

Summary Prospectus | December 29, 2023

Performance Trust Total Return Bond Fund
(f/k/a Performance Trust Strategic Bond Fund)
Institutional Class (Symbol: PTIAX)
Class A (Symbol: PTAOX)
Class C (Symbol: PTCOX)

Before you invest, you may want to review the Performance Trust Total Return Bond Fund's (the "Total Return Bond Fund" or the "Fund") statutory prospectus and statement of additional information, which contain more information about the Fund and its risks. The current statutory prospectus and statement of additional information dated December 29, 2023, are incorporated by reference into this summary prospectus. You can find the Fund's statutory prospectus, statement of additional information, reports to shareholders and other information about the Fund online at <http://ptam.com/resources.html>. You can also get this information at no cost by calling 1-877-738-9095 or by sending an email request to info@PTAMfunds.com.

Investment Objective

The investment objective of the Fund is to purchase undervalued fixed-income assets and achieve investment returns through interest income and potential 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 Total Return Bond 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. You may qualify for sales charge discounts on Class A shares if you or your family invest, or agree to invest in the future, at least \$100,000 in the Fund. Certain financial intermediaries that have a contractual arrangement with PT Asset Management, LLC (DBA: PTAM) (the “Adviser”), the Fund’s investment adviser, or an affiliate also may offer variations in Fund sales charges to their customers. Certain financial intermediaries may also offer variations in Fund sales charges to their customers as described in Appendix A to the Prospectus. More information about these and other discounts is available from your financial professional and under “Shareholder Information – Class A Sales Charge Reductions and Waivers” on page 37 of the Fund’s Prospectus, in Appendix A to the Prospectus, and under “Sales Charges; Sales Charge Reductions and Waivers – Class A Sales Charge Reductions and Waivers” on page 62 of the Fund’s Statement of Additional Information (the “SAI”).

	Institutional Class	Class A	Class C
Shareholder Fees <i>(fees paid directly from your investment)</i>			
Maximum Sales Charge (Load) Imposed on Purchases <i>(as a percentage of offering price)</i>	None	2.25%	None
Annual Fund Operating Expenses <i>(expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)</i>			
Management Fees	0.60%	0.60%	0.60%
Distribution and Service (12b-1) Fees	None	0.25%	1.00%
Other Expenses	<u>0.16%</u>	<u>0.16%</u>	<u>0.16%</u>
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	<u>0.76%</u>	<u>1.01%</u>	<u>1.76%</u>

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. Although

your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions, your costs would be:

	1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
Institutional Class	\$ 78	\$243	\$422	\$ 942
Class A	\$326	\$539	\$770	\$1,433
Class C	\$179	\$554	\$954	\$2,073

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 transaction costs and potentially higher taxes, which are not reflected in the Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses or in the Example, affect the Fund’s performance. During the most recent fiscal year, the Fund’s portfolio turnover rate was 35.55% of the average value of its portfolio.

Principal Investment Strategies

Under normal circumstances, the Fund will invest at least 80% of its net assets (including any borrowings for investment purposes) in fixed-income instruments. “Fixed-income instruments” include corporate, government and municipal bonds, and asset-backed and mortgage-backed securities and other bonds, debt securities and similar fixed-income instruments issued by various U.S. Government, municipal or private-sector entities.

The Fund’s investments in fixed-income instruments may consist of residential mortgage-backed securities (“RMBS”) in the prime, subprime and “Alt-A” first lien mortgage sectors and commercial mortgage-backed securities (“CMBS”), including traditional and interest-only CMBS. Subprime mortgage loans are made to borrowers who display poor credit histories and other characteristics that correlate with a higher default risk. Alt-A is one of three general classifications of mortgages along with prime and subprime. The risk profile of Alt-A mortgages falls between prime and subprime. The Fund may invest a substantial portion of its portfolio in RMBS and CMBS. These investments may consist of “agency” RMBS created by one of three quasi-governmental agencies (Government National Mortgage Association (“Ginnie Mae”), Federal National Mortgage (“Fannie Mae”), and Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corp. (“Freddie Mac”)), which directly or indirectly benefit from U.S. Government backing, and “non-agency” RMBS or CMBS issued by private financial institutions and entities, which do not benefit from U.S. Government backing.

The Fund’s investments also may consist of municipal securities issued by or on behalf of states and various local governments and municipalities throughout the United States and its territories, including general obligation municipal bonds, or other securities issued or explicitly guaranteed by state or local governments, and other municipal securities, such as essential purpose revenue bonds. Municipal securities may pay interest that is treated as either federally taxable or tax exempt.

In addition to RMBS, CMBS, and municipal bonds, the Fund's investments may consist of, but are not limited to: collateralized debt obligations ("CDOs") (including collateralized loan obligations ("CLOs")) and other asset-backed securities collateralized by a variety of consumer and commercial loans (such as automobile loans/leases, equipment loans/leases, credit card debt, and unsecured consumer debt), certain of which may include loans to subprime borrowers; stripped mortgage-related or other asset-backed, including principal-only and interest-only securities; fixed, floating rate or inverse floating rate debt instruments; corporate bonds, including investment-grade bonds and high-yield bonds rated below investment grade by a nationally recognized statistical rating organization ("NRSRO"), commonly known as "junk bonds"; real estate investment trusts ("REITs"); instruments guaranteed by, or secured by collateral that is guaranteed by, the U.S. Government or its agencies, instrumentalities or sponsored corporations, as well as mortgage-backed securities of the U.S. Government or its agencies; interests in investment companies, including exchange-traded funds ("ETFs"); or other fixed-income or equity investments. The Fund may also invest a portion of its assets in futures contracts, options and swaps. The Fund may invest in these derivative instruments as a substitute for taking positions in fixed-income instruments or to reduce exposure to other risks.

The Fund's portfolio managers construct the Fund's investment portfolio with a target weighted average duration of no less than one and no more than ten. 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 uses a value-oriented strategy looking for higher-yielding and undervalued fixed-income securities that offer above-average total return. The Fund's investment process begins with an evaluation of both interest rate and credit risk. Investments are selected for the Fund by applying a process whereby the Adviser makes a forward projection of the expected value of an investment after a period of time, assuming specific changes in the value of the investment or key factors that would affect its value, such as changes in interest rates, yield curve shifts and time horizons. For fixed-income instruments with credit components, a careful assessment of credit risk is made. Investments with superior risk/reward characteristics with respect to criteria such as price, interest rate sensitivity and credit quality, are selected for the Fund's portfolio.

The Fund's portfolio turnover rate is not intended to be high, although a higher turnover rate may occur as market conditions warrant. The Fund's portfolio managers may sell an investment to satisfy redemption requests, when a security 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. There is a risk that an actively managed fund may produce sub-par returns compared to a benchmark index. 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

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.

Market Events Risk

U.S. and international markets have experienced and may continue to experience significant periods of volatility in recent years and months due to a number of economic, political and global macro factors including uncertainty regarding inflation and central banks' interest rate increases, the possibility of a national or global recession, trade tensions, political events, the war between Russia and Ukraine, significant conflict between Israel and Hamas in the Middle East, and the impact of the coronavirus (COVID-19) global pandemic. The impact of COVID-19 may last for an extended period of time. As a result of continuing political tensions and armed conflicts, including the war between Ukraine and Russia, the U.S. and the European Union imposed sanctions on certain Russian individuals and companies, including certain financial institutions, and have limited certain exports and imports to and from Russia. The war has contributed to recent market volatility and may continue to do so.

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. An issuer may not make timely payments of principal and interest. 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.

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 MBS may 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 may 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 MBS Risk.** These securities are extremely sensitive to changes in interest rates and prepayments.

CDO/CLO Risk

In addition to the normal interest rate, default and other risks of fixed-income securities, CLOs and CDOs carry additional risks, including the possibility that distributions from collateral securities may 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.

RMBS 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.

CMBS 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 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.

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 fixed rate bonds. 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 may involve the risk that the Fund could lose more than its original principal investment.

Stripped Mortgage-Backed Securities ("SMBS") 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, may 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 government-sponsored entities, such as 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. 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 by the U.S. Treasury 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. 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 may default on a financial obligation. Additionally, if the Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac conservatorship is terminated, the investments of holders, including the Fund, of mortgage-backed securities and other obligations issued by Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac will no longer have the protection of the U.S. Treasury.

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 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

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.

REIT Risk

A REIT’s share price may decline because of adverse developments affecting the real estate industry including changes in interest rates. The returns from REITs may trail returns from the overall market. Additionally, there is always a risk that a REIT will fail to qualify for favorable tax treatment.

Credit Risk

An 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. Because 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, changes in economic, business or political conditions relating to a particular state or types of projects may have a disproportionate impact on the Fund.

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). 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 tax rates are falling. The Fund’s investments are affected by changes in federal income tax rates applicable to, or the continuing federal tax-exempt status of, interest income on municipal obligations. 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. If you are a noncorporate shareholder subject to the AMT, you may have to pay federal tax on a portion of your distributions from tax-exempt income. If this is the case, the Fund’s net after-tax return to you may be lower.

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 and derivatives risks generally, 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 and derivatives risks generally, 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.

Valuation Risk

The prices provided by the Fund’s pricing service or independent dealers or the fair value determinations made under the Adviser’s fair value pricing procedures 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 may 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. The risk of owning other investment companies, including ETFs, generally reflects the risks of owning underlying investments the other investment company holds. Your cost of investing in the Fund may be higher than the cost of investing directly in the underlying fund shares. You will indirectly bear fees and expenses charged by the ETFs or 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.

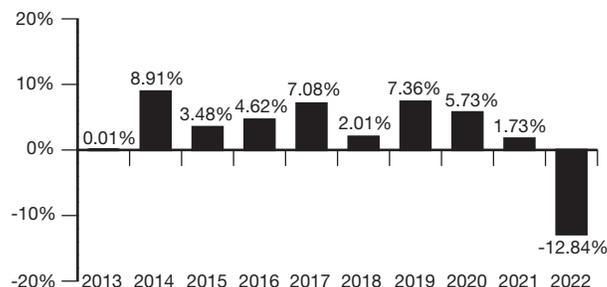
Cybersecurity Risk

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

The following tables show historical performance of the Fund and provide some indication of the risks of investing in the Fund by showing changes in the Fund’s performance from year to year, and by showing how the Fund’s average annual total returns for the one year, five year, ten year and since inception periods compare with those of a broad measure of market performance. Past performance (before and after taxes) does not guarantee future results. Recent performance information for the Fund is available on the Fund’s website at www.ptam.com or by calling 1-877-738-9095.

**Calendar Year Total Return as of December 31
Institutional Class Shares⁽¹⁾**



⁽¹⁾The returns shown in the bar chart are for Institutional Class shares. Class A shares and Class C shares would have substantially similar annual returns because the shares are invested in the same portfolio of securities and the annual returns would differ only to the extent that the classes have different sales charges and expenses. Performance for Class A and Class C shares would be lower as expenses for Class A shares and Class C shares are higher.

The Fund’s calendar year-to-date return for Institutional Class shares as of September 30, 2023 was 0.71%. During the period shown in the bar chart, the best performance for a quarter for the Fund’s Institutional Class shares was 3.92% (for the quarter ended June 30, 2020). The worst performance for a quarter for the Fund’s Institutional Class shares was -5.61% (for the quarter ended March 31, 2022).

Average Annual Total Returns

For the Periods Ended December 31, 2022

	One Year	Five Year	Ten Year	Since Inception (8/31/10)
Institutional Class Shares				
Return Before Taxes	-12.84%	0.53%	2.63%	4.19%
Return After Taxes on Distributions	-14.17%	-1.07%	0.74%	2.31%
Return After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Fund Shares	-7.58%	-0.22%	1.20%	2.47%
Class A Shares				
Return Before Taxes	-14.96%	-0.15%	2.15%	3.75%
Class C Shares				
Return Before Taxes	-13.67%	-0.45%	1.62%	3.16%
Bloomberg U.S. Aggregate Bond Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)	-13.01%	0.02%	1.06%	1.72%

The share class now designated as Institutional Class shares of the Fund commenced operations on September 1, 2010. Class A and Class C shares of the Fund commenced operations on January 2, 2019. Performance shown for Class A shares and Class C shares prior to their inception reflects the performance of the Institutional Class shares, adjusted to reflect Class A and Class C fees and expenses.

After-tax returns are calculated using the highest historical individual federal marginal income tax rates and do not reflect the impact of state and local taxes. Actual after-tax returns depend on an investor's tax situation and may differ from those shown, and after-tax returns shown are not relevant to investors who hold their Fund shares through tax-deferred or other tax-advantaged arrangements, such as 401(k) plans or individual retirement accounts ("IRAs"). After-tax returns are shown for Institutional Class shares only and after-tax returns for Class A shares and Class C shares may vary.

In certain cases, the figure representing "Return After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Fund Shares" may be higher than the other return figures for the same period. A higher after-tax return results when a capital loss occurs upon redemption and provides an assumed tax benefit to the investor.

For a period of time following the Fund's inception when the Fund's asset levels were lower than current asset levels, the Fund's investments in certain fixed-income instruments purchased in odd lot-sized transactions contributed positively to the Fund's performance. As Fund asset levels increased, similar odd lot-sized transactions, if any, did not have the same relative impact on the Fund's performance and are not anticipated to have the same relative impact on the Fund's future performance.

Management

Investment Adviser

PT Asset Management, LLC (DBA: PTAM) serves as the Fund's investment adviser.

Portfolio Managers

Mr. G. Michael Plaiss and Mr. Anthony Harris have served as portfolio managers to the Fund since the Fund commenced operations in September 2010. Mr. Mark Peiler and Mr. Lars Anderson have served as portfolio managers to the Fund since December 2023.

Name	Primary Title
G. Michael Plaiss, CFA	Senior Portfolio Manager
Anthony J. Harris, CPA	Senior Portfolio Manager
Mark Peiler, 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.

Share Purchase Amounts	Institutional Class	Class A	Class C
Minimum Initial Investment – All Accounts	\$2,500	\$1,000	\$1,000
Minimum Subsequent Investment – All Accounts	\$500	\$500	\$500

Tax Information

The Fund's distributions are taxable, and will be taxed 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 on 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 financial adviser or visit your financial intermediary's website for more information.