



Bramshill Income Performance Fund

Institutional Class

BRMSX

Investor Class*

PROSPECTUS December 15, 2023

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

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

The Fund is being registered in order to serve as the surviving fund in “shell reorganization” with a series of another registered investment company and will not commence a public offering until the completion of the reorganization. The reorganization is expected to occur on or about January 19, 2024.

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SUMMARY SECTION

Investment Objective

The Bramshill Income Performance Fund (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

(expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)

	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

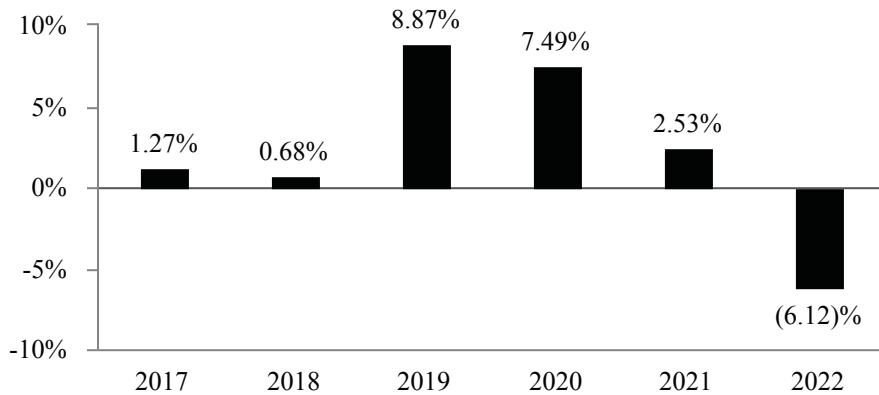
The risk of entering into short sales, including the potential loss of more money than the actual cost of the investment, and the risk that the third party to the short sale may fail to honor its contract terms, causing a loss to the Fund.

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 Years 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	<u>1 Year</u>	<u>5 Years</u>	<u>Since Inception</u> <u>April 11, 2016</u>
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.

INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE, PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT STRATEGIES AND PRINCIPAL RISKS

Investment Objective

The Fund seeks to maximize total return. The Fund's objective is not fundamental and may be changed without shareholder approval.

Principal Investment Strategies

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, or equivalently rated by S&P or Fitch, or, if unrated, determined by the Adviser to be of comparable quality. 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 ETFs. The Fund may 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 liquidity. The Adviser will use available ratings information across all tranches in selecting investments for the Fund. The Fund does not seek to correlate directly to a benchmark and seeks to maintain an investment grade profile. The dollar weighted average duration of the portfolio of the Predecessor Fund for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2023 was approximately two years. The dollar weighted average duration of the Fund's portfolio has an expected range of between one and nine years based on the Adviser's current assessment of market conditions. The Fund will use duration at times to contribute to returns. For example, the Fund may purchase securities with longer durations by the use of derivatives when the Adviser's outlook is positive on duration. Conversely, the Fund may sell longer dated securities or decrease portfolio duration by the use of derivative instruments when the Adviser's outlook is negative on duration. 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 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). The 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 also 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. Over-the-counter derivative instruments such as futures and options on futures may expose the Fund to the credit risk of its counterparty and

may be more volatile than those of other instruments. While hedging strategies involving derivatives can reduce the risk of loss, they can also reduce the opportunity for gain or even result in losses by offsetting favorable price movements in other Fund investments.

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. Loan agreements involve certain risks, such as counterparty risk, in the event of default or insolvency of 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 investment 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.

The Fund may, from time to time, take temporary defensive positions that are inconsistent with its principal investment strategies in attempting to respond to adverse market, economic, political or other conditions. During such periods, all of the Fund's assets may be invested in short-term, high-quality fixed income securities, cash or cash equivalents. When the Fund takes temporary defensive positions, it may not achieve its investment objective.

Principal Risks

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

If issuers of fixed income securities in which the Fund invests experience unanticipated financial problems, their issue is likely 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

Interest rate changes may affect the value of a debt instrument indirectly (especially in the case of fixed rate debt securities) and directly (especially in the case of instruments whose rates are adjustable). 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. Securities of financial services companies may experience a dramatic decline in value when such companies experience substantial declines in the valuations of their assets, take action to raise capital (such as the issuance of debt or equity securities), or cease operations. Credit losses resulting from financial difficulties of borrowers and financial losses associated with investment activities can negatively impact the sector. Insurance companies may be subject to severe price competition. Adverse economic, business or political developments could adversely affect financial institutions engaged in mortgage finance or other lending or investing activities directly or indirectly connected to the value of real estate.

Floating Rate Securities Risk

The interest rates payable on certain fixed income securities in which the Fund may invest 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. Additionally, such securities may fluctuate in value in response to interest rate changes if there is a delay between changes in market interest rates and the interest reset date for the obligation, or for other reasons. Floating rate securities are less effective at locking in a particular yield and are subject to credit risk. 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

Using derivatives can increase the Fund's losses and reduce opportunities for gains when market prices, interest rates, currencies, or the derivatives themselves, behave in a way not anticipated by the Fund. Using derivatives also can have a leveraging effect and increase Fund volatility. Certain derivatives have the potential for unlimited loss, regardless of the size of the initial investment. Derivatives may be difficult to sell, unwind or value, and the counterparty may default on its obligations to the Fund. Derivatives are generally subject to the risks applicable to the assets, rates, indices or other indicators underlying the derivative. The value of a derivative may fluctuate more than the underlying assets, rates, indices or other indicators to which it relates. 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 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

Shares of ETFs are typically purchased and sold on a securities exchange. Generally, an ETF represents a portfolio of securities designed to track a particular market segment or index. Because the Fund invests in ETFs, it is subject to additional risks that do not apply to conventional funds, including the risk that the market price of the ETF's shares may trade at a discount to their NAV. Also, an active secondary trading market for an ETF's shares may not develop or be maintained, or trading of an ETF's shares may be halted if the listing exchange deems such action appropriate. This could lead to a lack of market liquidity, thereby forcing the Fund to sell its shares in an ETF for less than the shares' NAV. Further, an ETF's shares may be delisted from the securities exchange on which they trade. An ETF may fail to accurately track the market segment or index that underlies its investment objective, and ETFs are subject to the risks of the underlying securities or sectors the ETF is designed to track. 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. Default by the issuer means the maximum potential liability of the issuers of some U.S. government securities may greatly exceed their current resources, including their legal right to support from the U.S. Treasury. It is possible that these issuers will not have the funds to meet their payment obligations in the future.

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. Counterparty risk may arise because of the counterparty's financial condition (*i.e.*, financial difficulties, bankruptcy, or insolvency), market activities and developments, or other reasons, whether foreseen or not. A counterparty's inability to fulfill its obligation may result in significant financial loss to the Fund.

Call Risk

Call risk is the possibility that an issuer may redeem a U.S. Treasury or government security before maturity at a price below or above its current market price. An increase in the likelihood of a call may reduce the security's price. If a U.S. Treasury or government security is called, the Fund may have to reinvest the proceeds in other fixed-income securities with lower interest rates, higher credit risks or other less favorable characteristics. In addition, 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 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. Closed-end funds may also issue senior securities (including preferred stock and debt obligations) for the purpose of leveraging the closed-end fund's common shares in an attempt to enhance the current return to such closed-end fund's common shareholders. The Fund's investment in the common shares of closed-end funds that are financially leveraged may create an opportunity for greater total return on its investment, but at the same time may be expected to exhibit more volatility in market price and NAV than an investment in shares of investment companies without a leveraged capital structure.

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 a CoCo 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. They may be subject to the risk that the issuer will not be able to pay interest or dividends when due and their market value may change based on changes in the issuer's credit rating or the market's perception of the issuer's creditworthiness. In addition, convertible securities are subject to the risks and price fluctuations of the underlying stock. 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.

In addition to the general risks associated with fixed income securities and convertible securities, the risks of investing in CoCos include the risk that a CoCo may be written down, written off, or converted into an equity security when the issuer's capital ratio falls below a specified trigger level or in a regulator's discretion depending on the regulator's judgment about the issuer's solvency prospects. Due to these features, CoCos may have substantially greater risk than other securities in times of financial stress. If the trigger level is breached, the issuer's decision to write down, write off, or convert a CoCo may result in the Fund's complete loss on an investment in CoCos with no chance of recovery even if the issuer remains in existence.

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.

U.S. dollar denominated foreign securities, including those issued by foreign governments, involve risks in addition to those associated with comparable U.S. securities. Additional risks include exposure to less developed or less efficient trading markets; social, political or economic instability; potential for default on sovereign debt;

nationalization or expropriation of assets; settlement, custodial or other operational risks; and less stringent auditing and legal standards. In addition, key information about the issuer, the markets or the local government or economy may be unavailable, incomplete or inaccurate. As a result, foreign securities can fluctuate more widely in price, and may also be less liquid, than comparable U.S. securities.

In particular, the Fund is subject to the risk that because there may be fewer investors on foreign exchanges and a smaller number of securities traded each day, it may be more difficult for the Fund to buy and sell securities on those exchanges. Transactions may also be subject to less efficient settlement practices, including extended clearance and settlement periods. Although foreign securities offer added diversification potential, world markets, or those in a particular region, may all react in similar fashion to important economic or political developments. Securities issued by U.S. entities with substantial foreign operations can involve additional risks relating to conditions in foreign countries.

Hedging Risk

The short positions in U.S. 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 can be no assurance that the Fund's hedging strategy will reduce risk or that hedging transactions will be either available or cost effective.

When interest rates fall, an unhedged investment in the same investment grade bonds will outperform the Fund. Performance of the Fund could be particularly poor if investment grade credit deteriorates at the same time that Treasury interest rates fall. Furthermore, when interest rates remain unchanged, an investment in the Fund will underperform a long-only investment in the same investment grade bonds due to the ongoing costs associated with short exposure to Treasury securities.

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

A higher portfolio turnover may enhance returns by capturing and holding portfolio gains. However, it also may result in correspondingly greater brokerage commission expenses and may result in the distribution to shareholders of additional dividends and capital gains for tax purposes. High portfolio turnover could result in the payment by the Fund's shareholders of increased taxes on realized gains. These factors may negatively affect the Fund's performance. The Fund's portfolio turnover may exceed 100%.

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. High yield securities are considered predominantly speculative with respect to an issuer's continuing ability to make principal and interest payments, and may be more volatile than other types of securities. In addition, the market for high yield securities is generally less active than the market for higher quality securities. As a result, an economic downturn or individual corporate developments could adversely affect the market for these securities and reduce the Fund's ability to sell these securities at an advantageous time or price. An economic downturn would also generally lead to a higher non-payment rate and, a high yield security may lose significant market value before a default occurs.

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 futures and 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. The use of leverage may cause the Fund to liquidate portfolio positions when it would not be advantageous to do so in order to satisfy its obligations. The use of leverage may also cause the Fund to have higher expenses than those of funds that do not use such techniques.

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. The value of your investment in the Fund is subject to the investment strategies used by the Adviser in selecting investments, including the ability of the Adviser to assess economic conditions and investment opportunities, and may not result in an increase in the value of your investment or in overall performance equal to other investments. Management risk includes the risk that poor security selection may cause the Fund to underperform relative to other funds with similar investment objectives, or that the timing of movements from one type of security to another could have a negative effect on the overall investment performance of the Fund. If the Adviser's investment strategies do not produce the expected results, your investment could be diminished or even lost.

Market Risk

Market risks, including political, regulatory, market, and economic or other developments, and developments that impact specific economic sectors, industries or segments of the market, can affect the value of the Fund's shares. Local, regional, or global events such as war, acts of terrorism, natural disasters, the spread of infectious illness or other public health issues, recessions, or other events could have a significant impact on the market generally and on specific securities. The Fund is subject to the risk that the prices of, and the income generated by, securities held by the Fund may decline significantly and/or rapidly in response to adverse issuer, political, regulatory, general economic and market conditions, or other developments, such as regional or global economic instability (including terrorism and related geopolitical risks), interest rate fluctuations, and those events directly involving the issuers that may cause broad changes in market value, public perceptions concerning these developments, and adverse investor sentiment. Such events may cause the value of securities owned by the Fund to go up or down, sometimes rapidly or unpredictably. Changes in the economic climate, investor perceptions and stock market volatility also can cause the prices of the Fund's investments to decline regardless of the conditions of the issuers held by the Fund. There is also a risk that policy changes by the U.S. Government and/or Federal Reserve, such as increasing interest rates, could cause increased volatility in financial markets and higher levels of Fund redemptions, which could have a negative impact on the Fund. These events may lead to periods of volatility and increased redemptions, which could cause the Fund to experience a loss when selling securities to meet redemption requests by shareholders. The risk of loss increases if the redemption requests are unusually large or frequent.

Prices may fluctuate widely over short or extended periods in response to company, market or economic news. Markets also tend to move in cycles, with periods of rising and falling prices. If there is a general decline in the

securities and other markets, your investment in the Fund may lose value, regardless of the individual results of the securities and other instruments in which the Fund invests.

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.

The U.S. Government and the Federal Reserve, as well as certain foreign governments and central banks, took steps to support financial markets, including by keeping interest rates at historically low levels for an extended period. The Federal Reserve has concluded its market support activities and has raised, and may continue to raise, interest rates. Such actions, including additional interest rate hikes, could negatively affect financial markets generally, increase market volatility and reduce the value and liquidity of securities in which the Fund invests.

Policy and legislative changes in the United States and in other countries are affecting many aspects of financial regulation, and may in some instances contribute to decreased liquidity and increased volatility in the financial markets. The impact of these changes on the markets, and the practical implications for market participants, may not be fully known for some time.

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.

Periods of market volatility may occur in response to pandemics, acts of war, or events affecting global markets. The COVID-19 pandemic, Russia's invasion of Ukraine, and higher inflation have resulted in extreme volatility in the financial markets, economic downturns around the world, and severe losses, particularly to some sectors of the economy and individual issuers, and reduced liquidity of certain instruments. These events have caused significant disruptions to business operations, including business closures; strained healthcare systems; disruptions to supply chains and employee availability; large fluctuations in consumer demand; large expansion of government deficits and debt as a result of government actions to mitigate the effects of such events; and widespread uncertainty regarding the long-term effects of such events. Such 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. Other market events may cause similar disruptions and effects.

Municipal Securities Risk

The Fund may have a portion of its assets invested in various municipal securities that depend on the ability of the municipalities to continue to meet their obligations for the payment of interest and principal when due. Municipal issuers may be adversely affected by rising health care costs, increasing unfunded pension liabilities, and by the phasing out of federal programs providing financial support. Unfavorable conditions and developments relating to projects financed with municipal securities can result in lower revenues to issuers of municipal securities. Issuers often depend on revenues from these projects to make principal and interest payments. 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 in cash at maturity of loan; 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. Because many preferred securities allow the issuer to convert its preferred stock into common stock, preferred securities are often sensitive to declining common stock values. In addition, certain preferred securities contain provisions that allow an issuer to skip or defer distributions, which may be more likely when the issuer is less able to make dividend payments because of financial difficulties. 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. In the event of redemptions by the issuer, the Fund may not be able to reinvest the proceeds at comparable or favorable rates of return. 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.

Payment-in-kind preferred stocks usually have a high interest payment rates and may pay a cash dividend, but may also pay dividends in additional preferred shares. 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. The Fund could also lose money in the event of a decline in the value of collateral provided for loaned securities or a decline in the value of any investments made with cash collateral. These events could also trigger adverse tax consequences for the Fund.

Short Sale Risk

Short sales involve selling a security the Fund does not own in anticipation that the security's price will decline. To complete the transaction, the Fund must borrow the security to make delivery to the buyer. The Fund is then obligated to replace the security borrowed by purchasing the security at the market price at the time of replacement. The price at such time may be higher or lower than the price at which the security was sold by the Fund. If the underlying security goes up in price during the period during which the short position is outstanding, the Fund will realize a loss on the transaction. Any loss will be increased by the amount of compensation, interest or dividends and transaction costs the Fund must pay to a lender of the security. Short sales, at least theoretically, present unlimited loss on an individual security basis, since the Fund may be required to buy the security sold short at a time when the security has appreciated in value. Because the Fund may invest the proceeds of a short sale, another effect of short selling on the Fund is similar to the effect of leverage, in that it amplifies changes in the Fund's NAV since it increases the exposure of the Fund to the market and may increase losses and the volatility of returns. In addition, short positions typically also involve increased illiquid investment risk and the risk that the third party to the short sale may fail to honor its contract terms.

DISCLOSURE OF PORTFOLIO HOLDINGS

A complete description of the Fund's policies and procedures with respect to the disclosure of the Fund's portfolio holdings is available in the Fund's Statement of Additional Information ("SAI").

MANAGEMENT OF THE FUND

Investment Adviser

The Fund's investment adviser, Bramshill Investments, LLC, is located at 801 Laurel Oak Drive, Suite 300A, Naples, Florida 34108. The Adviser is an SEC-registered investment advisory firm formed in 2012. As of November 30, 2023, the Adviser had assets under management of approximately \$4.4 billion.

The Adviser is responsible for the day-to-day management of the Fund in accordance with the Fund's investment objective and policies. The Adviser also furnishes the Fund with office space and certain administrative services and provides most of the personnel needed to fulfill its obligations under its advisory agreement. For its services, the Fund pays the Adviser a monthly management fee that is calculated at the annual rate of 0.85% of the Fund's average daily net assets. For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2023, the Adviser received an aggregate fee of 0.85% of average net assets for its services to the Predecessor Fund.

The Adviser has contractually agreed to waive all or a portion of its management fees and pay Fund expenses (excluding taxes, leverage interest, brokerage commissions, acquired fund fees and expenses, portfolio transaction expenses, interest expense and dividends paid on short sales or extraordinary expenses) in order to limit the total annual fund operating expenses (after any fee waiver or expense reimbursement) of the Fund to 1.10% of average daily net assets of the Fund's Institutional Class shares. The Expense Cap will remain in effect through at least January 19, 2025. The Fund's expense limitation agreement can be terminated only by the Board of Trustees of Advisor Managed Portfolios (the "Board").

The Adviser may request recoupment from the Fund of previously waived fees and paid expenses for three years from the date such fees and expenses were waived or paid, provided that such recoupment does not cause the Fund's expense ratio (after recoupment is taken into account) to exceed the lower of: (1) the Expense Cap in place at the time such amounts were waived or paid or (2) the Fund's Expense Cap at the time of the recoupment.

A discussion regarding the basis of the Board's approval of the Investment Advisory Agreement will be available in the Fund's annual report for the period ending March 31, 2024.

Portfolio Managers

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

Art DeGaetano is a Principal of Bramshill Investments. Before starting Bramshill in May of 2012, Mr. DeGaetano was a Senior Portfolio Manager at GLG Partners from 2007. Prior to GLG Partners, he traded at RBS Greenwich Capital where he was a Managing Director and Head of Credit Trading for two years. Prior to RBS, he traded for 12 years for Bear Stearns and was a Senior Managing Director and Head Trader on the high yield desk. Mr. DeGaetano has a B.A. from Colgate University. Mr. DeGaetano has been a portfolio manager for the Bramshill Income Performance strategy since its inception in April 2016.

Derek Pines is a Portfolio Manager and Analyst at Bramshill Investments. Prior to joining Bramshill Investments in 2012, Mr. Pines spent 10 years as a Proprietary Trader and Portfolio Manager specializing in quantitative strategies across a variety of asset classes, the bulk of that time with Assent (Sungard Financial) and most recently Chimera Securities. He also spent a year with Accenture in their Core Trading Services Group. Mr. Pines holds a Masters Graduate Certificate in Algorithmic Trading from Stevens University. Mr. Pines graduated cum laude with a B.S. in finance from Georgetown University. Mr. Pine has been a primary portfolio manager for the Bramshill Income Performance strategy since its inception in April 2016.

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

The Adviser's Prior Performance

The performance information shown below represents a composite of the prior performance of all discretionary accounts managed by the Adviser with substantially similar investment objectives, policies and strategies as the Fund (the "Composite"). The Adviser maintains all performance records for the Composite.

The Composite's historical performance is provided to illustrate the past performance of the Adviser's income performance strategy as measured against the Bloomberg U.S. Aggregate Bond Index and does not represent the performance of the Fund and is not an indication of future performance of the Fund. Mr. DeGaetano has at all times held primary authority for making investment decisions on behalf of the Composite since inception at GLG Partners in 2009, as well as for the Predecessor Fund since its inception in April 2016 and the Fund since its inception in January 2024.

All returns are presented both before (gross) and after (net) the deduction of all fees and expenses, including investment advisory fees, brokerage commissions and execution costs paid by the accounts of the Adviser without provision for federal or state income taxes. The Composite does not reflect any sales loads or placement fees, as such fees are not assessed on these accounts. The Composite reflects the highest management fees charged to any account during the performance period.

The discretionary accounts for which results are reported are not registered investment companies and were not subject to the same types of expenses as the Fund or to certain investment limitations, diversification requirements, and other restrictions imposed on the Fund by the 1940 Act and the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "Internal Revenue Code"), which, if applicable, may have adversely affected the performance results of the Composite.

In addition, the operating expenses incurred by the accounts were generally lower than the operating expenses of the Fund. Had the accounts been subject to the Fund's expense structure, the performance of the Composite would have been lower.

The performance data below is for the Composite and is not the performance results of the Bramshill Income Performance Fund. You should not consider this performance data to be an indication of future performance of the Fund.

Period	Bramshill Income Performance Composite (Net)	Bramshill Income Performance Composite (Gross)	Bloomberg U.S. Aggregate Bond Index ⁽¹⁾
One Year Ending 12/31/2022	-7.87%	-7.11%	-13.01%
Three Years Ending 12/31/2022	0.68%	1.55%	-2.71%
Five Years Ending 12/31/2022	2.47%	3.32%	0.02%
Ten Years Ending 12/31/2022	2.98%	3.81%	1.06%
Since Inception 1/1/2009 Ending 12/31/2022	5.72%	6.54%	2.48%

⁽¹⁾ The Bloomberg U.S. Aggregate Bond Index is a market weighted index of government, corporate, mortgage-backed and asset-backed fixed-rate debt securities of all maturities. You cannot invest directly in an index.

SHAREHOLDER INFORMATION

Pricing of Fund Shares

Shares of the Fund are sold at NAV per share, which is calculated as of the close of regular trading (generally 4:00 p.m., Eastern Time) on each day that the New York Stock Exchange (“NYSE”) is open for unrestricted business. However, the Fund’s NAV may be calculated earlier if trading on the NYSE is restricted or as permitted by the Securities and Exchange Commission (the “SEC”). The NYSE is closed on weekends and most national holidays, including New Year’s Day, Martin Luther King, Jr. Day, Washington’s Birthday/Presidents’ Day, Good Friday, Memorial Day, Juneteenth National Independence Day, Independence Day, Labor Day, Thanksgiving Day and Christmas Day. The NAV will not be calculated on days when the NYSE is closed for trading.

Purchase and redemption requests are priced based on the next NAV per share calculated after receipt of such requests. The NAV is the value of the Fund’s securities, cash and other assets, minus all expenses and liabilities (assets – liabilities = NAV). NAV per share is determined by dividing NAV by the number of shares outstanding (NAV/ # of shares = NAV per share). The NAV takes into account the expenses and fees of the Fund, including management and administration fees, which are accrued daily.

In calculating the NAV, portfolio securities are valued using current market values or official closing prices, if available. Each security owned by the Fund that is listed on a securities exchange is valued at its last sale price on that exchange on the date as of which assets are valued. Where the security is listed on more than one exchange, the Fund will use the price of the exchange that the Fund generally considers to be the principal exchange on which the security is traded.

When reliable market quotations are not readily available or the Fund’s pricing service does not provide a valuation (or provides a valuation that in the judgment of the Adviser to the Fund does not represent the security’s fair value) or when, in the judgment of the Adviser, events have rendered the market value unreliable, a security or other asset will be valued at its fair value in good faith in accordance with the Adviser’s pricing procedures, subject to oversight by the Board. Valuing securities at fair value is intended to ensure that the Fund is accurately priced and involves reliance on judgment. The Adviser will regularly evaluate whether the Fund’s fair valuation pricing procedures continue to be appropriate in light of the specific circumstances of the Fund and the quality of prices obtained through the application of such procedures. There can be no assurance that the Fund will obtain the fair value assigned to a security if it were to sell the security at approximately the time at which the Fund determines its NAV per share.

Fair value pricing may be applied to non-U.S. securities. The trading hours for most non-U.S. securities end prior to the close of the NYSE, the time that the Fund’s NAV is calculated. The occurrence of certain events after the close of non-U.S. markets, but prior to the close of the NYSE (such as a significant surge or decline in the U.S. market) often will result in an adjustment to the trading prices of non-U.S. securities when non-U.S. markets open on the following business day. If such events occur, the Fund may value non-U.S. securities at fair value, taking into account such events, when it calculates its NAV. In such cases, use of fair valuation can reduce an investor’s ability to seek to profit by estimating the Fund’s NAV per share in advance of the time the NAV per share is calculated.

Other types of securities that the Fund may hold for which fair value pricing might be required include, but are not limited to: (a) investments which are not frequently traded and/or the market price of which the Adviser believes may be stale; (b) illiquid securities, including “restricted” securities and private placements for which there is no public market; (c) securities of an issuer that has entered into a restructuring; (d) securities whose trading has been halted or suspended; and (e) fixed income securities that have gone into default and for which there is not a current market value quotation.

If the Fund has portfolio securities that are primarily listed on foreign exchanges that trade on weekends or other days when the Fund does not price its shares, the NAV of the Fund’s shares may change on days when shareholders will not be able to purchase or redeem the Fund’s shares.

How to Buy Shares

The minimum initial investment amount for the Institutional Class shares is \$1,000 and the minimum subsequent investment amount is \$100. The minimum initial investment amount for the Investor Class shares is \$100 and there is no minimum subsequent investment amount.

Although not limited to the list below, the Fund's minimum investment requirements may be waived from time to time by the Adviser, and for the following types of shareholders:

- current and retired employees, directors/trustees and officers of the Trust, the Adviser and its affiliates and certain family members of each of them (*i.e.*, spouse, domestic partner, child, parent, sibling, grandchild and grandparent, in each case including in-law, step and adoptive relationships);
- any trust, pension, profit sharing or other benefit plan for current and retired employees, directors/trustees and officers of the Adviser and its affiliates;
- current employees of U.S. Bancorp Fund Services, LLC (doing business as U.S. Bank Global Fund Services) (the "Transfer Agent"), broker-dealers who act as selling agents for the Fund, intermediaries that have marketing agreements in place with the Adviser and the immediate family members of any of them;
- existing clients of the Adviser, their employees and immediate family members of such employees;
- registered investment advisers who buy through a broker-dealer or service agent who has entered into an agreement with Quasar Distributors, LLC ("Quasar" or the "Distributor"), the Fund's distributor; and
- qualified broker-dealers who have entered into an agreement with the Distributor.

You may purchase shares of the Fund by check, by wire transfer, via electronic funds transfer through the Automated Clearing House ("ACH") network through an authorized bank or through one or more brokers authorized by the Fund to receive purchase orders. If you have any questions or need further information about how to purchase shares of the Fund, you may call a customer service representative of the Fund toll-free at 877-BRAMS18 or 877-272-6718. The Fund reserves the right to reject any purchase order. For example, a purchase order may be refused if, in the Adviser's opinion, it is so large that it would disrupt the management of the Fund. Orders may also be rejected from persons believed by the Fund to be "market timers." If the Fund were to reject a purchase order, notification would likely occur no later than the next business day after receipt of order.

All checks must be in U.S. dollars drawn on a domestic U.S. bank. The Fund will not accept payment in cash or money orders. The Fund does not accept postdated checks or any conditional order or payment. To prevent check fraud, the Fund will not accept third party checks, Treasury checks, credit card checks, traveler's checks or starter checks for the purchase of shares.

To buy shares of the Fund, complete an account application and send it together with your check for the amount you wish to invest in the Fund to the address below. To make additional investments once you have opened your account, write your account number on the check and send it together with the Invest by Mail form from your most recent confirmation statement received from the Transfer Agent. If you do not have the Invest by Mail form include the Fund name, your name, address, and account number on a separate piece of paper along with your check. If your payment is returned for any reason, your purchase will be canceled and a \$25 fee will be assessed against your account by the Transfer Agent. You may also be responsible for any loss sustained by the Fund.

All purchase requests must be received in "good order" which generally means that your purchase request includes the name of the Fund; the dollar amount of shares to be purchased; your account application or investment stub; and a check payable to the Fund.

In addition to cash purchases, Fund shares may be purchased by tendering payment in-kind in the form of shares of stock, bonds or other securities. Any securities used to buy Fund shares must be readily marketable, their acquisition consistent with the Fund's objective and otherwise acceptable to the Adviser and the Board. For further information, you may call a customer service representative of the Fund toll-free at 877-BRAMS18 or 877-272-6718.

In compliance with the USA PATRIOT Act of 2001, please note that the Transfer Agent will verify certain information on your account application as part of the Trust's Anti-Money Laundering Program. As requested on

the account application, you must supply your full name, date of birth, social security number and permanent street address. If you are opening the account in the name of a legal entity (e.g., partnership, limited liability company, business trust, corporation, etc.), you should also supply the identity of the beneficial owners. Mailing addresses containing only a P. O. Box will not be accepted. Please contact the Transfer Agent at 877-BRAMS18 or 877-272-6718 if you need additional assistance when completing your account application.

If the Transfer Agent does not have a reasonable belief of the identity of an investor, the account application will be rejected or the investor will not be allowed to perform a transaction on the account until such information is received. In the rare event that the Transfer Agent is unable to verify your identity, the Fund reserves the right to redeem your account at the current day's net asset value.

Shares of the Fund have not been registered for sale outside of the United States. The Adviser generally does not sell shares to investors residing outside of the United States, even if they are United States citizens or lawful permanent residents, except to investors with United States military APO or FPO addresses. The Fund reserves the right to refuse purchases from shareholders who must file a Form W-8.

Purchasing Shares by Mail

Please complete the account application and mail it with your check, payable to the Bramshill Income Performance Fund to the Transfer Agent at the following address:

Regular Mail

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

You may not send an account application via overnight delivery to a United States Postal Service post office box. If you wish to use an overnight delivery service, send your account application and check to the Transfer Agent at the following address:

Overnight Express Mail

Bramshill Income Performance Fund
c/o U.S. Bank Global Fund Services
615 East Michigan Street, 3rd Floor
Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53202

NOTE: The Fund does not consider the U.S. Postal Service or other independent delivery services to be its agents. Therefore, a deposit in the mail or with such services, or receipt at U.S. Bancorp Fund Services, LLC post office box, of purchase orders or redemption requests does not constitute receipt by the Transfer Agent. Receipt constitutes physical possession of the purchase order or redemption request by the Transfer Agent.

Purchasing Shares by Telephone

If you did not decline telephone options on your account application or by subsequent arrangement in writing with the Fund and your account has been open for at least seven business days, you may purchase additional shares by calling the Fund toll-free at 877-BRAMS18 or 877-272-6718. You may not make your initial purchase of the Fund shares by telephone. Telephone orders will be accepted via electronic funds transfer from your pre-designated bank account through the ACH network. You must have banking information established on your account prior to making a telephone purchase. Only bank accounts held at domestic institutions that are ACH members may be used for telephone transactions. If your order is received prior to 4:00 p.m., Eastern Time, shares will be purchased at the appropriate share price next calculated. For security reasons, requests by telephone may be recorded. Once a telephone transaction has been placed, it cannot be cancelled or modified after the close of regular trading on the NYSE (generally, 4:00 p.m., Eastern Time).

Purchasing Shares by Wire

If you are making your initial investment in the Fund, before wiring funds, the Transfer Agent must have a completed account application. You can mail or overnight deliver your account application to the Transfer Agent at the above address. Upon receipt of your completed account application, your account will be established and a service representative will contact you to provide your new account number and wiring instructions. If you do not receive this information within one business day, contact the Transfer Agent. You may then instruct your bank to send the wire. Prior to sending the wire, please call the Fund at 877-BRAMS18 or 877-272-6718 to advise them of the wire and to ensure proper credit upon receipt. Your bank must include the name of the Fund, your name and your account number so that monies can be correctly applied. Your bank should transmit immediately available funds by wire to:

U.S. Bank National Association
777 East Wisconsin Avenue
Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53202
ABA No. 075000022
Credit: U.S. Bancorp Fund Services, LLC
Account No. 112-952-137
Further Credit: Bramshill Income Performance Fund
Shareholder Registration
Shareholder Account Number

If you are making a subsequent purchase, your bank should wire funds as indicated above. Before each wire purchase, you should be sure to notify the Transfer Agent. *It is essential that your bank include complete information about your account in all wire transactions.* If you have questions about how to invest by wire, you may call the Transfer Agent at 877-BRAMS18 or 877-272-6718. Your bank may charge you a fee for sending a wire payment to the Fund.

Wired funds must be received prior to 4:00 p.m. Eastern Time to be eligible for same day pricing. Neither the Fund nor U.S. Bank National Association. are responsible for the consequences of delays resulting from the banking or Federal Reserve wire system or from incomplete wiring instructions.

Automatic Investment Plan

Once your account has been opened with the initial minimum investment, you may make additional purchases of Investor Class shares at regular intervals through the Automatic Investment Plan (“AIP”). The AIP is not available for Institutional Class shares. The AIP provides a convenient method to have monies deducted from your bank account, for investment into the Fund, on a monthly basis. In order to participate in the AIP, each purchase must be in the amount of \$100 or more for the Investor Class, and your financial institution must be a member of the ACH network. If your bank rejects your payment, the Transfer Agent will charge a \$25 fee to your account. To begin participating in the AIP, please complete the Automatic Investment Plan section on the account application or call the Transfer Agent at 877-BRAMS18 or 877-272-6718 if you have questions about the Plan. Any request to change or terminate your AIP should be submitted to the Transfer Agent at least five calendar days prior to the automatic investment date.

Retirement Accounts

The Fund offers prototype documents for a variety of retirement accounts for individuals and small businesses. Please call 877-BRAMS18 or 877-272-6718 for information on:

- Individual Retirement Plans, including Traditional IRAs and Roth IRAs.
- Small Business Retirement Plans, including Simple IRAs and SEP IRAs.

There may be special distribution requirements for a retirement account, such as required distributions or mandatory federal income tax withholdings. For more information, call the number listed above. Direct shareholder accounts may be charged a \$15 annual account maintenance fee for each retirement account up to a maximum of \$30 annually and a \$25 fee for transferring assets to another custodian or for closing a retirement account. Fees charged by other institutions may vary.

Purchasing and Selling Shares through a Broker

You may buy and sell shares of the Fund through certain brokers and financial intermediaries (and their agents) (collectively, “Brokers”) that have made arrangements with the Fund to sell its shares. When you place your order with such a Broker, your order is treated as if you had placed it directly with the Transfer Agent, and you will pay or receive the next applicable price calculated by the Fund. The Fund will be deemed to have received a purchase or redemption order when an authorized broker, or, if applicable, a broker’s designee receives the order. The Broker holds your shares in an omnibus account in the Broker’s name, and the Broker maintains your individual ownership records. The Adviser may pay the Broker for maintaining these records as well as providing other shareholder services. The Broker may charge you a fee for handling your order. The Broker is responsible for processing your order correctly and promptly, keeping you advised regarding the status of your individual account, confirming your transactions and ensuring that you receive copies of the Fund’s Prospectus.

How to Sell Shares

You may sell (redeem) your Fund shares on any day the Fund and the NYSE are open for business either directly to the Fund or through your financial intermediary.

In Writing

You may redeem your shares by simply sending a written request to the Transfer Agent. You should provide your account number and state whether you want all or some of your shares redeemed. The letter should be signed by all of the shareholders whose names appear on the account registration and include a signature guarantee(s), if necessary. If you have an IRA or other retirement plan, you must indicate on your written redemption request whether or not to withhold federal income tax. Redemption requests failing to indicate an election to have tax withheld will be subject to 10% withholding. You should send your redemption request to:

Regular Mail

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

Overnight Express Mail

Bramshill Income Performance Fund
c/o U.S. Bank Global Fund Services
615 East Michigan Street, 3rd Floor
Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53202

NOTE: The Fund does not consider the U.S. Postal Service or other independent delivery services to be its agents. Therefore, a deposit in the mail or with such services, or receipt at U.S. Bancorp Fund Services, LLC post office box, of purchase orders or redemption requests does not constitute receipt by the Transfer Agent. Receipt constitutes physical possession of the purchase order or redemption request by the Transfer Agent.

By Telephone

If you did not decline telephone options on your account application, you may redeem all or some of your shares, up to \$50,000, by calling the Transfer Agent at 877-BRAMS18 or 877-272-6718 before the close of trading on the NYSE. This is normally 4:00 p.m., Eastern Time. Redemption proceeds will be sent to the address that appears on the Transfer Agent’s records or via ACH to a previously established bank account. If you request, redemption proceeds will be wired on the next business day to your designated bank account. A wire fee of \$15 will be deducted from your redemption proceeds in the case of complete redemption or the redemption of a specific number of shares. In the case of a partial redemption, the fee will be deducted from the remaining account balance. Telephone redemptions cannot be made if you notified the Transfer Agent of a change of address within 15 calendar days before the redemption request.

Shares held in IRA or other retirement accounts may be redeemed by telephone at 877-BRAMS18 or 877-272-6718. Investors will be asked whether or not to withhold taxes from any distribution.

You may request telephone redemption privileges after your account is opened by calling the Transfer Agent at 877-BRAMS18 or 877-272-6718 for instructions.

You may encounter higher than usual call wait times during periods of high market activity. Please allow sufficient time to ensure that you will be able to complete your telephone transaction prior to market close. If you are unable to contact the Fund by telephone, you may mail your redemption request in writing to the address noted above. Once a telephone transaction has been accepted, it may not be canceled or modified after the close of regular trading on the NYSE (generally, 4:00 p.m., Eastern Time).

Payment of Redemption Proceeds

The Fund typically sends the redemption proceeds on the next business day (a day when the NYSE is open for normal business) after the redemption request is received in good order and prior to market close, regardless of whether the redemption proceeds are sent via check, wire, or ACH transfer. While not expected, payment of redemption proceeds may take up to seven days. If you did not purchase your shares with a wire payment, before selling recently purchased shares, please note that if the Transfer Agent has not yet collected payment for the shares you are selling, it may delay sending the proceeds until the payment is collected, which may take up to 15 calendar days from the purchase date.

Redemption “In-Kind”

The Fund typically expects to meet redemption requests by paying out proceeds from cash or cash equivalent portfolio holdings, or by selling portfolio holdings. In stressed market conditions, redemption methods may include paying redemption proceeds to you in whole or in part by a distribution of securities from the Fund's portfolio (a “redemption in-kind”). It is not expected that the Fund would do so except during unusual market conditions. The redemption in-kind would be a pro-rata distribution of portfolio assets. If the Fund pays your redemption proceeds by a distribution of securities, you could incur brokerage or other charges in converting the securities to cash and will bear any market risks associated with such securities until they are converted into cash. A redemption in-kind is treated as a taxable transaction and a sale of the redeemed shares, generally resulting in capital gain or loss to you, subject to certain loss limitation rules. If the Fund held illiquid securities, such distribution may contain a pro rata portion of such illiquid securities or the Fund may determine, based on a materiality assessment, not to include illiquid securities in the in-kind redemption. If such securities are included in the distribution, shareholders may not be able to liquidate such securities and may be required to hold such securities indefinitely.

Signature Guarantees

Signature guarantees will generally be accepted from domestic banks, brokers, dealers, credit unions, national securities exchanges, registered securities associations, clearing agencies and savings associations, as well as from participants in the New York Stock Exchange Medallion Signature Program and the Securities Transfer Agents Medallion Program. *A notary public is not an acceptable signature guarantor.*

A signature guarantee from either a Medallion program member or a non-Medallion program member is required in the following situations:

- If ownership is changed on your account;
- When redemption proceeds are payable or sent to any person, address or bank account not on record;
- When a redemption request is received by the Transfer Agent and the account address has changed within the last 15 calendar days;
- For all redemptions in excess of \$50,000 from any shareholder account, including IRAs.

The Fund or the Adviser may waive any of the above requirements in certain instances. In addition to the situations described above, the Fund, the Adviser, and/or the Transfer Agent reserve the right to require a signature guarantee in other instances based on the circumstances relative to the particular situation.

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

Other Information about Redemptions

The Fund may redeem the shares in your account if the value of your account falls below the minimum initial investment amount as a result of redemptions you have made. This does not apply to retirement plan or Uniform

Gifts or Transfers to Minors Act accounts. You will be notified that the value of your account is less than the minimum initial investment amount before the Fund makes an involuntary redemption. You will then have 30 calendar days in which to make an additional investment to bring the value of your account to at least \$500 before the Fund takes any action.

DIVIDENDS AND DISTRIBUTIONS

The Fund will make distributions of dividends, if any, at least monthly, and of capital gains, if any, annually, typically in December and at such other times as necessary. The Fund may pay additional distributions and dividends in order to avoid a federal tax.

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

If you hold shares directly with the Fund and you elect to receive dividends and/or distributions in cash, you have the option to receive such dividends and/or distributions via a direct deposit to your bank account by check.

If you elect to receive distributions and/or capital gains paid in cash and the U.S. Postal Service cannot deliver the check, or if a check remains outstanding for six months, the Fund reserves the right to reinvest the distribution check in your account, at the Fund's current NAV per share, and to reinvest all subsequent distributions. If you wish to change your distribution option, notify the Transfer Agent in writing or by telephone at least 5 days prior to the record date of the next distribution.

TOOLS TO COMBAT FREQUENT TRANSACTIONS

The Board has adopted policies and procedures to prevent frequent transactions in the Fund. The Fund discourages excessive, short-term trading and other abusive trading practices that may disrupt portfolio management strategies and harm the Fund's performance. The Fund takes steps to reduce the frequency and effect of these activities in the Fund. These steps include monitoring trading practices and using fair value pricing. Although these efforts are designed to discourage abusive trading practices, these tools cannot eliminate the possibility that such activity may occur. Further, while the Fund makes efforts to identify and restrict frequent trading, the Fund receives purchase and sale orders through financial intermediaries and cannot always know or detect frequent trading that may be facilitated by the use of intermediaries or the use of group or omnibus accounts by those intermediaries. The Fund seeks to exercise its judgment in implementing these tools to the best of its abilities in a manner that the Fund believes is consistent with shareholder interests.

The Fund monitors selected trades in an effort to detect excessive short-term trading activities. If, as a result of this monitoring, the Fund believes that a shareholder has engaged in excessive short-term trading, it may, in its discretion, ask the shareholder to stop such activities or refuse to process purchases in the shareholder's accounts. In making such judgments, the Fund seeks to act in a manner that it believes is consistent with the best interests of shareholders. Due to the complexity and subjectivity involved in identifying abusive trading activity and the volume of shareholder transactions the Fund handles, there can be no assurance that the Fund's efforts will identify all trades or trading practices that may be considered abusive. In addition, the Fund's ability to monitor trades that are placed by individual shareholders within group or omnibus accounts maintained by financial intermediaries is limited because the Fund does not have simultaneous access to the underlying shareholder account information.

In compliance with Rule 22c-2 under the 1940 Act, the Distributor, on behalf of the Fund, has entered into written agreements with each of the Fund's financial intermediaries, under which the intermediary must, upon request, provide the Fund with certain shareholder and identity trading information so that the Fund can enforce its market timing policies.

The Fund employs fair value pricing selectively, as discussed above, to ensure greater accuracy in its daily NAV and to prevent dilution by frequent traders or market timers who seek to take advantage of temporary market anomalies.

TAX CONSEQUENCES

Below are certain important U.S. federal income tax issues that affect the Fund and its shareholders. The following summary is very general, applies only to shareholders who are U.S. persons, and does not address shareholders subject to special rules, such as those who hold Fund shares through an IRA, 401(k) plan or other tax-advantaged account. Except as specifically noted, the discussion is limited to federal income tax matters and does not address state, local, foreign or non-income taxes. Further information regarding taxes, including certain federal income tax considerations relevant to non-U.S. persons, is included in the SAI. Because each shareholder's circumstances are different and special tax rules may apply, you should consult your tax adviser about federal, state, local and/or foreign tax considerations that may be relevant to your particular situation. The summary is based on current tax law, which may be changed by legislative, judicial or administrative action.

The Fund has elected and intends to qualify each year for treatment as a regulated investment company (a "RIC") within the meaning of Subchapter M of the Internal Revenue Code. If it meets certain minimum distribution requirements, a RIC is not subject to tax at the fund level on income and gains from investments that are timely distributed to shareholders. However, the Fund's failure to qualify as a RIC or to meet minimum distribution requirements would result (if certain relief provisions were not available) in fund-level taxation and, consequently, a reduction in income available for distribution to shareholders.

The Fund will make distributions of dividends, if any, at least monthly, and of capital gains, if any, annually, typically in December. Dividends of net investment income and distributions from the Fund's net short-term capital gains are taxable to you as ordinary income. Distributions from the Fund's net capital gain (the excess of its net long-term capital gains over its net short-term capital losses) are generally taxable to non-corporate shareholders at rates of up to 20%, regardless of how long the shareholders held their respective shares in the Fund. Because a significant portion of the Fund's income is derived from interest rather than dividends, it is generally expected that only a limited portion of its distributions may be eligible to be treated as qualified dividend income (subject to reduced tax rates for non-corporate shareholders) or for the dividends-received deduction for corporate shareholders. You will be taxed in the same manner whether you receive your dividends and capital gain distributions in cash or reinvest them in additional Fund shares. The Fund will only be eligible to pass through to shareholders the tax-exempt character of its income from debt obligations that generate interest exempt from U.S. federal income tax if at least 50% of the value of the Fund's total assets at the close of each quarter of its taxable years consists of such debt obligations. It is not anticipated that the Fund will be eligible to distribute exempt-interest dividends to shareholders.

A RIC that receives business interest income may pass through its net business interest income for purposes of the tax rules applicable to the interest expense limitations under section 163(j) of the Internal Revenue Code. A RIC's total "Section 163(j) Interest Dividend" for a tax year is limited to the excess of the RIC's business interest income over the sum of its business interest expense and its other deductions properly allocable to its business interest income. A RIC may, in its discretion, designate all or a portion of ordinary dividends as Section 163(j) Interest Dividends, which would allow the recipient shareholder to treat the designated portion of such dividends as interest income for purposes of determining such shareholder's interest expense deduction limitation under Section 163(j). This can potentially increase the amount of a shareholder's interest expense deductible under Section 163(j). In general, to be eligible to treat a Section 163(j) Interest Dividend as interest income, you must have held your shares in the Fund for more than 180 days during the 361-day period beginning on the date that is 180 days before the date on which the share becomes ex-dividend with respect to such dividend. However, such holding period requirements are generally not applicable to dividends declared by money market funds and certain other funds that declare dividends daily and pay such dividends on a monthly or more frequent basis. Section 163(j) Interest Dividends, if so designated by the Fund, will be reported to your financial intermediary or otherwise in accordance with the requirements specified by the Internal Revenue Service ("IRS").

A tax of 3.8% applies to all or a portion of net investment income of U.S. individuals with income exceeding specified thresholds, and to all or a portion of undistributed net investment income of certain estates and trusts. Net investment income generally includes for this purpose dividends and capital gain distributions paid by the Fund and gain on the redemption of Fund shares.

Any dividend or capital gain distribution paid by the Fund has the effect of reducing the NAV per share on the ex-dividend date by the amount of the dividend or capital gain distribution. You should note that a dividend or capital gain distribution paid on shares purchased shortly before that dividend or capital gain distribution was declared will be subject to income taxes even though the dividend or capital gain distribution represents, in substance, a partial return of capital to you. This is known as “buying a dividend” and generally should be avoided by taxable investors.

Although distributions are generally taxable when received, certain distributions declared in October, November, or December to shareholders of record on a specified date in such a month but paid the following January are taxable as if received in December of the year in which the dividend is declared.

The Fund (or its administrative agent) will send you a report annually summarizing the amount and tax aspects of your distributions.

The Fund must withhold as backup withholding a percentage of your taxable distributions and redemption proceeds if you (1) have provided the Fund either an incorrect tax identification number or no number at all, (2) are subject to backup withholding by the IRS for failure to properly report payments of interest or dividends, (3) have failed to certify to the Fund that you are not subject to backup withholding, or (4) have not certified to the Fund that you are a U.S. person (including a U.S. resident alien). The backup withholding rate is 24%. Backup withholding will not, however, be applied to payments that have been subject to the 30% withholding tax applicable to shareholders who are neither citizens nor residents of the United States.

The Fund will be required to report to the IRS all distributions of taxable income and capital gains as well as gross proceeds from the redemption of Fund shares, except in the case of exempt shareholders, which includes most corporations. The Fund will also be required to report tax basis information for such shares and indicate whether these shares had a short-term or long-term holding period. If a shareholder has a different basis for different shares of the Fund in the same account (e.g., if a shareholder purchased shares in the same account at different times for different prices), the Fund calculates the basis of the shares sold using its default method unless the shareholder has properly elected to use a different method. The Fund’s default method for calculating basis is the average cost basis method, under which the Fund averages the purchase price of acquired shares. A shareholder may elect, on an account-by-account basis, to use a method other than the average cost basis method by following procedures established by the Fund or its administrative agent. If such an election is made on or prior to the date of the first exchange or redemption of shares in the account and on or prior to the date that is one year after the shareholder receives notice of the applicable Fund’s default method, the new election will generally apply as if the average cost method had never been in effect for such account. Shareholders should consult their tax advisers concerning the tax consequences of applying the average cost method or electing another method of basis calculation. Shareholders also should carefully review any cost basis information provided to them and make any additional basis, holding period or other adjustments that are required when reporting these amounts on their federal income tax returns.

If you sell, exchange, or redeem your Fund shares, it is considered a taxable event and will generally result in capital gain or loss if you hold your Fund shares as a capital asset. Capital gain or loss realized upon a sale or exchange of Fund shares held for twelve months or less is generally treated as short-term capital gain or loss, except that any capital loss on the sale of Fund shares held for six months or less is treated as long-term capital loss to the extent that capital gain dividends were paid with respect to such Fund shares and disallowed to the extent that exempt-interest dividends were paid with respect to such Fund shares. You are responsible for any tax liabilities generated by your transaction. The Internal Revenue Code limits the deductibility of capital losses in certain circumstances.

To the extent the Fund invests in foreign securities, it may be subject to foreign withholding taxes with respect to dividends or interest the Fund received from sources in foreign countries.

Additional information concerning taxation of the Fund and its shareholders is contained in the SAI. If you have a tax-advantaged retirement account, you will generally not be subject to federal taxation on any dividends and

capital gain distributions until you begin receiving your distributions from your retirement account. **You should consult your own tax adviser concerning federal, state and local tax effects of your investment in the Fund.**

SHARE CLASS INFORMATION AND DISTRIBUTION ARRANGEMENTS

Description of Classes

The Trust has adopted a multiple class plan that allows the Fund to offer one or more classes of shares of the Fund. The Fund currently offers one class of shares – Institutional Class. The Investor Class is not available for purchase as of the date of this Prospectus. The different classes of shares represent investments in the same portfolio of securities, but the classes are subject to different expenses as discussed below.

Distribution Plan (Rule 12b-1)

The Trust has adopted a plan pursuant to Rule 12b-1 for the Fund's Investor Class only that would allow the Fund to pay fees for the sale, distribution and servicing of its Investor Class. The plan provides for a distribution and servicing fee of up to 0.25% of the Investor Class shares' average daily net assets. Because these fees are paid out over the life of the Fund's Investor Class shares, over time, these fees (to the extent they are accrued and paid) would increase the cost of your investment and may cost you more than paying other types of sales charges. Institutional Class shares of the Fund are not subject to Rule 12b-1 fees.

The Fund has policies and procedures in place for the monitoring of payments to broker-dealers and other financial intermediaries for distribution-related and non-distribution activities such as sub-transfer agent, administrative, and other shareholder servicing services.

Additional Payments to Dealers

If you purchase shares of the Fund 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 a conflict of interest by influencing the broker-dealer or other intermediary and your salesperson to recommend the Fund over another investment. Institutional Class shares may also be available on brokerage platforms of firms that have agreements with the Fund's distributor to offer such shares solely when acting as an agent for the investor. An investor transacting in these programs may be required to pay a commission and/or other forms of compensation to the broker. Ask your salesperson or visit your financial intermediary's website for more information.

Distributor

Quasar Distributors, LLC, a wholly-owned broker-dealer subsidiary of Foreside Financial Group, LLC, is located at 111 E. Kilbourn Avenue, Suite 2200, Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53202, and is the distributor for the shares of the Fund. Quasar is a registered broker-dealer and a member of the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority. Shares of the Fund are offered on a continuous basis.

Service Fees – Other Payments to Third Parties

The Adviser, out of its own resources, and without additional cost to the Fund or its shareholders, may provide cash payments or non-cash compensation to financial intermediaries who sell shares of the Fund. Such payments and compensation would be in addition to Rule 12b-1 and service fees paid by the Fund, as applicable. These additional cash payments are generally made to intermediaries that provide shareholder servicing, marketing support and/or access to sales meetings, sales representatives and management representatives of the intermediary. Cash compensation may also be paid to intermediaries for inclusion of the Fund on a sales list, in other sales programs or as an expense reimbursement in cases where the intermediary provides shareholder services to the Fund's shareholders. The Adviser may also pay cash compensation in the form of finder's fees that vary depending on the Fund and the dollar amount of the shares sold.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Inactive Accounts

The Fund is legally obligated to escheat (or transfer) abandoned property to the appropriate state's unclaimed property administrator in accordance with statutory requirements. The investor's last known address of record determines which state has jurisdiction. Your mutual fund account may be transferred to your state of residence if

no activity occurs within your account during the “inactivity period” specified in your state’s abandoned property laws.

Fund Mailings

Statements and reports that the Fund sends to you include the following:

- Confirmation statements (after every transaction that affects your account balance or your account registration);
- Annual and semi-annual shareholder reports (every six months); and
- Quarterly account statements.

It is important that the Fund maintain a correct address for each investor. An incorrect address may cause an investor’s account statements and other mailings to be returned to the Fund. Based upon statutory requirements for returned mail, the Fund will attempt to locate the investor or rightful owner of the account. If the Fund is unable to locate the investor, then they will determine whether the investor’s account can legally be considered abandoned. Investors with a state of residence in Texas have the ability to designate a representative to receive legislatively required unclaimed property due diligence notifications. Please contact the Texas Comptroller of Public Accounts for further information.

Householding

In an effort to decrease costs, the Fund intends to reduce the number of duplicate prospectuses, annual and semi-annual reports, proxy statements and other similar documents you receive by sending only one copy of each to those addresses shared by two or more accounts and to shareholders the Transfer Agent reasonably believes are from the same family or household. Once implemented, if you would like to discontinue householding for your accounts, please call toll-free at 877-BRAMS18 or 877-272-6718 to request individual copies of these documents. Once the Transfer Agent receives notice to stop householding, the Transfer Agent will begin sending individual copies thirty days after receiving your request. This policy does not apply to account statements.

General Policies

Some of the following policies are mentioned above. In general, the Fund reserves the right to:

- Refuse, change, discontinue, or temporarily suspend account services, including purchase, or telephone redemption privileges, for any reason;
- Reject any purchase request for any reason. Generally, the Fund will do this if the purchase is disruptive to the efficient management of the Fund (due to the timing of the investment or an investor’s history of excessive trading);
- Redeem all shares in your account if your balance falls below the minimum initial investment amount due to redemption activity. If, within 30 days of the Fund’s written request, you have not increased your account balance, you may be required to redeem your shares. The Fund will not require you to redeem shares if the value of your account drops below the investment minimum due to fluctuations of NAV;
- Delay paying redemption proceeds for more than seven calendar days after receiving a request under the circumstances described below; and
- Reject any purchase or redemption request that does not contain all required documentation and is not in good order.

Before redeeming recently purchased shares, please note that if the Transfer Agent has not yet collected payment for the shares you are redeeming, it may delay sending the proceeds until the payment is collected, which may take up to fifteen calendar days from the purchase date. This delay will not apply if you purchased your shares via wire payment. Furthermore, there are certain times when you may be unable to redeem the Fund’s shares or receive proceeds. Specifically, the Fund may suspend the right to redeem shares or postpone the date of payment upon redemption for more than seven calendar days for:

1. any period during which the NYSE is closed (other than customary week-end and holiday closings) or trading on the NYSE is restricted;
2. any period during which an emergency exists as a result of which disposal by the Fund of securities owned by it is not reasonably practicable or it is not reasonably practicable for the Fund fairly to determine the value of its net assets; or
3. such other periods as the SEC may permit for the protection of the Fund’s shareholders.

If you did not decline telephone options on the account application or in a letter to the Fund, you may be responsible for any fraudulent telephone orders as long as the Fund has taken reasonable precautions to verify your identity. Before executing an instruction received by telephone, the Transfer Agent will use reasonable procedures to confirm that the telephone instructions are genuine. The telephone call may be recorded and the caller may be asked to verify certain personal identification information. If the Fund or its agents follow these procedures, they cannot be held liable for any loss, expense or cost arising out of any telephone redemption request that is reasonably believed to be genuine. This includes fraudulent or unauthorized requests. If an account has more than one owner or authorized person, the Fund will accept telephone instructions from any one owner or authorized person. In addition, once you place a telephone transaction request, it cannot be canceled or modified after the close of regular trading on the NYSE (generally, 4:00 p.m., Eastern Time).

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

The financial highlights tables are intended to help you understand the Predecessor Fund's financial performance for the past five fiscal years. The financial information presented for each applicable period is that of the Predecessor Fund. The Fund is the accounting successor to the Predecessor Fund as a result of the Reorganization of the Predecessor Fund into the Fund following the close of business on January 19, 2024. The Fund has adopted the financial statements of the Predecessor Fund.

Certain information reflects financial results for a single Fund share. The total returns in the table represent the rate that an investor would have earned or lost on an investment in the Predecessor Fund, assuming reinvestment of all dividends and distributions. The information for the year ended March 31, 2023 has been audited by, Cohen & Company, Ltd., the Fund's independent registered public accounting firm, whose report, along with the Predecessor Fund's financial statements, are included in the Fund's annual report, which is available upon request. The information for the previous years has been audited by BBD, LLP, the Predecessor Fund's previous independent registered public accounting firm. The financial highlights for the fiscal period ended September 30, 2023 are unaudited.

Institutional Class						
For a capital share outstanding throughout each year presented						
	For the Six Months Ended September 30, 2023 (Unaudited)	For the Year Ended March 31, 2023	For the Year Ended March 31, 2022	For the Year Ended March 31, 2021	For the Year Ended March 31, 2020	For the Year Ended March 31, 2019
Net Asset Value, Beginning of Year	\$ 9.53	\$ 9.94	\$ 10.34	\$ 9.20	\$ 9.97	\$ 9.75
INCOME FROM INVESTMENT OPERATIONS:						
Net investment income ⁽¹⁾	0.22	0.30	0.21	0.33	0.31	0.37
Net realized and unrealized gain (loss) on investments	(0.21)	(0.41)	(0.38)	1.17	(0.76)	0.23
Total Income (Loss) from Investment Operations	0.01	(0.11)	(0.17)	1.50	(0.45)	0.60
LESS DISTRIBUTIONS:						
Net investment income	(0.22)	(0.30)	(0.21)	(0.34)	(0.31)	(0.38)
Return of capital	—	—	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.01)	—
Total Distributions	(0.22)	(0.30)	(0.23)	(0.36)	(0.32)	(0.38)
Net Asset Value, End of Year	\$ 9.32	\$ 9.53	\$ 9.94	\$ 10.34	\$ 9.20	\$ 9.97
Total Return	0.09%	(1.09%)	(1.72%)	16.40%	(4.67%)	6.24%
SUPPLEMENTAL DATA AND RATIOS:						
Net assets, end of year (in thousands)	\$ 687,281	\$ 757,210	\$ 897,372	\$ 771,520	\$ 509,213	\$ 401,566
Ratio of expenses to average net assets						
Before fees waived/recouped by the Adviser	1.04% ⁽³⁾	1.14% ⁽⁴⁾	1.07% ⁽⁴⁾	1.04 %	1.10% ⁽⁴⁾	1.10 %
After fees waived/recouped by the Adviser	1.04% ⁽³⁾	1.14% ⁽⁴⁾	1.07% ⁽⁴⁾	1.04 %	1.13% ⁽⁴⁾	1.10 %
Ratio of net investment income to average net assets						
Before fees waived/recouped by the Adviser	4.54% ⁽³⁾	3.04% ⁽⁵⁾	2.01% ⁽⁵⁾	3.27 %	3.14% ⁽⁵⁾	3.76 %
After fees waived/recouped by the Adviser	4.54% ⁽³⁾	3.04% ⁽⁵⁾	2.01% ⁽⁵⁾	3.27 %	3.11% ⁽⁵⁾	3.76 %
Portfolio turnover rate	18% ⁽²⁾	69 %	55 %	83 %	134 %	131 %

- (¹) Per share amounts have been calculated using average shares method.
- (²) Annualized.
- (³) Not Annualized.
- (⁴) The ratios of expenses to average net assets include dividend and interest expenses. For the year ended March 31, 2020, 2022 and 2023, excluding dividend and interest expenses, the ratio of expenses to average net assets before fees waived/recouped by the Adviser were 1.05%, 1.01% and 1.03%, respectively. Excluding dividend and interest expenses, the ratio of expenses to average net assets after fees waived/recouped by the Adviser were 1.08%, 1.01% and 1.03%.
- (⁵) The ratios of net investment income to average net assets include dividend and interest expenses. For the year ended March 31, 2020, 2022 and 2023, excluding dividend and interest expenses, the ratio of net investment income to average net assets before fees waived/recouped by the Adviser were 3.19%, 2.07% and 3.14%, respectively. Excluding dividend and interest expenses, the ratio of net investment income to average net assets after fees waived/recouped by the Adviser were 3.16%, 2.07% and 3.14%, respectively.

Investment Adviser
Bramshill Investments, LLC
801 Laurel Oak Drive, Suite 300A
Naples, Florida 34108

Distributor
Quasar Distributors, LLC
111 E. Kilbourn Avenue, Suite 2200
Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53202

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

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

Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm
Cohen & Company, Ltd.
1835 Market Street, Suite 310
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19103

Legal Counsel
Morgan, Lewis & Bockius, LLP
1111 Pennsylvania Avenue NW
Washington, DC 20004

PRIVACY NOTICE

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

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

We do not disclose any non-public personal information about our customers or former customers without the customer's authorization, except as permitted by law or in response to inquiries from governmental authorities. We may share information with affiliated and unaffiliated third parties with whom we have contracts for servicing the Fund. We will provide unaffiliated third parties with only the information necessary to carry out their assigned responsibilities. We maintain physical, electronic and procedural safeguards to guard your personal information and require third parties to treat your personal information with the same high degree of confidentiality.

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

FOR MORE INFORMATION

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

Statement of Additional Information

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

Annual and Semi-Annual Reports

Additional information about the Fund's investments is available in the Fund's annual and semi-annual reports to shareholders and in Form N-CSR. In the Fund's annual report, you will find a discussion of the market conditions and investment strategies that significantly affected the Fund's performance during its last fiscal year. In Form N-CSR, you will find the Fund's annual and semi-annual financial statements.

The SAI and the Shareholder Reports will be available free of charge on the Fund's website at www.bramshillfunds.com. You can obtain a free copy of the SAI and Shareholder Reports, request other information, or make general inquiries about the Fund by calling the Fund at 877-BRAMS18 or 877-272-6718 or by writing to:

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

Reports and other information about the Fund are also available:

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

(The Trust's SEC Investment Company Act file number is 811-23859.)