional capital may adversely affect the Fund's financial condition, liquidity and results of operations, as well as its compliance with regulatory requirements.

No Operating History. The Fund is a closed-end investment company with no history of operations. The Fund may not be able to achieve its investment objective, including as a result of inopportune market or economic conditions.

Allocation Risk. The ability of the Fund to achieve its investment objective depends, in part, on the ability of the Adviser to allocate effectively the Fund's assets among the various Underlying Funds in which the Fund invests. There can be no assurance that the actual allocations will be effective in achieving the Fund's investment objective or delivering positive returns.

Issuer and Non-Diversification Risk. Specific securities can perform differently from the market as a whole for reasons related to the issuer, such as management performance, financial leverage and reduced demand for the issuer's properties and services. The Fund's performance may be more sensitive to any single economic, business, political or regulatory occurrence than the value of shares of a diversified investment company because as a non-diversified fund, the Fund may invest more than 5% of its total assets in the securities of one or more issuers.

Liquidity Risk. There currently is no secondary market for the Fund's shares and the Adviser does not expect that a secondary market will develop. Limited liquidity is provided to shareholders only through the Fund's quarterly repurchase offers for no less than 5% of the Fund's shares outstanding at NAV. There is no guarantee that shareholders will be able to sell all of the shares they desire in a quarterly repurchase offer. The Fund's investments also are subject to liquidity risk. Liquidity risk exists when particular investments of the Fund would be difficult to purchase or sell, possibly preventing the Fund from selling such illiquid securities at an advantageous time or price, or possibly requiring the Fund to dispose of other investments at unfavorable times or prices in order to satisfy its obligations.

Management Risk. The judgment of the Adviser regarding the attractiveness, value and potential appreciation of a Underlying Fund and securities in which the Fund invests may prove to be incorrect and may not produce the desired results. The Adviser has not previously managed a registered fund. As a result, investors do not have a long-term track record of managing a registered fund from which to judge the Adviser, and the Adviser may not achieve the intended result in managing the Fund.

General Market Conditions Risk – An investment in shares is subject to investment risk, including the possible loss of the entire principal amount invested. An investment in shares represents an indirect investment in the securities owned by the Fund. The value of these securities, like other market investments, may move up or down, sometimes rapidly and unpredictably. The value of your shares at any point in time may be worth less than the value of your original investment, even after taking into account any reinvestment of distributions. The Fund may also use leverage, which would magnify the Fund's investment, market and certain other risks.

All investments involve risks, including the risk that the entire amount invested may be lost. No guarantee or representation is made that the Fund's investment objectives will be achieved. The Fund may utilize investment techniques, such as leverage, which can in certain circumstances increase the adverse impact to which the Fund's investment portfolio may be subject.

Various sectors of the global financial markets may experience an extended period of adverse conditions. Market uncertainty may increase dramatically during these periods and such adverse market conditions may expanded to other markets. These conditions may result in disruption of markets, periods of reduced liquidity, greater volatility, general volatility of spreads, an acute contraction in the availability of credit and a lack of price transparency. The long-term impact of these events is uncertain, but may have a material effect on general economic conditions, consumer and business confidence and market liquidity.

Failure of Financial Institutions and Sustained Financial Market Illiquidity. The failure of certain financial institutions, namely banks, may increase the possibility of a sustained deterioration of financial market liquidity, or illiquidity at clearing, cash management and/or custodial financial institutions. The failure of a bank (or banks) with which the Fund and/or the Fund's underlying investments have a commercial relationship could adversely affect, among other things, the Fund and/or the Fund's underlying investments' ability to pursue key strategic initiatives, including by affecting the Fund's ability to borrow from financial institutions on favorable terms.

Correlation Risk. The Fund seeks to produce returns that are less correlated to the broader financial markets over time. Although the prices of equity securities and fixed income securities, as well as other asset classes, often rise and fall at different times so that a fall in the price of one may be offset by a rise in the price of the other, in down markets the prices of these securities and asset classes can also fall in tandem. Because the Fund allocates its investments among different asset classes, the Fund is subject to correlation risk.

Repurchase Policy Risks. Quarterly repurchases by the Fund of its shares typically will be funded from available cash or sales of portfolio securities. The sale of securities to fund repurchases could reduce the market price of those securities, which in turn would reduce the Fund's NAV. If shareholders tender for repurchase more than the Repurchase Offer Amount for a given repurchase offer, the Fund will repurchase the shares on a pro rata basis, so shareholders may not be able to tender as many shares as they would like during any quarterly repurchase offer.

Distribution Policy Risk. The Fund's distribution policy is to make quarterly distributions to shareholders. All or a portion of a distribution may consist solely of a return of capital (i.e. from your original investment) and not a return of net profit. Shareholders should not assume that the source of a distribution from the Fund is net profit. Shareholders should note that return of capital will reduce the tax basis of their shares and potentially increase the taxable gain, if any, upon disposition of their shares.

Tax Risks. The repurchase of shares by the Fund may be a taxable event to shareholders. The Fund's distribution policy to make quarterly distributions to shareholders may consist of a return of capital. A return of capital distribution generally will not be taxable but will reduce the shareholder's cost basis and result in a higher capital gain or lower capital loss when those shares on which the distribution was received are sold. Once a shareholder's cost basis is reduced to zero, further distributions will be treated as capital gain, if the shareholder holds shares of the Fund as capital assets, which will reduce the tax basis of shareholders' shares and potentially increase the taxable gain, if any, upon disposition of their shares.

Cybersecurity Risk. Cybersecurity refers to the combination of technologies, processes and procedures established to protect information technology systems and data from unauthorized access, attack or damage. The Fund and its affiliates and third-party service providers are subject to cybersecurity risks. Cybersecurity risks have significantly increased in recent years and the Fund could suffer related losses in the future. The Fund's and its affiliates' and third-party service providers' computer systems, software, and networks may be vulnerable to unauthorized access, computer viruses or other malicious code, and other events that could have a security impact. If one or more of such events occur, this potentially could jeopardize confidential and other information, including nonpublic personal information and sensitive business data, processed and stored in, and transmitted through, computer systems and networks, or otherwise cause interruptions or malfunctions in the Fund's operations or the operations of their respective affiliates and third-party service providers.

Risks Related to the Fund's Investments

Underlying Funds Risk. The Underlying Funds in which the Fund may invest are subject to investment advisory and other expenses, which will be indirectly paid by the Fund. As a result, the cost of investing in the Fund will be higher than the cost of investing directly in the Underlying Funds and also may be higher than other funds that invest directly in securities. The Underlying Funds have limited liquidity given that some are Private Funds and some operate as closed-end interval funds. The Underlying Funds are subject to specific risks, depending on the nature of the specific Underlying Fund.

Lack of Control Over Underlying Funds. Once the Adviser has selected an Underlying Fund, the Adviser will have no control over the investment decisions made by any such Underlying Fund. Although the Fund and the Adviser will regularly evaluate each Underlying Fund and its manager to determine whether their respective investment programs are consistent with the Fund's investment objective, the Adviser will not have any control over the investments made by any Underlying Fund. Even though the Underlying Funds are subject to certain constraints, the managers may change aspects of their investment strategies. The managers may do so at any time. The Adviser may reallocate the Fund's investments among the Underlying Funds, but the Adviser's ability to do so may be constrained by the withdrawal limitations imposed by the Underlying Funds, which may prevent the Fund from reacting rapidly to market changes should an Underlying Fund fail to effect portfolio changes consistent with such market changes and the demands of the Adviser. Such withdrawal limitations may also restrict the Adviser's ability to terminate investments in Underlying Funds that are poorly performing or have otherwise had adverse changes. The Adviser will be dependent on information provided by the Underlying Fund, including financial statements, which if inaccurate, could adversely affect the Adviser's ability to manage the Fund's investment portfolio in accordance with its investment objective. By investing in the Fund, a shareholder will not be deemed to be an investor in any Underlying Fund and will not have the ability to exercise any rights attributable to an investor in any such Underlying Fund related to their investment.

Use of Leverage by the Fund. Although the Fund and the Underlying Funds have the option to borrow, there are significant risks that may be assumed in connection with such borrowings. Investors in the Fund should consider the various risks of financial leverage, including, without limitation, the matters described below. There is no assurance that a leveraging strategy would be successful. Financial leverage involves risks and special considerations for shareholders including: (i) the likelihood of greater volatility of NAV of the shares than a comparable portfolio without leverage; (ii) the risk that fluctuations in interest rates on borrowings and short-term debt that the Fund must pay will reduce the return to the shareholders; (iii) the effect of financial leverage in a market experiencing rising interest rates, which would likely cause a greater decline in the NAV of the shares than if the Fund were not leveraged; and (iv) the potential for an increase in operating costs, which may reduce the Fund's total return.

Investments in Equity Securities Generally. The Underlying Funds may hold investments in equity securities and equity security-related derivatives. Investments in equity securities of small or medium-sized market capitalization companies will have more limited marketability than the securities of larger companies. In addition, securities of smaller companies may have greater price volatility.

Structured Notes Risk. The Fund will invest in structured notes. Among other risks, the products (i) are subject to the risks associated with the underlying assets; (ii) will often be leveraged, which will generally magnify the opportunities for gain and risk of loss; (iii) are highly complex, which may cause disputes as to their terms and impact the valuation and liquidity of such positions; and (iv) often contain significant obstacles to asserting “putback” or similar claims against the notes.

REIT Risk. Share prices of REITs may decline because of adverse developments affecting the real estate industry and real property values. In general, real estate values can be affected by a variety of factors, including supply and demand for properties, the economic health of the country or of different regions, and the strength of specific industries that rent properties. Qualification as a REIT under the Code in any particular year is a complex analysis that depends on a number of factors. There can be no assurance that an entity in which the Fund invests with the expectation that it will be taxed as a REIT will, in fact, qualify as a REIT. An entity that fails to qualify as a REIT would be subject to a corporate level tax, would not be entitled to a deduction for dividends paid to its shareholders and would not pass through to its shareholders the character of income earned by the entity. Dividends paid by REITs may not receive preferential tax treatment afforded other dividends.

Valuation of Private Investments. The underlying investments of some of the Underlying Funds are not publicly traded, and the Underlying Funds may consider information provided by the institutional asset manager of each respective private investment to determine the estimated value of the Underlying Fund’s investment therein. The valuation provided by an institutional asset manager as of a specific date may vary from the actual sale price that may be obtained if such investment were sold to a third party. To determine the estimated value of the Underlying Fund’s investment in private investments, the Underlying Fund considers, among other things, information provided by the private investments, including quarterly unaudited financial statements, which if inaccurate could adversely affect the Underlying Fund’s ability to value accurately the Underlying Fund’s shares. Private investments that invest primarily in publicly traded securities are more easily valued.

High Yield and Unrated Securities Risk. The Underlying Funds may invest in securities rated less than investment grade that are sometimes referred to as high yield or “junk.” These securities are speculative investments that carry greater risks and are more susceptible to real or perceived adverse economic and competitive industry conditions than higher quality securities. High yield securities present greater risk than securities of higher quality, including an increased risk of default. An economic downturn or period of rising interest rates could adversely affect the market for these securities.

The risks associated with unrated securities can be similar to the risks of below investment grade securities. In addition, the determination of credit quality for an unrated security is based largely on the credit analysis performed by the Adviser, and not on rating agency evaluation. This analysis may be difficult to perform because information about these securities may not be in the public domain, and the issuers may not be subject to reporting requirements under federal securities laws.

Fixed Income Risk. Typically, a rise in interest rates causes a decline in the value of fixed income securities. Fixed income securities are also subject to default risk. After a period of historically low interest rates, the Federal Reserve has raised, and has indicated its intent to continue raising, certain benchmark interest rates.

Interest Rate Risk. The fixed-income instruments in which the Fund or Underlying Funds may invest are subject to the risk that market values of such securities will decline as interest rates increase. These changes in interest rates have a more pronounced effect on securities with longer durations. Typically, the impact of changes in interest rates on the market value of an instrument will be more pronounced for fixed-rate instruments, such as most corporate bonds, than it will for floating rate instruments. Fluctuations in the value of portfolio securities will not affect interest income on existing portfolio securities but will be reflected in the Fund’s NAV. After a period of historically low interest rates, the Federal Reserve has raised, and has indicated its intent to continue raising, certain benchmark interest rates. It cannot be predicted with certainty when, or how, these policies will change, but actions by the Federal Reserve and other central bankers may have a significant effect on interest rates and on the U.S. and world economies generally. Market volatility, rising interest rates, uncertainty around interest rates and/or unfavorable economic conditions could adversely affect our business.

Inflation/Deflation Risk. Inflation risk is the risk that the value of certain assets or income from the Fund’s investments will be worth less in the future as inflation decreases the value of money. As inflation increases, the real value of the Fund and its distributions can decline.

In addition, during any periods of rising inflation, the dividend rates or borrowing costs associated with the Fund’s use of leverage would likely increase, which would tend to further reduce returns to shareholders. Deflation risk is the risk that prices throughout the economy decline over time—the opposite of inflation. Deflation may have an adverse effect on the creditworthiness of issuers and may make issuer defaults more likely, which may result in a decline in the value of the Fund’s portfolio.

Due to global supply chain disruptions, a rise in energy prices, strong consumer demand as economies continue to reopen and other factors, inflation has accelerated in the U.S. and globally. Recent inflationary pressures have increased the costs of labor, energy and raw materials and have adversely affected consumer spending, economic growth and portfolio companies' operations. If such portfolio companies are unable to pass any increases in their costs of operations along to their customers, it could adversely affect their operating results and impact their ability to pay interest and principal on their loans, particularly if interest rates rise in response to inflation. In addition, any projected future decreases in a portfolio companies' operating results due to inflation could adversely impact the fair value of those investments. Any decreases in the fair value of our investments could result in future realized or unrealized losses and therefore reduce our net assets resulting from operations.

Additionally, the Federal Reserve has raised, and has indicated its intent to continue raising, certain benchmark interest rates in an effort to combat inflation. As such, inflation may continue in the near to medium-term, particularly in the U.S., with the possibility that monetary policy may tighten in response.

Foreign Securities and Emerging Markets Risk. The Underlying Funds may have investments in foreign securities. Foreign securities have investment risks different from those associated with domestic securities. Changes in foreign economies and political climates are more likely to affect the Underlying Funds with investments in foreign securities than another fund that invests exclusively in domestic securities. The value of foreign currency denominated securities or foreign currency contracts is affected by the value of the local currency relative to the U.S. dollar. There may be less government supervision of foreign markets, resulting in non-uniform accounting practices and less publicly available information about issuers of foreign securities.

The Underlying Funds may also invest in emerging markets, which are markets of countries in the initial stages of industrialization and have low per capita income. In addition to the risks of foreign securities in general, countries in emerging markets are more volatile and can have relatively unstable governments, social and legal systems that do not protect shareholders, economies based on only a few industries, and securities markets that trade a small number of issues which could reduce liquidity.

Foreign Currency Risk. Changes in foreign currency exchange rates may affect the value of instruments held by the Underlying Funds and the unrealized appreciation or depreciation of investments. Currencies of certain countries may be volatile and, therefore, may affect the value of instruments denominated in such currencies, which means that the Underlying Fund's NAV could decline as a result of changes in the exchange rates between foreign currencies and the U.S. dollar. The Underlying Funds may, but are not required to, elect for the Underlying Fund to seek to protect itself from changes in currency exchange rates through hedging transactions depending on market conditions. The Underlying Funds may incur costs in connection with the conversions between various currencies. In addition, certain countries may impose foreign currency exchange controls or other restrictions on the repatriation, transferability or convertibility of currency.

Derivatives Risk. The use of derivative instruments involves risks different from, or possibly greater than, the risks associated with investing directly in securities and other traditional investments. Derivatives are subject to a number of risks, such as liquidity risk (which may be heightened for highly-customized derivatives), interest rate risk, market risk, credit risk, leveraging risk, counterparty risk, tax risk, and management risk, as well as risks arising from changes in applicable requirements. They also involve the risk of mispricing, the risk of unfavorable or ambiguous documentation and the risk that changes in the value of the derivative may not correlate perfectly with the underlying asset, rate or index. The Fund's use of derivatives may increase or accelerate the amount of taxes payable by common shareholders.

- **Options Risk.** There are risks associated with the sale and purchase of call and put options. As a seller (writer) of a put option, the Underlying Funds will tend to lose money if the value of the reference index or security falls below the strike price. As the seller (writer) of a call option, the Underlying Funds will tend to lose money if the value of the reference index or security rises above the strike price. As the buyer of a put or call option, the Underlying Funds risk losing the entire premium invested in the option if the Underlying Fund does not exercise the option.
- **Swaps Risk.** Swaps are subject to tracking risk because they may not be perfect substitutes for the instruments they are intended to hedge or replace. Over the counter swaps are subject to counterparty default. Leverage inherent in derivatives will tend to magnify the Underlying Fund's losses.
- **Futures Risk.** The Underlying Funds' use of futures involves risks different from, or possibly greater than, the risks associated with investing directly in securities and other traditional investments. These risks include (i) leverage risk (ii) risk of mispricing or improper valuation; and (iii) the risk that changes in the value of the futures contract may not correlate perfectly with the underlying index. Investments in futures involve leverage, which means a small percentage of assets invested in futures can have a disproportionately large impact on the Underlying Funds. This risk could cause the Underlying Funds to lose more than the principal amount invested. Futures contracts may become mispriced or improperly valued when compared to the adviser's expectation and may not produce the desired investment results. Additionally, changes in the value of futures contracts may not track or correlate perfectly with the underlying index because of temporary, or even long-term, supply and demand imbalances and because futures do not pay dividends unlike the stocks upon which they are based.

Cash and Cash Equivalents Risk. At any time, the Fund may have significant investments in cash or cash equivalents. When a substantial portion of a portfolio is held in cash or cash equivalents, there is the risk that the value of the cash account, including interest, will not keep pace with inflation, thus reducing purchasing power over time.

U.S. Government Securities Risk. U.S. Treasury obligations are backed by the “full faith and credit” of the U.S. government and generally have negligible credit risk. Securities issued or guaranteed by federal agencies or authorities and U.S. government-sponsored instrumentalities or enterprises may or may not be backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. government. The Fund may be subject to such risk to the extent it invests in securities issued or guaranteed by federal agencies or authorities and U.S. government-sponsored instrumentalities or enterprises.

Risks Associated with Debt Financing

Leveraging Risk. The use of leverage, such as borrowing money to purchase securities, will cause the Fund to incur additional expenses and magnify the Fund’s gains or losses.

Credit Risk. Issuers of debt securities may not make scheduled interest and principal payments, resulting in losses to the Fund. In addition, the credit quality of securities held may be lowered if an issuer’s financial condition changes.

Possible Risk of Conflicts

Possible Competition Between Underlying Funds and Between the Fund and the Underlying Funds. The Underlying Funds trade independently of each other and may pursue investment strategies that “compete” with each other for execution or that cause the Fund to participate in positions that offset each other (in which case the Fund would bear its pro rata share of commissions and fees without the potential for a profit). Also, the Fund’s investments in any particular Underlying Fund could increase the level of competition for the same trades that other Underlying Funds might otherwise make, including the priorities of order entry. This could make it difficult or impossible to take or liquidate a position in a particular security at a price consistent with the Adviser’s strategy.

Allocation of Investment Opportunities Risk. The Adviser, directly or through their affiliates, may manage or advise multiple investment vehicles or accounts that have investment objectives that are similar to the Fund and that may seek to make investments or sell investments in the same securities or other instruments, sectors or strategies as the Fund. This may create potential conflicts, particularly in circumstances where the availability of such investment opportunities is limited or where the liquidity of such investment opportunities is limited. The results of the Fund’s investment activities may differ significantly from the results achieved by such other managed investment vehicles or accounts. It is possible that one or more of such vehicles or accounts will achieve investment results that are substantially more or less favorable than the results achieved by the Fund.

U.S. Federal Income Tax Matters

The Fund intends to elect to be treated and to qualify each year for taxation as a regulated investment company under Subchapter M of the Code. In order for the Fund to qualify as a regulated investment company, it must meet an income and asset diversification test each year. If the Fund so qualifies and satisfies certain distribution requirements, the Fund (but not its shareholders) will not be subject to federal income tax to the extent it distributes its investment company taxable income and net capital gains (the excess of net long-term capital gains over net short-term capital loss) in a timely manner to its shareholders in the form of dividends or capital gain distributions. The Code imposes a 4% nondeductible excise tax on regulated investment companies, such as the Fund, to the extent they do not meet certain distribution requirements by the end of each calendar year. The Fund anticipates meeting these distribution requirements. Unless a shareholder is ineligible to participate or elects otherwise, all distributions will be automatically reinvested in additional shares of the Fund pursuant to the dividend reinvestment plan. For U.S. federal income tax purposes, all dividends are generally taxable whether a shareholder takes them in cash or they are reinvested pursuant to the policy in additional shares of the Fund. The information above briefly summarizes some of the important federal income tax consequences to shareholders of investing in the Fund’s shares, reflects the federal tax law as of the date of this prospectus, is intended for U.S. shareholders, and does not address special tax rules applicable to certain types of investors, such as corporate, tax-exempt and foreign investors. Investors should consult their tax advisers regarding other federal, state, local, or foreign tax considerations that may be applicable in their particular circumstances, as well as any proposed tax law changes. See “U.S. Federal Income Tax Matters.”

Distribution Policy and Dividend Reinvestment Plan

The Fund’s distribution policy is to make quarterly distributions to shareholders. Unless a shareholder elects otherwise, the shareholder’s distributions will be reinvested in additional shares of the same class under the Fund’s dividend reinvestment plan. Shareholders who elect not to participate in the Fund’s dividend reinvestment plan will receive all distributions in cash paid to the shareholder of record (or, if the shares are held in street or other nominee name, then to such nominee). See “Distribution Policy and Dividend Reinvestment Plan.”

Custodian

U.S. Bank, N.A. (“Custodian”) serves as the Fund’s custodian. See “Management of the Fund.”

SUMMARY OF FUND EXPENSES

The Summary of Fund Expenses table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy and hold shares of the Fund. More information about management fees, fee waivers and other expenses is available in “Management of the Fund” starting on page 22 of this prospectus.

Shareholder Transaction Expenses	
Maximum Sales Load (as a percent of offering price)	None
Dividend Reinvestment Plan Fees	None
Contingent Deferred Sales Charge	None
Annual Expenses (as a percentage of net assets attributable to Class I shares)	
Management Fees	1.00%
Other Expenses ¹	0.66%
Shareholder Servicing Fee	0.25%
Distribution Fee	None
Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses ²	2.44%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	4.35%

¹ Estimated for the current fiscal year.

² Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses (“AFFE”) include an estimate of certain of the fees and expenses incurred indirectly by the Fund as a result of the Fund’s investment in shares of registered investment companies (including, short-term cash sweep vehicles) and the Underlying Funds.

³ The Adviser and the Fund have entered into an expense limitation and reimbursement agreement (the Expense Limitation Agreement) under which the Adviser has agreed contractually to waive its fees and to pay or absorb the ordinary annual operating expenses of the Fund (exclusive of any taxes, interest, brokerage commissions, acquired fund fees and expenses, and extraordinary expenses, such as litigation or reorganization costs, but inclusive of organizational costs and offering costs), to the extent that they exceed 2.00% per annum of the Fund’s average daily net assets attributable to Class I shares (the Expense Limitation). In consideration of the Adviser’s agreement to limit the Fund’s expenses, the Fund has agreed to repay the Adviser in the amount of any fees waived and Fund expenses paid or absorbed, subject to the limitations that: (1) the reimbursement for fees and expenses will be made only if payable not more than three years from the date in which they were incurred; and (2) the reimbursement may not be made if it would cause the lesser of the Expense Limitation in place at the time of waiver or at the time of reimbursement to be exceeded. The Expense Limitation Agreement will remain in effect at least until July 31, 2027, unless and until the Board approves its modification or termination. This agreement may be terminated only by the Fund’s Board on 60 days’ written notice to the Adviser. See “Management of the Fund.”

The Summary of Expenses Table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy and hold shares of the Fund. More information about management fees, fee waivers and other expenses is available in “Management of the Fund” starting on page 22 of this prospectus.

The following example illustrates the hypothetical expenses that you would pay on a \$1,000 investment assuming annual expenses attributable to shares remain unchanged and shares earn a 5% annual return (the example assumes the Fund’s Expense Limitation Agreement will remain in effect through July 31, 2027):

Share Class	1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
Class I	\$44	\$132	\$221	\$449

Shareholders who choose to participate in repurchase offers by the Fund will not incur a repurchase fee. If you request to receive repurchase proceeds by bank wire, a wire fee (currently \$15) charged by the Fund’s transfer agent will be deducted from your proceeds. Your bank may also charge a fee to receive the wire. Fees are subject to change. The purpose of the above table is to help a holder of shares understand the fees and expenses that such holder would bear directly or indirectly. The example should not be considered a representation of actual future expenses. Actual expenses may be higher or lower than those shown.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Because the Fund commenced operations on or following the date of this Prospectus, no financial highlights are shown. You may request a copy of the Fund’s annual and semi-annual reports, once available, at no charge by calling the Fund at 833-484-5671 or by visiting idaonefund.com.

USE OF PROCEEDS

The net proceeds of the continuous offering of shares will be invested in accordance with the Fund's investment objective and policies (as stated below) as soon as practicable after receipt, which would be in less than three months after receipt. The Fund will pay offering expenses incurred with respect to its continuous offering. Pending investment of the net proceeds in accordance with the Fund's investment objective and policies, the Fund will invest in money market or short-term fixed income mutual funds. Investors should expect, therefore, that, before the Fund has fully invested the proceeds of the offering in accordance with its investment objective and policies, the Fund's assets would earn interest income at a modest rate.

THE FUND

The Fund is a continuously offered, non-diversified, closed-end management investment company that is operated as an interval fund. The Fund was organized as a Delaware statutory trust on June 25, 2025. The Fund's principal office is located at 2792 Gateway Road, Carlsbad, CA 92009, and its telephone number is 833-484-5671.

OFFERING OF FUND SHARES

The Fund, as noted above, is a non-diversified, closed-end management investment company registered as such under the 1940 Act. The Fund is operated as an interval fund pursuant to Rule 23c-3 under the 1940 Act. The offering of the shares of beneficial interest of the Fund is conducted on a continuous basis in accordance with the terms set forth in this prospectus and in accordance with U.S. securities laws. The offering for this Fund is not intended as a public offer in any jurisdiction outside of the United States, and, as such, the Fund is not publicly registered with any authority(ies) located outside of the United States. No sale of shares of beneficial interest of the Fund will be made in any jurisdiction in which such sale is not authorized or permitted by an exemption, and no such sale will be made to any person to whom it is unlawful to make any such sale.

INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE, POLICIES AND STRATEGIES

Investment Objective and Policies

The Fund's investment objective is to seek to achieve long-term capital appreciation by preserving capital and pursuing positive absolute returns across market cycles.

The Fund seeks to invest in a diversified portfolio across segments of the private markets that will generate attractive long-term returns. These segments of the private markets typically have returns that have a low correlation to the returns of traditional equity and fixed-income markets. In pursuing the Fund's investment objectives, the Adviser will obtain exposure, either directly or indirectly, to a variety of asset classes. The Fund's indirect exposure will be through Underlying Funds. While the Fund will primarily invest indirectly through the Underlying Funds, the Fund may also invest in Co-Investments. The Fund may also invest, directly or indirectly through mutual funds, ETFs, and structured notes, in treasuries, short-term bonds, and traditional liquid equities with up to 25% of the Fund's net assets for liquidity management purposes.

References to the investments of the Underlying Funds described below also describe the possible Co-Investments as the context requires. The Fund expects to invest in both domestic and foreign (including emerging markets) securities. The investment advisers of the Underlying Funds will not be making any recommendations or otherwise providing investment advice to the Fund, including with respect to the Co-Investments.

Underlying Funds invest in a wide range of U.S. and non-U.S. publicly traded and privately issued or negotiated securities (securities for which the price is negotiated between private parties) including, but not limited to, equity securities of any market capitalization and any sector, fixed-income securities of any credit quality (including "junk" and unrated), maturity, duration, bank loans and participations, REITS, currencies, and derivatives (including swaps, futures contracts, and options). The Fund's allocation through its investments in Underlying Funds to these various security types, various asset classes, and U.S. and non-U.S. markets will vary over time in response to changing market opportunities. The Fund is not expected to focus on any particular geographic region.

The Adviser takes a long position in Underlying Funds that it believes have a strong appreciation potential and a short position in Underlying Funds it believes to have the potential to decline in value. The Fund sells (or closes a position in) a security when the Adviser determines that a particular security has achieved its investment expectations or the reasons for maintaining that position are no longer valid, including: (1) if the Adviser's view of the business fundamentals or management of the underlying company changes; (2) if, in the Adviser's opinion, a more attractive investment opportunity is found; or (3) if general market conditions trigger a change in the Adviser's assessment criteria.

The Adviser allocates to Underlying Funds that invest in both fundamentally and technically driven strategies. The allocation among the Underlying Funds using these strategies is not fixed and will evolve over time in response to the Adviser's assessment of market cycles, macroeconomic conditions, and the relative value of asset classes. The Adviser will assess these factors using quantitative analysis, economic indicators, and qualitative judgment, which includes, but is not limited to, analysis of interest rate trends, inflation expectations, corporate earnings outlooks, geopolitical developments, valuation metrics (like price-to-earnings ratios, free cash flow yield, and credit spreads), and correlations across equity and fixed income markets. This flexibility in allocation enables the Adviser to actively pursue return opportunities while simultaneously seeking a portfolio with lower correlations to the broader equity market than traditional equity and fixed-income strategies. Strategies implemented by Underlying Funds seek to target attractive absolute returns and exhibit different degrees of volatility, as well as changes in relative value, currency, and interest rate markets.

The Fund may invest in Underlying Funds that invest in the following strategies:

- *Private Equity*: These Underlying Funds seek to provide exposure to secondary and primary investments in private equity funds and other private asset funds and, to a limited degree, to direct investments in operating companies.
- *Private Credit*: These Underlying Funds employ a multi-sector approach spanning residential, commercial, corporate, consumer and specialty finance markets. The emphasis is on alternative credit investments, including private loans, illiquid credit and stressed/distressed credit. The Fund's private credit investments include investments in companies and/or Private Funds that primarily hold direct loans.
- *Private Real Estate*: These Underlying Funds gain exposure to real estate, a subset of real-asset type investments, which consist of various subsets of property investments, including industrial, single- and multi-family housing, retail, and office. The primary exposure will be in various geographies across North America, though the Fund may gain additional exposure to Real Estate globally through Underlying Funds.
- *Private Infrastructure and Real Assets*: These Underlying Funds may invest in infrastructure: transportation (toll roads, airports, and ports); utilities (water and power utilities); renewable energy (wind, solar, and other renewable energy sources). These Underlying Funds also invest in natural resources such as timberland (forests for timber production) and farmland (agricultural land for crop production). These Underlying Funds also invest in commodities: precious metals (gold, silver, platinum, and other precious metals as a store of value or a hedge against inflation); base metals (industrial metals like copper, aluminum, and zinc); agricultural products (corn, soybeans, and wheat). These Underlying Funds also invest in U.S. treasury inflation protected securities ("TIPS") and other global inflation protected bonds.
- *Short Duration Fixed Income*: These Underlying Funds may invest in fixed-income securities with relatively short maturities. These fixed-income securities include bonds, CDs, money market instruments, and other debt instruments.

In evaluating whether the Fund will invest in a particular Underlying Fund, the Adviser may consider, among other things, (i) the Underlying Fund's past performance and reputation, (ii) the degree to which the Underlying Fund complements and balances the Fund's portfolio and correlates to the strategies pursued by the Adviser, (iii) the fees payable in connection with the Fund's investment in the Underlying Fund, (iv) the tenure of the Underlying Fund's investment adviser, (v) the AUM, or size, of the Underlying Fund, (vi) the continued favorability of the strategy employed by an Underlying Fund, (vii) the percentage of capital invested to the Underlying Fund by the Underlying Fund's investment adviser, (viii) the fundamental qualities (including predictability and stability of cash flows, profitability, management team tenure) of the positions held within the Underlying Fund, and (ix) the ability of the Fund to make withdrawals or liquidate its investment positions in the Underlying Fund. The Adviser reviews publicly available filings, fact sheets, and investor slide decks in making its determinations. However, because some of the information needed to effectively evaluate an Underlying Fund is not necessarily contained in such documents, the Adviser will obtain additional information when available. This additional information includes insights from the manager of the Underlying Fund such as investor interviews and webinars, as well as position specific data (like financial statements, earnings reports, earnings calls, and management guidance).

In reviewing the degree to which a particular Underlying Fund is a suitable investment for the Fund, the Adviser will consider the fees payable in connection with the investment in order to evaluate execution and compare net returns to other available investment options. The Adviser will also consider the assets under management of the investment advisers of the Underlying Funds to evaluate whether those investment advisers are appropriate for the Fund's strategies, given that certain strategies may be more or less appropriate at different asset levels. In an effort to optimize its investment program, the Fund may allocate a portion of its capital to Underlying Funds that lack historical track records but, that in the Adviser's judgment, offer exceptional potential.

Subsidiaries

Certain investments of the Fund will be held in Single-Asset Subsidiaries. In addition, the Fund may engage in bank borrowings through a Financing Subsidiary, which may act as the borrower of one or more revolving credit facilities. The Subsidiaries are subject to the same investment restrictions as the Fund, when viewed on a consolidated basis. The principal investment strategies and principal investment risks of the Subsidiaries are the principal investment strategies and principal investment risks of the Fund as reflected in this Prospectus. The financial statements of the Subsidiaries are consolidated with those of the Fund. Because the Fund may invest a substantial portion of its assets in the Subsidiaries, which may hold some of the investments described in this Prospectus, the Fund may be considered to be investing indirectly in some of those investments through its Subsidiaries. For that reason, references to the Fund may also include the Subsidiaries.

The Subsidiaries will be subject to the same investment restrictions and limitations, and follow the same compliance policies and procedures, as the Fund. The Fund complies with the provisions of the 1940 Act governing investment policies, capital structure and leverage on an aggregate basis with the Subsidiaries. In addition, the Subsidiaries comply with the provisions of the 1940 Act relating to affiliated transactions and custody. The Fund's custodian also serves as the custodian to the Subsidiaries.

The Adviser, who also serves in that role for the Subsidiaries, will also comply with the provisions of the 1940 Act regarding investment advisory contracts and are considered to be an investment adviser to the Fund under the 1940 Act.

Leverage and Credit Facilities

The Fund may utilize leverage, including borrowing from banks in an amount of up to 33 1/3% of the Fund's consolidated assets (defined as net assets plus borrowing for investment purposes). The Fund is authorized to borrow money in connection with its investment activities, to satisfy repurchase requests from Fund shareholders, and to otherwise provide the Fund with liquidity. The Fund may enter into one or more revolving credit facilities ("Credit Facilities") for the purpose of investment purchases and other liquidity requirements, subject to the limitations of the 1940 Act (as defined below) for borrowings. The Credit Facilities will be secured by the Fund's assets.

Other Information Regarding Investment Strategy

The Fund may, from time to time, take defensive positions that are inconsistent with the Fund's principal investment strategy in attempting to respond to adverse market, economic, political or other conditions. During such times, the Adviser may determine that the Fund should invest up to 100% of its assets in cash or cash equivalents, including money market instruments, prime commercial paper, repurchase agreements, Treasury bills and other short-term obligations of the U.S. Government, its agencies or instrumentalities. In these cases, the Fund may not achieve its investment objective. The Adviser may invest the Fund's cash balances in any investments it deems appropriate. The Adviser expects that such investments will be made, without limitation and as permitted under the 1940 Act, in money market funds, repurchase agreements, U.S. Treasury and U.S. agency securities, municipal bonds and bank accounts. Any income earned from such investments is ordinarily reinvested by the Fund in accordance with its investment program. Many of the considerations entering into recommendations and decisions of the Adviser and the Fund's Portfolio Manager (as defined below) are subjective. The Fund may engage in borrowings and the use of leverage in acquiring investments.

The frequency and amount of portfolio purchases and sales (known as the "portfolio turnover rate") will vary from year to year. It is anticipated that the Fund's portfolio turnover rate will ordinarily be between 10% and 40%. The portfolio turnover rate is not expected to exceed 100%, but may vary greatly from year to year and will not be a limiting factor when the Adviser deems portfolio changes appropriate. The Underlying Funds in which the Fund invests have limited liquidity, so it is not anticipated that the Fund will have high portfolio turnover. However, with the portion of its portfolio not invested in Underlying Funds, the Fund may engage in short-term trading strategies, and securities may be sold without regard to the length of time held when, in the opinion of the Adviser, investment considerations warrant such action. These policies may have the effect of increasing the annual rate of portfolio turnover of the Fund. Further, the Underlying Funds in which the Fund invests may experience high rates of portfolio turnover to the extent their holdings are liquid. High rates of portfolio turnover in the Underlying Funds may negatively impact their returns and, thus, negatively impact the returns of the Fund. Higher rates of portfolio turnover would likely result in higher brokerage commissions and may generate short-term capital gains taxable as ordinary income. If securities are not held for the applicable holding periods, dividends paid on them will not qualify for the advantageous federal tax rates. See "Tax Status" in the Fund's SAI.

Fundamental Policies

The Fund's stated fundamental policies, which may only be changed by the affirmative vote of a majority of the outstanding voting securities of the Fund (the shares), are listed below. For the purposes of this SAI, "majority of the outstanding voting securities of the Fund" means the vote, at an annual or special meeting of shareholders, duly called, (a) of 67% or more of the shares present at such meeting, if the holders of more than 50% of the outstanding shares are present or represented by proxy; or (b) of more than 50% of the outstanding shares, whichever is less. The Fund may not:

- (1) Borrow money, except to the extent permitted by the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the “1940 Act”) (which currently limits borrowing to no more than 33 1/3% of the value of the Fund’s total assets, including the value of the assets purchased with the proceeds of its indebtedness, if any). The Fund may borrow for investment purposes, for temporary liquidity, or to finance repurchases of its shares.
- (2) Issue senior securities, except to the extent permitted by Section 18 of the 1940 Act (which currently limits the issuance of a class of senior securities that is indebtedness to no more than 33 1/3% of the value of the Fund’s total assets or, if the class of senior security is stock, to no more than 50% of the value of the Fund’s total assets).
- (3) Purchase securities on margin, but may sell securities short and write call options.
- (4) Underwrite securities of other issuers, except insofar as the Fund may be deemed an underwriter under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the “Securities Act”) in connection with the disposition of its portfolio securities. The Fund may invest in restricted securities (those that must be registered under the Securities Act before they may be offered or sold to the public) to the extent permitted by the 1940 Act.
- (5) Invest more than 25% of the market value of its assets in the securities of companies or entities engaged in any one industry. This limitation does not apply to investment in the securities of the U.S. Government, its agencies or instrumentalities, as well as to investments in investment companies that primarily invest in such securities.
- (6) Purchase or sell commodities, commodity contracts, including commodity futures contracts, unless acquired as a result of ownership of securities or other investments, except that the Fund may invest in securities or other instruments backed by or linked to commodities, and invest in companies that are engaged in a commodities business or have a significant portion of their assets in commodities, and may invest in commodity pools and other entities that purchase and sell commodities and commodity contracts.
- (7) Purchase or sell real estate unless acquired as a result of ownership of securities or other instruments (but this restriction shall not prevent the Fund from investing in securities of companies engaged in the real estate business or securities or other instruments backed by real estate or mortgages), or commodities or commodity contracts.
- (8) Make loans to others, except (a) through the purchase of debt securities in accordance with its investment objectives and policies, (b) to the extent the entry into a repurchase agreement is deemed to be a loan, and (c) by loaning portfolio securities.
- (9) In addition, the Fund has adopted a fundamental policy that it will make quarterly repurchase offers for no less than for 5% of the shares outstanding at NAV less any repurchase fee, unless suspended or postponed in accordance with regulatory requirements, and each repurchase pricing shall occur no later than the 14th day after the Repurchase Request Deadline, or the next business day if the 14th is not a business day.

If a restriction on a Fund’s investments is adhered to at the time an investment is made, a subsequent change in the percentage of Fund assets invested in certain securities or other instruments, or change in average duration of a Fund’s investment portfolio, resulting from changes in the value of a Fund’s total assets, will not be considered a violation of the restriction; provided, however, that the asset coverage requirement applicable to borrowings shall be maintained in the manner contemplated by applicable law.

There is no assurance what portion, if any, of the Fund’s investments will qualify for the reduced federal income tax rates applicable to qualified dividends under the Code. As a result, there can be no assurance as to what portion of the Fund’s distributions will be designated as qualified dividend income. See “U.S. Federal Income Tax Matters.”

RISK FACTORS

An investment in the Fund’s shares is subject to risks. The value of the Fund’s investments will increase or decrease based on changes in the prices of the investments it holds. This will cause the value of the Fund’s shares to increase or decrease. You could lose money by investing in the Fund. By itself, the Fund does not constitute a balanced investment program. Before investing in the Fund you should consider carefully the following risks. There may be additional risks that the Fund does not currently foresee or consider material. You may wish to consult with your legal or tax advisers before deciding whether to invest in the Fund.

Risks Related to an Investment in the Fund

Minimal Capitalization Risk. The Fund is not obligated to raise any specific amount of capital prior to commencing operations. There is a risk that the amount of capital actually raised by the Fund through the offering of its shares may be insufficient to achieve profitability or allow the Fund to realize its investment objective. An inability to raise additional capital may adversely affect the Fund’s financial condition, liquidity and results of operations, as well as its compliance with regulatory requirements.

Limited Operating History. The Fund is a closed-end investment company with no history of operations. The Fund may not be able to achieve its investment objective, including as a result of inopportune market or economic conditions.

Allocation Risk. The ability of the Fund to achieve its investment objective depends, in part, on the ability of the Adviser to allocate effectively the Fund's assets among the various Underlying Funds in which the Fund invests. There can be no assurance that the actual allocations will be effective in achieving the Fund's investment objective or delivering positive returns.

Issuer and Non-Diversification Risk. Specific securities can be more volatile than the market as a whole and can perform differently from the value of the market as a whole. As a non-diversified fund, the Fund may invest more than 5% of its total assets in the securities of one or more issuers. The Fund's performance may be more sensitive to any single economic, business, political or regulatory occurrence than the value of shares of a diversified investment company. The value of an issuer's securities that are held in the Fund's portfolio may decline for a number of reasons which directly relate to the issuer, such as management performance, financial leverage and reduced demand for the issuer's goods and services.

Liquidity Risk. The Fund is a closed-end investment company structured as an "interval fund" and designed for long-term investors. Unlike many closed-end investment companies, the Fund's shares are not listed on any securities exchange and are not publicly traded. There currently is no secondary market for the shares and the Adviser does not expect that a secondary market will develop. Limited liquidity is provided to shareholders only through the Fund's quarterly repurchase offers for no less than 5% of the Fund's shares outstanding at NAV. There is no guarantee that shareholders will be able to sell all of the shares they desire in a quarterly repurchase offer. The Fund's investments are also subject to liquidity risk. Liquidity risk exists when particular investments of the Fund would be difficult to purchase or sell, possibly preventing the Fund from selling such illiquid securities at an advantageous time or price, or possibly requiring the Fund to dispose of other investments at unfavorable times or prices in order to satisfy its obligations. Funds with principal investment strategies that involve securities of companies with smaller market capitalizations, derivatives or securities with substantial market and/or credit risk tend to have the greatest exposure to liquidity risk.

Management Risk. The NAV of the Fund changes daily based on the performance of the securities in which it invests. The Adviser's judgment about the attractiveness, value and potential appreciation of a particular Underlying Fund and securities in which the Fund invests may prove to be incorrect and may not produce the desired results. The Adviser has not previously managed a registered fund. Registered funds and their advisers are subject to restrictions and limitations imposed by the 1940 Act and the Code that do not apply to the adviser's management of other types of individual and institutional accounts. As a result, investors do not have a long-term track record of managing a registered fund from which to judge the Adviser, and the Adviser may not achieve the intended result in managing the Fund.

General Market Conditions Risk – An investment in shares is subject to investment risk, including the possible loss of the entire principal amount invested. An investment in shares represents an indirect investment in the securities owned by the Fund. The value of these securities, like other market investments, may move up or down, sometimes rapidly and unpredictably. The value of your shares at any point in time may be worth less than the value of your original investment, even after taking into account any reinvestment of distributions. The Fund may also use leverage, which would magnify the Fund's investment, market and certain other risks.

All investments involve risks, including the risk that the entire amount invested may be lost. No guarantee or representation is made that the Fund's investment objectives will be achieved. The Fund may utilize investment techniques, such as leverage, which can in certain circumstances increase the adverse impact to which the Fund's investment portfolio may be subject.

Various sectors of the global financial markets may experience an extended period of adverse conditions. Market uncertainty may increase dramatically during these periods and such adverse market conditions may expand to other markets. These conditions may result in disruption of markets, periods of reduced liquidity, greater volatility, general volatility of spreads, an acute contraction in the availability of credit and a lack of price transparency. The long-term impact of these events is uncertain, but may have a material effect on general economic conditions, consumer and business confidence and market liquidity.

Failure of Financial Institutions and Sustained Financial Market Illiquidity. The failure of certain financial institutions, namely banks, may increase the possibility of a sustained deterioration of financial market liquidity, or illiquidity at clearing, cash management and/or custodial financial institutions. The failure of a bank (or banks) with which the Fund and/or the Fund's underlying investments have a commercial relationship could adversely affect, among other things, the Fund and/or the Fund's underlying investments' ability to pursue key strategic initiatives, including by affecting the Fund's ability to borrow from financial institutions on favorable terms.

Correlation Risk. The Fund seeks to produce returns that are less correlated to the broader financial markets over time. Although the prices of equity securities and fixed income securities, as well as other asset classes, often rise and fall at different times so that a fall in the price of one may be offset by a rise in the price of the other, in down markets the prices of these securities and asset classes can also fall in tandem. Because the Fund allocates its investments among different asset classes, the Fund is subject to correlation risk.

Repurchase Policy Risks. Quarterly repurchases by the Fund of its shares typically will be funded from available cash or sales of portfolio securities. However, payment for repurchased shares may require the Fund to liquidate portfolio holdings earlier than the Adviser otherwise would liquidate such holdings, potentially resulting in losses, and may increase the Fund's portfolio turnover. The Adviser may take measures to attempt to avoid or minimize such potential losses and turnover, and instead of liquidating portfolio holdings, may borrow money to finance repurchases of shares. If the Fund borrows to finance repurchases, interest on any such borrowing will negatively affect shareholders who do not tender their shares in a repurchase offer by increasing the Fund's expenses and reducing any net investment income. To the extent the Fund finances repurchase proceeds by selling investments, the Fund may hold a larger proportion of its net assets in less liquid securities. Also, the sale of securities to fund repurchases could reduce the market price of those securities, which in turn would reduce the Fund's NAV.

Repurchase of shares will tend to reduce the amount of outstanding shares and, depending upon the Fund's investment performance, its net assets. A reduction in the Fund's net assets may increase the Fund's expense ratio, to the extent that additional shares are not sold. In addition, the repurchase of shares by the Fund may be a taxable event to shareholders. If shareholders tender for repurchase more than the Repurchase Offer Amount for a given repurchase offer, the Fund will repurchase the shares on a pro rata basis, so shareholders may not be able to tender as many shares as they would like during any quarterly repurchase offer.

Distribution Policy Risk. The Fund's distribution policy is to make quarterly distributions to shareholders. All or a portion of a distribution may consist solely of a return of capital (i.e. from your original investment) and not a return of net profit. Shareholders should not assume that the source of a distribution from the Fund is net profit. Shareholders should note that return of capital will reduce the tax basis of their shares and potentially increase the taxable gain, if any, upon disposition of their shares.

Tax Risks. The repurchase of shares by the Fund may be a taxable event to shareholders. The Fund's distribution policy to make quarterly distributions to shareholders may consist of a return of capital. A return of capital distribution generally will not be taxable but will reduce the shareholder's cost basis and result in a higher capital gain or lower capital loss when those shares on which the distribution was received are sold. Once a shareholder's cost basis is reduced to zero, further distributions will be treated as capital gain, if the shareholder holds shares of the Fund as capital assets., which will reduce the tax basis of shareholders' shares and potentially increase the taxable gain, if any, upon disposition of their shares.

Cybersecurity Risk. Cybersecurity refers to the combination of technologies, processes and procedures established to protect information technology systems and data from unauthorized access, attack or damage. The Fund and its affiliates and third-party service providers are subject to cybersecurity risks. Cybersecurity risks have significantly increased in recent years and the Fund could suffer such losses in the future. The Fund's and its affiliates' and third-party service providers' computer systems, software, and networks may be vulnerable to unauthorized access, computer viruses or other malicious code, and other events that could have a security impact. If one or more of such events occur, this potentially could jeopardize confidential and other information, including nonpublic personal information and sensitive business data, processed and stored in, and transmitted through, computer systems and networks, or otherwise cause interruptions or malfunctions in the Fund's operations or the operations of their respective affiliates and third-party service providers. This could result in significant losses, reputational damage, litigation, regulatory fines or penalties, or otherwise adversely affect the Fund's business, financial condition or results of operations. Privacy and information security laws and regulation changes, and compliance with those changes, may result in cost increases due to system changes and the development of new administrative processes. In addition, the Fund may be required to expend significant additional resources to modify the Fund's protective measures and to investigate and remediate vulnerabilities or other exposures arising from operational and security risks.

Risks Related to the Fund's Investments

Underlying Funds Risk. The Underlying Funds in which the Fund may invest are subject to investment advisory and other expenses, which will be indirectly paid by the Fund. As a result, the cost of investing in the Fund will be higher than the cost of investing directly in the Underlying Funds and also may be higher than other funds that invest directly in securities. The Underlying Funds have limited liquidity given they operate as closed-end interval funds. The Underlying Funds are subject to specific risks, depending on the nature of the specific Underlying Fund. The Fund's performance depends in part upon the performance of the Underlying Fund managers and selected strategies, the adherence by such Underlying Fund managers to such selected strategies, the instruments used by such Underlying Fund managers and the Adviser's ability to select Underlying Fund managers and strategies and effectively allocate Fund assets among them. Additionally, the market value of shares of Underlying Funds that are closed-end funds may differ from their NAV. This difference in price may be due to the fact that the supply and demand in the market for fund shares at any point in time is not always identical to the supply and demand in the market for the underlying basket of securities.

Lack of Control Over Underlying Funds. Once the Adviser has selected an Underlying Fund, the Adviser will have no control over the investment decisions made by any such Underlying Fund. Although the Fund and the Adviser will regularly evaluate each Underlying Fund and its manager to determine whether their respective investment programs are consistent with the Fund's investment objective, the Adviser will not have any control over the investments made by any Underlying Fund. Even though the Underlying Funds are subject to certain constraints, the managers may change aspects of their investment strategies. The managers may do so at any time. The Adviser may reallocate the Fund's investments among the Underlying Funds, but the Adviser's ability to do so may be constrained by the withdrawal limitations imposed by the Underlying Funds, which may prevent the Fund from reacting rapidly to market changes should an Underlying Fund fail to effect portfolio changes consistent with such market changes and the demands of the Adviser. Such withdrawal limitations may also restrict the Adviser's ability to terminate investments in Underlying Funds that are poorly performing or have otherwise had adverse changes. The Adviser will be dependent on information provided by the Underlying Fund, including financial statements, which if inaccurate, could adversely affect the Adviser's ability to manage the Fund's investment portfolio in accordance with its investment objective. By investing in the Fund, a shareholder will not be deemed to be an investor in any Underlying Fund and will not have the ability to exercise any rights attributable to an investor in any such Underlying Fund related to their investment.

Use of Leverage by the Fund. Although the Fund and the Underlying Funds have the option to borrow, there are significant risks that may be assumed in connection with such borrowings. Investors in the Fund should consider the various risks of financial leverage, including, without limitation, the matters described below. There is no assurance that a leveraging strategy would be successful. Financial leverage involves risks and special considerations for shareholders including: (i) the likelihood of greater volatility of NAV of the shares than a comparable portfolio without leverage; (ii) the risk that fluctuations in interest rates on borrowings and short-term debt that the Fund must pay will reduce the return to the shareholders; (iii) the effect of financial leverage in a market experiencing rising interest rates, which would likely cause a greater decline in the NAV of the shares than if the Fund were not leveraged; and (iv) the potential for an increase in operating costs, which may reduce the Fund's total return.

In the event that the Fund would be required to sell assets at a loss, including in order to redeem or pay off any borrowing, such a sale would reduce the Fund's NAV and may make it difficult for the NAV to recover. The Fund nevertheless may continue to use financial leverage if the Adviser expects that the benefits to the shareholders of maintaining the leveraged position likely would outweigh a resulting reduction in the current return.

Certain types of borrowings by the Fund would result in the Fund being subject to covenants in credit agreements relating to asset coverage and Fund composition requirements that are more stringent than those currently imposed on the Fund by the 1940 Act. In addition, borrowings by the Fund may be made on a secured basis. The Custodian will then either segregate the assets securing the Fund's borrowings for the benefit of the Fund's lenders or arrangements will be made with a suitable sub-custodian. If the assets used to secure a borrowing decrease in value, the Fund may be required to pledge additional collateral to the lender in the form of cash or securities to avoid liquidation of those assets. In the event of a default, the lenders will have the right, through the Custodian, to redeem the Fund's investments in underlying Investment Funds without consideration of whether doing so would be in the best interests of the Fund's shareholders. The rights of any lenders to the Fund to receive payments of interest on and repayments of principal of borrowings will be senior to the rights of the Fund's shareholders, and the terms of the Fund's borrowings may contain provisions that limit certain activities of the Fund and could result in precluding the purchase of instruments that the Fund would otherwise purchase.

The use of financial leverage involves financial risk and would increase the exposure of the Fund's investment returns to adverse economic factors such as rising interest rates, downturns in the economy or deterioration in the condition of the investments. There would be a risk that operating cash flow available to the Fund would be insufficient to meet required payments and a risk that it would not be possible to refinance existing indebtedness or that the terms of such refinancing would not be as favorable as the terms of existing indebtedness. Borrowings by the Fund may be secured by any or all of the assets of the Fund, with the consequences that the Fund may lose more than its equity stake in any one investment, and may lose all of its capital.

Investments in Equity Securities Generally. The Underlying Funds may hold investments in equity securities and equity security-related derivatives. Investments in equity securities of small or medium-sized market capitalization companies will have more limited marketability than the securities of larger companies. In addition, securities of smaller companies may have greater price volatility. The value of these financial instruments generally will vary with the performance of the issuer and movements in the equity markets. As a result, the Underlying Fund may suffer losses if it invests in equity instruments of issuers whose performance diverges from the Underlying Fund's expectations or if equity markets generally move in a single direction, and the Underlying Fund has not hedged against such a general move. The Underlying Funds also may be exposed to risks that issuers will not fulfill contractual obligations such as, in the case of private placements, registering restricted securities for public resale. In addition, equity securities fluctuate in value in response to many factors, including the activities and financial condition of individual companies, geographic markets, industry market conditions, interest rates and general economic environments. Holders of equity securities may be wiped out or substantially reduced in value in a bankruptcy proceeding or corporate restructuring.

Structured Products Risk. The Fund will invest in structured notes. Among other risks, the products (i) are subject to the risks associated with the underlying assets; (ii) will often be leveraged, which will generally magnify the opportunities for gain and risk of loss; (iii) are highly complex, which may cause disputes as to their terms and impact the valuation and liquidity of such positions; and (iv) often contain significant obstacles to asserting "putback" or similar claims against the products.

- **Risk of Loss at Maturity.** The notes differ from ordinary debt securities in that the issuer will not necessarily pay the full principal amount of the notes at maturity. If the notes are not called, the issuer will repay the Fund the principal amount of the notes in cash only if the final price of the underlying asset is equal to or greater than the trigger price and will only make such payment at maturity. If the notes are not called and the final price is less than the trigger price, the Fund will be exposed to the negative underlying return and lose a significant portion or all of its initial investment in an amount proportionate to the decline in the price of the underlying asset.
- **Contingent Repayment of the Fund's Principal Applies Only at Maturity.** If the Fund is able to sell its notes prior to maturity in the secondary market, it may have to sell them at a loss relative to its initial investment even if the then-current underlying asset price is equal to or greater than the trigger price at that time.

- *The Fund May Not Receive Any Contingent Coupons.* The issuer will not necessarily pay periodic contingent coupons on the notes. If the closing price of the underlying asset on an observation date is less than the coupon barrier, the issuer will not pay the Fund the contingent coupon applicable to such observation date. If the closing price of the underlying asset is less than the coupon barrier on each of the observation dates, the issuer will not pay the Fund any contingent coupons during the term of, and you will not receive a positive return on, the notes. Generally, this non-payment of the contingent coupon coincides with a period of greater risk of principal loss on the notes.
- *The Fund's Potential Return on the Notes is Limited and It Will Not Participate in any Appreciation of the Underlying Asset.* The return potential of the notes is limited to the contingent coupon rate, regardless of the appreciation of the underlying asset. In addition, the total return on the notes will vary based on the number of observation dates on which the requirements of the contingent coupon have been met prior to maturity or an automatic call. Further, if the notes are called due to the automatic call feature, you will not receive any contingent coupons or any other payment in respect of any observation dates after the applicable call settlement date. Since the notes could be called as early as the first observation date, the total return on the Notes could be minimal. If the notes are not called, you will not participate in any appreciation in the price of the underlying asset even though you will be subject to the underlying asset's risk of decline. As a result, the return on an investment in the notes could be less than the return on a direct investment in the underlying asset.
- *Higher Contingent Coupon Rates are Generally Associated with a Greater Risk of Loss.* Greater expected volatility with respect to the underlying asset reflects a higher expectation as of the trade date that the price of such underlying asset could close below its trigger price on the final valuation date of the notes. This greater expected risk will generally be reflected in a higher contingent coupon rate for that note. However, an underlying asset's volatility can change significantly over the term of the notes and the price of the underlying asset for your notes could fall sharply, which could result in a significant loss of principal.
- *Reinvestment Risk.* The notes will be called automatically if the closing price of the underlying asset is equal to or greater than the initial price on any observation date. In the event that the notes are called prior to maturity, there is no guarantee that you will be able to reinvest the proceeds from an investment in the notes at a comparable rate of return for a similar level of risk. To the extent you are able to reinvest such proceeds in an investment comparable to the notes, you will incur transaction costs and the original issue price for such an investment is likely to include certain built-in costs such as dealer discounts and hedging costs.
- *Greater Expected Volatility Generally Indicates an Increased Risk of Loss at Maturity.* "Volatility" refers to the frequency and magnitude of changes in the price of the underlying asset. The greater the expected volatility of the underlying asset as of the trade date, the greater the expectation is as of the trade date that the closing price of the underlying asset could be less than the coupon barrier on any observation date and that the final price of the underlying asset could be less than the trigger price on the final valuation date and, as a consequence, indicates an increased risk of loss. However, the underlying asset's volatility can change significantly over the term of the notes, and a relatively lower coupon barrier and/or trigger price may not necessarily indicate that the notes have a greater likelihood of a return of principal at maturity. You should be willing to accept the downside market risk of the underlying asset and the potential to lose a significant portion or all of your initial investment.
- *General Credit Risk.* The Fund is subject to significant credit risk (i.e., the risk that an issuer or borrower will default in the payment of principal and/or interest on an instrument) in light of its investment strategy. Credit risk also includes the risk that a counterparty to a derivatives transaction (e.g., a swap counterparty or futures commission merchant) will be unwilling or unable to meet its obligations. Financial strength and solvency of an issuer or borrower are the primary factors influencing credit risk. In addition, degree of subordination, lack or inadequacy of collateral or credit enhancement for a debt instrument may affect its credit risk. Investments in stressed or distressed companies inherently have more credit risk than do similar investments in other companies. The degree of credit risk associated with any particular Portfolio Investment or any collateral relating thereto may be difficult or impossible for the Adviser to determine within reasonable standards of predictability. The Adviser also expects to utilize various third parties that hold Fund assets (such as the prime broker) in implementing the Fund's investment strategy, and the Fund will therefore also be subject to credit risk with respect to such entities.
- *Credit Risk of the Issuer.* The notes are unsubordinated, unsecured debt obligations of the issuer, and are not, either directly or indirectly, an obligation of any third party. Any payment to be made on the notes, including any repayment of principal, depends on the ability of the issuer to satisfy its obligations as they come due. As a result, the actual and perceived creditworthiness of the issuer may affect the market value of the notes and, in the event the issuer were to default on its obligations, you may not receive any amounts owed to you under the terms of the notes and you could lose your entire investment.

REIT Risk. REIT share prices may decline because of adverse developments affecting the real estate industry and real property values. In general, real estate values can be affected by a variety of factors, including supply and demand for properties, the economic health of the country or of different regions, and the strength of specific industries that rent properties. REITs often invest in highly leveraged properties. Returns from REITs, which typically are small or medium capitalization stocks, may trail returns from the overall stock market. In addition, changes in interest rates may hurt real estate values or make REIT shares less attractive than other income-producing investments. REITs are also subject to heavy cash flow dependency, defaults by borrowers and self-liquidation.

Qualification as a REIT under the Code in any particular year is a complex analysis that depends on a number of factors. There can be no assurance that an entity in which the Fund invests with the expectation that it will be taxed as a REIT will, in fact, qualify as a REIT. An entity that fails to qualify as a REIT would be subject to a corporate level tax, would not be entitled to a deduction for dividends paid to its shareholders and would not pass through to its shareholders the character of income earned by the entity. If the Fund were to invest in an entity that failed to qualify as a REIT, such failure could significantly reduce the Fund's yield on that investment. REITs can be classified as equity REITs, mortgage REITs, and hybrid REITs. Equity REITs invest primarily in real property and earn rental income from leasing those properties. They may also realize gains or losses from the sale of properties. Equity REITs will be affected by conditions in the real estate rental market and by changes in the value of the properties they own. Mortgage REITs invest primarily in mortgages and similar real estate interests and receive interest payments from the owners of the mortgaged properties. Mortgage REITs will be affected by changes in creditworthiness of borrowers and changes in interest rates. Hybrid REITs invest both in real property and in mortgages. Equity and mortgage REITs are dependent upon management skills, may not be diversified and are subject to the risks of financing projects.

Dividends paid by REITs will not generally qualify for the reduced U.S. federal income tax rates applicable to qualified dividends under the Code. See "U.S. Federal Income Tax Matters." The Underlying Fund's investments in REITs may include an additional risk to shareholders. Some or all of a REIT's annual distributions to its investors may constitute a non-taxable return of capital. Any such return of capital will generally reduce the Fund's basis in the REIT investment, but not below zero. To the extent the distributions from a particular REIT exceed the Fund's basis in such REIT, the Underlying Fund will generally recognize gain. In part because REIT distributions often include a nontaxable return of capital, Underlying Fund distributions to shareholders may also include a nontaxable return of capital. Shareholders that receive such a distribution will also reduce their tax basis in their shares of the Underlying Fund, but not below zero. To the extent the distribution exceeds a shareholder's basis in the Underlying Fund's shares, such shareholder will generally recognize a capital gain.

Valuation of Private Investments. The underlying investments of some of the Underlying Funds are not publicly traded, and the Underlying Funds may consider information provided by the institutional asset manager of each respective private investment to determine the estimated value of the Underlying Fund's investment therein. The valuation provided by an institutional asset manager as of a specific date may vary from the actual sale price that may be obtained if such investment were sold to a third party. To determine the estimated value of the Underlying Fund's investment in private investments, the Underlying Fund considers, among other things, information provided by the private investments, including quarterly unaudited financial statements, which if inaccurate could adversely affect the Underlying Fund's ability to value accurately the Underlying Fund's shares. Private investments that invest primarily in publicly traded securities are more easily valued.

Fixed Income Risk. The value of investments in fixed income securities will fluctuate with changes in interest rates. Typically, a rise in interest rates causes a decline in the value of fixed income securities. In general, the market price of debt securities with longer maturities will increase or decrease more in response to changes in interest rates than shorter-term securities. Other risk factors include credit risk (the debtor may default) and prepayment risk (the debtor may pay its obligation early, reducing the amount of interest payments). These risks could affect the value of a particular investment, possibly causing an Underlying Fund's share price and total return to be reduced and fluctuate more than other types of investments.

High Yield and Unrated Securities Risk. These securities are speculative investments that carry greater risks and are more susceptible to real or perceived adverse economic and competitive industry conditions than higher quality securities. High yield securities offer the potential for higher return, but also involve greater risk than bonds of higher quality, including an increased possibility that the security's issuer, obligor or guarantor may not be able to make its payments of interest and principal (credit quality risk). If that happens, the value of the security may decrease. An economic downturn or period of rising interest rates (interest rate risk) could adversely affect the market for these securities and reduce the Underlying Fund's ability to sell its securities (liquidity risk). Such securities also may be subject to resale restrictions. The lack of a liquid market for these securities could decrease the Underlying Fund's share price.

The risks associated with unrated securities can be similar to the risks of below investment grade securities. In addition, the determination of credit quality for an unrated security is based largely on the credit analysis performed by the Adviser, and not on rating agency evaluation. This analysis may be difficult to perform because information about these securities may not be in the public domain, and the issuers may not be subject to reporting requirements under federal securities laws.

Interest Rate Risk. The fixed-income instruments that the Underlying Funds may invest in are subject to the risk that market values of such securities will decline as interest rates increase. These changes in interest rates have a more pronounced effect on securities with

longer durations. Typically, the impact of changes in interest rates on the market value of an instrument will be more pronounced for fixed-rate instruments, such as most corporate bonds, than it will for floating rate instruments. Fluctuations in the value of portfolio securities will not affect interest income on existing portfolio securities but will be reflected in the Underlying Fund's NAV. After a period of historically low interest rates, the Federal Reserve has raised, and has indicated its intent to continue raising, certain benchmark interest rates. It cannot be predicted with certainty when, or how, these policies will change, but actions by the Federal Reserve and other central bankers may have a significant effect on interest rates and on the U.S. and world economies generally. Market volatility, rising interest rates, uncertainty around interest rates and/or unfavorable economic conditions could adversely affect our business.

Inflation/Deflation Risk. Inflation risk is the risk that the value of certain assets or income from the Fund's investments will be worth less in the future as inflation decreases the value of money. As inflation increases, the real value of the Fund and its distributions can decline.

In addition, during any periods of rising inflation, the dividend rates or borrowing costs associated with the Fund's use of leverage would likely increase, which would tend to further reduce returns to shareholders. Deflation risk is the risk that prices throughout the economy decline over time—the opposite of inflation. Deflation may have an adverse effect on the creditworthiness of issuers and may make issuer defaults more likely, which may result in a decline in the value of the Fund's portfolio.

Due to global supply chain disruptions, a rise in energy prices, strong consumer demand as economies continue to reopen and other factors, inflation has accelerated in the U.S. and globally. Recent inflationary pressures have increased the costs of labor, energy and raw materials and have adversely affected consumer spending, economic growth and portfolio companies' operations. If such portfolio companies are unable to pass any increases in their costs of operations along to their customers, it could adversely affect their operating results and impact their ability to pay interest and principal on their loans, particularly if interest rates rise in response to inflation. In addition, any projected future decreases in a portfolio companies' operating results due to inflation could adversely impact the fair value of those investments. Any decreases in the fair value of our investments could result in future realized or unrealized losses and therefore reduce our net assets resulting from operations.

Additionally, the Federal Reserve has raised, and has indicated its intent to continue raising, certain benchmark interest rates in an effort to combat inflation. As such, inflation may continue in the near to medium-term, particularly in the U.S., with the possibility that monetary policy may tighten in response.

Foreign Securities and Emerging Markets Risk. Foreign securities have investment risks different from those associated with domestic securities. Changes in foreign economies and political climates are more likely to affect an Underlying Fund with investments in foreign securities than another fund that invests exclusively in domestic securities. The value of foreign currency denominated securities or foreign currency contracts is affected by the value of the local currency relative to the U.S. dollar. There may be less government supervision of foreign markets, resulting in non-uniform accounting practices and less publicly available information about issuers of foreign securities. The value of foreign investments may be affected by changes in exchange control regulations, application of foreign tax laws (including withholding tax), changes in governmental economic or monetary policy (in this country or abroad), or changed circumstances in dealings between nations. In addition, foreign brokerage commissions, custody fees, and other costs of investing in foreign securities are often higher than in the United States. Investments in foreign issues could be affected by other factors not present in the United States, including expropriation, armed conflict, confiscatory taxation, and potential difficulties in enforcing contractual obligations.

An Underlying Fund may also invest in emerging markets, which are markets of countries in the initial stages of industrialization and have low per capita income. In addition to the risks of foreign securities in general, countries in emerging markets are more volatile and can have relatively unstable governments, social and legal systems that do not protect shareholders, economies based on only a few industries, and securities markets that trade a small number of issues which could reduce liquidity.

Foreign Currency Risk. Changes in foreign currency exchange rates may affect the value of instruments held by the Underlying Funds and the unrealized appreciation or depreciation of investments. Currencies of certain countries may be volatile and, therefore, may affect the value of instruments denominated in such currencies, which means that the Underlying Fund's NAV could decline as a result of changes in the exchange rates between foreign currencies and the U.S. dollar. The Underlying Funds may, but are not required to, elect for the Underlying Fund to seek to protect itself from changes in currency exchange rates through hedging transactions depending on market conditions. The Underlying Funds may incur costs in connection with the conversions between various currencies. In addition, certain countries may impose foreign currency exchange controls or other restrictions on the repatriation, transferability or convertibility of currency.

Derivatives Risk. The use of derivative instruments involves risks different from, or possibly greater than, the risks associated with investing directly in securities and other traditional investments. Derivatives are subject to a number of risks, such as liquidity risk (which may be heightened for highly-customized derivatives), interest rate risk, market risk, credit risk, leveraging risk, counterparty risk, tax risk, and management risk, as well as risks arising from changes in applicable requirements. They also involve the risk of mispricing, the risk of unfavorable or ambiguous documentation and the risk that changes in the value of the derivative may not correlate perfectly with the underlying asset, rate or index. The Underlying Funds' use of derivatives may increase or accelerate the amount of taxes payable by common shareholders.

- **Options Risk.** The Underlying Funds may lose the entire put option premium paid if the underlying security does not decrease in value at expiration. Put options may not be an effective hedge because they may have imperfect correlation to the value of the Underlying Funds' portfolio securities. Purchased put options may decline in value due to changes in price of the underlying security, passage of time and changes in volatility. Written call and put options may limit the Underlying Funds' participation in equity market gains and may magnify the losses if the price of the written option instrument increases in value between the date when the Underlying Funds write the option and the date on which the Underlying Funds purchase an offsetting position. The Underlying Funds will incur a loss as a result of a written options (also known as a short position) if the price of the written option instrument increases in value between the date when the Underlying Funds write the option and the date on which the Underlying Funds purchases an offsetting position.
- **Swaps Risk.** The Underlying Funds' use of swaps involves risks different from, or possibly greater than, the risks associated with investing directly in securities and other traditional investments and exposes the Underlying Funds to the risks associated with derivative instruments described above. In a standard "swap" transaction, two parties agree to exchange the returns, differentials in rates of return or some other amount earned or realized on the "notional amount" of predetermined investments or instruments, which may be adjusted for an interest factor. Swaps can involve greater risks than direct investment in securities, because swaps may be leveraged and subject to counterparty risk (e.g., the risk of a counterparty's defaulting on the obligation or bankruptcy), credit risk and pricing risk (i.e., swaps may be difficult to value). Swaps are also subject to non-correlation risk because they may not be perfect substitutes for the instruments they are intended to hedge or replace. Swaps may also be considered illiquid. It may not be possible for the Underlying Funds to liquidate a swap position at an advantageous time or price, which may result in significant losses.
- **Futures Risk.** The Underlying Funds' use of futures involves risks different from, or possibly greater than, the risks associated with investing directly in securities and other traditional investments. These risks include (i) leverage risk (ii) risk of mispricing or improper valuation; and (iii) the risk that changes in the value of the futures contract may not correlate perfectly with the underlying index. Investments in futures involve leverage, which means a small percentage of assets invested in futures can have a disproportionately large impact on the Underlying Funds. This risk could cause the Underlying Funds to lose more than the principal amount invested. Futures contracts may become mispriced or improperly valued when compared to the adviser's expectation and may not produce the desired investment results. Additionally, changes in the value of futures contracts may not track or correlate perfectly with the underlying index because of temporary, or even long-term, supply and demand imbalances and because futures do not pay dividends unlike the stocks upon which they are based.

Cash and Cash Equivalents Risk. At any time, the Fund may have significant investments in cash or cash equivalents. When a substantial portion of a portfolio is held in cash or cash equivalents, there is the risk that the value of the cash account, including interest, will not keep pace with inflation, thus reducing purchasing power over time.

U.S. Government Securities Risk. U.S. Treasury obligations are backed by the "full faith and credit" of the U.S. government and generally have negligible credit risk. Securities issued or guaranteed by federal agencies or authorities and U.S. government-sponsored instrumentalities or enterprises may or may not be backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. government. The Fund may be subject to such risk to the extent it invests in securities issued or guaranteed by federal agencies or authorities and U.S. government-sponsored instrumentalities or enterprises.

Risks Associated with Debt Financing

Leveraging Risk. The use of leverage, such as borrowing money to purchase securities, by the Fund will magnify the Fund's gains or losses. The use of leverage short positions in futures contracts will also magnify the Fund's gains or losses. Generally, the use of leverage also will cause the Fund to have higher expenses (especially interest related dividend expenses) than those of funds that do not use such techniques. In addition, a lender to the Fund may terminate or refuse to renew any credit facility. If the Fund is unable to access additional credit, it may be forced to sell investments at inopportune times, which may further depress the returns on the Fund.

Credit Risk. There is a risk that debt issuers will not make payments, resulting in losses to the Fund. In addition, the credit quality of securities may be lowered if an issuer's financial condition changes. Lower credit quality may lead to greater volatility in the price of a security and in shares of the Fund. Lower credit quality also may affect liquidity and make it difficult to sell the security. Default, or the market's perception that an issuer is likely to default, could reduce the value and liquidity of securities, thereby reducing the value of your investment in Fund shares. In addition, default may cause the Fund to incur expenses in seeking recovery of principal or interest on its portfolio holdings.

Possible Risk of Conflicts

Possible Competition Between Underlying Funds and Between the Fund and the Underlying Funds. The Underlying Funds trade independently of each other and may pursue investment strategies that "compete" with each other for execution or that cause the Fund to participate in positions that offset each other (in which case the Fund would bear its pro rata share of commissions and fees without the potential for a profit). Also, the Fund's investments in any particular Underlying Fund could increase the level of competition for the same trades that other Underlying Funds might otherwise make, including the priorities of order entry. This could make it difficult or impossible to take or liquidate a position in a particular security at a price consistent with the Adviser's strategy.

Allocation of Investment Opportunities Risk. The Adviser, directly or through their affiliates, may manage or advise multiple investment vehicles or accounts that have investment objectives that are similar to the Fund and that may seek to make investments or sell investments in the same securities or other instruments, sectors or strategies as the Fund. This may create potential conflicts, particularly in circumstances where the availability of such investment opportunities is limited or where the liquidity of such investment opportunities is limited. The results of the Fund's investment activities may differ significantly from the results achieved by such other managed investment vehicles or accounts. It is possible that one or more of such vehicles or accounts will achieve investment results that are substantially more or less favorable than the results achieved by the Fund.

MANAGEMENT OF THE FUND

Trustees and Officers

The Board is responsible for the overall management of the Fund, including supervision of the duties performed by the Adviser. The Board is comprised of three Trustees. The Trustees are responsible for the Fund's overall management, including adopting the investment and other policies of the Fund, electing and replacing officers and selecting and supervising the Fund's investment adviser. The name and business address of the Trustees and officers of the Fund and their principal occupations and other affiliations during the past five years, as well as a description of committees of the Board, are set forth under "Management" in the SAI.

Investment Adviser

Intelligence Driven Advisers, LLC located at 2792 Gateway Road, Carlsbad, CA 92009 serves as the Fund's investment adviser. The Adviser is registered with the SEC as an investment adviser under the Advisers Act. The Adviser is a Delaware limited liability company that was formed in 2009. The Adviser is wholly-owned by Labrum Wealth Management, LLC, which is wholly-owned by Jason Labrum.

Under the general supervision of the Fund's Board, the Adviser provides ongoing research, recommendations, and day-to-day portfolio management with respect to the Fund's investment portfolio. In addition, the Adviser will supervise and provide oversight of the Fund's service providers. The Adviser will furnish to the Fund office facilities, equipment and personnel for servicing the management of the Fund. The Adviser will compensate all Adviser personnel who provide services to the Fund. In return for these services, facilities and payments, the Fund has agreed to pay the Adviser as compensation under the Investment Advisory Agreement a monthly management fee computed at the annual rate of 1.00% of the Fund's daily net assets. The Adviser may employ research services and service providers to assist in the Adviser's market analysis and investment selection.

A discussion regarding the basis for the Board's approval of the Fund's Investment Advisory Agreement with the Adviser will be available in the Fund's first annual report to shareholders for fiscal period ending March 31, 2026.

The Adviser and the Fund have entered into an expense limitation and reimbursement agreement (the "Expense Limitation Agreement") under which the Adviser has agreed contractually to waive its fees and to pay or absorb the ordinary operating expenses of the Fund (exclusive of any taxes, interest, brokerage commissions, acquired fund fees and expenses, and extraordinary expenses, such as litigation or reorganization costs, but inclusive of organizational costs and offering costs), to the extent that they exceed 2.00% per annum of the Fund's average daily net assets attributable to Class I shares (the "Expense Limitation"). In consideration of the Adviser's agreement to limit the Fund's expenses, the Fund has agreed to repay the Adviser in the amount of any fees waived and Fund expenses paid or absorbed, subject to the limitations that: (1) the reimbursement will be made only for fees and expenses incurred not more than three years from the date in which they were incurred; and (2) the reimbursement may not be made if it would cause the lesser of the Expense Limitation in place at the time of waiver or at the time of reimbursement to be exceeded. The Expense Limitation Agreement will remain in effect, at least until July 31, 2027, unless and until the Board approves its modification or termination. This agreement may be terminated only by the Board on 60 days written notice to the Adviser. After July 31, 2027, the Expense Limitation Agreement may be renewed at the Adviser's discretion.

Portfolio Manager

Jason Labrum is the Fund's portfolio manager ("Portfolio Manager") and oversees the day-to-day investment operations of the Fund. The biographical information for the Portfolio Manager is presented below.

Jason Labrum has been the Founder and Chief Executive Officer of the Adviser since 2009. Mr. Labrum has been providing investment advisory and financial planning services to individuals, families, and businesses since 1998. Prior to founding the Adviser, he spent twelve years with two national brokerage firms where he focused on portfolio management and retirement plan consulting. Mr. Labrum is also the founder of *Financial Detox*®, a financial education initiative launched in 2015 to promote financial literacy through written, audio, and digital content. He is the author of *Financial Detox* (2018) and hosts a podcast and radio show available on various platforms. Mr. Labrum has contributed commentary to national media outlets including *Fox Business*, *CNBC*, *Forbes*, *Newsmax Finance*, and *Investor's Business Daily*.

The SAI provides additional information about the Portfolio Manager's compensation, other accounts managed and ownership of Fund shares.

Administrator, Transfer Agent, and Accounting Agent

Ultimus Fund Solutions, LLC (“Administrator”), located at 225 Pictoria Drive, Cincinnati, OH 45246 serves as Administrator, Transfer Agent, and Accounting Agent. For its services as Administrator, Transfer Agent, and Accounting Agent, the Fund pays Administrator the greater of a minimum fee or fees based on the annual net assets of the Fund (with such minimum fees subject to an annual cost of living adjustment) plus out of pocket expenses.

Custodian

U.S. Bank , N.A., with its principal place of business located at 425 Walnut Street, Cincinnati, Ohio 45202, serves as custodian for the securities and cash of the Fund’s portfolio. Under a Custody Agreement, the Custodian holds the Fund’s assets in safekeeping and keeps all necessary records and documents relating to its duties.

Fund Expenses

The Adviser is obligated to pay expenses associated with providing the services stated in the Investment Advisory Agreement, including compensation of and office space for its officers and employees connected with investment and economic research, trading and investment management and administration of the Fund. The Adviser is obligated to pay the fees of any Trustee of the Fund who is affiliated with it.

The Administrator is obligated to pay expenses associated with providing the services contemplated by a Fund Services Administration Agreement (administration and accounting), including compensation of and office space for its officers and employees and administration of the Fund. The Transfer Agent is obligated to pay expenses associated with providing the services contemplated by a Transfer Agency Agreement, including compensation for its officers and employees providing transfer agent services to the Fund.

The Fund pays all other expenses incurred in the operation of the Fund including, among other things, (i) expenses for legal and independent accountants’ services, (ii) costs of printing proxies, share certificates, if any, and reports to shareholders, (iii) charges of the Custodian and Transfer Agent in connection with the Fund’s dividend reinvestment plan, (iv) fees and expenses of independent Trustees, (v) printing costs, (vi) membership fees in trade association, (vii) fidelity bond coverage for the Fund’s officers and Trustees, (viii) errors and omissions insurance for the Fund’s officers and Trustees, (ix) brokerage costs, (x) taxes, (xi) costs associated with the Fund’s quarterly repurchase offers, (xii) distribution and shareholder servicing fees and (xiii) other extraordinary or non-recurring expenses and other expenses properly payable by the Fund such as costs of litigation, reorganization, organizational, and offering costs. Such Fund expenses will be reflected in “other expenses” in the Fund’s fee table in this prospectus. Organizational costs of the Fund were paid by the Fund, while offering costs consisting of the initial prospectus and registration of the Fund will be paid by the Fund, amortized over the first 12 months of operations. The expenses incident to the offering and issuance of shares to be issued by the Fund will be recorded as a reduction of capital of the Fund attributable to the shares.

Class I shares are subject to a monthly shareholder servicing fee at an annual rate of up to 0.25% of the average daily net assets of the Fund.

The Investment Advisory Agreement authorizes the Adviser or its delegate to select brokers or dealers (including affiliates) to arrange for the purchase and sale of Fund securities, including principal transactions. Any commission, fee or other remuneration paid to an affiliated broker or dealer is paid in compliance with the Fund’s procedures adopted in accordance with Rule 17e-1 under the 1940 Act.

Control Persons

A control person is one who owns, either directly or indirectly, more than 25% of the voting securities of a company or acknowledges the existence of control. As of the date of this Prospectus, the Adviser owned of record or beneficially 25% or more of the outstanding Class I shares of the Fund.

DETERMINATION OF NET ASSET VALUE

The NAV of shares of the Fund is determined following the close of regular trading on the NYSE, generally 4:00 p.m. Eastern time, on each day the NYSE is open for trading. The Fund’s shares will be offered at NAV plus the applicable sales load, if any. The Fund’s NAV per share is calculated by dividing the value of the Fund’s total assets (the value of the securities the Fund holds plus cash or other assets, including interest accrued but not yet received), less accrued expenses and other liabilities of the Fund by the total number of shares outstanding. During the continuous offering, the price of the shares will increase or decrease on a daily basis according to the NAV of the shares.

Valuation of Public Securities

Readily marketable portfolio securities listed on a public exchange are valued at their current market values determined on the basis of market or dealer quotations obtained from independent pricing services approved by the Board. Such quotes typically utilize official closing prices, generally the last sale price, reported to the applicable securities exchange if readily available. If there has been no sale on such day that value is being determined, the securities are valued at the last reported sale price unless the Fair Value Pricing Committee believes the price is no longer reliable. If market prices become unreliable because of events occurring after the close of trading, then the security is valued by such method as the Fair Value Pricing Committee shall determine in good faith to reflect its fair market value. Portfolio securities traded on more than one securities exchange are valued at the last sale price on the business day as of which such value is being determined as reflected by the exchange representing the principal market for such securities. Securities trading on NASDAQ are valued at NASDAQ official closing price.

Readily marketable securities traded in the over-the-counter market, including listed securities whose primary market is believed by the Adviser to be over the counter, are valued using quotations obtained from independent pricing services approved by the Board. If such quotations are not readily available or become unreliable, the Fair Value Pricing Committee may recommend valuation through other means. Where securities are traded on more than one exchange and also over the counter, the securities will generally be valued using quotations obtained from independent pricing services approved by the Board.

Non-dollar-denominated securities, if any, are valued as of the close of the NYSE at the closing price of such securities in their principal trading market but may be fair valued if subsequent events occurring before the computation of NAV have materially affected the value of the securities. Trading may take place in foreign issues held by the Fund, if any, at times when the Fund is not open for business. As a result, the Fund's NAV may change at times when it is not possible to purchase or sell shares of the Fund.

The Board will determine, in good faith, the fair value of securities for which market or dealer quotations are not readily available or deemed unreliable. In determining the fair value of publicly traded securities for which market or dealer quotations are not readily available or unreliable the Adviser, together with the Fair Value Pricing Committee, will take into account all reasonably available information that may be relevant to a particular security including, but not limited to: pricing history, current market level, supply and demand of the respective security; comparison to the values and current pricing of securities that have comparable characteristics; knowledge of historical market information with respect to the security; fundamental analytical data, such as periodic financial statements, and other factors or information relevant to the security, issuer, or market. For securities that are fair valued in ordinary course of Fund operations, the Board, has delegated the day-to-day responsibility for determining fair valuation to the Fair Value Pricing Committee in accordance with the policies approved by the Board. Fair valuation involves subjective judgments, and it is possible that the fair value determined for a security may differ materially from the value that could be realized upon the sale of the security.

CONFLICTS OF INTEREST

As a general matter, certain conflicts of interest may arise in connection with a Portfolio Manager's management of a fund's investments, on the one hand, and the investments of other accounts for which the Portfolio Manager is responsible, on the other. For example, it is possible that the various accounts managed could have different investment strategies that, at times, might conflict with one another to the possible detriment of the Fund. Alternatively, to the extent that the same investment opportunities might be desirable for more than one account, possible conflicts could arise in determining how to allocate them. Other potential conflicts might include conflicts created by specific Portfolio Manager compensation arrangements, and conflicts relating to selection of brokers or dealers to execute Fund portfolio trades and/or specific uses of commissions from Fund portfolio trades (for example, research, or "soft dollars," if any). The Adviser has adopted policies and procedures and has structured its Portfolio Manager's compensation in a manner reasonably designed to safeguard the Fund from being negatively affected as a result of any such potential conflicts.

QUARTERLY REPURCHASES OF SHARES

Once each quarter, the Fund will offer to repurchase at NAV no less than 5% of the outstanding shares of the Fund, unless such offer is suspended or postponed in accordance with regulatory requirements (as discussed below). The offer to purchase shares is a fundamental policy that may not be changed without the vote of the holders of a majority of the Fund's outstanding voting securities (as defined in the 1940 Act). Shareholders will be notified in writing of each quarterly repurchase offer and the date the repurchase offer ends (the "Repurchase Request Deadline"). Shares will be repurchased at the NAV per share determined as of the close of regular trading on the NYSE no later than the 14th day after the Repurchase Request Deadline, or the next business day if the 14th day is not a business day (each a "Repurchase Pricing Date").

Shareholders will be notified in writing about each quarterly repurchase offer, how they may request that the Fund repurchase their shares and the "Repurchase Request Deadline," which is the date the repurchase offer ends. Shares tendered for repurchase by shareholders prior to any Repurchase Request Deadline will be repurchased subject to the aggregate repurchase amounts established for that Repurchase Request Deadline.

A repurchase request is considered in good order if it includes all of the following:

1. A completed and signed Repurchase Offer Request Form (or written instruction) received by the Repurchase Request Deadline.
2. The account number and registration, and the number of shares or dollar amount to be repurchased (and share class, if applicable).
3. Payment instructions for proceeds (check, ACH, or wire) that match the instructions on file; any change or third-party destination requires a Medallion Signature Guarantee.
4. Signatures of all registered owners, plus a Medallion Signature Guarantee where required by the transfer agent (e.g., recent address change; proceeds to a bank not on file; third-party payee).
5. Any supporting legal documents reasonably required by the Fund or its transfer agent to verify the identity or authority of the owner (e.g., trusts, corporations, estates, or retirement accounts).

Requests that are incomplete, not in good order, or received after the Repurchase Request Deadline may be delayed, rejected, or processed in a later repurchase offer. Requests accepted will be effected at the NAV determined on the Repurchase Pricing Date, with payment made as described in the Repurchase Offer section.

The time between the notification to shareholders and the Repurchase Request Deadline may vary from no more than 42 days to no less than 21 days. Payment pursuant to the repurchase will be made by checks to the shareholder's address of record, or credited directly to a predetermined bank account on the Purchase Payment Date, which will be no more than seven days after the Repurchase Pricing Date. The Board may establish other policies for repurchases of shares that are consistent with the 1940 Act, regulations thereunder and other pertinent laws.

Determination of Repurchase Offer Amount

The Board, or a committee thereof, in its sole discretion, will determine the number of shares that the Fund will offer to repurchase (the "Repurchase Offer Amount") for a given Repurchase Request Deadline. The Repurchase Offer Amount, however, will be no less than 5% and no more than 25% of the total number of shares outstanding on the Repurchase Request Deadline.

If shareholders tender for repurchase more than the Repurchase Offer Amount for a given repurchase offer, the Fund will repurchase the shares on a pro rata basis. However, the Fund may accept all shares tendered for repurchase by shareholders who own less than one hundred shares and who tender all of their shares, before prorating other amounts tendered.

With respect to any required minimum distributions from an IRA or other qualified retirement plan, it is the obligation of the shareholder to determine the amount of any such required minimum distribution and to otherwise satisfy the required minimum. In the event that shareholders tender for repurchase more than the Repurchase Offer Amount for a given repurchase offer, the Fund will repurchase the shares on a pro rata basis which may result in the Fund not honoring the full amount of a required minimum distribution requested by a shareholder.

Notice to Shareholders

No less than 21 days and no more than 42 days before each Repurchase Request Deadline, the Fund shall send to each shareholder of record and to each beneficial owner of the shares that are the subject of the repurchase offer a notification ("Shareholder Notification"). The Shareholder Notification will contain information shareholders should consider in deciding whether to tender their shares for repurchase. The notice also will include detailed instructions on how to tender shares for repurchase, state the Repurchase Offer Amount and identify the dates of the Repurchase Request Deadline, the scheduled Repurchase Pricing Date, and the date the repurchase proceeds are scheduled for payment (the "Repurchase Payment Deadline"). The notice also will set forth the NAV that has been computed no more than seven days before the date of notification, and how shareholders may ascertain the NAV after the notification date.

Repurchase Price

The repurchase price of the shares will be the NAV of the shares as of the close of regular trading on the NYSE on the Repurchase Pricing Date. You may call 833-484-5671 or visit idaonefund.com to learn the current NAV. The notice of the repurchase offer also will provide information concerning the NAV, such as the NAV as of a recent date or a sampling of recent NAVs, and a toll-free number for information regarding the repurchase offer.

Contingent Deferred Sales Charges

Class I shares are not subject to a contingent deferred sales charge.

Repurchase Amounts and Payment of Proceeds

Shares tendered for repurchase by shareholders prior to any Repurchase Request Deadline will be repurchased subject to the aggregate Repurchase Offer Amount established for that Repurchase Request Deadline. Payment pursuant to the repurchase offer will be made by check to the shareholder's address of record, or credited directly to a predetermined bank account on the Purchase Payment Date, which will be no more than seven days after the Repurchase Pricing Date. The Board may establish other policies for repurchases of shares that are consistent with the 1940 Act, regulations thereunder and other pertinent laws.

If shareholders tender for repurchase more than the Repurchase Offer Amount for a given repurchase offer, the Fund may, but is not required to, repurchase an additional amount of shares not to exceed 2.00% of the outstanding shares of the Fund on the Repurchase Request Deadline. If the Fund determines not to repurchase more than the Repurchase Offer Amount, or if shareholders tender shares in an amount exceeding the Repurchase Offer Amount plus 2.00% of the outstanding shares on the Repurchase Request Deadline, the Fund will repurchase the shares on a pro rata basis. However, the Fund may accept all shares tendered for repurchase by shareholders who own less than one hundred shares and who tender all of their shares, before prorating other amounts tendered. In addition, the Fund will accept the total number of shares tendered in connection with required minimum distributions from an IRA or other qualified retirement plan. It is the shareholder's obligation to both notify and provide the Fund supporting documentation of a required minimum distribution from an IRA or other qualified retirement plan.

Suspension or Postponement of Repurchase Offer

The Fund may suspend or postpone a repurchase offer only: (a) if making or effecting the repurchase offer would cause the Fund to lose its status as a regulated investment company under the Code; (b) for any period during which the NYSE or any market on which the securities owned by the Fund are principally traded is closed, other than customary weekend and holiday closings, or during which trading in such market is restricted; (c) for any period during which an emergency exists as a result of which disposal by the Fund of securities owned by it is not reasonably practicable, or during which it is not reasonably practicable for the Fund fairly to determine the value of its net assets; or (d) for such other periods as the SEC may by order permit for the protection of shareholders of the Fund.

Liquidity Requirements

The Fund must maintain liquid assets equal to the Repurchase Offer Amount from the time that the notice is sent to shareholders until the Repurchase Pricing Date. The Fund will ensure that a percentage of its net assets equal to at least 100% of the Repurchase Offer Amount consists of assets that can be sold or disposed of in the ordinary course of business at approximately the price at which the Fund has valued the investment within the time period between the Repurchase Request Deadline and the Repurchase Payment Deadline. The Board has adopted procedures that are reasonably designed to ensure that the Fund's assets are sufficiently liquid so that the Fund can comply with the repurchase offer and the liquidity requirements described in the previous paragraph. If, at any time, the Fund falls out of compliance with these liquidity requirements, the Board will take whatever action it deems appropriate to ensure compliance.

Consequences of Repurchase Offers

Repurchase offers will typically be funded from available cash or sales of portfolio securities. Payment for repurchased shares, however, may require the Fund to liquidate portfolio holdings earlier than the Adviser otherwise would, thus increasing the Fund's portfolio turnover and potentially causing the Fund to realize losses. The Adviser intends to take measures to attempt to avoid or minimize such potential losses and turnover, and instead of liquidating portfolio holdings, may borrow money to finance repurchases of shares. If the Fund borrows to finance repurchases, interest on that borrowing will negatively affect shareholders who do not tender their shares in a repurchase offer by increasing the Fund's expenses and reducing any net investment income. To the extent the Fund finances repurchase amounts by selling Fund investments, the Fund may hold a larger proportion of its assets in less liquid securities. The sale of portfolio securities to fund repurchases also could reduce the market price of those underlying securities, which in turn would reduce the Fund's NAV.

Repurchase of the Fund's shares will tend to reduce the amount of outstanding shares and, depending upon the Fund's investment performance, its net assets. A reduction in the Fund's net assets would increase the Fund's expense ratio, to the extent that additional shares are not sold and expenses otherwise remain the same (or increase). In addition, the repurchase of shares by the Fund will be a taxable event to shareholders.

The Fund is intended as a long-term investment. The Fund's quarterly repurchase offers are a shareholder's only means of liquidity with respect to his or her shares. Shareholders have no rights to redeem or transfer their shares, other than limited rights of a shareholder's descendants to redeem shares in the event of such shareholder's death pursuant to certain conditions and restrictions. The shares are not traded on a national securities exchange and no secondary market exists for the shares, nor does the Fund expect a secondary market for its shares to exist in the future.

DISTRIBUTION POLICY AND DIVIDEND REINVESTMENT PLAN

Quarterly Distribution Policy

The Fund's distribution policy is to make quarterly distributions to shareholders. The distribution rate may be modified by the Board from time to time. All or a portion of a distribution may consist of a return of capital. Shareholders should not assume that the source of a distribution from the Fund is net profit. Although such distributions are not currently taxable, such distributions will have the effect of lowering a shareholder's tax basis in the shares which will result in a higher tax liability when the shares are sold, even if they have not increased in value, or, in fact, have lost value. The Fund's final distribution for each calendar year will include any remaining investment company taxable income and net tax-exempt income undistributed during the year, as well as all net capital gain realized during the year. If the total distributions made in any calendar year exceed investment company taxable income, net tax-exempt income and net capital gain, such excess distributed amount would be treated as ordinary dividend income to the extent of the Fund's current and accumulated earnings and profits. Distributions in excess of the earnings and profits would first be a tax-free return of capital to the extent of the adjusted tax basis in the shares. After such adjusted tax basis is reduced to zero, the distribution would constitute capital gain (assuming the shares are held as capital assets). This distribution policy may, under certain circumstances, have certain adverse consequences to the Fund and its shareholders because it may result in a return of capital resulting in less of a shareholder's assets being invested in the Fund and, over time, increase the Fund's expense ratio. The distribution policy also may cause the Fund to sell a security at a time it would not otherwise do so in order to manage the distribution of income and gain.

Unless the registered owner of shares elects to receive cash, all dividends declared on shares will be automatically reinvested in additional shares of the Fund. See "Dividend Reinvestment Plan."

The quarterly distribution described above may result in the payment of approximately the same amount or percentage to the Fund's shareholders each quarter. Section 19(a) of the 1940 Act and Rule 19a-1 thereunder require the Fund to provide a written statement accompanying any such payment that adequately discloses its source or sources. Thus, if the source of the dividend or other distribution were the original capital contribution of the shareholder, and the payment amounted to a return of capital, the Fund would be required to provide written disclosure to that effect. Please refer to the Fund's most recent Section 19(a) notice, available at idaonefund.com, for additional information regarding the composition of distributions. Nevertheless, persons who periodically receive the payment of a dividend or other distribution may be under the impression that they are receiving net profits when they are not. Shareholders should read any written disclosure provided pursuant to Section 19(a) and Rule 19a-1 carefully and should not assume that the source of any distribution from the Fund is net profit.

The Board reserves the right to change the quarterly distribution policy from time to time.

Dividend Reinvestment Plan

The Fund will operate under a dividend reinvestment plan administered by the Transfer Agent. Pursuant to the policy, the Fund's income dividends or capital gains or other distributions (each, a "Distribution" and collectively, "Distributions"), net of any applicable U.S. withholding tax, are reinvested in the same class of shares of the Fund.

Shareholders automatically participate in the dividend reinvestment plan, unless and until an election is made to withdraw from the policy on behalf of such participating shareholder. Shareholders who do not wish to have Distributions automatically reinvested should notify the Transfer Agent in writing at IDA Private Access Fund, c/o Ultimus Fund Solutions, LLC, Via Regular Mail: P.O. Box 46707, Cincinnati, OH 45246 or Via Overnight Mail: 225 Pictoria Dr., Suite 450, Cincinnati, OH 45246. Under the dividend reinvestment plan, the Fund's Distributions to shareholders are reinvested in full and fractional shares as described below.

When the Fund declares a Distribution, the Transfer Agent, on the shareholder's behalf, will receive additional authorized shares from the Fund either newly issued or repurchased from shareholders by the Fund and held as treasury stock. The number of shares to be received when Distributions are reinvested will be determined by dividing the amount of the Distribution by the Fund's NAV per share.

The Transfer Agent will maintain all shareholder accounts and furnish written confirmations of all transactions in the accounts, including information needed by shareholders for personal and tax records. The Transfer Agent will hold shares in the account of the shareholders in non-certificated form in the name of the participant, and each shareholder's proxy, if any, will include those shares purchased pursuant to the dividend reinvestment plan. The Transfer Agent will distribute all proxy solicitation materials, if any, to participating shareholders.

In the case of shareholders, such as banks, brokers or nominees, that hold shares for others who are beneficial owners participating under the dividend reinvestment plan, the Transfer Agent will administer the dividend reinvestment plan on the basis of the number of shares certified from time to time by the record shareholder as representing the total amount of shares registered in the shareholder's name and held for the account of beneficial owners participating under the dividend reinvestment plan.

Neither the Transfer Agent nor the Fund shall have any responsibility or liability beyond the exercise of ordinary care for any action taken or omitted pursuant to the dividend reinvestment plan, nor shall they have any duties, responsibilities or liabilities except such as expressly set forth herein. Neither shall they be liable hereunder for any act done in good faith or for any good faith omissions to act, including, without limitation, failure to terminate a participant's account prior to receipt of written notice of his or her death or with respect to prices at which shares are purchased or sold for the participants account and the terms on which such purchases and sales are made, subject to applicable provisions of the federal securities laws.

The automatic reinvestment of Dividends will not relieve participants of any federal, state or local income tax that may be payable (or required to be withheld) on such Dividends. See "U.S. Federal Income Tax Matters."

The Fund reserves the right to amend or terminate the dividend reinvestment plan. There is no direct service charge to participants with regard to purchases under the dividend reinvestment plan; however, the Fund reserves the right to amend the dividend reinvestment plan to include a service charge payable by the participants.

All correspondence concerning the dividend reinvestment plan should be directed to the Transfer Agent at IDA Private Access Fund, c/o Ultimus Fund Solutions, LLC, Via Regular Mail: P.O. Box 46707, Cincinnati, OH 45246 or Via Overnight Mail: 225 Pictoria Dr., Suite 450, Cincinnati, OH 45246. Certain transactions can be performed by calling the toll-free number 833-484-5671.

U.S. FEDERAL INCOME TAX MATTERS

The following briefly summarizes some of the important federal income tax consequences to shareholders of investing in the Fund's shares, reflects the federal tax law as of the date of this prospectus, is intended for U.S. shareholders, and does not address special tax rules applicable to certain types of investors, such as corporate, tax-exempt and foreign investors. Investors should consult their tax advisers regarding other federal, state, local, or foreign tax considerations that may be applicable in their particular circumstances, as well as any proposed tax law changes.

The following is a summary discussion of certain U.S. federal income tax consequences that may be relevant to a shareholder of the Fund that acquires, holds and/or disposes of shares of the Fund, and reflects provisions of the Code, existing Treasury regulations, rulings published by the IRS, and other applicable authority, as of the date of this prospectus. These authorities are subject to change by legislative or administrative action, possibly with retroactive effect. The following discussion is only a summary of some of the important tax considerations generally applicable to investments in the Fund and the discussion set forth herein does not constitute tax advice. For more detailed information regarding tax considerations, see the SAI. There may be other tax considerations applicable to particular investors such as those holding shares in a tax deferred account such as an IRA or 401(k) plan. In addition, income earned through an investment in the Fund may be subject to state, local and foreign taxes.

The Fund intends to elect to be treated and to qualify each year for taxation as a regulated investment company under Subchapter M of the Code. In order for the Fund to qualify as a regulated investment company, it must meet an income and asset diversification test each year. If the Fund so qualifies and satisfies certain distribution requirements, the Fund (but not its shareholders) will not be subject to federal income tax to the extent it distributes its investment company taxable income and net capital gains (the excess of net long-term capital gains over net short-term capital loss) in a timely manner to its shareholders in the form of dividends or capital gain distributions. The Code imposes a 4% nondeductible excise tax on regulated investment companies, such as the Fund, to the extent they do not meet certain distribution requirements by the end of each calendar year. The Fund anticipates meeting these distribution requirements. Shareholders will not be subject to the alternative minimum tax.

Unless a shareholder is ineligible to participate or elects otherwise, all distributions will be automatically reinvested in additional shares of the Fund pursuant to the dividend reinvestment plan. For U.S. federal income tax purposes, all dividends are generally taxable whether a shareholder takes them in cash or they are reinvested pursuant to the policy in additional shares of the Fund. Distributions of the Fund's investment company taxable income (including short-term capital gains) will generally be treated as ordinary income to the extent of the Fund's current and accumulated earnings and profits. Distributions of the Fund's net capital gains ("capital gain dividends"), if any, are taxable to shareholders as capital gains, regardless of the length of time shares have been held by shareholders. Distributions, if any, in excess of the Fund's earnings and profits will first reduce the adjusted tax basis of a holder's shares and, after that basis has been reduced to zero, will constitute capital gains to the shareholder of the Fund (assuming the shares are held as a capital asset). A corporation that owns Fund shares generally will not be entitled to the dividends received deduction with respect to all of the dividends it receives from the Fund. Fund dividend payments that are attributable to qualifying dividends received by the Fund from certain domestic corporations may be designated by the Fund as being eligible for the dividends received deduction. There can be no assurance as to what portion of Fund dividend payments may be classified as qualifying dividends. The determination of the character for U.S. federal income tax purposes of any distribution from the Fund (i.e. ordinary income dividends, capital gains dividends, qualified dividends or return of capital distributions) will be made as of the end of the Fund's taxable year. Generally, no later than 60 days after the close of its taxable year, the Fund will provide shareholders with a written notice designating the amount of any capital gain distributions and any other distributions.

The Fund will inform its shareholders of the source and tax status of all distributions promptly after the close of each calendar year.

Cost Basis Reporting

For covered shares, the Fund's default tax-lot identification method is First-in, First-out (FIFO). Unless you elect a different method, the Fund (or its transfer agent) will report cost basis for covered share repurchases on Form 1099-B using FIFO. You may elect a different method (for example, Average Cost or Specific Lot Identification) through the Fund's transfer agent or your financial intermediary, subject to their procedures. Any change to your default method will apply prospectively to covered shares acquired after the effective date of your change and will not retroactively adjust basis previously reported. For shares held through a financial intermediary, the intermediary's default method—or your election with the intermediary—may control. The Fund does not provide tax advice; shareholders should consult their tax adviser and maintain their own tax-basis records.

Taxation of Foreign Shareholders

Because of the fact-specific impact of the applicable U.S. tax rules and their interaction with tax treaties, shareholders who, as to the United States, are nonresident alien individuals, foreign trusts or estates or foreign corporations ("foreign shareholders") as defined in the Code are urged to consult their own tax advisers regarding the U.S. federal tax consequences of the holding, sale, exchange or other disposition of the Fund's shares. The tax consequences to a foreign shareholder entitled to claim the benefits of an applicable tax treaty may differ from those described herein.

Generally, a foreign shareholder will be subject to U.S. federal income tax on distributions received from the Fund or upon dispositions of Shares if the Fund is "effectively connected" with a U.S. trade or business carried on by the foreign shareholder.

Income Not Effectively Connected. If the income from the Fund is not "effectively connected" with a U.S. trade or business carried on by the foreign shareholder, distributions of investment company taxable income may be subject to a U.S. tax of 30% (or lower treaty rate, except in the case of any "excess inclusion income" allocated to the foreign shareholder), which tax generally is withheld from such distributions by the Fund. All foreign shareholders should consult their tax advisors to determine the appropriate tax forms to provide to the Fund to claim a reduced rate or exemption from U.S. federal withholding taxes, and the proper completion of those forms.

Capital gain dividends and any amounts retained by the Fund that are properly reported by the Fund as undistributed capital gains will not be subject to U.S. tax at the rate of 30% (or applicable lower treaty rate) unless the foreign shareholder is a nonresident alien individual and is physically present in the United States for more than 182 days during the taxable year and meets certain other requirements.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, properly reported dividends generally are exempt from U.S. withholding tax where they (i) are paid in respect of the Fund's "qualified net interest income" (generally, the Fund's U.S. source interest income, other than certain contingent interest and interest from obligations of a corporation or partnership in which the Fund is at least a 10% equity holder, reduced by expenses that are allocable to such income) or (ii) are paid in respect of the Fund's "qualified short-term capital gains" (generally, the excess of the Fund's net short-term capital gain over the Fund's long-term capital loss for such taxable year). However, depending on its circumstances, the Fund may report all, some or none of its potentially eligible dividends as qualified net interest income or as qualified short-term capital gains, and/or treat such dividends, in whole or in part, as ineligible for this exemption from withholding. In order to qualify for this exemption from withholding, a foreign shareholder will need to comply with applicable certification requirements relating to its non-U.S. status (including, in general, furnishing the correct IRS Form W-8). In the case of Fund shares held through an intermediary, the intermediary may withhold even if the Fund designates the payment as qualified net interest income or qualified short-term capital gain. If a repurchase of a shareholder's shares by the Fund does not qualify for sale or exchange treatment, the shareholder may, in connection with such repurchase, be treated as having received, in whole or in part, a taxable dividend, a tax-free dividend, or capital gain, depending on (i) whether the Fund has sufficient earnings and profits to support a dividend and (ii) the shareholder's tax basis in the relevant Fund shares repurchased. If the repurchase qualifies as a sale or exchange, the shareholder generally will realize capital gain or loss equal to the difference between the amount received in exchange for the repurchased shares and the adjusted tax basis of those shares.

Any capital gain that a foreign shareholder realizes upon a repurchase of Fund shares or otherwise upon a sale or exchange of Fund shares will ordinarily be exempt from U.S. tax unless (i) in the case of a foreign shareholder that is a nonresident alien individual, the gain is U.S. source income and such shareholder is physically present in the United States for more than 182 days during the taxable year and meets certain other requirements, or (ii) at any time during the shorter of the period during which the foreign shareholder held such Fund shares and the five-year period ending on the date of the disposition of those shares, the Fund was a "United States real property holding corporation" (as such term is defined in the Code) and the foreign shareholder actually or constructively held more than 5% of the Fund's shares.

Income Effectively Connected. If the income from the Fund is "effectively connected" with a U.S. trade or business carried on by a foreign shareholder, then distributions of investment company taxable income and capital gain dividends, any amounts retained by the Fund that are reported by the Fund as undistributed capital gains, and any gains realized upon the sale or exchange of Fund shares will be subject to U.S. income tax at the graduated rates applicable to U.S. citizens, residents and domestic corporations, and such taxable amounts may subject a foreign shareholder to U.S. tax filing obligations. Foreign corporate shareholders may also be subject to the branch profits tax imposed by the Code.

In the case of a foreign shareholder, the Fund may be required to withhold U.S. federal income tax from distributions and repurchase proceeds that are otherwise exempt from withholding tax (or taxable at a reduced treaty rate), unless the foreign shareholder certifies his foreign status under penalties of perjury or otherwise establishes an exemption.

Payments to a shareholder that is either a foreign financial institution (“FFI”) or a non-financial foreign entity (“NFFE”) within the meaning of the Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act (“FATCA”) may be subject to a generally nonrefundable 30% withholding tax on: (a) income dividends paid by a Fund and (b) certain capital gain distributions and the proceeds arising from the sale of Fund shares paid by the Fund. FATCA withholding tax generally can be avoided: (a) by an FFI, subject to any applicable intergovernmental agreement or other exemption, if it enters into a valid agreement with the IRS to, among other requirements, report required information about certain direct and indirect ownership of foreign financial accounts held by U.S. persons with the FFI and (b) by an NFFE, if it: (i) certifies that it has no substantial U.S. persons as owners or (ii) if it does have such owners, reports information relating to them. A Fund may disclose the information that it receives from its shareholders to the IRS, non-U.S. taxing authorities or other parties as necessary to comply with FATCA. Withholding also may be required if a foreign entity that is a shareholder of a Fund fails to provide the Fund with appropriate certifications or other documentation concerning its status under FATCA.

DESCRIPTION OF CAPITAL STRUCTURE AND SHARES

The Fund is an unincorporated statutory trust established under the laws of the State of Delaware upon the filing of a Certificate of Trust with the Secretary of State of Delaware on June 25, 2025. The Fund’s Declaration of Trust (the “Declaration of Trust”) provides that the Trustees of the Fund may authorize separate classes of shares of beneficial interest. The Trustees have authorized an unlimited number of shares. The Fund does not intend to hold annual meetings of its shareholders.

The following table shows the amounts of Fund shares that have been authorized and are outstanding as of the date of this SAI:

Title of Class	Amount Authorized	Amount Held by Fund or for its Account	Amount Outstanding Excluding Amount Held by Fund or for its Account
Class I Shares	Unlimited	None	4,000

Shares

The Declaration of Trust, which has been filed with the SEC, permits the Fund to issue an unlimited number of full and fractional shares of beneficial interest, no par value. Each share of the Fund represents an equal proportionate interest in the assets of the Fund with each other share in the Fund. Holders of shares will be entitled to the payment of dividends when, as and if declared by the Board. The Fund currently intends to make dividend distributions to its shareholders after payment of Fund operating expenses including interest on outstanding borrowings, if any, no less frequently than quarterly. Unless the registered owner of shares elects to receive cash, all dividends declared on shares will be automatically reinvested for shareholders in additional shares of the Fund. See “Dividend Reinvestment Plan.” The 1940 Act may limit the payment of dividends to the holders of shares. Each whole share shall be entitled to one vote as to matters on which it is entitled to vote pursuant to the terms of the Declaration of Trust on file with the SEC. Upon liquidation of the Fund, after paying or adequately providing for the payment of all liabilities of the Fund, and upon receipt of such releases, indemnities and refunding agreements as they deem necessary for their protection, the Trustees may distribute the remaining assets of the Fund among its shareholders. The shares are not liable to further calls or to assessment by the Fund. There are no pre-emptive rights associated with the shares. The Declaration of Trust provides that the Fund’s shareholders are not liable for any liabilities of the Fund. Although shareholders of an unincorporated statutory trust established under Delaware law, in certain limited circumstances, may be held personally liable for the obligations of the Fund as though they were general partners, the provisions of the Declaration of Trust described in the foregoing sentence make the likelihood of such personal liability remote.

The Fund generally will not issue share certificates. The Transfer Agent will maintain an account for each shareholder upon which the registration of shares is recorded, and transfers, permitted only in rare circumstances, such as death or bona fide gift, will be reflected by bookkeeping entry, without physical delivery. Transfer Agent will require that a shareholder provide requests in writing, accompanied by a valid signature guarantee form, when changing certain information in an account such as wiring instructions or telephone privileges.

ANTI-TAKEOVER AND OTHER PROVISIONS IN THE DECLARATION OF TRUST

The Declaration of Trust includes provisions that could have the effect of limiting the ability of other entities or persons to acquire control of the Fund or to change the composition of the Board, and could have the effect of depriving the Fund's shareholders of an opportunity to sell their shares at a premium over prevailing market prices, if any, by discouraging a third party from seeking to obtain control of the Fund. These provisions may have the effect of discouraging attempts to acquire control of the Fund, which attempts could have the effect of increasing the expenses of the Fund and interfering with the normal operation of the Fund. The Trustees are elected for indefinite terms and do not stand for reelection. A Trustee may be removed from office without cause only by a written instrument signed or adopted by a majority of the remaining Trustees or by a vote of the holders of at least two-thirds of the shares of the Fund that are entitled to elect a Trustee and that are entitled to vote on the matter. The 1940 Act does not provide shareholders with an affirmative right to remove a Trustee. Furthermore, the Declaration of Trust does not contain any other specific inhibiting provisions that would operate only with respect to an extraordinary transaction such as a merger, reorganization, tender offer, sale or transfer of substantially all of the Fund's asset, or liquidation.

The Declaration of Trust also includes provisions permitting a shareholder to bring a derivative action only if he or she makes a written pre-suit demand upon the Board to bring the subject action, and the Board can bar such a shareholder from bringing such an action. In addition, the Declaration of Trust requires holders of more than a majority of the shares to join in any such action. Further, the Declaration of Trust requires that the shareholder making a pre-suit demand on the Board may be required to undertake to reimburse the Fund for the expense of any advisors the Board hires in its investigation of the demand in the event that the Board determines not to bring the action. However, none of these provisions regarding derivative actions applies to claims arising under federal securities laws.

Reference should be made to the Declaration of Trust on file with the SEC for the full text of these provisions.

PLAN OF DISTRIBUTION

Ultimus Fund Distributors, LLC, located at 225 Pictoria Drive, Suite 450, Cincinnati, OH 45246, serves as the Fund's principal underwriter and acts as the distributor of the Fund's shares on a best efforts basis, subject to various conditions. The Distributor is an affiliate of the Administrator. The Fund's shares are offered for sale through the Distributor at NAV plus the applicable sales load. The Distributor also may enter into agreements with financial intermediaries for the sale and servicing of the Fund's shares. In reliance on Rule 415, the Fund intends to offer to sell an unlimited number of its shares, on a continual basis, through the Distributor. No arrangement has been made to place funds received in an escrow, trust or similar account. The Distributor is not required to sell any specific number or dollar amount of the Fund's shares. Shares of the Fund will not be listed on any national securities exchange and the Distributor will not act as a market maker in Fund shares. Class I shares are not currently subject to a Distribution Fee.

The Adviser or its affiliates, in the Adviser's discretion and from their own resources, may pay additional compensation to financial intermediaries in connection with the sale and servicing of Fund shares (the "Additional Compensation"). In return for the Additional Compensation, the Fund may receive certain marketing advantages including access to a financial intermediaries' registered representatives, placement on a list of investment options offered by a financial intermediary, or the ability to assist in training and educating the financial intermediaries. The Additional Compensation may differ among financial intermediaries in amount or in the manner of calculation: payments of Additional Compensation may be fixed dollar amounts, or based on the aggregate value of outstanding shares held by shareholders introduced by the financial intermediary, or determined in some other manner. The receipt of Additional Compensation by a selling financial intermediary may create potential conflicts of interest between an investor and its financial intermediary who is recommending the Fund over other potential investments. Additionally, the Fund may pay a servicing fee to Intermediaries for providing ongoing services in respect of shareholders of the Fund. Such services may include electronic processing of client orders, electronic fund transfers between clients and the Fund, account reconciliations with the Transfer Agent, facilitation of electronic delivery to clients of Fund documentation, monitoring client accounts for back-up withholding and any other special tax reporting obligations, maintenance of books and records with respect to the foregoing, and such other information and ongoing liaison services as the Fund or the Adviser may reasonably request.

The Fund and the Adviser have agreed to indemnify the Distributor against certain liabilities, including liabilities under the 1933 Act, or to contribute to payments the Distributor may be required to make because of any of those liabilities. The liabilities include those relating to performing services or duties pursuant to any instruction, notice, or other instrument that Distributor reasonably believes to be genuine and to have been signed or presented by a duly authorized representative of the Fund; operating under its own initiative, in good faith and in accordance with the standard of care set forth herein, in performing its duties or the services under the Distribution Agreement; any default, damages, costs, loss of data or documents, errors, delay, or other loss whatsoever caused by events beyond Distributor's reasonable control; and any error, action or omission by the Fund. The liabilities also include those arising directly or indirectly out of (1) the Fund or Adviser's failure to exercise the standard of care set forth in the Distribution Agreement unless such liabilities were caused in part by the Distributor's own willful misfeasance, bad faith or gross negligence; (2) any violation of applicable law by the Fund or Adviser or its affiliated persons or agents relating to the Distribution Agreement and the activities hereunder; and (3) any material breach by the Fund or Adviser or its affiliated persons or agents of the Distribution Agreement. The Distributor may, from time to time, perform services for the Adviser and its affiliates in the ordinary course of business.

Prior to the initial public offering of shares, the Adviser purchased shares from the Fund in an amount satisfying the net worth requirements of Section 14(a) of the 1940 Act.

Purchasing Shares

Investors may purchase shares directly from the Fund in accordance with the instructions below. Investors will be assessed fees for returned checks and stop payment orders at prevailing rates charged by the Transfer Agent. The returned check and stop payment fee is currently \$25. Investors may buy and sell shares of the Fund through financial intermediaries and their agents that have made arrangements with the Fund and are authorized to buy and sell shares of the Fund (collectively, "Financial Intermediaries"). The Fund has authorized one or more brokers to receive on its behalf purchase and redemption orders; such brokers are authorized to designate other intermediaries to receive purchase and redemption orders on the Fund's behalf. Orders will be priced at the appropriate price next computed after it is received by a Financial Intermediary, authorized broker, or the broker's authorized designee. The Fund will be deemed to have received a purchase or redemption order when an authorized broker or, if applicable, a broker's authorized designee, receives the order. A Financial Intermediary may hold shares in an omnibus account in the Financial Intermediary's name or the Financial Intermediary may maintain individual ownership records. The Fund may pay the Financial Intermediary for maintaining individual ownership records as well as providing other shareholder services. Financial intermediaries, brokers, or agents may charge fees for the services they provide in connection with processing your transaction order or maintaining an investor's account with them. Investors should check with their Financial Intermediary to determine if it is subject to these arrangements. Financial Intermediaries are responsible for placing orders correctly and promptly with the Fund, forwarding payment promptly. Orders transmitted with a Financial Intermediary before the close of regular trading (generally 4:00 p.m., Eastern Time) on a day that the NYSE is open for business, will be priced based on the Fund's NAV next computed after it is received by the Financial Intermediary or the Financial Intermediary's authorized designee.

By Mail

To make an initial purchase by mail, complete an account application and mail the application, together with a check made payable to IDA Private Access Fund to:

IDA Private Access Fund
c/o Ultimus Fund Solutions, LLC
Via Regular Mail:
P.O. Box 46707
Cincinnati, OH 45246
Via Overnight Mail:
225 Pictoria Dr.
Suite 450
Cincinnati, OH 45246

All checks must be in US Dollars drawn on a domestic bank. Cash equivalents, for example, cash, cashier's checks, bank official checks, certified checks, bank money orders, third party checks (except for properly endorsed IRA transfer and rollover checks), counter checks, starter checks, traveler's checks, money orders, credit card checks, and checks drawn on non-U.S. financial institutions will generally not be accepted.

The Transfer Agent will charge a \$25.00 fee against an investor's account, in addition to any loss sustained by the Fund, for any payment that is returned. It is the policy of the Fund not to accept applications under certain circumstances or in amounts considered disadvantageous to shareholders. The Fund reserves the right to reject any application.

By Wire — Initial Investment

To make an initial investment in the Fund, the Transfer Agent must receive a completed account application before an investor wires funds. Investors may mail or overnight deliver an account application to the Transfer Agent or send a facsimile to 402-963-9094. Upon receipt of the completed account application, the Transfer Agent will establish an account. The account number assigned will be required as part of the instruction that should be provided to an investor's bank to send the wire. An investor's bank must include both the name of the Fund, the account number, and the investor's name so that monies can be correctly applied. If you wish to wire money to make an investment in the Fund, please call the Fund at 833-484-5671 for wiring instructions and to notify the Fund that a wire transfer is coming. Any commercial bank can transfer same-day funds via wire. The Fund will normally accept wired funds for investment on the day received if they are received by the Fund's designated bank before the close of regular trading on the NYSE. Your bank may charge you a fee for wiring same-day funds.

By Wire — Subsequent Investments

Before sending a wire, investors must contact Transfer Agent to advise them of the intent to wire funds. This will ensure prompt and accurate credit upon receipt of the wire. Wired funds must be received prior to 4:00 p.m. Eastern time to be eligible for same day pricing. The Fund, and its agents, including the Transfer Agent and Custodian, are not responsible for the consequences of delays resulting from the banking or Federal Reserve wire system, or from incomplete wiring instructions.

Online – Subsequent Investments

You can request subsequent investments to your account using the Fund’s online functionality. The money to fund the investment would be automatically drafted from your bank account by Automate Clearing House (“ACH”). Please visit the Fund’s website idaonefund.com to obtain instructions or contact the Fund at 833-484-5671 for more information on processing purchases by ACH.

Automatic Investment Plan — Subsequent Investments

You may participate in the Fund’s Automatic Investment Plan, an investment plan that automatically moves money from your bank account and invests it in the Fund through the use of electronic funds transfers or automatic bank drafts. Only U.S. financial institution accounts participating in the ACH network may be used. You may elect to make subsequent investments by transfers of a minimum of \$100 on specified days of each month into your established Fund account. Please contact the Fund at 833-484-5671 for more information about the Fund’s Automatic Investment Plan. You may change or terminate your AIP by notifying the transfer agent in writing; changes take effect after receipt and acceptance by the transfer agent. Returned or failed ACH debits may be subject to a \$25 fee. The Fund or its transfer agent may modify, suspend, or terminate the AIP at any time. Shareholders investing through a financial intermediary should contact the intermediary regarding any minimums or fees it may impose.

By Telephone – Subsequent Investments

Investors may purchase additional shares of the Fund by calling 833-484-5671. If an investor elected this option on the account application, and the account has been open for at least 15 days, telephone orders will be accepted via electronic funds transfer from your bank account by ACH. Banking information must be established on the account prior to making a purchase. Orders for shares received prior to 4 p.m. Eastern time will be purchased at the appropriate price calculated on that day.

Telephone trades must be received by or prior to market close. During periods of high market activity, shareholders may encounter higher than usual call waits. Please allow sufficient time to place your telephone transaction.

In compliance with the USA Patriot Act of 2001, Administrator will verify certain information on each account application as part of the Fund’s Anti-Money Laundering Program. As requested on the application, investors must supply full name, date of birth, social security number and permanent street address. Mailing addresses containing only a P.O. Box will not be accepted. Investors may call Administrator at 833-484-5671 for additional assistance when completing an application.

If Transfer Agent does not have a reasonable belief of the identity of a customer, the account will be rejected or the customer will not be allowed to perform a transaction on the account until such information is received. The Fund also may reserve the right to close the account within 5 business days if clarifying information/documentation is not received.

Purchase Terms

The minimum initial purchase for Class I shares by an investor is \$25,000. The Fund reserves the right to waive the investment minimum. The Fund may permit a financial intermediary to waive the initial minimum per shareholder for Class I shares in the following situations: broker-dealers purchasing fund shares for clients in broker-sponsored discretionary fee-based advisory programs; financial intermediaries with clients of a registered investment advisor (RIA) purchasing fund shares in fee based advisory accounts with a \$25,000 aggregated initial investment across multiple clients; and certain other situations deemed appropriate by the Fund. The Fund’s Class I shares are offered for sale through its Distributor at net asset value. The price of the shares during the Fund’s continuous offering will fluctuate over time with the net asset value of the shares.

Class I Shares

Class I shares will be sold at the prevailing NAV per Class I share and are not subject to any upfront sales charge. The Class I shares are not subject to a Distribution Fee or contingent deferred sales charges. Class I shares are subject to a monthly shareholder servicing fee at an annual rate of up to 0.25% of the average daily net assets of the Fund. Class I shares may only be available through certain financial intermediaries. Because the Class I shares of the Fund are sold at the prevailing NAV per Class I share without an upfront sales charge, the entire amount of your purchase is invested immediately. However, for all accounts, Class I shares require a minimum investment of \$25,000, while subsequent investments may be made with \$100. The Fund reserves the right to waive the investment minimum.

Shareholder Service Expenses

The Fund has adopted a “Shareholder Services Plan” with respect to its Class I shares under which the Fund may compensate financial industry professionals for providing ongoing services in respect of clients with whom they have distributed shares of the Fund. Such services may include electronic processing of client orders, electronic fund transfers between clients and the Fund, account reconciliations with the Fund’s Transfer Agent, facilitation of electronic delivery to clients of Fund documentation, monitoring client accounts for back-up withholding and any other special tax reporting obligations, maintenance of books and records with respect to the foregoing, and such other information and liaison services as the Fund or the Adviser may reasonably request. Under the Shareholder Services Plan, the Fund, with respect to Class I shares, may incur expenses on an annual basis equal up to 0.25% of its average net assets attributable to Class I shares.

LEGAL MATTERS

Certain legal matters in connection with the shares will be passed upon for the Fund by DLA Piper LLP, 1201 West Peachtree Street, Suite 2900, Atlanta, Georgia 30309.

REPORTS TO SHAREHOLDERS

The Fund will send to its shareholders unaudited semi-annual and audited annual reports, including a list of investments held.

Householding

In an effort to decrease costs, the Fund intends to reduce the number of duplicate annual and semi-annual reports by sending only one copy of each to those addresses shared by two or more accounts and to shareholders reasonably believed to be from the same family or household. Once implemented, a shareholder must call 833-484-5671 to discontinue householding and request individual copies of these documents. Once the Fund receives notice to stop householding, individual copies will be sent beginning thirty days after receiving your request. This policy does not apply to account statements.

INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

Tait, Weller & Baker, LLP is the independent registered public accounting firm for the Fund and will audit the Fund's financial statements. Tait, Weller & Baker, LLP is located at Two Liberty Place, 50 S. 16th Street, Suite 2900, Philadelphia, PA 19102-2529.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

The prospectus and the SAI do not contain all of the information set forth in the Registration Statement that the Fund has filed with the SEC (file No. 333-288602). The complete Registration Statement may be obtained from the SEC at www.sec.gov. See the cover page of this prospectus for information about how to obtain a paper copy of the Registration Statement or SAI without charge.

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PRIVACY NOTICE

FACTS	WHAT DOES THE FUND DO WITH YOUR PERSONAL INFORMATION?			
Why?	Financial companies choose how they share your personal information. Federal law gives consumers the right to limit some but not all sharing. Federal law also requires us to tell you how we collect, share, and protect your personal information. Please read this notice carefully to understand what we do.			
What?	<p>The types of personal information we collect and share depend on the product or service you have with us. This information can include:</p> <table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%; vertical-align: top;"> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Social Security number ▪ Assets ▪ Retirement Assets ▪ Transaction History ▪ Checking Account Information </td> <td style="width: 50%; vertical-align: top;"> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Purchase History ▪ Account Balances ▪ Account Transactions ▪ Wire Transfer Instructions </td> </tr> </table> <p>When you are <i>no longer</i> our customer, we continue to share your information as described in this notice.</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Social Security number ▪ Assets ▪ Retirement Assets ▪ Transaction History ▪ Checking Account Information 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Purchase History ▪ Account Balances ▪ Account Transactions ▪ Wire Transfer Instructions
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How?	All financial companies need to share customers' personal information to run their everyday business. In the section below, we list the reasons financial companies can share their customers' personal information; the reasons chosen to share; and whether you can limit this sharing.			
Reasons we can share your personal information	Does the Fund share?	Can you limit this sharing?		
For our everyday business purposes – such as to process your transactions, maintain your account(s), respond to court orders and legal investigations, or report to credit bureaus	Yes	No		
For our marketing purposes – to offer our products and services to you	No	We don't share		
For joint marketing with other financial companies	No	We don't share		
For our affiliates' everyday business purposes – information about your transactions and experiences	No	We don't share		
For our affiliates' everyday business purposes – information about your creditworthiness	No	We don't share		
For non-affiliates to market to you	No	We don't share		
Questions?	Call 833-484-5671			

Who we are	
Who is providing this notice?	The Fund
What we do	
How does the Fund protect my personal information?	<p>To protect your personal information from unauthorized access and use, we use security measures that comply with federal law. These measures include computer safeguards and secured files and buildings.</p> <p>Our service providers are held accountable for adhering to strict policies and procedures to prevent any misuse of your nonpublic personal information.</p>
How does the Fund collect my personal information?	<p>We collect your personal information, for example, when you</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Open an account ▪ Provide account information ▪ Give us your contact information ▪ Make deposits or withdrawals from your account ▪ Make a wire transfer ▪ Tell us where to send the money ▪ Tells us who receives the money ▪ Show your government-issued ID ▪ Show your driver's license <p>We also collect your personal information from other companies.</p>
Why can't I limit all sharing?	<p>Federal law gives you the right to limit only</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Sharing for affiliates' everyday business purposes – information about your creditworthiness ▪ Affiliates from using your information to market to you ▪ Sharing for non-affiliates to market to you <p>State laws and individual companies may give you additional rights to limit sharing.</p>
Definitions	
Affiliates	<p>Companies related by common ownership or control. They can be financial and nonfinancial companies.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>The Fund does not share with our affiliates.</i>
Non-affiliates	<p>Companies not related by common ownership or control. They can be financial and nonfinancial companies</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>The Fund does not share with non-affiliates so they can market to you.</i>
Joint marketing	<p>A formal agreement between nonaffiliated financial companies that together market financial products or services to you.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>The Fund does not jointly market.</i>

**IDA Private Access Fund
Class I Shares (ONEFX) of Beneficial Interest**

December 11, 2025

Investment Adviser
Intelligence Driven Advisers, LLC

All dealers that buy, sell or trade the Fund's shares, whether or not participating in this offering, may be required to deliver a prospectus in accordance with the terms of the dealers' agreements with the Fund's Distributor.

You should rely only on the information contained in or incorporated by reference into this prospectus. The Fund has not authorized any other person to provide you with different information. If anyone provides you with different or inconsistent information, you should not rely on it. The Fund is not making an offer to sell these securities in any jurisdiction where the offer or sale is not permitted.