



## Hoya Capital High Dividend Yield ETF (RIET)

Listed on NYSE Arca, Inc.

Summary Prospectus  
June 30, 2023

www.hoyaetfs.com

Before you invest, you may want to review the Fund’s prospectus and statement of additional information (“SAI”), which contain more information about the Fund and its risks. The current prospectus and SAI dated June 30, 2023, are incorporated by reference into this Summary Prospectus. You can find the Fund’s prospectus, reports to shareholders, and other information about the Fund online at [www.hoyaetfs.com](http://www.hoyaetfs.com). You can also get this information at no cost by calling 1-833-HOYA-CAP (1-833-469-2227) or by sending an e-mail request to [ETF@usbank.com](mailto:ETF@usbank.com).

### Investment Objective

The Hoya Capital High Dividend Yield ETF (the “Fund”) seeks to track the performance, before fees and expenses, of the Hoya Capital High Dividend Yield Index (the “Index”).

### Fees and Expenses of the Fund

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

Annual Fund Operating Expenses (expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)	
Management Fees	0.50%
Distribution and/or Service (12b-1) Fees	0.00%
Other Expenses	0.00%
<b>Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses</b>	<b>0.50%</b>

### Expense Example

This Example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in other funds. The Example assumes that you invest \$10,000 in the Fund for the time periods indicated and then continue to hold or redeem all of your Shares at the end of those periods. The Example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and that the Fund’s operating expenses remain the same. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions your costs would be:

1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
\$51	\$160	\$280	\$628

### Portfolio Turnover

The Fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities (or “turns over” its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate may indicate higher transaction costs and may result in higher taxes when Shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in annual fund operating expenses or in the Example, affect the Fund’s performance. For the fiscal year ended February 28, 2023, the Fund’s portfolio turnover rate was 33% of the average value of its portfolio.

### Principal Investment Strategy

The Fund uses a “passive management” – or indexing – investment approach to track the performance, before fees and expenses, of the Index. The Index was established on May 1, 2021 by Hoya Capital Index Innovations, LLC, the Fund’s index provider (the “Index Provider”), and is a rules-based index that is designed to provide diversified exposure to 100 U.S.-listed real estate-related securities that collectively provide income through high dividend yields.

#### *Hoya Capital High Dividend Yield Index*

Construction of the Index begins with the universe of U.S.-listed common and preferred stock of real estate investment trusts (“REITs”) and real estate operating companies, subject to certain investibility and liquidity requirements, including a minimum market capitalization of \$100 million and an average daily value traded greater than or equal to \$100,000 over the prior 30 days. The Index rules divide REITs in the Index universe into three equal-sized tiers based on market capitalization: Large-Cap REITs, Mid-Cap REITs, and Small-Cap REITs (each, a “Market Cap Tier”).

The Index rules then assign each company one of the following classifications based on the percentage of the company’s revenues derived from that particular real estate-related business segment (each, a “Property Sector”):

**Property Sectors**

- Healthcare
- Industrial
- Infrastructure
- Residential
- Data Center
- Net Lease
- Retail
- Land/ Agriculture
- Storage
- Lodging
- Office
- Specialty/Other
- Home Financing
- Commercial Financing

The Index then identifies the group of ten “Dividend Champions” by starting with the two largest companies by market capitalization in each Property Sector and selecting the one in each Property Sector with the highest dividend yield based on the company’s most recent ordinary dividend. From this group of 14 companies (one from each Property Sector), the two companies with the lowest dividend yield and the two companies with the highest debt ratio are set aside, leaving ten “Dividend Champions” that will be included in the Index.

After the Dividend Champions are selected, the Index sorts the common stock of the companies other than the Dividend Champions based on dividend yield and selects the highest yielding companies from each Market Cap Tier in the weight and quantity shown in the table below. The selections are subject to a maximum of six companies per Property Sector in each Market Cap Tier.

Also included in the Index are U.S.-listed preferred securities issued by REITs and real estate operating companies (“Preferreds”). The Index rules consider the 50 most actively-traded Preferreds, and the 30 Preferreds (of the 50) with the highest dividend yield are included in the Index.

The weight and quantity of companies allocated to each Index category, as of each Index reconstitution date, are as follows:

Hoya Capital High Dividend Yield Index	Index Weight	Number of Constituents	Weight per Constituent
Dividend Champions	15%	10	1.50%
Large-Cap REITs	15%	10	1.50%
Mid-Cap REITs	30%	25	1.20%
Small-Cap REITs	30%	25	1.20%
Preferreds	10%	30	0.33%
<b>Hoya Capital High Dividend Yield Index</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100</b>	

The Index consists of a total of 100 companies and is reconstituted and rebalanced semi-annually in June and December.

The Index is expected to be primarily composed of companies that qualify as REITs under the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the “Code”), but the Index may also include real estate operating companies that do not qualify as REITs.

*The Fund’s Investment Strategy*

Under normal circumstances, at least 80% of the Fund’s net assets, plus borrowings for investment purposes, will be invested in dividend-paying securities, which includes equity securities that have paid a dividend in the prior 12 calendar months.

The Fund will generally use a “replication” strategy to achieve its investment objective, meaning it generally will invest in all of the component securities of the Index in approximately the same proportion as in the Index. However, the Fund may use a “representative sampling” strategy, meaning it may invest in a sample of the securities in the Index whose risk, return and other characteristics closely resemble the risk, return and other characteristics of the Index as a whole, when the Fund’s sub-adviser believes it is in the best interests of the Fund (e.g., when replicating the Index involves practical difficulties or substantial costs, an Index constituent becomes temporarily illiquid, unavailable, or less liquid, or as a result of legal restrictions or limitations that apply to the Fund but not to the Index).

The Fund generally may invest in securities or other investments not included in the Index, but which the Fund’s sub-adviser believes will help the Fund track the Index. For example, the Fund may invest in securities that are not components of the Index to reflect various corporate actions and other changes to the Index (such as reconstitutions, additions, and deletions).

To the extent the Index concentrates (i.e., holds more than 25% of its total assets) in the securities of a particular industry or group of related industries, the Fund will concentrate its investments to approximately the same extent as the Index. The Index, and consequently the Fund, is expected to generally be concentrated in real estate-related industries.

## Principal Investment Risks

The principal risks of investing in the Fund are summarized below. The principal risks are presented in alphabetical order to facilitate finding particular risks and comparing them with other funds. Each risk summarized below is considered a “principal risk” of investing in the Fund, regardless of the order in which it appears. As with any investment, there is a risk that you could lose all or a portion of your investment in the Fund. Some or all of these risks may adversely affect the Fund’s net asset value per share (“NAV”), trading price, yield, total return and/or ability to meet its objectives. For more information about the risks of investing in the Fund, see the section in the Fund’s Prospectus titled “Additional Information About the Fund.”

- **Concentration Risk.** The Fund’s investments will be concentrated in an industry or group of industries to the extent the Index is so concentrated, and the Index is expected to be concentrated in real estate-related industries. When the Fund focuses its investments in a particular industry or sector, financial, economic, business, and other developments affecting issuers in that industry, market, or economic sector will have a greater effect on the Fund than if it had not done so.
- **Dividend-Paying Securities Risk.** There is no guarantee that issuers of the securities held by the Fund will declare dividends in the future or that, if declared, they will either remain at current levels or increase over time.
- **Equity Market Risk.** The equity securities held in the Fund’s portfolio may experience sudden, unpredictable drops in value or long periods of decline in value. This may occur because of factors that affect securities markets generally or factors affecting specific issuers, industries, or sectors in which the Fund invests. Common stocks are generally exposed to greater risk than other types of securities, such as preferred stock and debt obligations, because common stockholders generally have inferior rights to receive payment from issuers. In addition, local, regional or global events such as war, including Russia’s invasion of Ukraine, acts of terrorism, spread of infectious diseases or other public health issues (such as the global pandemic caused by the COVID-19 virus), recessions, rising inflation, or other events could have a significant negative impact on the Fund and its investments. Such events may affect certain geographic regions, countries, sectors and industries more significantly than others. Such events could adversely affect the prices and liquidity of the Fund’s portfolio securities or other instruments and could result in disruptions in the trading markets.
- **ETF Risks.** The Fund is an ETF, and, as a result of an ETF’s structure, it is exposed to the following risks:
  - *Authorized Participants, Market Makers, and Liquidity Providers Concentration Risk.* The Fund has a limited number of financial institutions that may act as Authorized Participants (“APs”). In addition, there may be a limited number of market makers and/or liquidity providers in the marketplace. To the extent either of the following events occur, Shares may trade at a material discount to NAV and possibly face delisting: (i) APs exit the business or otherwise become unable to process creation and/or redemption orders and no other APs step forward to perform these services, or (ii) market makers and/or liquidity providers exit the business or significantly reduce their business activities and no other entities step forward to perform their functions.
  - *Costs of Buying or Selling Shares.* Due to the costs of buying or selling Shares, including brokerage commissions imposed by brokers and bid-ask spreads, frequent trading of Shares may significantly reduce investment results and an investment in Shares may not be advisable for investors who anticipate regularly making small investments.
  - *Shares May Trade at Prices Other Than NAV.* As with all ETFs, Shares may be bought and sold in the secondary market at market prices. Although it is expected that the market price of Shares will approximate the Fund’s NAV, there may be times when the market price of Shares is more than the NAV intra-day (premium) or less than the NAV intra-day (discount) due to supply and demand of Shares or during periods of market volatility. This risk is heightened in times of market volatility, periods of steep market declines, and periods when there is limited trading activity for Shares in the secondary market, in which case such premiums or discounts may be significant.
  - *Trading.* Although Shares are listed for trading on the NYSE Arca, Inc. (the “Exchange”) and may be traded on U.S. exchanges other than the Exchange, there can be no assurance that Shares will trade with any volume, or at all, on any stock exchange. In stressed market conditions, the liquidity of Shares may begin to mirror the liquidity of the Fund’s underlying portfolio holdings, which can be significantly less liquid than Shares, and this could lead to differences between the market price of the Shares and the underlying value of those Shares.
- **Index Provider Risk.** There is no assurance that the Index Provider, or any agents that act on its behalf, will compile the Index accurately, or that the Index will be determined, maintained, constructed, reconstituted, rebalanced, composed, calculated or disseminated accurately. The Adviser relies upon the Index Provider and its agents to compile, determine, maintain, construct, reconstitute, rebalance, compose, calculate (or arrange for an agent to calculate), and disseminate the Index accurately. Any losses or costs associated with errors made by the Index Provider or its agents generally will be borne by the Fund and its shareholders.
- **Limited Operating History Risk.** The Fund is a recently organized investment company with a limited operating history. As a result, prospective investors have a limited track record or history on which to base their investment decision.
- **Market Capitalization Risk.**

- *Large-Capitalization Investing.* The securities of large-capitalization companies may be relatively mature compared to smaller companies and therefore subject to slower growth during times of economic expansion. Large-capitalization companies may also be unable to respond quickly to new competitive challenges, such as changes in technology and consumer tastes.
- *Mid-Capitalization Investing.* The securities of mid-capitalization companies may be more vulnerable to adverse issuer, market, political, or economic developments than securities of large-capitalization companies, but they may also be subject to slower growth than small-capitalization companies during times of economic expansion. The securities of mid-capitalization companies generally trade in lower volumes and are subject to greater and more unpredictable price changes than large capitalization stocks or the stock market as a whole, but they may also be nimbler and more responsive to new challenges than large-capitalization companies. Some mid-capitalization companies have limited product lines, markets, financial resources, and management personnel and tend to concentrate on fewer geographical markets relative to large-capitalization companies.
- *Small-Capitalization Investing.* The securities of small-capitalization companies may be more vulnerable to adverse issuer, market, political, or economic developments than securities of larger-capitalization companies. The securities of small-capitalization companies generally trade in lower volumes and are subject to greater and more unpredictable price changes than larger capitalization stocks or the stock market as a whole. Some small capitalization companies have limited product lines, markets, and financial and managerial resources and tend to concentrate on fewer geographical markets relative to larger capitalization companies. There is typically less publicly available information concerning smaller-capitalization companies than for larger, more established companies. Small-capitalization companies also may be particularly sensitive to changes in interest rates, government regulation, borrowing costs and earnings.
- **Models and Data Risk.** The composition of the Index is heavily dependent on proprietary quantitative models as well as information and data supplied by third parties (“Models and Data”). When Models and Data prove to be incorrect or incomplete, any decisions made in reliance thereon may lead to securities being included in or excluded from the Index that would have been excluded or included had the Models and Data been correct and complete. If the composition of the Index reflects such errors, the Fund’s portfolio can be expected to reflect the errors, too.
- **Passive Investment Risk.** The Fund is not actively managed, and its sub-adviser would not sell shares of an equity security due to current or projected underperformance of a security, industry, or sector, unless that security is removed from the Index or the selling of shares of that security is otherwise required upon a reconstitution or rebalancing of the Index in accordance with the Index methodology.
- **Preferred Securities Risk.** Preferred securities may pay fixed or adjustable rates of return and are subject to many of the risks associated with debt securities (e.g., interest rate risk, call risk and extension risk). In addition, preferred securities are subject to issuer-specific and market risks applicable generally to equity securities. Because many preferred securities allow the issuer to convert their preferred security into common stock, preferred securities are often sensitive to declining common stock values. A company’s preferred securities generally pay dividends only after the company makes required payments to holders of its bonds and other debt. For this reason, the value of preferred securities will usually react more strongly than bonds and other debt to actual or perceived changes in the company’s financial condition or prospects. Preferred securities of smaller companies may be more vulnerable to adverse developments than preferred stock of larger companies.
- **Real Estate Investment Risk.** Investments in real estate companies involve unique risks. Real estate companies, including REITs and real estate operating companies, may have limited financial resources, may trade less frequently and in limited volume, and may be more volatile than other securities. Investing in real estate companies entails certain risks associated with the direct ownership of real estate, such as a decrease in value of real estate, as well as the real estate industry in general. Many factors may affect real estate values, including general, regional and local economic conditions, fluctuations in interest rates and property tax rates, the amount of new construction in a particular area, laws and regulations affecting real estate (including zoning and tax laws, environmental regulations, and other governmental action, such as the exercise of eminent domain), and the costs of owning, maintaining and improving real estate. The availability of mortgages may also affect real estate values. Real estate companies are also subject to heavy cash flow dependency, increased operating expenses, the skill of management, changes in property values and rental rates, overbuilding, losses due to natural disasters, casualty or condemnation, defaults by borrowers, and self-liquidation.

In addition to these risks, property-owning REITs may be affected by changes in the value of the underlying property owned by the trusts, while mortgage-based REITs may be affected by the quality of any credit extended. REITs are also subject to heavy cash flow dependency, defaults by borrowers and self-liquidation. In addition, U.S. REITs could possibly fail to qualify for the beneficial tax treatment available to REITs under the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the “Code”), or to maintain their exemptions from registration under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the “1940 Act”). The Fund expects that dividends received from a REIT and distributed to Fund shareholders generally will be taxable to the shareholder as ordinary income. The above factors may also adversely affect a borrower’s or a lessee’s ability to meet its obligations to the REIT. In the event of a default by a borrower or lessee, the REIT may experience delays in enforcing its

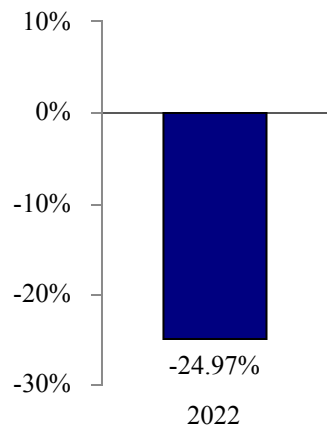
rights as a mortgagee or lessor and may incur substantial costs associated with protecting investments. In addition, the Fund holds interests in REITs, and it is expected that investors in the Fund will bear two layers of asset-based management fees and expenses (directly at the Fund level and indirectly at the REIT level).

- **Tracking Error Risk.** As with all index funds, the performance of the Fund and the Index may differ from each other for a variety of reasons. For example, the Fund incurs operating expenses and portfolio transaction costs not incurred by the Index. In addition, the Fund may not be fully invested in the securities of the Index at all times or may hold securities not included in the Index.

**Performance**

The following performance information indicates some of the risks of investing in the Fund. The bar chart shows the Fund’s performance for the calendar year ended December 31. The table illustrates how the Fund’s average annual returns for the 1-year and since inception periods compare with those of the Index, gross and net of fees, and a broad-based securities market index. The Fund’s past performance, before and after taxes, does not necessarily indicate how it will perform in the future. Updated performance information is also available on the Fund’s website at [www.hoyaetfs.com](http://www.hoyaetfs.com).

**Calendar Year Total Return**



For the year-to-date period ended March 31, 2023, the Fund’s total return was -2.79%.

During the period of time shown in the bar chart, the Fund’s highest quarterly return was 5.16% for the quarter ended December 31, 2022, and the lowest quarterly return was -14.72% for the quarter ended June 30, 2022.

**Average Annual Total Returns  
For the Periods Ended December 31, 2022**

<b>Hoya Capital High Dividend Yield ETF</b>	<b>1 Year</b>	<b>Since Inception (9/21/2021)</b>
Return Before Taxes	-24.97%	-16.27%
Return After Taxes on Distributions	-26.23%	-17.78%
Return After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Fund Shares	-14.35%	-12.47%
<b>Dow Jones U.S. Real Estate Total Return Index</b> (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses, or taxes)	-25.17%	-13.71%
<b>Hoya Capital High Dividend Yield Index (gross total return)</b> (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses, or taxes)	-24.81%	-16.06%
<b>Hoya Capital High Dividend Yield Index (net total return)</b> (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses, or taxes)	-26.71%	-18.25%

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

## **Portfolio Management**

<i>Adviser</i>	Hoya Capital Real Estate, LLC (the “Adviser”)
<i>Sub-Adviser</i>	Penserra Capital Management LLC (“Penserra” or the “Sub-Adviser”)
<i>Portfolio Managers</i>	Dustin Lewellyn, CFA, Managing Director of Penserra; Ernesto Tong, CFA, Managing Director of Penserra; and Anand Desai, Associate of Penserra have been portfolio managers of the Fund since its inception in September 2021.

## **Purchase and Sale of Shares**

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

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

Investors may incur costs attributable to the difference between the highest price a buyer is willing to pay to purchase Shares (bid) and the lowest price a seller is willing to accept for Shares (ask) when buying or selling Shares in the secondary market (the “bid-ask spread”). Recent information about the Fund, including its NAV, market price, premiums and discounts, and bid-ask spreads is available on the Fund’s website at [www.hoyaetfs.com](http://www.hoyaetfs.com).

## **Tax Information**

Fund distributions are generally taxable as ordinary income, qualified dividend income, or capital gains (or a combination), unless your investment is in an individual retirement account (“IRA”) or other tax-advantaged account. Distributions on investments made through tax-deferred arrangements may be taxed later upon withdrawal of assets from those accounts. The Fund seeks to maintain relatively consistent monthly distributions; however, because the amount of income earned by the Fund varies from month-to-month, the Fund’s distributions may be more or less than the actual amount of income earned in that period and may include income, return of capital, and capital gains.

## **Financial Intermediary Compensation**

If you purchase Shares through a broker-dealer or other financial intermediary (such as a bank) (an “Intermediary”), the Adviser or its affiliates may pay Intermediaries for certain activities related to the Fund, including participation in activities that are designed to make Intermediaries more knowledgeable about exchange traded products, including the Fund, or for other activities, such as marketing, educational training or other initiatives related to the sale or promotion of Shares. These payments may create a conflict of interest by influencing the Intermediary and your salesperson to recommend the Fund over another investment. Any such arrangements do not result in increased Fund expenses. Ask your salesperson or visit the Intermediary’s website for more information.