



**Bramshill Income Performance Fund
Institutional Class BRMSX
Investor Class*
Summary Prospectus
December 15, 2023**

*As of the date of this Summary Prospectus,
Investor Class shares are not available for purchase

Bramshill Income Performance Fund

www.bramshillfunds.com

Before you invest, you may want to review the Bramshill Income Performance Fund’s (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 15, 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 www.bramshillfunds.com. You can also get this information at no cost by calling 877-BRAMS18 or 877-272-6718 or by sending an e-mail request to info@bramshillfunds.com.

Investment Objective

The Fund seeks to maximize total return.

Fees and Expenses of the Fund

The following 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 the Example below.**

Annual Fund Operating Expenses <i>(expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)</i>	Institutional Class	Investor Class
Management Fees	0.85%	0.85%
Distribution and Service (Rule 12b-1) Fees	None	0.25%
Other Expenses ⁽¹⁾	0.19%	0.19%
Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses ⁽²⁾	0.32%	0.32%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses⁽²⁾	1.36%	1.61%

⁽¹⁾ Other Expenses for Institutional Class Shares are based on annualized amounts for the Bramshill Income Performance Fund, a series of Trust for Advised Portfolios (the “Predecessor Fund”), as restated for the six-month period ended September 30, 2023. Because Investor Class shares of the Predecessor Fund did not have any operating results as of the fiscal year ended March 31, 2023, Other Expenses for Investor Class shares are based on estimates for the current fiscal year.

⁽²⁾ Acquired fund fees and expenses reflect the Fund’s pro rata share of the fees and expenses incurred by investing in other investment companies. Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses do not correlate to the “Ratio of expenses to average net assets” either “Before fees waived/recouped by the Adviser” or “After fees waived/recouped by the Adviser” provided in the Financial Highlights because the Financial Highlights reflect the operating expenses of the Predecessor Fund and do not include 0.32% that is attributed to acquired fund fees and expenses.

Example

This Example is intended to help you compare the cost 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 redeem all of your shares at the end of those periods. The amounts calculated in the Example would be the same even if the assumed investment was not redeemed at the end of each period. 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	\$138	\$431	\$745	\$1,635
Investor Class	\$164	\$508	\$876	\$1,911

Portfolio Turnover

The Fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities (or “turns over” its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate may indicate higher transaction costs and may result in higher taxes when Fund shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in annual fund operating expenses or in the Example, affect the Fund’s performance. For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2023, the Predecessor Fund’s portfolio turnover rate was 69% of the average value of its portfolio.

Principal Investment Strategies of the Fund

The Fund implements a tactical fixed income strategy which seeks to maximize total return across different types of fixed income products and, based on market conditions, may also hold cash and cash equivalents.

The Fund’s investments are comprised of a tactical portfolio of income-producing securities. The Fund may invest up to 80% in investment grade corporate bonds. The Fund may invest up to 40% in high yield bonds (*i.e.*, junk bonds), which are defined as corporate bonds rated below Baa by Moody’s Investors Service, Inc. (“Moody’s”), or equivalently rated by Standard & Poor’s Ratings Services (“S&P”) or Fitch, Inc. (“Fitch”), or, if unrated, determined to be of comparable quality by Bramshill Investments, LLC (the “Adviser”), the Fund’s investment adviser. The Fund may invest in securities that are in default, which may be rated as low as “D” (default) or its equivalent by the rating agencies. The Fund may also invest up to 70% in preferred stocks (including payment-in-kind, fixed to floating rate, convertible, cumulative and non-cumulative, callable, and perpetual), up to 80% in U.S. municipal bonds, and up to 100% in U.S. Treasuries. The Fund may also invest up to 15% in fixed income closed-end funds and up to 25% in fixed income exchange traded funds (“ETFs”). The Fund may also invest up to 25% in foreign issuers of U.S. dollar denominated fixed income securities. The Fund may also invest in contingent convertible securities, which are fixed income instruments that are convertible into equity if a pre-specified trigger event occurs. Contingent convertible securities have been popular in the context of crisis management in the European banking industry to meet certain capital requirements; pay a fixed rate of interest but have characteristics of both debt and equity; and, unlike traditional convertible instruments, are mandatorily convertible to common shares by the issuing bank under certain adverse circumstances (*i.e.*, if issuing bank falls below certain level of capital).

The Fund is actively managed and incorporates sector allocations and tactical hedging during various interest rate and market environments. The Adviser uses fundamental credit and relative value analysis, and focuses on securities with transparent pricing, actively-traded capital structures and a high level of liquidity. The Adviser seeks to maintain the Fund’s portfolio at an average credit rating of investment grade. The Adviser will use available ratings information across all tranches in selecting investments for the Fund. The dollar weighted average duration of the portfolio of the Predecessor Fund for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2023 was approximately two years, and the Fund has an expected range of between one and nine years based on the Adviser’s current assessment of market conditions. The Fund may invest in fixed-income securities of any duration or maturity. Duration is a measure of the sensitivity of the price of a fixed income security (or a portfolio of fixed income securities) to changes in interest rates. The prices of fixed income securities with shorter duration generally will be less affected by changes in interest rates than the prices of fixed income securities with greater duration. For example, a five year duration means the fixed income security is expected to decrease in value by 5% if interest rates rise 1% and increase in value by 5% if interest rates fall 1% holding other factors constant.

The Fund may make use of futures and options on futures, including U.S. Treasury futures, to adjust its sensitivity to interest rate changes and to gain exposure to U.S. Treasury securities. The Fund may also sell short U.S. Treasury securities (of an aggregate dollar value not exceeding 33 1/3% of the aggregate dollar value of the

Fund's assets) only as a hedge based on market conditions. The Fund seeks to mitigate the negative impact of rising Treasury interest rates on the performance of investment grade bonds (conversely limiting the positive impact of falling interest rates). These short positions are not intended to mitigate other factors influencing the price of investment grade bonds, such as credit risk, which may have a greater impact than rising or falling interest rates.

The Fund may lend portfolio securities to brokers, dealers and other financial organizations that meet capital and other credit requirements or other criteria established by the Board. These loans, if and when made, may not exceed 33 1/3% of the total asset value of the Fund (including the loan collateral). By lending its securities, the Fund may increase its income by receiving payments from the borrower.

The Fund may invest in fixed rate or floating rate securities. Floating rate instruments reset their interest rate periodically over a base rate, with rates tied to a representative interest rate index (for example, the Treasury Note Constant Maturity Rate).

The Fund's portfolio may be significantly invested in one or more sectors as a result of the security selection decisions made pursuant to its investment strategy. The Fund's portfolio currently has significant investments in companies in the financials sector, although this may change from time to time.

The Fund's strategies may result in frequent portfolio trading and high portfolio turnover (typically greater than 100%). A higher portfolio turnover may indicate higher transaction costs and may result in higher taxes when shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in the Fund's annual operating expenses or in the expense example, affect the Fund's performance.

Principal Risks of Investing in the Fund

Losing all or a portion of your investment is a risk of investing in the Fund. An investment in the Fund is not a deposit with a bank and is not insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or any other government agency. The following risks could affect the value of your investment:

Credit Risk

The risk that issuers of fixed income securities in which the Fund invests experience unanticipated financial problems causing their securities to decline in value. Changes in the market's perception of the issuer's financial strength or in a security's credit rating, which reflects a third party's assessment of the credit risk presented by a particular issuer, may affect debt securities' value. In addition, the Fund is subject to the risk that the issuer of a fixed income security will fail to make timely payments of interest or principal, or may stop making such payments altogether.

Interest Rate Risk

When interest rates increase, fixed income securities generally will decline in value and, as a result, an increase in interest rates may result in a decrease in the value of debt securities held by the Fund. Conversely, as interest rates decrease, the prices of fixed income securities tend to increase. The Federal Reserve has raised interest rates from historically low levels. Any additional interest rate increases in the future may cause the value of fixed-income securities to decrease.

Financials Sector Risk

Financial services companies are subject to extensive governmental regulation that may limit both the amounts and types of loans and other financial commitments they can make, the interest rates and fees they can charge, the scope of their activities, the prices they can charge, and the amount of capital they must maintain. Profitability is largely dependent on the availability and cost of capital funds and can fluctuate significantly when interest rates change or due to increased competition. In addition, deterioration of the credit markets generally may cause an adverse impact in a broad range of markets, including U.S. and international credit and interbank money markets generally, thereby affecting a wide range of financial institutions and markets. Certain events in the financials sector may cause an unusually high degree of volatility in the financial markets, both domestic and foreign, and cause certain financial services companies to incur large losses.

Floating Rate Securities Risk

The interest rates payable on floating rate securities are not fixed and may fluctuate based upon changes in market rates. The interest rate on a floating rate security is a variable rate which is tied to another interest rate, such as the Treasury Note Constant Maturity Rate. The absence of an active market for these securities could make it difficult for the Fund to dispose of them if the issuer defaults.

Derivatives Risk

Derivatives fluctuate in their values may not correlate perfectly with the overall securities markets. The use of derivative instruments exposes the Fund to additional risks and transaction costs. Certain derivatives have the potential for unlimited loss, regardless of the size of the initial investment. Using derivatives also can have a leveraging effect and increase Fund volatility. Derivatives may be difficult to sell, unwind or value, and the counterparty may default on its obligations to the Fund. Use of derivatives may have different tax consequences for the Fund than an investment in the underlying security, and those differences may affect the amount, timing and character of income distributed to shareholders.

Rule 18f-4 under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the "1940 Act") provides a comprehensive regulatory framework for the use of derivatives by funds and imposes requirements and restrictions on funds using derivatives. The rule may affect the availability, liquidity or performance of derivatives, and may not effectively limit the risk of loss from derivatives.

Futures Contract Risk. The primary risks associated with the use of futures contracts are (a) the imperfect correlation between the change in market value of the instruments held by the Fund and the price of the forward or futures contract; (b) possible lack of a liquid secondary market for a forward or futures contract and the resulting inability to close a forward or futures contract when desired; (c) losses caused by unanticipated market movements, which are potentially unlimited; (d) the Adviser's inability to predict correctly the direction of securities prices, interest rates, currency exchange rates and other economic factors; (e) the possibility that the counterparty will default in the performance of its obligations; and (f) if the Fund has insufficient cash, it may have to sell securities from its portfolio to meet daily variation margin requirements, and the Fund may have to sell securities at a time when it may be disadvantageous to do so.

Options Risk. Purchasing and writing options, both put and call, are specialized activities that entail greater than normal investment risks. The Fund may not benefit to the same extent as directly holding the underlying asset. The Fund may also lose money on an option if changes in its value do not correspond to the changes in value of the underlying security. If the Fund is not able to close out an option position in its portfolio, it may have to exercise the option to realize any gain and may incur transaction costs upon the purchase or sale of such underlying securities. Some options involve the payment of premiums which may affect Fund performance. If the Fund invests in over-the-counter options, the Fund may be exposed to counterparty risk.

ETF Risk

Because the Fund may invest in ETFs, it is subject to additional risks that do not apply to conventional mutual funds, including the risks that the market price of an ETF's shares may trade at a discount to its NAV. An active secondary trading market may not develop or be maintained, or trading may be halted by the exchange in which the ETFs trade, which may impact the Fund's ability to sell its shares of an ETF. The Fund will pay brokerage commissions in connection with the purchase and sale of shares of ETFs. An investment in an ETF is an investment in another investment company and therefore, the Fund's shareholders will indirectly bear a proportionate share of any fees and expenses of the ETFs in which the Fund invests.

U.S. Government Securities Risk

U.S. government securities, which may be backed by the U.S. Department of the Treasury or the full faith and credit of the U.S., and may include U.S. Treasury bills, Treasury Inflation-Protected Securities, notes and bonds, are guaranteed only as to the timely payment of interest and principal when held to maturity. The market prices for such securities are not guaranteed and will fluctuate. Certain U.S. government agency securities are backed by the right of the issuer to borrow from the U.S. Department of the Treasury, or are supported only by the credit of the issuing agency or instrumentality, and in some cases there may be some risk of default by the issuer.

Prepayment and Extension Risk

When interest rates fall, issuers of high interest debt obligations may pay off the debts earlier than expected (prepayment risk), and the Fund may have to reinvest the proceeds at lower yields. When interest rates rise, issuers of lower interest debt obligations may pay off the debts later than expected (extension risk), thus keeping the Fund's assets tied up in lower interest debt obligations.

Counterparty Risk

In general, a derivative contract typically involves leverage, *i.e.*, it provides exposure to potential gain or loss from a change in the level of the market price of a security, currency or commodity (or a basket or index) in a notional amount that exceeds the amount of cash or assets required to establish or maintain the derivative contract. Fund transactions involving a counterparty are subject to the risk that the counterparty or a third party will not fulfill its obligation to the Fund which can result in significant financial loss to the Fund.

Call Risk

During a period of falling interest rates, the issuer may redeem a security by repaying it early, which may reduce the Fund's income if the proceeds are reinvested at lower interest rates.

Closed-End Fund Risk

Shares of closed-end funds frequently trade at a price per share that is less than the net asset value ("NAV") per share. There can be no assurance that the market discount on shares of any closed-end fund purchased by the Fund will ever decrease or that when the Fund seeks to sell shares of a closed-end fund it can receive the NAV of those shares. Closed-end funds have lower levels of daily volume when compared to open-end companies. There are greater risks involved in investing in securities with limited market liquidity. To the extent the Fund invests in closed-end funds, it will indirectly bear its proportionate share of any fees and expenses payable directly by the closed-end fund. Therefore, the Fund would incur higher expenses, which may be duplicative, than if the Fund did not invest in closed-end funds.

Contingent Convertible Securities Risk

A contingent convertible security ("CoCo") is a fixed-income instrument that may be converted into or exchanged for a prescribed amount of common stock or other security of the same or a different issuer or cash within a particular period of time at a specified price or formula. The value of CoCos tends to decline as interest rates rise and, because of the conversion feature, tends to vary with fluctuations in the market value of the underlying securities. CoCos may involve the risk that holders of subordinate securities such as these may have to absorb losses in greater proportion than holders of more senior securities and may have greater risk than would holders of the underlying collateral which is to the benefit of the issuer and which may negatively impact the value of the security to the detriment of the Fund. In addition, CoCos are often rated below investment grade and have no assurance that the Fund as the holder would continue to receive any income upon conversion as the issuing bank may not be performing well and may not be paying any dividends.

Foreign Securities Risk

Investing in securities of foreign issuers or issuers with significant exposure to foreign markets involves additional risks. Foreign markets can be less liquid, less regulated, less transparent and more volatile than U.S. markets. The value of the Fund's foreign investments may decline, sometimes rapidly or unpredictably, because of factors affecting the particular issuer as well as foreign markets and issuers generally, such as unfavorable government actions, including nationalization, expropriation or confiscatory taxation, reduction of government or central bank support, tariffs and trade disruptions, sanctions, political or financial instability, social unrest or other adverse economic or political developments. Foreign investments may also be subject to different accounting practices and different regulatory, legal, auditing, financial reporting and recordkeeping standards and practices, and may be more difficult to value than investments in U.S. issuers. Certain foreign clearance and settlement procedures may result in an inability to execute transactions or delays in settlement.

Hedging Risk

The short positions in Treasury securities are not intended to mitigate credit risk or other factors influencing the price of investment grade bonds, which may have a greater impact than rising or falling interest rates. There is no guarantee that the short positions will completely eliminate the interest rate risk of the long investment grade bond

positions. The hedge cannot fully account for changes in the shape of the Treasury interest rate (yield) curve. There is no guarantee the Fund will have positive returns, even in environments of sharply rising Treasury interest rates in which the Fund's short positions might be expected to mitigate the effects of such rises.

High Portfolio Turnover Risk

High portfolio turnover involves correspondingly greater expenses to the Fund, including brokerage commissions or dealer mark-ups and other transaction costs on the sale of securities and reinvestments in other securities, which may result in adverse tax consequences to the Fund's shareholders. The Fund's portfolio turnover may exceed 100% per year.

High Yield Securities Risk

Securities that are rated below investment grade (*i.e.*, "junk bonds") are subject to additional risk factors due to the speculative nature of the securities, such as increased possibility of default, liquidation of the security, and changes in value based on public perception of the issuer.

Distressed or Defaulted Securities Risk

Investments in defaulted securities and obligations of distressed issuers, including securities that are, or may be, involved in reorganizations or other financial restructurings, either out of court or in bankruptcy, involve substantial risks in addition to the risks of investing in high-yield debt securities. These securities are considered speculative with respect to the issuers' continuing ability to make principal and interest payments. The Fund may incur costs to protect its investment, and the Fund could lose its entire investment. Distressed securities and any securities received in an exchange for such securities may be subject to restrictions on resale.

Leverage Risk

The Fund may make investments in options on futures, including U.S. Treasury futures, and other derivative instruments. These derivatives instruments provide the economic effect of financial leverage by creating additional investment exposure, as well as the potential for greater loss. If the Fund uses leverage through entering into short sales or purchasing derivative instruments, the Fund has the risk of losing more than its original investment. The net asset value of the Fund employing leverage will be more volatile and sensitive to market movements.

LIBOR Transition Risk

The Fund's investments, payment obligations and financing terms may be based on floating rates, such as LIBOR (London Interbank Offered Rate) or SOFR (Secured Overnight Financing Rate). LIBOR rates have been discontinued as of June 30, 2023. In the U.S., a common benchmark replacement for LIBOR is based on the SOFR published by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, including certain spread adjustments and benchmark replacement conforming changes, although other benchmark replacements (with or without spread adjustments) may be used in certain transactions. The impact of the transition from LIBOR on the Fund's transactions and financial markets generally cannot yet be determined. The transition away from LIBOR may lead to increased volatility and illiquidity in markets for instruments that have relied on LIBOR and may adversely affect the Fund's performance.

Management Risk

Management risk describes the Fund's ability to meet its investment objective based on the Adviser's success or failure to implement investment strategies for the Fund.

Market Risk

Financial market risks affect the value of individual instruments in which the Fund invests. When the value of the Fund's investments goes down, your investment in the Fund decreases in value and you could lose money. Factors such as economic growth and market conditions, interest rate levels, and political events affect the markets. Periods of market volatility may occur in response to market events and other economic, political, and global macro factors. For example, in recent years, the COVID-19 pandemic, the large expansion of government deficits and debt as a result of government actions to mitigate the effects of the pandemic, Russia's invasion of Ukraine, and the rise of inflation have resulted in extreme volatility in the global economy and in global financial markets. These and other similar events could be prolonged and could adversely affect the value and liquidity of

the Fund's investments, impair the Fund's ability to satisfy redemption requests, and negatively impact the Fund's performance.

In the past several years financial markets, such as those in the United States, Europe, Asia and elsewhere, have experienced increased volatility, depressed valuations, decreased liquidity and heightened uncertainty. Governmental and non-governmental issuers have defaulted on, or been forced to restructure, their debts. These conditions may continue, recur, worsen or spread.

Economies and financial markets throughout the world are becoming increasingly interconnected. As a result, whether or not the Fund invests in securities of issuers located in or with significant exposure to countries experiencing economic and financial difficulties, the value and liquidity of the Fund's investments may be negatively affected.

Municipal Securities Risk

Investing in various municipal securities may involve risk related to the ability of the municipalities to continue to meet their obligations for the payment of interest and principal when due. Any adverse economic conditions or developments affecting the states or municipalities that issue the municipal securities in which the Fund invests could negatively impact the Fund.

Payment-in-kind Securities Risk

Investing in payment-in-kind securities may involve the risk that interest payments deferred are subject to the risk that the borrower may default when deferred payments are due; interest rates on payment-in-kind loans are higher to reflect the time value of money on the deferred interest payments and higher credit risk of borrowers who may need to defer interest payments; payment-in-kind securities may have unreliable valuations because the accruals require judgment about the ultimate collectability of the deferred payment and the value of the associated collateral; and, the required recognition of payment-in-kind interest for U.S. federal income tax purposes may have a negative impact on liquidity because it represents a non-cash component of the Fund's taxable income that must nevertheless be distributed in cash to investors to avoid it being subject to corporate level taxation.

Preferred Stock Risk

Preferred securities are subject to risks associated with both equity and debt instruments. Preferred securities are often sensitive to declining common stock values. Certain preferred securities contain provisions that allow an issuer to skip or defer distributions. Preferred securities can also be affected by changes in interest rates, especially if dividends are paid at a fixed rate, and may also include call features in favor of the issuer. Preferred securities are generally subordinated to bonds and other debt securities in an issuer's capital structure in terms of priority for corporate income and liquidation payments and may trade less frequently and in a more limited volume and may be subject to more abrupt or erratic price movements than many other securities.

Fixed-to-floating rate preferred stocks are typically callable after 5 or 10 years, but their coupon will become floating rate if the security is not called by the issuer. If payments on non-cumulative preferred stocks are deferred, they do not accumulate and will not be paid back at a later date. Perpetual preferred stocks have no stated maturity date and remain outstanding unless called.

Securities Lending Risk

There are certain risks associated with securities lending, including the risk that the borrower may fail to return the securities on a timely basis or even the loss of rights in the collateral deposited by the borrower, if the borrower should fail financially. As a result the Fund may lose money.

Short Sale Risk

The risk of entering into short sales, including the potential loss of more money than the actual cost of the investment, and the risk that the third party to the short sale may fail to honor its contract terms, causing a loss to the Fund.

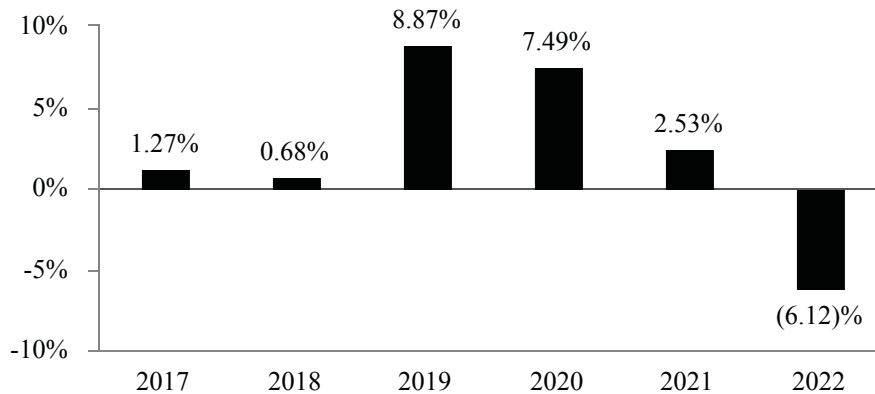
Performance

The bar chart and table provide some indication of the risks of investing in the Predecessor Fund. The Fund has adopted the historical performance of the Predecessor Fund as a result of the reorganization of the Predecessor

Fund into the Fund on January 19, 2024 (the “Reorganization”). Prior to the Reorganization, the Fund was a “shell” fund with no assets and had not yet commenced operations. The Predecessor Fund was also advised by the Adviser and had the same investment objective and strategies as the Fund.

The bar chart shows the Predecessor Fund’s Institutional Class performance from year to year. The table illustrates how the Predecessor Fund’s average annual returns for the periods indicated compare with those of a broad measure of market performance. The Predecessor Fund’s past performance, before and after taxes, does not necessarily indicate how the Fund will perform in the future. Updated performance information will be available on the Fund’s website at www.bramshillfunds.com or by calling the Fund toll-free at 877-BRAMS18 or 877-272-6718.

Calendar year ended December 31,



During the period of time shown in the bar chart, the Predecessor Fund’s highest quarterly return was 7.92% for the quarter ended June 30, 2020, and the lowest quarterly return was -7.91% for the quarter ended March 31, 2020.

The year-to-date return for the Predecessor Fund’s Institutional Class as of September 30, 2023 was 0.81%.

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

Institutional Class	1 Year	5 Years	Since Inception April 11, 2016
Return Before Taxes	-6.12%	2.55%	2.50%
Return After Taxes on Distributions	-6.90%	1.43%	1.37%
Return After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Fund Shares	-3.55%	1.57%	1.52%
Bloomberg U.S. Aggregate Bond Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses, or taxes)	-13.01%	0.02%	0.42%

*As of the date of this prospectus, Investor Class shares have not commenced operations and do not have performance information.

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

Management

Investment Adviser: Bramshill Investments, LLC is the Fund’s investment adviser.

Portfolio Managers:

Art DeGaetano and Derek Pines are the Senior Portfolio Managers jointly and primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of the Fund since its inception in January 2024, and the Predecessor Fund since its inception in April 2016.

Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares

You may purchase or redeem Fund shares on any business day by written request via mail to Bramshill Income Performance Fund, c/o U.S. Bank Global Fund Services, P.O. Box 701, Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53201-0701, by telephone at 877-BRAMS18 or 877-272-6718, by wire transfer, or through a financial intermediary. Investors who wish to purchase or redeem Fund shares through a financial intermediary should contact the financial intermediary directly. The minimum initial and subsequent investment amounts are shown below. The minimum initial and subsequent investment may be modified for certain financial firms that submit orders on behalf of their customers.

	Institutional Class	Investor Class
Minimum Initial Investment	\$1,000	\$100
Minimum Subsequent Investment	\$100	No Minimum

Tax Information

The Fund’s distributions are taxable, and will be taxed as ordinary income, qualified dividend income or capital gains, unless you invest through a tax-advantaged arrangement, such as a 401(k) plan or an individual retirement account (“IRA”). Distributions on investments made through tax-advantaged arrangements may be taxed later upon withdrawal of assets from those accounts.

Payments to Broker-Dealers and Other Financial Intermediaries

If you purchase the Fund through a broker-dealer or other financial intermediary, the Fund and/or the Adviser may pay the intermediary for the sale of Fund shares and related services. These payments may create a conflict 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.