

CROMWELL SUSTAINABLE BALANCED FUND

INVESTOR CLASS SHARES (CSBNX)
INSTITUTIONAL CLASS SHARES (CSBIX)

Summary Prospectus December 27, 2023

Before you invest, you may want to review the Cromwell Sustainable Balanced 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 27, 2023, are incorporated by reference into this summary prospectus. You can find the Fund's statutory prospectus, statement of additional information and other information about the Fund online at www.thecromwellfunds.com. You can also get this information at no cost by calling 1-855-625-7333 or by sending an e-mail request to info@thecromwellfunds.com.

INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE

The investment objective of the Cromwell Sustainable Balanced Fund (the "Fund") is to achieve total return, consisting of current income and long-term 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 examples below.**

| SHAREHOLDER FEES (fees paid directly from your investment) | | |
|--|----------------|---------------------|
| | Investor Class | Institutional Class |
| Maximum Sales Charge (Load) Imposed on Purchases (as a percentage of offering price) | None | None |
| Maximum Deferred Sales Charge (Load) (as a percentage of shares redeemed within 12 months of purchase) | None | None |

| ANNUAL FUND OPERATING EXPENSES (expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment) | | |
|--|----------------|---------------------|
| | Investor Class | Institutional Class |
| Management Fees | 0.85% | 0.85% |
| Distribution and/or Service (12b-1) Fees | 0.25% | None |
| Other Expenses ⁽¹⁾ | 0.50% | 0.50% |
| Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses | 1.60% | 1.35% |
| Less: Fee Waiver and/or Expense Reimbursement | (0.25)% | (0.25)% |
| Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses After Fee Waiver and/or Expense Reimbursement ⁽²⁾ | 1.35% | 1.10% |

⁽¹⁾ Other Expenses are estimated for the current fiscal year.

⁽²⁾ Pursuant to an operating expense limitation agreement, Cromwell Investment Advisors, LLC, the Fund's investment adviser (the "Adviser"), has agreed to waive its management fees and/or reimburse Fund expenses to ensure that Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses (exclusive of contingent deferred sales loads, taxes, leverage, interest, brokerage commissions, expenses incurred in connection with any merger or reorganization, acquired fund fees and expenses, and extraordinary expenses) do not exceed 1.35% and 1.10% of the Fund's average daily net assets for Investor Class shares and Institutional Class shares, respectively, through at least December 31, 2025. 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 for up to 36 months 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 that you then redeem or hold 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 above is reflected only through December 31, 2025. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions, your costs would be:

| | 1 Year | 3 Years |
|---------------------|--------|---------|
| Investor Class | \$137 | \$455 |
| Institutional Class | \$112 | \$377 |

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 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. Because the Fund is newly organized, portfolio turnover information is not yet available.

PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT STRATEGIES

The Adviser has selected two sub-advisers (each, a "Sub-Adviser") to manage the Fund. Tran Capital Management, L.P. ("Tran") has been selected to manage the equity portion of the Fund. Aristotle Pacific Capital, LLC ("Aristotle Pacific") has been selected to manage the debt portion of the Fund. Under normal market conditions, the Fund will invest between 50-70% of its assets in equity securities and 30-50% of its assets in debt securities. The equity securities in which the Fund normally invests are common stocks of approximately 25 to 35 mid- and large-cap U.S. companies with market capitalizations greater than \$2 billion. The debt securities in which the Fund primarily invests are a broad range of investment grade debt securities, including corporate bonds, mortgage-related securities, asset-backed securities, debt securities issued by the U.S. government or its related agencies and U.S. dollar-denominated debt securities issued by developed foreign governments and corporations. Investment grade debt instruments are those rated in one of the four highest rating categories (i.e., Baa by Moody's, BBB by S&P or Fitch or higher) or, if unrated, deemed comparable by Aristotle Pacific. The Fund's investments in debt securities are expected to maintain a weighted average duration within two years (plus or minus) of the Bloomberg US Aggregate Bond Index, although the debt instruments held by the Fund may have short, intermediate, and long terms to maturity. The Adviser, together with Tran, reviews the Fund's allocation on a monthly basis and rebalances the portfolio as necessary to ensure to maintain the ranges as indicated above.

Under normal market conditions, the Fund will invest at least 80% of its assets in sustainable equity and debt securities as described above. For this purpose, each sub-adviser employs its own investment processes for determining which securities meet their respective sustainability criteria. Tran defines sustainable equity securities as those that score 3 or higher on its internal 5-point ESG scale based on the evaluation of factors described below. Aristotle Pacific defines sustainable debt securities as investments permitted under its ESG Exclusionary Screens as described below.

In executing its investment strategy, the Fund seeks to:

- combine the efforts of two experienced, high quality managers within their respective investment disciplines; and
- deliver a portfolio that is prudently diversified between equity securities of various sized companies and debt securities of various maturities and investment grade ratings meeting certain sustainability standards.

Equity Securities. With respect to the equity securities in the Fund, Tran considers both the external impact of a company's product or service and the company's internal policies, controls, and interactions with shareholders, employees, and other stakeholders as part of its 5-point ESG scale. External and internal factors are weighted equally. Tran uses an intensive fundamental due diligence process to attempt to identify companies that meet its proprietary investment criteria based on the objective of preserving principal and capital appreciation. Tran identifies mid- and large-cap companies that it believes have a sustainable competitive advantage. Tran then evaluates the resulting universe of companies for those that generally exhibit the characteristics.

In selecting equity securities for the Fund, Tran looks for companies it believes have a competitive advantage and generate consistently high returns on capital. Such companies will, in Tran's opinion, possess high margins, strong cash flow, zero-to-moderate debt and trade at a price below intrinsic value. Securities in Tran's allocation of the Fund's portfolio that score poorly (i.e., 2 or less on Tran's 5-point scale) with respect to the ESG factors described above will not be counted towards the Fund's 80% policy. Tran does not employ negative screening and will consider domestic companies with market capitalization of over \$2 billion in all industries for the portfolio. Through its investment process, Tran seeks to build an understanding of the competitive advantages, financial drivers, and key risks and uncertainties related to an investment under consideration. Tran believes that its ESG framework can aid in identifying sustainable franchises and may, in its view, better position the Fund to perform over the long term and through market cycles. Tran's internally-developed ESG framework considers "environmental, social, and governance" risks and value-creation opportunities. Tran obtains information related to the application of its ESG framework through its own research and analysis of publicly available information, including information related to a company's existing policies and actions related to social responsibility, as determined by its ESG framework. Tran also obtains data and information which is incorporated into its ESG framework through direct engagement with management teams of the Fund's portfolio companies or potential portfolio companies.

External factors considered include, but are not limited to:

- a company's contribution to climate change and goals for reaching net zero
- impact on natural resources
- promotion of clean, renewable, and green activities
- product safety and responsibility
- interaction with the communities served by the company
- promotion of access to information, healthcare, financing, etc.
- strength of ESG reporting and quality of disclosures and transparency

Internal factors considered include, but are not limited to:

- policies and actions that promote sustainability
- footprint of corporate facilities
- treatment of employees
- diversity & inclusion measures along with goals or policies for improvement
- having and enabling a culture of feedback
- diverse representation on the board of directors and executive team
- management alignment with shareholders
- strong checks and balances

Debt Securities. In selecting debt securities for the Fund, Aristotle Pacific implements a fundamental research process that combines a bottom-up issuer analysis and top-down market assessment. For its bottom-up issuer analysis, Aristotle Pacific relies on its fundamental research analysis of individual issuers. Aristotle Pacific's top-down market assessment provides a framework for portfolio risk positioning and sector allocations. Once this is determined, Aristotle Pacific looks for companies that it believes have financially sound competitive positions, strong management teams and the ability to repay or refinance its debt obligations. Aristotle Pacific performs a credit analysis (a process designed to measure an issuer's ability to repay or refinance its debt obligations) on each potential issuer and a relative value analysis (by analyzing the investment's attractiveness relative to other investments with similar profiles for risk and liquidity) for each potential investment.

Aristotle Pacific has created two ESG Exclusionary Screens, one of which is applicable to corporate debt issues ("Corporate Debt Screen") and the other of which is applicable to government debt issues (the "Government Debt Screen"). This information is determined by the internal methodologies and ESG analytics of those providers. The Corporate Debt Screen identifies a universe of corporate bonds, asset-backed securities, and mortgage-related securities, the issuers of which are not directly in:

- the extraction of thermal coal, coal power generation, and providing tailor-made products and services that support thermal coal extraction that contribute materially to company revenue;
- the production of tobacco;
- the production or sale of controversial military weapons;
- serious or systematic human rights violations;
- severe environmental damage; or
- gross corruption or other serious financial crime.

Aristotle Pacific uses a combination of issuer lists and ESG-specific issuer information provided by independent third party ESG data providers, including Morningstar Sustainalytics, MSCI and Norges Bank, to determine which issuers are permitted investments under the Corporate Debt Screen. This information is determined by the internal methodologies and ESG analytics of those providers. Aristotle Pacific uses the Government Debt Screen to identify a universe of sovereign debt issued by government and sovereign issuers that have not received ESG ratings of "high risk" or "severe risk" from the third-party ESG data provider used by Aristotle Pacific.

To evaluate an issuer's material ESG factors that help inform portfolio management decisions, Aristotle Pacific generally relies upon the assessments of third-party ESG data providers that score the material ESG factors of issuers to determine the issuer's overall ESG rating(s) (the "Overall ESG Rating(s)"). Overall ESG Rating(s) apply to all debt issues in the third-party ESG data provider(s)' coverage universe.

The Overall ESG Rating(s) consider, as applicable or relevant, the following factors:

- environmental assessments (involving issues such as greenhouse gas emissions, resource efficiency, use of natural resources and/or waste management),
- social assessments (involving issues such as human capital management, labor standards, occupational health and safety records, data security and/or product quality and safety) and/or
- governance assessments (involving issues such as board structure and quality, executive compensation, anti-competitive practices, ownership, shareholder rights, and/or geopolitical risk).

When determining an issuer's Overall ESG Rating(s), the providers rate the material ESG factors of each issuer within the providers' universe and then apply weights to each factor's score to create an aggregate score. These ratings seek to measure the degree to which an issuer's economic value is at risk due to ESG factors (e.g., an insurance company that has to cover flood and tornado claims), how well they manage the ESG risks relative to peers, and potential opportunities arising from ESG factors. In the event that third-party ESG metrics are not available for an issuer considered for investment, Aristotle Pacific may rely on its own qualitative research as a substitute (but is not required to perform an analysis of ESG factors on issuers

using the same materiality assessment or methodologies of ESG providers). In such instances, Aristotle Pacific may conclude that investments qualify and should be included in the portfolio because of other materiality factors or the results of its own internal qualitative research. Although Overall ESG Ratings(s) help inform portfolio management decisions, it is not an exclusive factor and Aristotle Pacific may elect to invest in an issue based upon its own fundamental research analysis.

The Fund seeks to invest in debt issuers with a lower average carbon intensity than the average carbon intensity of the debt securities within the Bloomberg US Aggregate Bond Index (the Fund's benchmark index) for which this data is available using the carbon intensity definition and calculation methodology of an independent third-party ESG data provider. Carbon intensity is considered a separate ESG metric than the Overall ESG Rating(s) for debt issuers. Investments in companies possessing higher carbon intensity compared to others within the benchmark can be made as long as the Fund's overall carbon intensity level remains lower than that of the benchmark.

An investment is generally sold when the fundamentals of the issuer are deteriorating, when the issue has realized its price appreciation target, the issue no longer offers relative value, or an adverse change in corporate or sector fundamentals has occurred. Each Sub-Adviser will re-evaluate the ESG criteria of the portfolio securities periodically to determine which securities should be considered for sale based on whether the portfolio securities continue to meet the ESG criteria. In addition, a company that meets a Sub-Adviser's ESG criteria at the time of investment may subsequently fail to meet the ESG criteria, either due to the availability of more information or changing circumstances, and the Sub-Adviser is under no obligation to sell the security upon the occurrence of those circumstances or availability of that information.

PRINCIPAL RISKS

In addition to possibly not achieving your investment goals, **you could lose money by investing in the Fund.** An investment in the Fund is not a deposit of the bank and is not insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or any other government agency. The principal risks of investing in the Fund are:

- *ESG Strategy Risk.* Each Sub-Adviser's use of its respective ESG criteria could cause the Fund to perform differently compared to funds that do not have such policies. The criteria related to this ESG framework may result in the Fund forgoing opportunities to buy certain securities when it might otherwise be advantageous to do so, or selling securities for ESG reasons when it might be otherwise disadvantageous for it to do so. In addition, there is a risk that the companies identified by the ESG framework do not operate as expected when addressing ESG issues. There are significant differences in interpretations of what it means for a company to have positive ESG characteristics. While each Sub-Adviser believes its definitions are reasonable, the portfolio decisions it makes may differ with other investors' or advisers' views. To the extent the Sub-Advisers reference third-party research and analytics in conducting its proprietary analysis, there is no guarantee that the data will be accurate. Scores from third-party providers may vary across providers.
- *Equity Securities Risk.* Investments in common stocks and other equity securities are particularly subject to the risk of changing economic, stock market, industry and company conditions and the risks inherent in a portfolio manager's ability to anticipate such changes that can adversely affect the value of the Fund's holdings.
 - *Large-Cap Stock Risk.* Larger, more established companies may be unable to respond quickly to new competitive challenges such as changes in consumer tastes or innovative smaller competitors. Also, large-capitalization companies are sometimes unable to attain the high growth rates of successful, smaller companies, especially during extended periods of economic expansion.
 - *Mid-Cap Securities Risk.* Equity securities of mid-cap companies may be subject to greater price volatility, significantly lower trading volumes, cyclical, static or moderate growth prospects and greater spreads between their bid and ask prices than equity securities of larger companies. Because these businesses frequently rely on narrower product lines and niche markets, they can suffer isolated setbacks.

- *Debt Securities Risk.* Debt securities and other debt instruments are subject to many risks, including credit risk and interest rate risk, which may affect their value.
 - *Credit Risk.* An issuer or guarantor of a debt instrument might be unable or unwilling to meet its financial obligations and might not make interest or principal payments on an instrument when those payments are due (“default”). The risk of a default is higher for debt instruments that are non-investment grade and lower for debt instruments that are of higher quality. Defaults may potentially reduce the Fund’s income or ability to recover amounts due and may reduce the value of the debt instrument, sometimes dramatically.
 - *Interest Rate Risk.* The value of debt instruments may fall when interest rates rise. Debt instruments with longer durations tend to be more sensitive to changes in interest rates, making them more volatile than debt instruments with shorter durations or floating or adjustable interest rates. During periods when interest rates are low or there are negative interest rates, the Fund’s yield (and total return) also may be low and the Fund may experience low or negative returns. The Fund may be subject to heightened levels of interest rate risk because the Federal Reserve has raised, and may continue to raise, interest rates. As interest rates rise, the value of fixed income investments will generally decrease.
 - *Mortgage-Backed/Asset-Backed Securities Risk.* Prepayment risk is associated with mortgage-backed and asset-backed securities. If interest rates fall, the underlying debt may be repaid ahead of schedule, reducing the value of the Fund’s investments. If interest rates rise, there may be fewer prepayments, which would cause the average bond maturity to rise, increasing the potential for the Fund to lose money. The value of these securities may be significantly affected by changes in interest rates, the market’s perception of issuers, and the creditworthiness of the parties involved. The ability of the Fund to successfully utilize these instruments may depend on the ability of the Sub-Adviser to forecast interest rates and other economic factors correctly. These securities may have a structure that makes their reaction to interest rate changes and other factors difficult to predict, making their value highly volatile.
- *Sector Risk.* The Fund may invest a significant portion of its assets in particular sectors of the economy and, therefore, the performance of the Fund could be negatively impacted and especially sensitive to developments and events that affect those particular sectors.
- *U.S. Government Securities Risk.* Not all U.S. government securities are backed or guaranteed by the U.S. government and different U.S. government securities are subject to varying degrees of credit risk. There is a risk that the U.S. government will not make timely payments on its debt or provide financial support to U.S. government agencies, instrumentalities or sponsored enterprises if those entities are not able to meet their financial obligations.
- *Value Investing Risk.* A value stock may decrease in price or may not increase in price as anticipated by the portfolio manager if other investors fail to recognize the company’s value or the factors that the portfolio manager believes will cause the stock price to increase do not occur.
- *Foreign Securities Risk.* Investments in foreign securities may be riskier than investments in U.S. securities. Differences between U.S. and foreign regulatory regimes and securities markets, including less stringent investor protections and disclosure standards of some foreign markets, less liquid trading markets and political and economic developments in foreign countries, may affect the value of the Fund’s investments in foreign securities. Foreign securities may also subject the Fund’s investments to changes in currency rates.
- *Active Management Risk.* A portfolio manager’s judgments about the potential value or price appreciation of an investment may prove to be incorrect or fail to have the intended results, which could negatively impact the Fund’s performance.

- *New Fund Risk.* The Fund is new with no operating history, and 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.
- *Newer Adviser Risk.* The Fund’s adviser is a newly organized investment adviser and has been managing assets since March 2022.
- *Recent Market Events Risk.* 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 rising inflation, the possibility of a national or global recession, the war between Russia and Ukraine, and the impact of the coronavirus (COVID-19) global pandemic. Inflation and rapid fluctuations in inflation rates may have negative effects on the economies and securities markets of the United States and other countries. The full impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, and other epidemics and pandemics that may arise in the future, on national and global economies, individual companies and the financial markets continues to be unpredictable, may result in a high degree of uncertainty for potentially extended periods of time and may adversely affect the Fund’s performance.
- *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 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 Fund is new and therefore 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 is available on the Fund’s website at www.thecromwellfunds.com or by calling the Fund at 1-855-625-7333 (toll free).

MANAGEMENT

The Adviser

Cromwell Investment Advisors, LLC is the Fund’s investment adviser.

The Sub-Advisers

Tran Capital Management, L.P., and Aristotle Pacific Capital, LLC are the Fund’s sub-advisers.

Portfolio Managers

The persons jointly and primarily responsible for day-to-day management of the Fund are:

| SUB-ADVISER | PORTFOLIO MANAGER | TITLE WITH SUB-ADVISER | EXPERIENCE WITH THE FUND |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------|--|-----------------------------|
| Tran Capital Management, L.P. | Quoc Tran | Managing Partner and Chief Investment Officer | Since 2023 (Fund Inception) |
| | Michael Im | Director of Research and Co-Portfolio Manager | Since 2023 (Fund Inception) |
| Aristotle Pacific Capital, LLC | David Weismiller, CFA | Senior Managing Director and Portfolio Manager | Since 2023 (Fund Inception) |
| | Ying Qiu, CFA | Managing Director and Portfolio Manager | Since 2023 (Fund Inception) |

PURCHASE AND SALE OF FUND SHARES

You may purchase or redeem shares by mail addressed to Cromwell Sustainable Balanced Fund, c/o U.S. Bank Global Fund Services, P.O. Box 701, Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53201-0701, by telephone at 1-855-625-7333 (toll free), on any day the New York Stock Exchange (“NYSE”) is open for trading, or through a broker-dealer or other financial intermediary (such as a bank) approved by the Fund (an “Authorized Intermediary”). You may also purchase or redeem Fund shares by wire transfer. Purchases and redemptions by telephone are permitted if you have previously established these options for your account. Investors who wish to purchase or redeem Fund shares through an Authorized Intermediary should contact the Authorized Intermediary directly.

| MINIMUM INVESTMENT AMOUNTS | | |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------|------------------------|
| | Initial Investment | Subsequent Investments |
| Investor Class Shares | | |
| Regular Accounts | \$2,000 | \$100 |
| Individual Retirement Accounts | \$1,000 | \$100 |
| Institutional Class Shares | | |
| Regular Accounts | \$100,000 | \$100 |
| Individual Retirement Accounts | \$25,000 | \$100 |

TAX INFORMATION

The Fund’s distributions may be taxed as ordinary income unless you are investing through a tax-deferred or other tax-advantaged arrangement, such as a 401(k) plan or an IRA. A portion of the Fund’s distributions may also be taxable as long-term capital gain. You may be taxed later upon withdrawal of monies from such tax-deferred or other tax-advantaged arrangements.

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. These payments may create conflicts of interest by influencing the broker-dealer or other intermediary and your Financial Professional to recommend the Fund over another investment. Ask your Financial Professional or visit your financial intermediary’s website for more information.