



Performance Trust Credit Fund
Institutional Class Shares (Symbol: PTCRX)

Prospectus

January 1, 2021

The U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (the “SEC”) has not approved or disapproved of these securities or determined if this Prospectus is truthful or complete. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offense.

Performance Trust Credit Fund

A series of Trust for Professional Managers (the “Trust”)

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Summary Section

Investment Objective

The investment objective of the Performance Trust Credit Fund (the “Fund”) is to achieve long-term investment returns primarily by investing in a portfolio of income producing securities that may have the potential for capital appreciation.

Fees and Expenses of the Fund

This table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy, hold and sell shares of the Fund. 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.

Shareholder Fees

(fees paid directly from your investment)

	Institutional Class
Maximum Sales Charge (Load) Imposed on Purchases <i>(as a percentage of offering price)</i>	None
Annual Fund Operating Expenses <i>(expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)</i>	
Management Fees	0.80%
Distribution and Service (12b-1) Fees	None
Other Expenses ⁽¹⁾	1.39%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	2.19%
Less: Fee Waiver/Expense Reimbursement	-1.20%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses After Fee Waiver and/or Expense Reimbursement ⁽²⁾	0.99%

⁽¹⁾ Estimated for the current fiscal year.

⁽²⁾ Pursuant to an operating expense limitation agreement between the Fund’s investment adviser, PT Asset Management, LLC (the “Adviser”), and the Trust, on behalf of the Fund, the Adviser has agreed to waive its management fees and/or reimburse Fund expenses to ensure that Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses (exclusive of any Excluded Expenses) for Institutional Class shares do not exceed 0.99% of the Fund’s average daily net assets through at least December 31, 2023. “Excluded Expenses” include any front-end or contingent deferred loads, Rule 12b-1 or shareholder servicing plan fees, taxes, leverage (*i.e.*, any expenses incurred in connection with borrowings made by the Fund), interest, brokerage commissions and other transactional expenses, expenses incurred in connection with any merger or reorganization, dividends or interest on short positions, acquired fund fees and expenses or extraordinary expenses such as litigation. The operating expense limitation agreement can be terminated only by, or with the consent of, the Trust’s Board of Trustees (the “Board of Trustees”). The Adviser may request recoupment of previously waived fees and paid expenses from the Fund up to three years from the date such fees and expenses were waived or paid, subject to the operating expense limitation agreement, if such reimbursement will not cause the Fund’s expense ratio, after recoupment has been taken into account, to exceed the lesser of: (1) the expense limitation in place at the time of the waiver and/or expense payment; or (2) the expense limitation in place at the time of the recoupment.

Example

This Example is intended to help you compare the costs of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in other mutual funds. The Example assumes that you invest \$10,000 in the Fund for the time periods indicated and then hold or redeem all of your shares at the end of those periods. The Example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and that the Fund’s operating expenses remain the same. The operating expense limitation agreement discussed in the table above is reflected only through December 31, 2023. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions, your costs would be:

	1 Year	3 Years
Institutional Class	\$101	\$446

Portfolio Turnover

The Fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions or spreads, 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 Fund shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in the Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses or in the Example, affect the Fund’s performance. Because the Fund is newly organized, portfolio turnover information is not yet available.

Principal Investment Strategies

The Fund seeks to achieve its investment objective by active allocation primarily in the fixed-income securities market. The Adviser will use a value-oriented strategy to select investments that the Adviser believes have superior risk-reward characteristics with respect to criteria such as price, interest rate sensitivity and credit quality.

Investments are selected for the Fund by applying a process whereby the Adviser makes a forward projection of an instrument’s total return characteristics over a variety of interest rate scenarios, yield curve shifts and time horizons. This process, along with other relative value assessments, is applied on a top-down basis to determine allocations among sectors in the fixed-income universe. The process is also applied, along with in-depth credit assessments, on a bottom-up basis to select specific investments within each sector. These sectors may include, but are not limited to: U.S. government securities, corporate debt securities, including high-yield debt securities, municipal securities, mortgage-backed securities, commercial mortgage-backed securities, and other asset-backed securities.

The Adviser will and expects to allocate the Fund’s assets across different sectors in response to the changing environment, which includes but is not limited to, financial, market, economic, and political factors, and

trends or events that the Adviser's investment process determines may affect the Fund's investments. The Fund's allocation to different sectors will change over the life of the Fund, sometimes quickly, and the Fund may invest without limit to any sector or number of sectors in the fixed-income universe.

The Fund may invest in securities of any credit quality and maturity. Depending upon the Adviser's allocation among different sectors, the Fund may invest without limit in securities rated below investment grade, or unrated securities.

Under normal circumstances, the Fund will invest at least 80% of its net assets (including any borrowings for investment purposes) in fixed-income instruments. The Fund's investments in fixed-income instruments may consist of, but are not limited to, securities or other income producing instruments (such as loans) as follows: (1) securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. Government, its agencies or sponsored corporations, (2) corporate obligations, (3) mortgage-backed securities (including commercial mortgage-backed securities ("CMBS") and residential mortgage-backed securities ("RMBS")) and other asset-backed securities, collateralized mortgage obligations ("CMOs"), government mortgage pass-through securities, multi-class pass-through securities, private mortgage pass-through securities, stripped mortgage-backed securities ("SMBS") (which include, interest-only and principal-only securities), and inverse floaters, (4) collateralized debt obligations ("CDOs"), including collateralized loan obligations ("CLOs"), (5) municipal securities and other debt obligations issued by state and local governments and government-sponsored entities, (6) distressed and defaulted securities, (7) payment-in-kind bonds, (8) zero-coupon bonds, (9) cash and cash equivalents, (10) other short-term investments including, but not limited to, commercial paper, certificates of deposit, repurchase agreements and investments in money market funds or similar pooled investments, and (11) other instruments bearing fixed or variable interest rates of any maturity.

The Fund may invest in derivatives, specifically futures contracts, options and swaps, to achieve its investment objective or to attempt to hedge some of the Fund's investment risk. The Fund may borrow to the maximum extent permitted by applicable law, which generally means that the Fund may borrow up to one-third (33 1/3%) of its total assets. The Fund may also invest in repurchase agreements and borrow through reverse repurchase agreements.

The Fund may allocate to sectors described above by investing in other investment companies, including but not limited to, other open-end or closed-end investment companies and exchange-traded funds ("ETFs"). The

allocation amount may be limited by tax considerations or other factors.

The Adviser intends to construct the Fund's investment portfolio with a target weighted average effective duration of no less than one year and no more than ten years. The duration of the Fund's investment portfolio may vary materially from its target from time to time, and there is no assurance that the duration of the Fund's investment portfolio will conform to these limits. Duration is a measure of the expected life of a fixed-income security that is used to determine the sensitivity of the security's price to changes in interest rates. The longer the duration of the Fund's portfolio, the more sensitive its market value will be to changes in interest rates. For example, if interest rates decline by 1%, the market value of a portfolio with a duration of ten years would rise by approximately 10%. Conversely, if interest rates increase by 1%, the market value of the portfolio would decline by approximately 10%.

The Fund's portfolio managers may sell an investment to satisfy redemption requests, when an investment no longer satisfies the Fund's investment criteria as described above, or when a more attractive investment opportunity becomes available.

Principal Risks

Before investing in the Fund, you should carefully consider your own investment goals, the amount of time you are willing to leave your money invested, and the amount of risk you are willing to take. Remember, in addition to possibly not achieving your investment goals, **you could lose money by investing in the Fund.** The principal risks of investing in the Fund include:

Management Risk

The Fund is actively managed by the Adviser. Strategies employed by the Adviser in selecting investments for the Fund may not result in an increase in the value of your investment or in overall performance equal to other investments.

General Market Risk; Recent Market Events

The value of the Fund's shares will fluctuate based on the performance of the Fund's investments and other factors affecting the securities markets generally. U.S. and international markets have experienced a significant period of volatility in recent months and years due to a number of economic, political and global macro factors, including the impact of the coronavirus (COVID-19) as a global pandemic, which has resulted in public health issues, business interruptions, growth concerns in the U.S. and overseas, layoffs, rising unemployment claims, changed travel and social behaviors and reduced consumer spending. The effects of COVID-19 may lead to a substantial economic downturn or recession in the U.S. and global economies, the recovery from which is uncertain and may last for an extended period of time.

New Fund Risk

The Fund is a recently organized, management investment company with no operating history. As a result, prospective investors have a limited track record on which to base their investment decision. There is also a risk that the Fund will not grow to or maintain an economically viable size, in which case it could ultimately liquidate without shareholder approval. The timing of such liquidation may not be favorable and could have negative tax consequences for shareholders.

Fixed-Income Securities Risks

Fixed-income securities held by the Fund are subject to interest rate risk, call risk, prepayment and extension risk, credit risk, and liquidity risk. Interest rates may go up resulting in a decrease in the value of the fixed-income securities held by the Fund. Credit risk is the risk that an issuer will not make timely payments of principal and interest. There is also the risk that an issuer may “call,” or repay, its high yielding bonds before their maturity dates. Fixed-income securities subject to prepayment can offer less potential for gains during a declining interest rate environment and similar or greater potential for loss in a rising interest rate environment. Limited trading opportunities for certain fixed-income securities may make it more difficult to sell or buy a security at a favorable price or time.

High-Yield Fixed-Income Securities Risk

High-yield fixed-income securities or “junk bonds” are fixed-income securities rated below investment grade by a NRSRO. Junk bonds are subject to additional risk factors such as increased possibility of default, illiquidity of the security, and changes in value based on public perception of the issuer. Junk bonds are generally considered speculative because they present a greater risk of loss, including default, than higher quality debt securities.

Liquidity Risk

Trading opportunities are more limited for fixed-income securities, including MBS, that have not received any credit ratings, have received ratings below investment grade or are not widely held. These features make it more difficult to sell or buy a security at a favorable price or time. Accordingly, there may be no willing buyer of the Fund’s portfolio securities and the Fund may have to sell those securities at a lower price or may not be able to sell the securities at all, each of which would have a negative effect on performance.

Interest Rate Risk

Fixed-income securities are subject to the risk that the securities could lose value because of interest rate changes. For example, bonds tend to decrease in value if interest rates rise. Fixed-income securities with longer maturities sometimes offer higher yields, but are subject

to greater price shifts as a result of interest rate changes than fixed-income securities with shorter maturities.

Mortgage-Backed Securities Risk:

- ***Credit and Market Risks of Mortgage-Backed Securities.*** The mortgage loans or the guarantees underlying mortgage-backed securities are subject to the risk of default or may otherwise fail, leading to non-payment of interest and principal. In addition, the liquidity of such investments may change over time.
- ***Prepayment Risk of Mortgage-Backed Securities.*** In times of declining interest rates, the Fund’s higher yielding securities will be prepaid and the Fund will have to replace them with securities having a lower yield.
- ***Extension Risk of Mortgage-Backed Securities.*** In times of rising interest rates, mortgage prepayments will slow causing portfolio securities considered short or intermediate term to be long-term securities which fluctuate more widely in response to changes in interest rates than shorter term securities.
- ***Interest-Only and Principal-Only Securities Risk.*** These securities are extremely sensitive to changes in interest rates and prepayment rates.

Commercial Mortgage-Backed Securities Risk

CMBS are subject to the risks generally associated with mortgage-backed securities. CMBS may not be backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. Government and are subject to risk of default on the underlying mortgages. CMBS issued by non-government entities may offer higher yields than those issued by government entities, but also may be subject to greater volatility than government issues. CMBS react differently to changes in interest rates than other bonds and the prices of CMBS may reflect adverse economic and market conditions. Small movements in interest rates (both increases and decreases) may quickly and significantly reduce the value of CMBS.

Collateralized Debt Obligation/Collateralized Loan Obligation Risk

In addition to the normal interest rate, default and other risks of fixed-income securities, CDOs and CLOs carry additional risks, including the possibility that distributions from collateral securities will not be adequate to make interest or other payments, the quality of the collateral may decline in value or default, the Fund may invest in CDOs and CLOs that are subordinate to other classes, values may be volatile, and disputes with the issuer may produce unexpected investment results.

Residential Mortgage-Backed Securities Risk

RMBS are subject to the risks generally associated with fixed-income securities and mortgage-backed securities. Credit risk on RMBS arises from losses due to delinquencies and defaults by borrowers in payments on the underlying mortgages. The rate of delinquencies and defaults on RMBS and the amount of the resulting losses depend on a number of factors, including general economic conditions, particularly those in the area where the related mortgaged property is located, the level of the borrower's equity in the mortgaged property and the individual financial circumstances of the borrower. The risks associated with RMBS are greater for those in the Alt-A and subprime first lien mortgage sectors than those in the prime first lien mortgage sectors, but the risks exist for all RMBS. Subprime loans are loans made to borrowers with weakened credit histories or with a lower capacity to make timely payments on their loans, and generally have higher default rates than loans that meet government underwriting requirements. Therefore, RMBS backed by subprime loans may suffer significantly greater declines in value due to defaults or the increased risk of default. Recently, delinquency and defaults on residential mortgage loans have increased significantly and may continue to increase. Residential property values in many geographical areas have declined, and the continued decline (or lack of increase) in those values may result in additional increases in delinquencies and defaults on residential mortgages.

Inverse Floating Rate Debt Instruments Risk

The use of inverse floaters by the Fund creates effective leverage. Due to the leveraged nature of these investments, they will typically be more volatile and involve greater risk than the fixed rate bonds underlying the inverse floaters. The price of inverse floaters is expected to decline when interest rates rise, and generally will decline further than the price of a bond with a similar maturity. An investment in certain inverse floaters will involve the risk that the Fund could lose more than its original principal investment.

Stripped Mortgage-Backed Securities Risk

SMBS are derivative multi-class mortgage securities. SMBS may be issued by agencies or instrumentalities of the U.S. government, or by private originators of, or investors in, mortgage loans, including savings & loans, mortgage banks, commercial banks, investment banks and special purpose entities of the foregoing.

Asset-Backed Securities Risk

The impairment of the value of the collateral underlying a security in which the Fund invests such as non-payment of loans, will result in a reduction in the value of the security. Like mortgage-backed securities, asset-backed securities are also subject to prepayment risk and extension risk.

U.S. Government Obligations Risk

U.S. Government obligations include securities issued or guaranteed as to principal and interest by the U.S. Government, its agencies or instrumentalities, such as the U.S. Treasury. Payment of principal and interest on U.S. Government obligations may be backed by the full faith and credit of the United States or may be backed solely by the issuing or guaranteeing agency or the instrumentality itself. In the latter case, the investor must look principally to the agency or instrumentality issuing or guaranteeing the obligation for ultimate repayment, which agency or instrumentality may be privately owned. There can be no assurance that the U.S. Government would provide financial support to its agencies or instrumentalities (including government-sponsored enterprises) where it is not obligated to do so. As a result, there is a risk that these entities will default on a financial obligation. For instance, securities issued by the Government National Mortgage Association, commonly known as "Ginnie Mae," are supported by the full faith and credit of the U.S. government. Securities issued by Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac are supported only by the discretionary authority of the U.S. Government. However, the obligations of Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac have been placed into conservatorship until the entities are restored to a solvent financial condition. Securities issued by the Student Loan Marketing Association are supported only by the credit of that agency.

Government-Sponsored Entities Risk

The Fund invests in securities issued or guaranteed by government-sponsored entities. However, these securities may not be guaranteed or insured by the U.S. Government and may only be supported by the credit of the issuing agency.

Credit Risk

Fixed-income securities are generally subject to the risk that the issuer may be unable to make principal and interest payments when they are due. There is also the risk that the securities could lose value because of a loss of confidence in the ability of the borrower to pay back debt. Lower rated fixed-income securities involve greater credit risk, including the possibility of default or bankruptcy.

Municipal Securities Risks

The municipal market is volatile and can be significantly affected by adverse tax, legislative or political changes and the financial condition of the issuers of municipal securities. The Fund may invest more than 25% of its total assets in municipal obligations issued by entities located in the same state or the interest on which is paid solely from revenues of similar projects. As a result, changes in economic, business or political conditions relating to a particular state or particular types of projects may have a

disproportionate impact on the Fund's share price. Municipal securities may decrease in value during times when federal income tax rates are falling. Since interest income on municipal obligations is normally not subject to regular federal income taxation, the attractiveness of municipal obligations in relation to other investment alternatives is affected by changes in federal income tax rates applicable to, or the continuing federal tax-exempt status of, such interest income. Any proposed or actual changes in such rates or exempt status, therefore, can significantly affect the liquidity, marketability and supply and demand for municipal obligations, which would in turn affect the Fund's ability to acquire and dispose of municipal obligations at desirable yield and price levels.

Derivative Securities Risk

The Fund's use of derivatives may cause losses due to the unexpected effect of market movements on a derivative's price, or because the derivatives do not perform as anticipated, or are not correlated with the performance of other investments which they are used to hedge. Because the use of derivative instruments often creates economic leverage, the Fund's investments in derivatives could create exposure greater than the value of the securities in the Fund's portfolio. Investing in derivative instruments involves risks different from, and possibly greater than, the risks associated with investing directly in securities and other traditional investments. During unfavorable market conditions, derivative instruments could become harder to value or sell at a fair price. As a result, the Fund may be unable to liquidate a position because of an illiquid secondary market. Investments in derivative instruments are also subject to the risk that a counterparty to the derivative instrument may become insolvent, enter administration, liquidate or otherwise fail to perform its obligations due to financial difficulties. In such situations, the Fund may obtain no recovery of its investment, or any recovery may be delayed.

➤ **Futures Contract Risk**

Futures contracts are subject to the same risks as the underlying investments that they represent, but also may involve risks different from, and possibly greater than, the risks associated with investing directly in the underlying investments.

➤ **Options Risk**

Options are subject to the same risks as the investments in which the Fund invests directly, but also may involve risks different from, and possibly greater than, the risks associated with investing directly in the underlying investments. Investments in options involve additional costs, may be more volatile than other investments and may involve a small initial investment relative to the risk assumed.

➤ **Swap Agreements Risk**

Swap agreements are two-party contracts entered into primarily by institutional investors for periods ranging from a few weeks to more than a year, and typically will not have liquidity beyond the counterparty to the agreement.

LIBOR Transition Risk

The Fund may invest in securities or derivatives that use LIBOR as a benchmark or reference rate. The expected discontinuation of LIBOR could have a significant impact on the financial markets, and may present a risk for certain market participants, including the risk that the transition from LIBOR to alternative interest rate benchmarks will not be orderly, will occur over various time periods or will have unintended consequences.

Valuation Risk

The prices provided by the Fund's pricing service or independent dealers or the fair value determinations made by the valuation committee of the Trust's Board of Trustees (the "Board of Trustees") may be different from the prices used by other mutual funds or from the prices at which securities are actually bought and sold. The prices of certain securities provided by pricing services may be subject to frequent and significant change, and will vary depending on the information that is available.

Other Investment Companies Risk

The Fund may invest in shares of other investment companies, including closed-end mutual funds and ETFs, as a means to pursue its investment objective. When the Fund invests in other investment companies, it will bear a proportionate share of the other investment company's operating expenses. In addition, the risks of owning an ETF generally reflect the risks of owning the underlying securities owned by the ETF.

Defaulted Securities Risk

Investments in defaulted securities entail high risk and have speculative characteristics. Risks of such investments include the significant risk of the uncertainty of repayment of defaulted securities (*e.g.*, a security on which a principal or interest payment is not made when due) and obligations of distressed issuers (including insolvent issuers or issuers in payment or covenant default, in working or restructuring or in bankruptcy or similar proceeding).

Repurchase Agreement Risk

Repurchase agreements typically involve the acquisition by the Fund of fixed-income securities from a selling financial institution such as a bank or broker-dealer. A Fund may incur a loss if the other party to a repurchase agreement is unwilling or unable to fulfill its contractual obligations to repurchase the underlying security.

Reverse Repurchase Agreement Risk

A reverse repurchase agreement is the sale by the Fund of a debt obligation to a party for a specified price, with the simultaneous agreement by the Fund to repurchase that debt obligation from that party on a future date at a higher price. Similar to borrowing, reverse repurchase agreements provide the Fund with cash for investment purposes, which creates leverage and subjects the Fund to the risks of leverage. Reverse repurchase agreements also involve the risk that the other party may fail to return the securities in a timely manner or at all. The Fund could lose money if it is unable to recover the securities and/or if the value of collateral held by the Fund, including the value of the investments made with cash collateral, is less than the value of securities.

Cybersecurity Risk

With the increased use of technologies such as the Internet to conduct business, the Fund is susceptible to operational, information security, and related risks. Cyber incidents affecting the Fund or its service providers may cause disruptions and impact business operations, potentially resulting in financial losses, interference with the Fund's ability to calculate its net asset value ("NAV"), impediments to trading, the inability of shareholders to transact business, violations of applicable privacy and other laws, regulatory fines, penalties, reputational damage, reimbursement or other compensation costs, or additional compliance costs.

Performance

Performance information for the Fund is not included because the Fund does not have a performance history for a full calendar year. In the future, performance information for the Fund will be presented in this section. Updated performance information will be available on the Fund's website at www.ptam.com or by calling 1-877-738-9095.

Management

Investment Adviser

PT Asset Management, LLC serves as the Fund's investment adviser.

Portfolio Manager

The following individuals have served as portfolio managers since the Fund commenced operations in January 2021:

<u>Name</u>	<u>Primary Title</u>
Anthony J. Harris, CPA	Senior Portfolio Manager
G. Michael Plaiss, CFA	Senior Portfolio Manager
Jason D. Appleton, FRM, CFA	Portfolio Manager
Lars Anderson, CFA	Portfolio Manager

Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares

You may purchase or redeem Fund shares by mail (Performance Trust Mutual Funds, c/o U.S. Bank Global Fund Services, P.O. Box 701, Milwaukee, WI 53201-0701 (for regular mail) or 615 East Michigan Street, 3rd Floor, Milwaukee, WI 53202 (for overnight or express mail)), or by telephone at 1-877- 738-9095, on any day the New York Stock Exchange ("NYSE") is open for trading. Investors who wish to purchase or redeem Fund shares through a financial intermediary should contact the financial intermediary directly. Minimum initial and subsequent investment amounts are shown below.

<u>Share Purchase Amounts</u>	<u>Institutional Class</u>
Minimum Initial Investment – All Accounts	\$2,500
Minimum Subsequent Investment – All Accounts	\$500

Tax Information

The Fund's distributions are taxable as ordinary income or long-term capital gains, unless you are investing through a tax-deferred or other tax-advantaged arrangement, such as a 401(k) plan or an IRA.

Payments to Broker-Dealers and Other Financial Intermediaries

If you purchase Fund shares through a broker-dealer, or other financial intermediary (such as a bank), the Fund and its related companies may pay the intermediary for the sale of Fund shares and related services. Moreover, broker-dealers may charge commissions on brokerage transactions in Institutional Class shares. These payments may create conflicts of interest by influencing the broker-dealer or other intermediary and your salesperson to recommend the Fund over another investment. Ask your salesperson or visit your financial intermediary's website for more information.

Principal Investment Strategies, Related Risks and Disclosure of Portfolio Holdings

Investment Objective

The Fund's investment objective is to achieve long-term investment returns primarily by investing in a portfolio of income producing securities that may have the potential for capital appreciation.

Principal Investment Strategies

The Fund seeks to achieve its investment objective by active allocation primarily in the fixed-income securities market. The Adviser will use a value-oriented strategy to select investments that the Adviser believes have superior risk-reward characteristics with respect to criteria such as price, interest rate sensitivity and credit quality.

Investments are selected for the Fund by applying a process whereby the Adviser makes a forward projection of an instrument's total return characteristics over a variety of interest rate scenarios, yield curve shifts and time horizons. This process, along with other relative value assessments, is applied on a top-down basis to determine allocations among sectors in the fixed-income universe. The process is also applied, along with in-depth credit assessments, on a bottom-up basis to select specific investments within each sector. These sectors may include, but are not limited to: U.S. government securities, corporate debt securities, including high-yield debt securities, municipal securities, mortgage-backed securities, commercial mortgage-backed securities, and other asset-backed securities.

The Adviser will and expects to allocate the Fund's assets across different sectors in response to the changing environment, which includes but is not limited to, financial, market, economic, and political factors, and trends or events that the Adviser's investment process determines may affect the Fund's investments. The Fund's allocation to different sectors will change over the life of the Fund, sometimes quickly, and the Fund may invest without limit to any sector or number of sectors in the fixed-income universe.

The Fund may invest in securities of any credit quality and maturity. Depending upon the Adviser's allocation among different sectors, the Fund may invest without limit in securities rated below investment grade, or unrated securities.

Under normal circumstances, the Fund will invest at least 80% of its net assets (including any borrowings for investment purposes) in fixed-income instruments. The Fund's investments in fixed-income instruments may consist of, but are not limited to, securities or other

income producing instruments (such as loans) as follows: (1) securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. Government, its agencies or sponsored corporations, (2) corporate obligations, (3) mortgage-backed securities (including commercial mortgage-backed securities ("CMBS") and residential mortgage-backed securities ("RMBS")) and other asset-backed securities, collateralized mortgage obligations ("CMOs"), government mortgage pass-through securities, multi-class pass-through securities, private mortgage pass-through securities, stripped mortgage-backed securities ("SMBS") (which include, interest-only and principal-only securities), and inverse floaters, (4) collateralized debt obligations ("CDOs"), including collateralized loan obligations ("CLOs"), (5) municipal securities and other debt obligations issued by state and local governments and government-sponsored entities, (6) distressed and defaulted securities, (7) payment-in-kind bonds, (8) zero-coupon bonds, (9) cash and cash equivalents, (10) other short-term investments including, but not limited to, commercial paper, certificates of deposit, repurchase agreements and investments in money market funds or similar pooled investments, and (11) other instruments bearing fixed or variable interest rates of any maturity.

The Fund may invest in derivatives, specifically futures contracts, options and swaps, to achieve its investment objective or to attempt to hedge some of the Fund's investment risk. The Fund may borrow to the maximum extent permitted by applicable law, which generally means that the Fund may borrow up to one-third (33 1/3%) of its total assets. The Fund may also invest in repurchase agreements and borrow through reverse repurchase agreements.

The Fund may allocate to sectors described above by investing in other investment companies, including but not limited to, other open-end or closed-end investment companies and exchange-traded funds ("ETFs"). The allocation amount may be limited by tax considerations or other factors.

The Adviser intends to construct the Fund's investment portfolio with a target weighted average effective duration of no less than one year and no more than ten years. The duration of the Fund's investment portfolio may vary materially from its target from time to time, and there is no assurance that the duration of the Fund's investment portfolio will conform to these limits.

The Adviser's Senior Portfolio Managers oversee the investment selection, sector allocation, and all decision-making regarding the Fund, which are guided by Shape Management[®], PTAM's proprietary investment methodology. Shape Management[®] is a math and logic approach that calculates the forward-looking returns for fixed-income securities in a wide variety of future interest

rate scenarios. The Adviser employs a team approach in investment selection and sector allocation. The Adviser's investment team adheres to a disciplined and repeatable investment methodology which combines third party and proprietary investment tools with the investment team's experience in the industry. The investment process involves evaluating new investments, new sectors, and allocations on a daily basis, due to the dynamic nature of the fixed-income universe

The Fund's portfolio managers may sell an investment to satisfy redemption requests, when an investment no longer satisfies the Fund's investment criteria as described above, or when a more attractive investment opportunity becomes available.

Other Investment Policies of the Fund

Duration

Duration is a measure of a fixed-income security's price sensitivity to changes in interest rates. Duration takes into account a security's cash flows over time, including the possibility that a security might be prepaid by the issuer or redeemed by the holder prior to its stated maturity date. In contrast, maturity measures only the time until final payment is due, and does not take into account a security's cash flow over time. Duration is commonly stated in years and estimates the percentage change in price of a fixed-income security, given a change of 1% to the fixed-income security's yield. The duration of the Fund's portfolio (also commonly stated in years) is the weighted average duration of all fixed-income securities held in the portfolio and measures the portfolio's change in value for changes in interest rates. For example, if interest rates decline by 1%, the market value of a portfolio with a duration of ten years would rise by approximately 10%. Conversely, if interest rates increase by 1%, the market value of the portfolio would decline by approximately 10%.

Temporary Strategies; Cash or Similar Investments

For temporary defensive purposes, the Adviser may invest up to 100% of the Fund's total assets in high-quality, short-term debt securities and money market instruments. These short-term debt securities and money market instruments include shares of other mutual funds, commercial paper, certificates of deposit, bankers' acceptances, U.S. Government securities and repurchase agreements. Taking a temporary defensive position may result in the Fund not achieving its investment objective. Furthermore, to the extent that the Fund invests in money market mutual funds for its cash position, there will be some duplication of expenses because the Fund would bear its pro rata portion of such money market funds' management fees and operational expenses.

Change in Investment Objective

The Fund's investment objective may be changed without the approval of the Fund's shareholders upon 60 days' written notice to shareholders.

Change in Investment Policy

The Fund will not make any change in its investment policy of investing at least 80% of net assets (including any borrowings for investment purposes) in fixed-income instruments without first changing the Fund's name and providing shareholders with at least 60 days' prior written notice.

Principal Risks of Investing in the Fund

Before investing in the Fund, you should carefully consider your own investment goals, the amount of time you are willing to leave your money invested, and the amount of risk you are willing to take. Remember, in addition to possibly not achieving your investment goals, **you could lose money by investing in the Fund.** The principal risks of investing in the Fund are:

Management Risk

The ability of the Fund to meet its investment objective is directly related to the Adviser's investment strategies for the Fund. The value of your investment in the Fund may vary with the effectiveness of the Adviser's research, analysis and asset allocation among portfolio securities. The Fund is actively managed by the Adviser. There is a risk that an actively managed fund will produce sub-par returns compared to a benchmark index. If the Adviser's investment strategies do not produce the expected results, your investment could be diminished or even lost.

New Fund Risk

There can be no assurance that the Fund will grow to or maintain an economically viable size, in which case the Board of Trustees may determine to liquidate the Fund. Liquidation of the Fund can be initiated without shareholder approval by the Board of Trustees if it determines that liquidation is in the best interest of shareholders. The timing of such liquidation may not be favorable and could have negative tax consequences for shareholders. From time to time, a third-party investor, the Adviser or an affiliate of the Adviser, may invest in the Fund and hold its investment for a specific period of time in order to facilitate commencement of the Fund's operations or for the Fund to achieve size or scale. There can be no assurance that any such entity would not redeem its investment or that the size of the Fund would be maintained at such levels, which could negatively impact the Fund. The Fund's distributor does not maintain a secondary market in the shares.

General Market Risk; Recent Market Events

The market value of a security may move up or down, sometimes rapidly and unpredictably. These fluctuations may cause a security to be worth less than the price

originally paid for it, or less than it was worth at an earlier time. Market risk may affect a single issuer, industry, sector of the economy or the market as a whole. U.S. and international markets have experienced significant periods of volatility in recent months and years due to a number of economic, political and global macro factors including the impact of the coronavirus (COVID-19) as a global pandemic and related public health issues, business interruptions, growth concerns in the U.S. and overseas, uncertainties regarding interest rates, trade tensions and the threat of tariffs imposed by the U.S. and other countries. In particular, the spread of COVID-19 worldwide has resulted in disruptions to supply chains and customer activity, stress on the global healthcare system, temporary and permanent layoffs in the private sector and rising unemployment claims, reduced consumer spending, quarantines, cancellations, market declines, the closing of borders, restrictions on travel, changed travel and social behaviors and widespread concern and uncertainty, all of which may lead to a substantial economic downturn or recession in the U.S. and global economies. The recovery from the effects of COVID-19 is uncertain and may last for an extended period of time. Health crises and related political, social and economic disruptions caused by the spread of COVID-19 may also exacerbate other pre-existing political, social and economic risks in certain countries. As a result, the risk environment remains elevated. The Adviser will monitor developments and seek to manage the Fund in a manner consistent with achieving the Fund's investment objective, but there can be no assurance that it will be successful in doing so.

Liquidity Risk

Trading opportunities are more limited for fixed-income securities, including MBS, that have not received any credit ratings, have received ratings below investment grade or are not widely held. These features make it more difficult to sell or buy a security at a favorable price or time. Consequently, the Fund may have to accept a lower price to sell a security, sell other securities to raise cash or give up an investment opportunity, any of which could have a negative effect on its performance. Infrequent trading of securities may also lead to an increase in their price volatility. Liquidity risk also refers to the possibility that the Fund may not be able to sell a security or close out an investment contract when it wants to. If this happens, the Fund will be required to hold the security or keep the position open, and it could incur losses.

High-Yield Fixed-Income Securities Risk

High-yield fixed-income securities or "junk bonds" are fixed-income securities rated below investment grade by a NRSRO. Although junk bonds generally pay higher rates of interest than higher-rated securities, they are subject to a greater risk of loss of income and principal. Junk bonds are subject to greater credit risk than higher-grade securities and have a higher risk of default. Companies issuing high-yield junk bonds are more likely to

experience financial difficulties that may lead to a weakened capacity to make principal and interest payments than issuers of higher grade securities. Issuers of junk bonds are often highly leveraged and are more vulnerable to changes in the economy, such as a recession or rising interest rates, which may affect their ability to meet their interest or principal payment obligations.

Fixed-Income Securities Risk

Fixed-income securities held by the Fund are subject to interest rate risk, call risk, prepayment and extension risk, credit risk, and liquidity risk, which are more fully described below.

Interest Rate Risk

Fixed-income securities are subject to the risk that the securities could lose value because of interest rate changes. For example, bonds tend to decrease in value if interest rates rise. Fixed-income securities with longer maturities sometimes offer higher yields, but are subject to greater price shifts as a result of interest rate changes than fixed-income securities with shorter maturities.

Call Risk

During periods of declining interest rates, a bond issuer may "call," or repay, its high yielding bonds before their maturity dates. The Fund would then be forced to invest the unanticipated proceeds at lower interest rates, resulting in a decline in its income.

Prepayment and Extension Risk

Many types of fixed-income securities are subject to prepayment risk. Prepayment occurs when the issuer of a fixed-income security can repay principal prior to the security's maturity. Fixed-income securities subject to prepayment can offer less potential for gains during a declining interest rate environment and similar or greater potential for loss in a rising interest rate environment. In addition, the potential impact of prepayment features on the price of a fixed-income security can be difficult to predict and result in greater volatility. On the other hand, rising interest rates could cause prepayments of the obligations to decrease, extending the life of mortgage- and asset- backed securities with lower payment rates. This is known as extension risk and may increase the Fund's sensitivity to rising rates and its potential for price declines.

Credit Risk

Fixed-income securities are generally subject to the risk that the issuer may be unable to make principal and interest payments when they are due. There is also the risk that the securities could lose value because of a loss of confidence in the ability of the borrower to pay back debt. Lower rated fixed- income securities involve greater credit risk, including the possibility of default or bankruptcy.

Asset-Backed and Mortgage-Backed Securities Risk

Asset-backed and mortgage-backed securities are subject to the risks generally associated with fixed-income securities listed above. The risk of prepayment is more likely to occur when interest rates fall because many borrowers refinance mortgages to take advantage of more favorable rates. Prepayments on mortgage-backed securities are also affected by other factors, such as the volume of home sales. The Fund's yield will be reduced if cash from prepaid securities is reinvested in securities with lower interest rates. The risk of prepayment may also decrease the value of mortgage-backed securities. In addition, the liquidity of such investments may change over time. Asset-backed securities may have a higher level of default and recovery risk than mortgage-backed securities. However, both of these types of securities may decline in value because of mortgage foreclosures or defaults on the underlying obligations.

Commercial Mortgage-Backed Securities Risk

Commercial mortgage backed securities are collateralized by one or more commercial mortgage loans. Banks and other lending institutions typically group the loans into pools and interests in these pools are then sold to investors, allowing the lender to have more money available to loan to other commercial real estate owners. Commercial mortgage loans may be secured by office properties, retail properties, hotels, industrial mixed use properties or multi-family apartment buildings. Investments in CMBS are subject to the risks of asset-backed securities generally and particularly subject to credit risk, interest rate risk, and liquidity and valuation risk. CMBS may be less liquid and exhibit greater price volatility than other types of mortgage- or asset- backed securities.

Residential Mortgage-Backed Securities Risk

RMBS are subject to the risks generally associated with debt securities and mortgage-backed securities. Credit risk on RMBS arises from losses due to delinquencies and defaults by borrowers in payments on the underlying mortgages. The rate of delinquencies and defaults on RMBS and the amount of the resulting losses depend on a number of factors, including general economic conditions, particularly those in the area where the related mortgaged property is located, the level of the borrower's equity in the mortgaged property and the individual financial circumstances of the borrower. The risks associated with RMBS are greater for those in the Alt-A and subprime first lien mortgage sectors than those in the prime first lien mortgage sectors, but the risks exist for all RMBS. Subprime loans are loans made to borrowers with weakened credit histories or with a lower capacity to make timely payments on their loans, and generally have higher default rates than loans that meet government underwriting requirements. Therefore, RMBS backed by

subprime loans may suffer significantly greater declines in value due to defaults or the increased risk of default. Recently, delinquency and defaults on residential mortgage loans have increased significantly and may continue to increase. Residential property values in many geographical areas have declined, and the continued decline (or lack of increase) in those values may result in additional increases in delinquencies and defaults on residential mortgages.

Collateralized Debt Obligation/Collateralized Loan Obligation Risk

The risks of an investment in a CDO depend largely on the type of the collateral securities and the class of the debt obligation in which the Fund invests. CDOs and CLOs are subject to credit, interest rate, valuation, prepayment and extension risks. These securities also are subject to risk of default on the underlying assets, particularly during periods of economic downturn. CDOs carry additional risks including, but not limited to, (i) the possibility that distributions from collateral securities will not be adequate to make interest or other payments, (ii) the collateral may decline in value or default, (iii) the Fund may invest in obligations that are subordinate to other classes, and (iv) the complex structure of the security may not be fully understood at the time of investment and produce disputes with the issuer or unexpected investment results. CLOs issue securities in tranches with different payment characteristics and different credit ratings. Below investment grade tranches of CLO securities typically experience a lower recovery, greater risk of loss or deferral or non- payment of interest than more senior tranches of the CLO. CLOs can experience substantial losses due to actual defaults, increased sensitivity to defaults due to collateral default and disappearance of protecting tranches, market anticipation of defaults and aversion to CLOs in general. The market value of CLO securities may be affected by, among other things, changes in the market value of the underlying assets held by the CLO, changes in the distributions on the underlying assets, defaults and recoveries on the underlying assets, capital gains and losses on the underlying assets, prepayments on underlying assets and the availability, prices and interest rate of underlying assets.

Inverse Floating Rate Debt Instruments Risk

The Fund may invest in leveraged inverse floating rate debt instruments ("inverse floaters"). The interest rate on an inverse floater resets in the opposite direction from the market rate of interest to which the inverse floater is indexed. An inverse floater may be considered to be leveraged to the extent that its interest rate varies by a magnitude that exceeds the magnitude of the change in the index rate of interest. The higher degree of leverage inherent in inverse floaters is associated with greater volatility in their market values. Accordingly, the duration

of an inverse floater may exceed its stated final maturity. Certain inverse floaters may be determined to be illiquid securities for purposes of the Fund's limitation on investments in such securities.

Stripped Mortgage-Backed Securities Risk

SMBS are derivative multi-class mortgage securities. SMBS may be issued by agencies or instrumentalities of the U.S. government, or by private originators of, or investors in, mortgage loans, including S&Ls, mortgage banks, commercial banks, investment banks and special purpose entities of the foregoing.

SMBS are usually structured with two classes that receive different proportions of the interest and principal distributions on a pool of mortgage assets. A common type of SMBS will have one class receiving some of the interest and most of the principal from the mortgage assets, while the other class will receive most of the interest and the remainder of the principal. In the most extreme case, one class will receive all of the interest (the interest-only or "IO" class), while the other class will receive all of the principal (the principal-only or "PO" class). The yield to maturity on an IO class is extremely sensitive to the rate of principal payments (including prepayments) on the related underlying mortgage assets, and a rapid rate of principal payments may have a material adverse effect on the Fund's yield to maturity from these securities. If the underlying mortgage assets experience greater than anticipated prepayments of principal, the Fund may fail to fully recoup its initial investment in these securities even if the security is in one of the highest rating categories.

Although SMBS are purchased and sold by institutional investors through several investment banking firms acting as brokers or dealers, these securities were only recently developed. As a result, established trading markets are still being developed and, accordingly, these securities may be deemed "illiquid" and subject to the Fund's limitations on investment in illiquid securities.

Derivative Securities Risk

Investments in futures contracts, options and swaps made by the Fund may be considered to be derivative securities. Derivatives can be volatile and involve various types and degrees of risks, depending upon the characteristics of a particular derivative. Derivatives may entail investment exposures that are greater than their cost would suggest, meaning that a small investment in a derivative could have a large potential impact on the performance of the Fund's investments. The Fund could experience a loss if derivatives do not perform as anticipated, or are not correlated with the performance of other investments which they are used to hedge or if the Fund is unable to liquidate a position because of an illiquid secondary market. The market for many derivatives is, or suddenly

can become, illiquid. Changes in liquidity may result in significant, rapid and unpredictable changes in the prices for derivatives.

Futures Contract Risk

Futures contracts are subject to the same risks as the underlying investments that they represent, but also may involve risks different from, and possibly greater than, the risks associated with investing directly in the underlying investments. Investments in futures contracts involve additional costs, may be more volatile than other investments and may involve a small initial investment relative to the risk assumed. If the Adviser incorrectly forecasts the value of investments in using a futures contract, the Fund might have been in a better position if the Fund had not entered into the contract.

Options Risk

Options are subject to the same risks as the investments in which the Fund invests directly, but also may involve risks different from, and possibly greater than, the risks associated with investing directly in the underlying investments. Investments in options involve additional costs, may be more volatile than other investments and may involve a small initial investment relative to the risk assumed. If the Adviser incorrectly forecasts the value of investments in using an option or futures contract, the Fund might have been in a better position if the Fund had not entered into the contract. In addition, the value of an option may not correlate perfectly to the underlying financial asset, index or other investment or overall securities markets.

Swap Agreements Risk

Swap agreements are two-party contracts entered into primarily by institutional investors for periods ranging from a few weeks to more than a year, and typically will not have liquidity beyond the counterparty to the agreement. In a standard swap transaction, two parties agree to exchange the returns earned on specific reference assets, such as the return on, or increase in value of, a particular dollar amount invested at a particular interest rate, in a particular foreign currency, or in a "basket" of securities representing a particular index. A swap contract may not be assigned without the consent of the counterparty, and may result in losses in the event of a default or bankruptcy of the counterparty.

U.S. Government and U.S. Government-Sponsored Entities Obligations Risk

U.S. Government obligations include securities issued or guaranteed as to principal and interest by the U.S. Government, its agencies or instrumentalities, such as the U.S. Treasury. Payment of principal and interest on U.S. Government obligations may be backed by the full faith and credit of the United States or may be backed solely by the issuing or guaranteeing agency or the instrumentality

itself. In the latter case, the investor must look principally to the agency or instrumentality issuing or guaranteeing the obligation for ultimate repayment, which agency or instrumentality may be privately owned. There can be no assurance that the U.S. Government would provide financial support to its agencies or instrumentalities (including government-sponsored enterprises) where it is not obligated to do so. As a result, there is a risk that these entities will default on a financial obligation. For instance, securities issued by the Government National Mortgage Association, commonly known as “Ginnie Mae,” are supported by the full faith and credit of the U.S. government. Securities issued by Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac are supported only by the discretionary authority of the U.S. Government. However, the obligations of Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac have been placed into conservatorship until the entities are restored to a solvent financial condition. Securities issued by the Student Loan Marketing Association are supported only by the credit of that agency.

LIBOR Transition Risk

The Fund may invest in securities or derivatives that use LIBOR as a benchmark or reference rate. The expected discontinuation of LIBOR could have a significant impact on the financial markets, and may present a risk for certain market participants, including the risk that the transition from LIBOR to alternative interest rate benchmarks will not be orderly, will occur over various time periods or will have unintended consequences.

Municipal Securities Risks

The municipal market is volatile and can be significantly affected by adverse tax, legislative or political changes and the financial condition of the issuers of municipal securities. The Fund may invest more than 25% of its total assets in municipal obligations issued by entities located in the same state or the interest on which is paid solely from revenues of similar projects. As a result, changes in economic, business or political conditions relating to a particular state or particular types of projects may have a disproportionate impact on the Fund’s share price.

Municipal obligations that the Fund may acquire include municipal lease obligations, which are issued by a state or local government or authority to acquire land and a wide variety of equipment and facilities. If the funds are not appropriated for the following year’s lease payments, the lease may terminate, with the possibility of default on the lease obligation and significant loss to the Fund.

The repayment of principal and interest on some of the municipal securities in which the Fund may invest may be guaranteed or insured by a monoline insurance company (a financial guarantor that offers insurance coverage for a specific kind of insurable risk, such as municipal bond insurance policies). The monoline guarantee or insurance

will generally enhance the credit rating and lower the interest rate payable on the security. Certain monoline insurers have suffered losses from insuring structured products and other securities backed by residential mortgages. If a company insuring municipal securities in which the Fund invests experiences financial difficulties, the credit rating and price of the security may deteriorate.

Municipal securities may decrease in value during times when federal income tax rates are falling. Since interest income on municipal obligations is normally not subject to regular federal income taxation, the attractiveness of municipal obligations in relation to other investment alternatives is affected by changes in federal income tax rates applicable to, or the continuing federal tax-exempt status of, such interest income. Any proposed or actual changes in such rates or exempt status, therefore, can significantly affect the liquidity, marketability and supply and demand for municipal obligations, which would in turn affect the Fund’s ability to acquire and dispose of municipal obligations at desirable yield and price levels. Investment in tax-exempt securities poses additional risks. In many cases, the Internal Revenue Service (“IRS”) has not ruled on whether the interest received on a particular obligation is tax-exempt, and accordingly, purchases of these securities are based on the opinion of bond counsel to the issuers at the time of issuance. The Fund and the Adviser rely on these opinions and will not review the basis for them.

Valuation Risk

The prices provided by the Fund’s pricing service or independent dealers or the fair value determinations made by the valuation committee of the Board of Trustees may be different from the prices used by other mutual funds or from the prices at which securities are actually bought and sold. The prices of certain securities provided by pricing services may be subject to frequent and significant change, and will vary depending on the information that is available.

Pricing services that value fixed-income securities generally utilize a range of market-based and security-specific inputs and assumptions, as well as considerations about general market conditions, to establish a price. Pricing services generally value debt securities assuming orderly transactions of an institutional round lot size, but such securities may be held or transactions may be conducted in such securities in smaller, odd lot sizes. Odd lots often trade at lower prices than institutional round lots. The Fund’s ability to value its investments may also be impacted by technological issues and/or errors by pricing services or other third-party service providers.

Other Investment Companies Risk

The Fund may invest in shares of other investment companies, including closed-end mutual funds and ETFs,

as a means to pursue its investment objective. As a result of this policy, your cost of investing in the Fund will be higher than the cost of investing directly in the underlying fund shares. You will indirectly bear fees and expenses charged by the underlying funds in addition to the Fund's direct fees and expenses. Furthermore, the use of this strategy could affect the timing, amount and character of distributions to you and therefore may increase the amount of taxes payable by you. With certain exceptions, the 1940 Act generally prohibits a fund from acquiring shares of an investment company if, immediately after such acquisition, the fund and its affiliated persons would hold more than 3% of such investment company's total outstanding shares. This prohibition may prevent the Fund from allocating its investments in an optimal manner.

Exchange-Traded Fund Risk

The price of an ETF may fluctuate within a wide range, and the Fund may lose money by investing in an ETF if the prices of the securities owned by the ETF go down. In addition, ETFs are subject to the following risks that do not apply to conventional mutual funds: (1) the market price of the ETF's shares may trade at a discount to their net asset value; (2) an active trading market for an ETF's shares may not develop or be maintained; and (3) trading of an ETF's shares may be halted if the listing exchange's officials deem such action appropriate, the shares are delisted from the exchange, or the activation of market-wide "circuit breakers" (which are tied to large decreases in securities prices) halts trading generally. ETFs also have management fees that increase their cost. In addition, investing in ETFs that use investment techniques and financial instruments that may be considered aggressive, including the use of futures contracts, options on futures contracts, securities on indices, forward contracts, swap agreements and similar instruments, may expose the Fund to potentially dramatic changes (losses) in the value of its portfolio holdings. Such techniques may include short sales or other techniques that are intended to provide inverse exposure to a particular market or other asset class. You will indirectly bear fees and expenses charged by an ETF in addition to the Fund's direct fees and expenses.

Defaulted Securities Risk

Investments in defaulted securities entail high risk and have speculative characteristics. Risks of such investment include the significant risk of the uncertainty of repayment of defaulted securities (*e.g.*, a security on which a principal or interest payment is not made when due) and obligations of distressed issuers (including insolvent issuers or issuers in payment or covenant default, in working or restructuring or in bankruptcy or similar proceeding).

Repurchase Agreement Risk

Repurchase agreements typically involve the acquisition by the Fund of fixed-income securities from a selling financial institution such as a bank or broker-dealer. A Fund may incur a loss if the other party to a repurchase agreement is unwilling or unable to fulfill its contractual obligations to repurchase the underlying security.

Reverse Repurchase Agreement Risk

A reverse repurchase agreement is the sale by the Fund of a debt obligation to a party for a specified price, with the simultaneous agreement by the Fund to repurchase that debt obligation from that party on a future date at a higher price. Similar to borrowing, reverse repurchase agreements provide the Fund with cash for investment purposes, which creates leverage and subjects the Fund to the risks of leverage. Reverse repurchase agreements also involve the risk that the other party may fail to return the securities in a timely manner or at all. The Fund could lose money if it is unable to recover the securities and/or if the value of collateral held by the Fund, including the value of the investments made with cash collateral, is less than the value of securities.

Cybersecurity Risk

With the increased use of technologies such as the Internet to conduct business, the Fund is susceptible to operational, information security, and related risks. In general, cyber incidents can result from deliberate attacks or unintentional events. Cyber attacks include, but are not limited to, gaining unauthorized access to digital systems (*e.g.*, through "hacking" or malicious software coding) for purposes of misappropriating assets or sensitive information, corrupting data, or causing operational disruption. Cyber attacks may also be carried out in a manner that does not require gaining unauthorized access, such as causing denial-of-service attacks on websites (*i.e.*, efforts to make network services unavailable to intended users). Cyber incidents affecting the Fund or its service providers may cause disruptions and impact business operations, potentially resulting in financial losses, interference with the Fund's ability to calculate their NAV, impediments to trading, the inability of shareholders to transact business, violations of applicable privacy and other laws, regulatory fines, penalties, reputational damage, reimbursement or other compensation costs, or additional compliance costs. Similar adverse consequences could result from cyber incidents affecting issuers of securities in which the Fund invests, counterparties with which the Fund engages in transactions, governmental and other regulatory authorities, exchange and other financial market operators, banks, brokers, dealers, insurance companies and other financial institutions (including financial intermediaries and service providers for shareholders) and other parties. In addition, substantial costs may be incurred in order to prevent any cyber incidents in the

future. While the Fund's service providers have established business continuity plans in the event of, and risk management systems to prevent, such cyber incidents, there are inherent limitations in such plans and systems, including the possibility that certain risks have not been identified. Furthermore, the Fund cannot control the cyber security plans and systems put in place by its service providers or any other third parties whose operations may affect the Fund or its shareholders. As a result, the Fund and its shareholders could be negatively impacted.

Portfolio Holdings Information

A description of the Fund's policies and procedures with respect to the disclosure of the Fund's portfolio holdings is available in the SAI. Disclosure of the Fund's holdings is required to be made quarterly within 60 days of the end of each fiscal quarter in the annual and semi-annual reports to Fund shareholders and in the holdings report on Part F of Form N-PORT. The annual and semi-annual reports are available by contacting Performance Trust Mutual Funds, c/o U.S. Bank Global Fund Services, P.O. Box 701, Milwaukee, WI 53201-0701 or calling 1-877-738-9095, or on the Fund's website at www.ptam.com.

The Fund's filings on Part F of Form N-PORT are available on the SEC's website at www.sec.gov.

Management of the Fund

The Adviser

The Trust, on behalf of the Fund, has entered into an investment advisory agreement ("Advisory Agreement") with PT Asset Management, LLC, an Illinois limited liability company located at 500 West Madison, Suite 470, Chicago, Illinois 60661. Founded in 1994, the Adviser is an asset manager focused on managing fixed income portfolios. The adviser currently manages mutual funds and separately managed accounts, but has also managed other pooled investment vehicles focused on securitized products. The Adviser is a SEC-registered investment adviser, and as of September 30, 2020, the Adviser had approximately \$4.89 billion in assets under management. Under the Advisory Agreement, the Adviser manages the Fund's investments subject to the supervision of the Board of Trustees. The Fund compensates the Adviser for its services at the annual rate of 0.80% of its average annual net assets, payable on a monthly basis in arrears.

Fund Expenses. The Fund is responsible for its own operating expenses; however, pursuant to an operating expense limitation agreement between the Adviser and the Trust, on behalf of the Fund, the Adviser has agreed to reduce its management fees and/or reimburse expenses of

the Fund to ensure that the total amount of Fund operating expenses (exclusive of Excluded Expenses) do not exceed 0.99% of the average daily net assets of Institutional Class shares of the Fund, through December 31, 2023. Any reduction in management fees or payment of expenses made by the Adviser may be reimbursed by the Fund in subsequent fiscal years if the Adviser so requests. This reimbursement may be requested if the aggregate amount actually paid by the Fund toward operating expenses for such fiscal year (taking into account the reimbursement) does not exceed the applicable limitation on the Fund's expenses at the time of waiver. The Adviser may request recoupment of previously waived fees and paid expenses from the Fund for up to three years from the date such fees and expenses were waived or paid, subject to the operating expense limitation agreement, if such reimbursement will not cause the Fund's expense ratio, after recoupment has been taken into account, to exceed the lesser of: (1) the expense limitation in place at the time of the waiver and/or expense payment; or (2) the expense limitation in place at the time of the recoupment. Any such reimbursement will be reviewed and approved by the Board of Trustees. The operating expense limitation agreement can only be terminated by, or with the consent of, the Board of Trustees.

The Adviser also serves as investment adviser to the Performance Trust Strategic Bond Fund and the Performance Trust Municipal Bond Fund, each an open-end mutual fund series of the Trust, which are each currently offered in a separate prospectus.

A discussion regarding the basis of the approval by the Board of Trustees of the Advisory Agreement on behalf of the Fund will be available in the Fund's Semi-Annual Report to Shareholders dated February 28, 2021.

Portfolio Managers

The Adviser uses a team approach for portfolio security selection and decision-making. The names and backgrounds of the Fund's portfolio management team members are as follows:

Anthony J. Harris, CPA

Mr. Harris serves as a member of the Adviser's portfolio management team, and is co-portfolio manager of the Adviser's certain pooled investment vehicles and separately managed accounts. His responsibilities include portfolio construction, security selection, portfolio attribution, and risk management. Prior to joining the Adviser in February 2009, he co-founded Six Degrees Capital Management in January 2007, an alternative fixed-income investment manager focused on securitized products. From 2001 to 2007, Mr. Harris originated, structured, and invested in securitized products at BMO Capital Markets Corp. and managed a multi-billion dollar portfolio of ABS, CDOs, and RMBS. Mr. Harris began

his career with PricewaterhouseCoopers and passed the CPA exam in 1998. Mr. Harris received a Bachelor of Business Administration from University of Michigan Ross School of Business with an emphasis in Accounting, and a MBA from the University of Chicago Booth School of Business with an emphasis in Finance and Economics.

G. Michael Plaiss, CFA

Mr. Plaiss serves as a member of the Adviser's portfolio management team, and is co-portfolio manager of the Adviser's certain pooled investment vehicles and separately managed accounts. He brings over fifteen years of experience managing institutional fixed-income strategies. His responsibilities include portfolio construction, security selection, portfolio attribution, modeling RMBS and municipal bond cash flows, and risk management. Prior to joining the Adviser in May 2009, Mr. Plaiss managed fixed-income portfolios for banks and insurance companies, including at The Private Bank from 2002 to 2004 and at Strategic Capital Bank from 2004 to 2009. Before that, he spent five years with Kentucky Farm Bureau, Kentucky's largest property and casualty insurance provider, where he managed more than \$700 million in municipal and corporate bonds, mortgage-backed securities, and other structured credit portfolios. Earlier in his career, Mr. Plaiss held positions at multiple banking institutions where he also managed diverse structured credit portfolios. Mr. Plaiss graduated from Indiana University, Bloomington with a Bachelor of Arts degree in Economics, and is a CFA® charter holder.

Jason D. Appleson, FRM, CFA

Mr. Appleson serves as a member of the Adviser's portfolio management team, and is co-portfolio manager of select separately managed accounts. Mr. Appleson is responsible for the portfolio construction, management, trading, research, and risk management of these municipal bond accounts. Prior to joining the Adviser in July 2013, Mr. Appleson worked for the New York Federal Reserve Bank. At the Federal Reserve, Mr. Appleson built and evaluated macroeconomic models to stress test banks' investment portfolios and advised policy and supervision groups on various regulatory issues. From 2008 to 2012, Mr. Appleson worked for Alliance Bernstein, where he held a number of positions in fixed income, including High Yield Research Analyst for its \$30 billion municipal bond platform. Mr. Appleson earned his Bachelor of Science degree in Finance from Touro College and received his MBA from University of Chicago's Booth School of Business with high honors. Mr. Appleson is also a CFA® charter holder and a certified FRM®.

Lars Anderson, CFA

Mr. Anderson serves as a member of the Adviser's portfolio management team. Mr. Anderson is responsible for the portfolio construction, security selection, and modeling securitized credit securities. Mr. Anderson

joined the Adviser in January 2011 as an Analyst. In December 2017 he was promoted to Senior Analyst and in September 2020 he was named a Portfolio Manager of the Adviser. Mr. Anderson received a Bachelor of Science in Business and Economics with a concentration in Finance from North Park University and has been a CFA® charterholder since 2015.

CFA® is a registered trademark owned by the CFA Institute. FRM® is a registered trademark owned by the Global Association of Risk Professionals.

The SAI provides additional information about the portfolio managers' compensation, other accounts managed and ownership of securities in the Fund.

Shareholder Information

Share Price

The price of the Fund's shares is the Fund's NAV. The NAV is calculated by dividing the value of the Fund's total assets, less its liabilities, by the number of its shares outstanding. In calculating the NAV, portfolio securities are valued using current market values or official closing prices, if available. The NAV is calculated at the close of regular trading of the NYSE, which is generally 4:00 p.m., Eastern time. The NAV will not be calculated on days on which the NYSE is closed for trading. If the NYSE closes early, the Fund will calculate the NAV as of the close of trading on the NYSE on that day. If an emergency exists as permitted by the SEC, the NAV may be calculated at a different time.

Each equity security owned by the Fund, including shares of closed-end funds, that is listed on a national securities exchange, except portfolio securities listed on the NASDAQ Stock Market, LLC ("NASDAQ"), is valued at its last sale price on that exchange on the date as of which assets are valued. If a security is listed on more than one exchange, the Fund will use the price on the exchange that the Fund generally considers to be the principal exchange on which the security is traded. Portfolio securities listed on NASDAQ will be valued at the NASDAQ Official Closing Price, which may not necessarily represent the last sale price. If there has been no sale on such exchange or on NASDAQ on such day, the security is valued at the mean between the most recent quoted bid and asked prices at the close of the exchange on such day or the security is valued at the latest sales price on the "composite market" for the day such security is being valued. The composite market is defined as the consolidation of the trade information provided by national securities and foreign exchanges and over-the-counter ("OTC") markets as published by an approved independent pricing service ("Pricing Service").

Debt securities, including U.S. government and agency securities, corporate securities, municipal securities, asset-backed and mortgage-backed securities and short-term debt instruments having a maturity of 60 days or less, are valued at the mean in accordance with prices supplied by a Pricing Service. Pricing Services may use various valuation methodologies such as the mean between the bid and ask prices, matrix pricing method or other analytical pricing models as well as market transactions and dealer quotations. Such Pricing Services generally value debt securities assuming orderly transactions of institutional round lot size, but the Fund may hold or transact in such securities in smaller, odd lot sizes. Odd lots often trade at lower prices than institutional round lots. If a price is not available from a Pricing Service, the most recent quotation obtained from one or more broker-dealers known to follow the issue will be obtained. Quotations will be valued at the mean between the bid and the offer. Debt securities purchased on a delayed-delivery basis are typically marked to market daily until settlement at the forward settlement date. Any discount or premium is accreted or amortized using the constant yield method until maturity.

Pricing Services may use matrix pricing or valuation models that utilize certain inputs and assumptions to derive values for debt securities.

Redeemable securities issued by open-end, registered investment companies, including money market funds, are valued at the NAV of such companies for purchase and/or redemption orders placed on that day.

When market quotations are not readily available, a security or other asset, including a municipal security, is valued at its fair value as determined under fair value pricing procedures approved by the Board of Trustees. These fair value pricing procedures will also be used to price a security when corporate events, events in the securities market and/or world events cause the Adviser to believe that the security's last sale price may not reflect its actual market value. The intended effect of using fair value pricing procedures is to ensure that the Fund's shares are accurately priced. The Board of Trustees will regularly evaluate whether the Fund's fair value pricing procedures continue to be appropriate in light of the specific circumstances of the Fund and the quality of prices obtained through their application by the Trust's valuation committee.

When fair value pricing is employed, the prices of securities used by the Fund to calculate its NAV may differ from quoted or published prices for the same securities. Due to the subjective and variable nature of fair value pricing, it is possible that the fair value determined for a particular security may be materially

different from the price of the security quoted or published by others, or the value when trading resumes or is realized upon its sale. Therefore, if a shareholder purchases or redeems Fund shares when the Fund holds securities priced at a fair value, the number of shares purchased or redeemed may be higher or lower than it would be if the Fund were using market value pricing.

How to Purchase Shares

Shares of the Fund are purchased at the next calculated NAV after your purchase order is received in good order by the Fund, or by an Authorized Intermediary, as discussed below.

All purchase requests received in good order by the Transfer Agent, or by an authorized financial intermediary (an "Authorized Intermediary," as defined below) before the close of the NYSE (generally 4:00 p.m., Eastern time) will be processed at that day's NAV per share. Purchase requests received by the Transfer Agent or an Authorized Intermediary after the close of the NYSE (generally 4:00 p.m., Eastern time) will receive the next business day's NAV per share. An Authorized Intermediary is a financial intermediary (or its authorized designee) that has made arrangements with the Fund to receive purchase and redemption orders on their behalf. For additional information about purchasing shares through financial intermediaries, please see "Purchasing Shares Through a Financial Intermediary," below.

All account applications (each an "Account Application") to purchase Fund shares are subject to acceptance by the Fund and are not binding until so accepted. It is the policy of the Fund not to accept applications under certain circumstances or in amounts considered disadvantageous to other shareholders. Your order will not be accepted until the Fund or the Transfer Agent receives a completed Account Application.

The Fund reserves the right to reject any purchase order if, in its discretion, it is in the Fund's best interest to do so. For example, a purchase order may be refused if it appears so large that it would disrupt the management of the Fund. Purchases may also be rejected from persons believed to be "market-timers," as described under "Tools to Combat Frequent Transactions," below. In addition, a service fee, which is currently \$25, as well as any loss sustained by the Fund, will be deducted from a shareholder's account for any payment that is returned to the Transfer Agent unpaid. The Fund and its Transfer Agent will not be responsible for any losses, liability, cost or expense resulting from rejecting any purchase order.

Institutional Class shares of the Fund are offered primarily to institutions such as pension and profit sharing plans, employee benefit trusts, endowments, foundations, corporations and high net worth individuals. Institutional

Class shares of the Fund may also be offered through certain financial intermediaries that charge their customers transaction or other distribution or service fees with respect to their customer’s investments in the Fund. Pension and profit sharing plans, employee trusts and employee benefit plan alliances and “wrap account” or “managed fund” programs established with certain broker-dealers or financial intermediaries that maintain an omnibus or pooled account for the Fund generally may purchase Institutional Class shares, subject to investment minimums. You should always discuss the suitability of your investment with your financial intermediary or financial adviser.

Shares of the Fund have not been registered for sale outside of the United States. The Fund generally does not sell shares to investors residing outside the United States, even if they are United States citizens or lawful permanent residents, except to investors with United States military APO or FPO addresses.

Minimum Investments

Minimum initial and subsequent investment amounts are shown below.

Share Purchase Amounts	Institutional Class
Minimum Initial Investment – All Accounts	\$2,500
Minimum Subsequent Investment – All Accounts	\$500

The Fund reserves the right to waive the minimum initial investment or minimum subsequent investment amounts in its sole discretion. Shareholders will be given at least 30 days’ written notice of any increase in the minimum dollar amount of initial or subsequent investments.

Purchase Requests Must be Received in Good Order

Your share price will be the next calculated NAV per share after the Transfer Agent or your Authorized Intermediary receives your purchase request in good order. For purchases made through the Transfer Agent, “good order” means that your purchase request includes:

- the name of the Fund and share class you are investing in;
- the dollar amount of shares to be purchased;
- your account application or investment stub; and
- a check payable to “Performance Trust Mutual Funds.”

For information about your financial intermediary’s requirements for purchases in good order, please contact your financial intermediary.

Investing by Telephone

If you have completed the applicable “Telephone Options - Purchase Authorization” section of the Account Application, and your account has been open for at least 7 business days, you may purchase additional shares by calling the Fund toll free at 1- 877-738-9095. You must also have submitted a voided check or a savings deposit slip to have banking information established on your account. This option allows investors to move money from their bank account to their Fund account upon request. Only bank accounts held at domestic financial institutions that are Automated Clearing House (“ACH”) members may be used for telephone transactions. The minimum telephone purchase amount is \$500. If your order is received by the Transfer Agent or an authorized intermediary prior to the close of the NYSE (generally 4:00 p.m., Eastern time), shares will be purchased in your account at the price determined on the day your order is placed. During periods of high market activity, shareholders may encounter higher than usual call waiting times. Please allow sufficient time to place your telephone transaction.

Purchase by Mail

To purchase the Fund’s shares by mail, simply complete and sign the Account Application and mail it, together with your check made payable to “Performance Trust Mutual Funds,” to one of the addresses below. To make additional investments once you have opened your account, write your account number on the check and send it together with the Invest by Mail form from your most recent confirmation statement received from the Transfer Agent. If you do not have the Invest by Mail form, include the Fund name and your name, address, and account number on a separate piece of paper and mail it with your check made payable to the Fund:

Regular Mail

Performance Trust Mutual Funds
 c/o U.S. Bank Global Fund Services
 P.O. Box 701
 Milwaukee, WI 53201-0701

Overnight or Express Mail

Performance Trust Mutual Funds
 c/o U.S. Bank Global Fund Services
 615 East Michigan Street, 3rd Floor
 Milwaukee, WI 53202

The Fund does not consider the U.S. Postal Service or other independent delivery services to be its agents. Therefore, deposit in the mail or with such services does not constitute receipt by the Transfer Agent.

Receipt of purchase orders or redemption requests is based on when the order is received on the Transfer Agent’s premises. All purchase checks must be in U.S.

dollars drawn on a domestic financial institution. The Fund will not accept payment in cash or money orders. To prevent check fraud, the Fund will not accept third party checks, Treasury checks, credit card checks, traveler's checks or starter checks for the purchase of shares. The Fund is unable to accept post-dated checks or any conditional order or payment.

Purchase by Wire

If you are making your first investment in the Fund through wire purchase, the Transfer Agent must have a completed Account Application before you wire funds. You can mail or use an overnight service to deliver your Account Application to the Transfer Agent at the above address. Upon receipt of your completed Account Application, the Transfer Agent will establish an account for you. Once your account has been established, you may instruct your bank to send the wire. Prior to sending the wire, please call the Transfer Agent at 1-877-738-9095 to advise them of the wire and to ensure proper credit upon receipt. Your bank must include the name of the Fund you are investing in, your name and your account number so that monies can be correctly applied. Your bank should transmit immediately available funds by wire to:

Wire to:	U.S. Bank National Association
ABA Number:	75000022
Credit:	U.S. Bancorp Fund Services, LLC
Account:	112-952-137
Further Credit:	Performance Trust Mutual Funds (Name of Fund you are investing in) (Shareholder Name/Account Registration) (Shareholder Account Number)

Wired funds must be received prior to the close of the NYSE (generally 4:00 p.m., Eastern time), to be eligible for same day pricing. The Fund and U.S. Bank National Association, the Fund's custodian, are not responsible for the consequences of delays resulting from the banking or Federal Reserve wire system, or from incomplete wiring instructions.

Automatic Investment Plan

For your convenience, the Fund offers an Automatic Investment Plan ("AIP"). Under the AIP, after your initial investment, you may authorize the Fund to withdraw automatically from your personal checking or savings account an amount that you wish to invest, which must be at least \$100 on a monthly or quarterly basis. In order to participate in the AIP, your bank must be a member of the ACH network. If you wish to enroll in the AIP, complete the appropriate section in the Account Application. The Fund may terminate or modify this privilege at any time. You may terminate your participation in the AIP at any time by notifying the Transfer Agent five days prior to the

effective date of the request. A \$25 fee will be charged if your bank does not honor the AIP draft for any reason.

Purchasing Shares Through a Financial Intermediary

Investors may be charged a fee if they effect transactions through a financial intermediary. If you are purchasing shares through a financial intermediary, you must follow the procedures established by your financial intermediary. Your financial intermediary is responsible for sending your purchase order and wiring payment to the Transfer Agent. Your financial intermediary holds the shares in your name and receives all confirmations of purchases and sales. Financial intermediaries placing orders for themselves or on behalf of their customers should call the Fund toll free at 1-877-738-9095, or follow the instructions listed in the sections above entitled "Investing by Telephone," "Purchase by Mail" and "Purchase by Wire."

If you place an order for the Fund's shares through a financial intermediary that is not an Authorized Intermediary in accordance with such financial intermediary's procedures, and such financial intermediary then transmits your order to the Transfer Agent in accordance with the Transfer Agent's instructions, your purchase will be processed at the next calculated NAV after the Transfer Agent receives your order. The financial intermediary must promise to send to the Transfer Agent immediately available funds in the amount of the purchase price in accordance with the Transfer Agent's procedures. If payment is not received within the time specified, the Transfer Agent may rescind the transaction and the financial intermediary will be held liable for any resulting fees or losses.

In the case of Authorized Intermediaries that have made satisfactory payment or redemption arrangements with the Fund, orders will be processed at the NAV next calculated after receipt in good order by the Authorized Intermediary (or its authorized designee), consistent with applicable laws and regulations. An order is deemed to be received when the Fund or an Authorized Intermediary accepts the order. Authorized Intermediaries may be authorized to designate other intermediaries to receive purchase and redemption requests on behalf of the Fund. For more information about your financial intermediary's rules and procedures, whether your financial intermediary is an Authorized Intermediary, and whether your financial intermediary imposes cut-off times for the receipt of orders that are earlier than the cut-off times established by the Fund, you should contact your financial intermediary directly.

Brokerage Platforms

Institutional Class shares may also be available on certain brokerage platforms. An investor transacting in Institutional Class shares through a broker that is acting as

an agent for the investor may be required by such broker to pay a separate commission and/or other forms of compensation to their broker. Such broker commissions are not reflected in the Fund's fee table or expense examples.

Anti-Money Laundering Program

The Trust has established an Anti-Money Laundering Compliance Program as required by the Uniting and Strengthening America by Providing Appropriate Tools Required to Intercept and Obstruct Terrorism Act of 2001 (the "USA PATRIOT Act") and related anti-money laundering laws and regulations. To ensure compliance with these laws, the Account Application asks for, among other things, the following information for all "customers" seeking to open an "account" (as those terms are defined in rules adopted pursuant to the USA PATRIOT Act):

- full name;
- date of birth (individuals only);
- Social Security or taxpayer identification number; and
- permanent street address (a P.O. Box alone is not acceptable).

If you are opening an account in the name of certain legal entities (e.g., a partnership, limited liability company, business trust, corporation, etc.), you must also supply the identity of the beneficial owners of the legal entity. Accounts opened by entities, such as corporations, limited liability companies, partnerships or trusts will require additional documentation.

If any information listed above is missing, your Account Application will be returned and your account will not be opened. In compliance with the USA PATRIOT Act and other applicable anti-money laundering laws and regulations, the Transfer Agent will verify the information on your application. The Fund reserves the right to request additional clarifying information and may close your account if such clarifying information is not received by the Fund within a reasonable time of the request or if the Fund cannot form a reasonable belief as to the true identity of a customer. If you require additional assistance when completing your application, please contact the Transfer Agent at 1-877-738-9095.

How to Redeem Shares

Orders to sell or "redeem" shares may be placed directly with the Fund or through a financial intermediary. If you originally purchased your shares through a financial intermediary, including an Authorized Intermediary, your redemption order must be placed with the same financial intermediary in accordance with the procedures established by that financial intermediary. Your financial intermediary is responsible for sending your order to the Transfer Agent and for crediting your account with the

proceeds. You may redeem Fund shares on any business day that the Fund calculates its NAV. To redeem shares directly with the Fund, you must contact the Fund either by mail or by telephone to place a redemption order. Your redemption request must be received in good order (as discussed under "Payment of Redemption Proceeds," below) prior to the close of the regular trading session of the NYSE (generally 4:00 p.m., Eastern time) by the Transfer Agent or your Authorized Intermediary.

Redemption requests received by the Transfer Agent or an Authorized Intermediary after the close of the NYSE will be treated as though received on the next business day. Shareholders who hold their shares through an IRA or other retirement account must indicate on their written redemption request whether or not to withhold federal income tax. Redemption requests failing to indicate an election not to have tax withheld will generally be subject to 10% withholding. Shares held in IRA or other retirement accounts may be redeemed by telephone. Investors will be asked whether or not to withhold taxes from any distribution.

Payment of Redemption Proceeds

You may redeem your Fund shares at the NAV next determined after the Transfer Agent or your Authorized Intermediary receives your redemption request in good order. Your redemption request cannot be processed on days the NYSE is closed. All requests received in good order by the Transfer Agent or Authorized Intermediary before the close of the regular trading session of the NYSE (generally 4:00 p.m., Eastern time) will usually be sent one to three business days following the receipt of your redemption request.

A redemption request made through the Transfer Agent will be deemed in "good order" if it includes:

- the shareholder's name;
- the name of the Fund and share class you are invested in;
- the account number;
- the share or dollar amount to be redeemed; and
- signatures by all shareholders on the account and signature guarantee(s), if applicable.

The Fund reserves the right to change the requirements of "good order." Shareholders will be given advance notice if the requirements of "good order" change. For information about your financial intermediary's requirements for redemption requests in good order, please contact your financial intermediary.

You may receive proceeds of your sale by a check sent to the address of record, electronically via the ACH network using the previously established bank instructions or federal wire transfer to your pre-established bank account. The Fund typically expects that it will take one to three business days following the receipt of your redemption

request to pay out redemption proceeds, regardless of whether the redemption proceeds are paid by check, ACH transfer or wire. Please note that wires are subject to a \$15 fee. There is no charge to have proceeds sent via ACH; however, funds are typically credited to your bank within two to three business days after redemption. In all cases, proceeds will be sent within seven calendar days after the Fund receives your redemption request.

The Fund typically expects it will hold cash or cash equivalents to meet redemption requests. The Fund may also use the proceeds from the sale of portfolio securities to meet redemption requests if consistent with the management of the Fund. These redemption methods will be used regularly and may also be used during periods of stressed market conditions.

If the Transfer Agent has not yet collected payment for the shares you are selling, it may delay sending the proceeds until the payment is collected, which may take up to twelve calendar days from the purchase date. Shareholders can avoid this delay by utilizing the wire purchase option. Furthermore, there are certain times when you may be unable to sell Fund shares or receive proceeds. Specifically, the Fund may suspend the right to redeem shares or postpone the date of payment upon redemption for more than seven calendar days as determined by the SEC: (1) for any period during which the NYSE is closed (other than customary weekend or holiday closings) or trading on the NYSE is restricted; (2) 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 it is not reasonably practicable for the Fund to fairly determine the value of its net assets; or (3) for such other periods as the SEC may permit for the protection of shareholders. Your ability to redeem shares by telephone may be delayed or restricted after you change your address. You may change your address at any time by telephone or written request, addressed to the Transfer Agent. Confirmation of an address change will be sent to both your old and new address. Redemption proceeds will be sent to the address of record. The Fund is not responsible for interest lost on redemption amounts due to lost or misdirected mail.

Please note, under unusual circumstances, the Fund may suspend redemptions, as permitted by federal securities law. The Fund may also delay paying redemption proceeds for up to seven calendar days after receiving a request if an earlier payment could adversely affect the Fund.

Redemptions in-Kind

The Fund generally pays redemption proceeds in cash. However, the Trust has filed a notice of election under Rule 18f-1 under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the "1940 Act"), under which the Trust has reserved the right to redeem in-kind under certain circumstances, meaning that redemption proceeds are paid in liquid securities with a market value equal to the

redemption price. These securities paid in-kind remain subject to general market risks until sold. For federal income tax purposes, redemptions in-kind are taxed in the same manner to a redeeming shareholder as redemptions paid in cash and may generate taxable gains. In addition, sales of such securities received in-kind may generate taxable gains. If the Fund pays your redemption proceeds by a distribution of securities, you could incur brokerage or other charges when converting the securities to cash. These securities received in-kind remain subject to general market risks until sold.

Redemptions in-kind are typically used to meet redemption requests that represent a large percentage of the Fund's net assets in order to minimize the effect of large redemptions on the Fund and its remaining shareholders. Redemptions in-kind may also be used during periods of stressed market conditions. The Fund has in place a line of credit that may be used to meet redemption requests during periods of stressed market conditions.

Redemption in-kind proceeds are limited to securities that are traded on a public securities market or for which quoted bid prices are available. In the unlikely event that the Fund does redeem shares in kind, the procedures utilized by the Fund to determine the securities to be distributed to redeeming shareholders will generally be on a pro-rata basis after excluding: (1) securities which, if distributed, would be required to be registered under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended; (2) securities issued by entities in foreign countries that restrict or prohibit such changes in beneficial ownership; and (3) Fund assets that must be traded through the marketplace or with the counterparty to the transaction in order to effect a change in beneficial ownership.

Signature Guarantees

The Transfer Agent may require a signature guarantee for certain requests. Signature guarantees can be obtained from domestic banks, brokers, dealers, credit unions, national securities exchanges, registered securities associations, clearing agencies and savings associations, as well as from participants in the New York Stock Exchange Medallion Signature Program and the Securities Transfer Agents Medallion Program ("STAMP"), but not from a notary public. A signature guarantee, from either a Medallion program member or a non-Medallion program member, of each owner is required in the following situations:

- if ownership is being changed on your account;
- when redemption proceeds are payable or sent to any person, address or bank account not on record;
- when a redemption request is received by the Transfer Agent and the account address has changed within the last 15 calendar days; and
- for all redemptions in excess of \$100,000 from any shareholder account.

Non-financial transactions, including establishing or modifying certain services on an account, may require a signature guarantee, a signature verification from a Signature Validation Program member, or other acceptable form of authentication from a financial institution source.

In addition to the situations described above, the Fund and/or the Transfer Agent reserve the right to require a signature guarantee in other instances based on the circumstances relative to the particular situation.

Redemption by Mail

You can execute most redemptions by furnishing an unconditional written request to the Fund to redeem your shares at the current NAV. Redemption requests in writing should be sent to the Transfer Agent at:

Regular Mail

Performance Trust Mutual Funds
c/o U.S. Bank Global Fund Services
P.O. Box 701
Milwaukee, WI 53201-0701

Overnight or Express Mail

Performance Trust Mutual Funds
c/o U.S. Bank Global Fund Services
615 East Michigan Street, 3rd Floor
Milwaukee, WI 53202

The Fund does not consider the U.S. Postal Service or other independent delivery services to be its agents. Therefore, deposit in the mail or with such services, or receipt at the U.S. Bank Global Fund Services' post office box, of purchase orders or redemption requests does not constitute receipt by the Transfer Agent. Receipt of purchase orders or redemption requests is based on when the order is received at the Transfer Agent's offices.

Wire Redemption

Wire transfers may be arranged to redeem shares. The Transfer Agent charges a fee, currently \$15, per wire redemption against your account on dollar specific trades, and from proceeds on complete redemptions and share-specific trades.

Telephone Redemption

If you have been authorized to perform telephone transactions (either by completing the required portion of your Account Application or by subsequent arrangement in writing with the Fund), you may redeem shares, in amounts of \$100,000 or less, by instructing the Fund by telephone at 1-877- 738-9095. A signature verification from a Signature Validation Program member or other acceptable form of authentication from a financial institution source may be required of all shareholders in order to add or change telephone redemption privileges on an existing account. Telephone redemptions will not be made if you have notified the Transfer Agent of a change of address within 15 calendar days before the redemption

request. Once a telephone transaction has been placed, it may not be cancelled or modified after the close of regular trading on the NYSE (generally 4:00 p.m., Eastern time). If an account has more than one owner or authorized person, the Fund will accept telephone instructions from any of the owners or authorized persons.

Systematic Withdrawal Program

The Fund offers a systematic withdrawal plan (the "SWP") whereby shareholders or their representatives may request a redemption in a specific dollar amount be sent to them each month, calendar quarter or annually. Investors may choose to have a check sent to the address of record, or proceeds may be sent to a pre-designated bank account via the ACH network. To start the SWP, your account must have Fund shares with a value of at least \$10,000, and the minimum amount that may be withdrawn each month, quarter or annually is \$100. This program may be terminated or modified by the Fund at any time. Any request to change or terminate your SWP should be communicated in writing or by telephone to the Transfer Agent no later than five days before the next scheduled withdrawal. A withdrawal under the SWP involves a redemption of Fund shares, and may result in a capital gain or loss for federal income tax purposes. In addition, if the amount withdrawn exceeds the amounts credited to your account, the account ultimately may be depleted. To establish the SWP, complete the SWP section of the Account Application. Please call 1-877-738-9095 for additional information regarding the SWP.

The Fund's Right to Redeem an Account

The Fund reserves the right to redeem the shares of any shareholder whose account balance is less than \$2,500, other than as a result of a decline in the NAV of the Fund or for market reasons. The Fund will provide shareholders with written notice 30 days prior to redeeming the shareholder's account. A redemption by the Fund may result in a taxable capital gain or loss for federal income tax purposes.

Exchanging Shares

You may exchange all or a portion of your investment from the Fund to the same share class of the Performance Trust Strategic Bond Fund or Performance Trust Municipal Bond Fund in an identically registered account. Any new account established through an exchange will be subject to the minimum investment requirements described above under "How to Purchase Shares," unless the account qualifies for a waiver of the initial investment requirement. Exchanges will be executed on the basis of the relative NAV of the shares exchanged. An exchange is considered to be a sale of shares for federal income tax purposes which may result in a realized taxable gain or loss.

Call the Fund (toll-free) at 1-877-738-9095 to learn more about exchanges.

Tools to Combat Frequent Transactions

The Fund is intended for long-term investors. Short-term “market-timers” who engage in frequent purchases and redemptions can disrupt the Fund’s investment program and create additional transaction costs that are borne by all of the Fund’s shareholders. The Board of Trustees has adopted policies and procedures that are designed to discourage excessive, short-term trading and other abusive trading practices that may disrupt portfolio management strategies and harm performance. The Fund takes steps to reduce the frequency and effect of these activities in the Fund. These steps may include, among other things, monitoring trading activity and using fair value pricing, as determined by the Board of Trustees, when the Adviser determines current market prices are not readily available. Although these efforts are designed to discourage abusive trading practices, these tools cannot eliminate the possibility that such activity will occur. The Fund seeks to exercise judgment in implementing these tools to the best of its ability in a manner that it believes is consistent with shareholder interests. Except as noted herein, the Fund will apply all restrictions uniformly in all applicable cases.

Monitoring Trading Practices

The Fund uses a variety of techniques to monitor for and detect abusive trading practices. These techniques may change from time to time as determined by the Fund in its sole discretion. To minimize harm to the Fund and its shareholders, the Fund reserves the right to reject any purchase order (but not a redemption request) in whole or in part, for any reason (including, without limitation, purchases by persons whose trading activity in Fund shares is believed by the Adviser to be harmful to the Fund) and without prior notice. The Fund may decide to restrict purchase and sale activity in its shares based on various factors, including whether frequent purchase and sale activity will disrupt portfolio management strategies and adversely affect Fund performance.

The Fund monitors selected trades in an effort to detect short-term trading activities. Short-term trading occurs when an investor (through one or more accounts) makes more than one round-trip (a purchase into the Fund followed by a redemption) within a short period of time. Investors are limited to no more than four round-trip transactions in a 12-month period after which time future purchases into the Fund will be restricted. If, as a result of this monitoring, the Fund believes that an investor has engaged in excessive short-term trading, it may, in its discretion, ask the shareholder to stop such activities or refuse to process purchases in the shareholder’s accounts. In making such judgments, the Fund seeks to act in a manner that it believes is consistent with the best interests of shareholders.

Due to the complexity and subjectivity involved in identifying abusive trading activity and the volume of shareholder transactions the Fund handles, there can be no

assurance that the Fund’s efforts will identify all trades or trading practices that may be considered abusive. In particular, since the Fund receives purchase and sale orders through Authorized Intermediaries that use group or omnibus accounts, the Fund cannot always detect frequent trading. However, the Fund will work with Authorized Intermediaries as necessary to discourage shareholders from engaging in abusive trading practices and to impose restrictions on excessive trades. In this regard, the Fund has entered into information sharing agreements with Authorized Intermediaries pursuant to which these intermediaries are required to provide to the Fund, at the Fund’s request, certain information relating to their customers investing in the Fund through non-disclosed or omnibus accounts. The Fund will use this information to attempt to identify abusive trading practices. Authorized Intermediaries are contractually required to follow any instructions from the Fund to restrict or prohibit future purchases from shareholders that are found to have engaged in abusive trading in violation of the Fund’s policies. However, the Fund cannot guarantee the accuracy of the information provided to it from Authorized Intermediaries and cannot ensure that it will always be able to detect abusive trading practices that occur through non-disclosed and omnibus accounts. As a result, the Fund’s ability to monitor and discourage abusive trading practices in non-disclosed or omnibus accounts may be limited.

Fair Value Pricing

The Fund employs fair value pricing selectively to ensure greater accuracy in its daily NAV and to prevent dilution by frequent traders or market timers who seek to take advantage of temporary market anomalies. The Board of Trustees has developed procedures which utilize fair value pricing when reliable market quotations are not readily available or the Fund’s pricing service does not provide a valuation (or provides a valuation that, in the judgment of the Adviser, does not represent the security’s fair value), or when, in the judgment of the Adviser, events have rendered the market value unreliable. Valuing securities at fair value involves reliance on judgment. Fair value determinations are made in good faith in accordance with procedures adopted by the Board of Trustees. There can be no assurance that the Fund will obtain the fair value assigned to a security if it were to sell the security at approximately the time at which the Fund determines its NAV per share. More detailed information regarding fair value pricing can be found in this Prospectus under the heading entitled “Share Price.”

Other Fund Policies

Telephone Transactions

If you elect telephone privileges on the Account Application or in a letter to the Fund, you may be responsible for any fraudulent telephone orders as long as the Fund has taken reasonable precautions to verify your identity. In addition, once you place a telephone transaction request, it cannot be canceled or modified after the close of regular trading on the NYSE (generally 4:00 p.m., Eastern time).

During periods of significant economic or market change, telephone transactions may be difficult to complete. If you are unable to contact the Fund by telephone, you may also mail the requests to the Fund at the address listed previously in the “How to Purchase Shares” section. Neither the Fund nor the Transfer Agent is liable for any loss incurred due to failure to complete a telephone transaction prior to the close of the NYSE (generally 4:00 p.m., Eastern time).

Telephone trades must be received by or prior to market close. During periods of high market activity, shareholders may encounter higher than usual call waiting times. Please allow sufficient time to ensure that you will be able to complete your telephone transaction prior to market close. The Fund is not responsible for delays due to communications or transmission outages, subject to applicable law.

The Fund will not accept a request to cancel a transaction once processing has begun. Please exercise care when placing a transaction request.

Neither the Fund nor any of its service providers will be liable for any loss or expense in acting upon instructions that are reasonably believed to be genuine, subject to applicable law. If an account has more than one owner or authorized person, the Fund will accept telephone instructions from any one owner or authorized person. To confirm that all telephone instructions are genuine, the Fund will use reasonable procedures, such as requesting:

- that you correctly state your Fund account number;
- the name in which your account is registered; or
- the Social Security or taxpayer identification number under which the account is registered.

Policies of Authorized Intermediaries

Your Authorized Intermediary or its designee may establish policies that differ from those of the Fund. For example, the organization may charge transaction fees, set higher minimum investments or impose certain limitations on buying or selling shares in addition to those identified in this Prospectus. Financial intermediaries, including Authorized Intermediaries, may set cut-off times for the receipt or purchase of redemption requests that are different than the cut-off times established by the

Transfer Agent. Please contact your Authorized Intermediary for details.

Closing of Fund to New Purchases

The Adviser retains the right to close the Fund (or partially close the Fund) to new purchases if it is determined to be in the best interest of shareholders. Based on market and Fund conditions, the Adviser may decide to close the Fund to new investors, all investors or certain classes of investors (such as Fund supermarkets) at any time. If the Fund is closed to new purchases it will continue to honor redemption requests, unless the right to redeem shares has been temporarily suspended as permitted by federal law.

Householding

In an effort to decrease costs, the Fund intends to reduce the number of duplicate prospectuses and annual and semi-annual reports you receive by sending only one copy of each to those addresses shared by two or more accounts and to shareholders the Fund reasonably believes are from the same family or household. Once implemented, if you would like to discontinue householding for your accounts, please call toll-free at 1-877-738-9095 to request individual copies of these documents. Once the Fund receives notice to stop householding, the Fund will begin sending individual copies within 30 days after receiving your request. This policy does not apply to account statements.

Lost Shareholders, Inactive Accounts and Unclaimed Property

It is important that the Fund maintains a correct address for each shareholder. An incorrect address may cause a shareholder's account statements and other mailings to be returned to the Fund. Based upon statutory requirements for returned mail, the Fund will attempt to locate the shareholder or rightful owner of the account. If the Fund is unable to locate the shareholder, then it will determine whether the shareholder's account can legally be considered abandoned. Your mutual fund account may be transferred to the state government of your state of residence if no activity occurs within your account during the “inactivity period” specified in your state's abandoned property laws. The Fund is legally obligated to escheat (*i.e.*, transfer) abandoned property to the appropriate state's unclaimed property administrator in accordance with statutory requirements. The shareholder's last known address of record determines which state has jurisdiction. Please proactively contact the Transfer Agent toll-free at 1-877-738-9095 at least annually to ensure your account remains in active status.

If you are a resident of the state of Texas, you may designate a representative to receive notifications that, due to inactivity, your mutual fund account assets may be delivered to the Texas Comptroller. Please contact the Transfer Agent if you wish to complete a Texas Designation of Representative form.

IRA Accounts

IRA accounts will be charged a \$15 annual maintenance fee.

Distribution of Fund Shares and Payments to Financial Intermediaries

The Distributor

Foreside Fund Services, LLC (the “Distributor”) is located at Three Canal Plaza, Suite 100, Portland, Maine 04101, and serves as distributor and principal underwriter to the Fund. The Distributor is a registered broker-dealer and member of the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority, Inc. Shares of the Fund are offered on a continuous basis.

Payments to Financial Intermediaries

The Fund may pay fees to intermediaries, such as banks, broker-dealers, financial advisors or other financial institutions, including affiliates of the Adviser, for recordkeeping, sub-administration, sub-accounting, sub-transfer agency and other shareholder services (collectively, “sub-TA services”) associated with shareholders whose shares are held of record in omnibus and networked accounts, retirement plans, other group accounts or accounts traded through registered securities clearing agents in lieu of the transfer agent providing such services.

The Adviser, out of its own resources and legitimate profits, and without additional cost to the Fund or its shareholders, may provide additional cash payments to certain intermediaries. These payments, sometimes referred to as revenue sharing, are in addition to Rule 12b-1 fees and sub-TA fees paid by the Fund, if any. Revenue sharing payments may be made to intermediaries for sub-TA services or distribution-related services, such as marketing support; access to third party platforms; access to sales meetings, sales representatives and management representatives of the intermediary; and inclusion of the Fund on a sales list, including a preferred or select sales list, and in other sales programs. The Adviser may also pay cash compensation in the form of finder’s fees that vary depending on the dollar amount of the shares sold. From time to time, and in accordance with applicable rules and regulations, the Adviser may also provide non-cash compensation to representatives of various intermediaries who sell Fund shares or provide services to Fund shareholders.

Distributions and Taxes

Distributions

Distributions from the net investment income of the Fund will be declared and paid monthly. The Fund will distribute any net realized long-term or short-term capital gains at least annually, typically within the month of December. The Fund may make additional distributions of net capital gains if it deems it desirable at another time during any year.

All distributions will be reinvested in additional Fund shares unless you choose one of the following options: (1) receive distributions of net capital gains in cash, while reinvesting net investment income distributions in additional Fund shares; (2) receive all distributions in cash; or (3) reinvest net capital gain distributions in additional Fund shares, while receiving distributions of net investment income in cash.

If you wish to change your distribution option, write or call the Transfer Agent in advance of the payment date of the distribution. However, any such change will be effective only as to distributions for which the record date is five or more calendar days after the Transfer Agent has received the written request.

If you elect to receive distributions in cash and the U.S. Postal Service is unable to deliver your check, or if the check remains uncashed for six months, the Fund reserves the right to reinvest the distribution check in your account at the Fund’s then current NAV and to reinvest all subsequent distributions.

Federal Income Tax Consequences

Changes in income tax laws, potentially with retroactive effect, could impact the Fund’s investments or the tax consequences to you of investing in the Fund. Some of the changes could affect the timing, amount and tax treatment of the Fund’s distributions made to shareholders. Please consult your tax adviser before investing.

Taxable Distributions

Distributions of the Fund’s investment company taxable income (which includes, but is not limited to, taxable interest, dividends, and net short-term capital gain), if any, are generally taxable to the Fund’s shareholders as ordinary income. For a non-corporate shareholder, to the extent that the Fund’s distributions of investment company taxable income are attributable to and reported as “qualified dividend” income, such income may be subject to tax at the reduced federal income tax rates applicable to long-term capital gain, if certain holding period requirements have been satisfied by the shareholder. For a corporate shareholder, a portion of the Fund’s distributions of investment company taxable income may qualify for the intercorporate dividends-received deduction to the extent the Fund receives dividends directly or indirectly from U.S. corporations, reports the amount distributed as eligible for the deduction and the corporate shareholder meets certain holding period requirements with respect to its shares. To

the extent that the Fund's distributions of investment company taxable income are attributable to net short-term capital gain, such distributions will be treated as ordinary income and cannot be offset by a shareholder's capital losses from other investments.

Distributions of the Fund's net capital gain (net long-term capital gain less net short-term capital loss) are generally taxable as long-term capital gain regardless of the length of time that a shareholder has owned Fund shares. Distributions of net capital gain are not eligible for qualified dividend income treatment or the dividends-received deduction referred to in the previous paragraph.

Due to the nature of the Fund's investment strategies, the Fund's investment company taxable income is anticipated to primarily consist of interest earned on investments in securities. During market conditions that call for higher portfolio turnover, a larger portion of the Fund's investment company taxable income may also consist of net short-term capital gain, which is not treated as qualified dividend income. Such distributions will be treated as ordinary income and cannot be offset by a shareholder's capital losses from other investments.

You will be taxed in the same manner whether you receive your distributions (of investment company taxable income or net capital gain) in cash or reinvest them in additional Fund shares. Distributions are generally taxable when received. However, distributions declared in October, November or December to shareholders of record and paid the following January are taxable as if received on December 31.

In general, qualified REIT dividends that an investor receives directly from a REIT are automatically eligible for the 20% qualified business income deduction. The IRS has issued final Treasury Regulations that permit a dividend or part of a dividend paid by a regulated investment company and reported as a "section 199A dividend" to be treated by the recipient as a qualified REIT dividend for purposes of the 20% qualified business income deduction, if certain holding period and other requirements have been satisfied by the recipient with respect to their Fund shares.

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

includable in the shareholder's investment income for purposes of this NII tax.

Shareholders who sell, exchange, or redeem shares generally will have a capital gain or loss from the sale, exchange, or redemption. The amount of the gain or loss and the applicable rate of federal income tax will depend generally upon the amount paid for the shares, the amount received from the sale, exchange, or redemption (including in-kind redemptions) and how long the shares were held by a shareholder. Gain or loss realized upon a sale, exchange or redemption of Fund shares will generally be treated as a long-term capital gain or loss if the shares have been held for more than one year and, if held for one year or less, as a short-term capital gain or loss. Any loss arising from the sale, exchange, or redemption of shares held for six months or less, however, is treated as a long-term capital loss to the extent of any distributions of net capital gain received or deemed to be received with respect to such shares. In determining the holding period of such shares for this purpose, any period during which your risk of loss is offset by means of options, short sales or similar transactions is not counted. If you purchase the Fund's shares (through reinvestment of distributions or otherwise) within 30 days before or after selling, exchanging or redeeming other Fund shares at a loss, all or part of that loss will not be deductible and will instead increase the basis of the new shares.

The Fund is required to report to certain shareholders and the IRS the cost basis of Fund shares acquired on or after January 1, 2012 when those shareholders subsequently sell, exchange or redeem those shares. The Fund will determine cost basis using the average cost method unless you elect in writing any alternate IRS-approved cost basis method. Please see the SAI for more information regarding cost basis reporting.

The federal income tax status of all distributions made by the Fund for the preceding year will annually be reported to shareholders. Distributions made by the Fund may also be subject to state and local taxes. Additional tax information may be found in the SAI.

This section is not intended to be a full discussion of federal income tax laws and the effect of such laws on you. There may be other federal, state, foreign or local tax considerations applicable to a particular investor. You are urged to consult your own tax adviser.

Financial Highlights

Financial information is not available because the Fund had not commenced operations prior to the date of this Prospectus.

PRIVACY NOTICE

The Fund collects non-public personal information about you from the following sources:

- information we receive about you on applications or other forms;
- information you give us orally; and/or
- information about your transactions with us or others.

We do not disclose any non-public personal information about our shareholders or former shareholders without the shareholder's authorization, except as permitted by law or in response to inquiries from governmental authorities.

We may share information with affiliated parties and unaffiliated third parties with whom we have contracts for servicing the Fund.

We will provide unaffiliated third parties with only the information necessary to carry out their assigned responsibility. All shareholder records will be disposed of in accordance with applicable law. We maintain physical, electronic and procedural safeguards to protect your non-public personal information and require third parties to treat your non-public personal information with the same high degree of confidentiality.

In the event that you hold shares of the Fund through a financial intermediary, including, but not limited to, a broker-dealer, bank or trust company, the privacy policy of your financial intermediary would govern how your non-public personal information would be shared with unaffiliated third parties.

Investment Adviser

PT Asset Management, LLC
500 West Madison, Suite 470
Chicago, Illinois 60661

Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

Cohen & Company, Ltd.
1350 Euclid Avenue, Suite 800
Cleveland, Ohio 44115

Legal Counsel

Godfrey & Kahn, S.C.
833 East Michigan Street, Suite 1800
Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53202

Custodian

U.S. Bank National Association Custody Operations
1555 North River Center Drive, Suite 302
Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53212

Transfer Agent, Fund Accountant and Fund Administrator

U.S. Bancorp Fund Services, LLC
615 East Michigan Street
Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53202

Distributor

Foreside Fund Services, LLC
Three Canal Plaza, Suite 100
Portland, Maine 04101

Performance Trust Credit Fund

A series of Trust for Professional Managers

For more information

You can find more information about the Fund in the following documents:

Statement of Additional Information

The Fund's SAI provides additional details about the investments and techniques of the Fund and certain other additional information. A current SAI is on file with the SEC and is incorporated into this Prospectus by reference. This means that the Fund's SAI is legally considered a part of this Prospectus even though it is not physically within this Prospectus.

Annual and Semi-Annual Reports

The Fund's annual and semi-annual reports will provide the most recent financial reports and portfolio holdings. The annual report will contain a discussion of the market conditions and investment strategies that affected the Fund's performance during the Fund's last fiscal year.

You can obtain a free copy of these documents (when available), request other information, or make general inquiries about the Fund by calling the Fund (toll-free) at 1- 877-738-9095, by visiting the Fund's website at www.ptam.com, or by writing to:

Performance Trust Mutual Funds

c/o U.S. Bank Global Fund Services
P.O. Box 701
Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53201-0701

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

- free of charge from the SEC's EDGAR database on the SEC's Internet website at <http://www.sec.gov>; or
- for a fee, by electronic request at the following e-mail address: publicinfo@sec.gov.

(The Trust's SEC Investment Company Act file number is 811-10401)