

PROSPECTUS

January 28, 2024

The Advisors' Inner Circle Fund III

First Foundation Fixed Income Fund

(Class A: FFBAX)

(Class Y: FFBYX)

First Foundation Total Return Fund

(Class A: FBBAX)

(Class Y: FBBYX)

INVESTMENT ADVISER:

BROOKMONT CAPITAL MANAGEMENT, LLC

**The U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission has not approved or disapproved these securities or passed upon the adequacy or accuracy of this prospectus.
Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offense.**

About This Prospectus

This prospectus has been arranged into different sections so that you can easily review this important information. For detailed information about the Funds, please see:

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Investment Objective

The investment objective of the First Foundation Fixed Income Fund (the “Fixed Income Fund” or the “Fund”) is to seek maximum income consistent with prudent investment management and the preservation of capital.

Fund Fees and Expenses

This table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy and hold shares of the Fund. You may be required to pay commissions and/or other forms of compensation to a broker for transactions in Class Y shares, which are not reflected in the table or the example below. You may qualify for sales charge discounts if you and your family invest, or agree to invest in the future, at least \$100,000 in Class A shares of the Fund. More information about these and other discounts is available (i) from your financial professional and (ii) in the “Purchasing, Selling and Exchanging Fund Shares – Purchasing Class A Shares” section on page 50 of this prospectus. Investors investing in the Fund through an intermediary should consult Appendix A – Intermediary-Specific Sales Charge Discounts and Waivers, which includes information regarding broker-defined sales charges and related discount and/or waiver policies that apply to purchases through certain intermediaries.

Shareholder Fees (fees paid directly from your investment)

	Class A	Class Y
Maximum Sales Charge (Load) Imposed on Purchases (as a % of offering price)	4.25%	None
Maximum Deferred Sales Charge (Load) (as a % of the net asset value at the time of purchase or redemption, whichever is lower)	None ¹	None

¹ Class A shares bought without an initial sales charge in accounts aggregating \$1 million or more at the time of purchase are subject to a 0.50% contingent deferred sales charge (“CDSC”) if the shares are sold within one year of purchase.

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

	Class A	Class Y
Management Fees	0.30%	0.30%
Distribution and/or Service (12b-1) Fees	0.25%	None
Other Expenses	0.43%	0.43%
Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses	0.04%	0.04%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses¹	1.02%	0.77%

¹ The Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses in this fee table do not correlate to the expense ratio in the Fund's Financial Highlights because the Financial Highlights include only the direct operating expenses incurred by the Fund, and exclude 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 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
Class A	\$525	\$736	\$964	\$1,620
Class Y	\$79	\$246	\$428	\$954

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 total annual Fund operating expenses or in the example, affect the Fund's performance. During its most recent fiscal year, the Fund's portfolio turnover rate was 37% of the average value of its portfolio.

Principal Investment Strategies

The Fund seeks to achieve its investment objective by investing at least 80% of its net assets, plus any borrowings for investment purposes, under normal circumstances in debt securities. This investment policy may be changed by the Fund upon 60 days' prior written notice to shareholders.

Brookmont Capital Management, LLC, the Fund's adviser (the "Adviser") has allocated all the assets of the Fund to be managed/advised by First Foundation Advisors, the Fund's sub-adviser ("FFA" or the "Sub-Adviser"). The Fund invests primarily in a variety of investment-grade debt securities, such as mortgage-backed securities, corporate bonds, U.S. Government securities, investment-grade municipal obligations and money market instruments. The Fund normally has a weighted average maturity of approximately five to ten years, but is subject to no limitation with respect to the maturities of the instruments in which it may invest.

U.S. Government securities are securities that are issued or guaranteed as to principal and interest by the U.S. Government or one of its agencies or instrumentalities.

Some U.S. Government securities are backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. Government, such as U.S. Treasury bills and notes and obligations of the Government National Mortgage Association ("Ginnie Mae"). Other U.S. Government securities are neither issued nor guaranteed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. Government, including those issued by the Federal National Mortgage Association ("Fannie Mae") and the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation ("Freddie Mac"). Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac have been operating under a conservatorship since 2008, with the Federal Housing Finance Authority acting as their conservator, and receive certain financing support from and have access to certain borrowing arrangements with the U.S. Treasury.

The portfolio managers seek to identify debt securities with characteristics such as:

- attractive yields and prices
- the potential for capital appreciation
- reasonable credit quality

The portfolio managers utilize an investment approach that focuses on bottom-up, single-security selections across the major fixed income asset classes with a secondary focus on top-down asset allocation and

interest rate and duration management. When selecting individual securities, the portfolio managers seek relative price appreciation by selecting securities the portfolio managers believe to be undervalued based on research and fundamental analysis and by making gradual adjustment in the average duration of the Fund's portfolio. The portfolio managers focus on an individual issuer's default risk and then incorporates top-down considerations such as interest rate forecasting, curve selection, and other macro factors.

In deciding which fixed income securities to buy and sell, the portfolio managers attempt to emphasize securities issued by companies with strong fundamentals and relatively limited anticipated volatility. This philosophy is based upon the belief that, over time, a company's credit default risk will converge with the portfolio managers' estimate of the credit risk associated with a company's intrinsic value. The portfolio managers believe that investing in securities that have credit risk priced significantly below what it believes the company's intrinsic value implies, allows the best opportunity to achieve the Fund's investment objective.

The portfolio managers may consider selling a security when one of these characteristics no longer applies, or when valuation becomes excessive and more attractive alternatives are identified.

The Fund also may invest to a lesser extent in non-mortgage asset-backed securities, high yield securities (also known as "junk securities"), foreign (non-U.S.) and emerging market debt securities and equity securities, such as common stock and preferred stock issued by companies of any market capitalization, exchange-traded funds ("ETFs") and closed-end funds.

The portfolio managers may also use various types of derivatives (such as options, futures and options on futures) to manage interest rate risk (also known as duration) and to manage exposure to credit quality. The reference in the Fund's investment objective to capital preservation does not indicate that the Fund may not lose money. The Sub-Adviser seeks to employ strategies that are consistent with capital preservation, but there can be no assurance that the Sub-Adviser will be successful in doing so.

As of the date of this prospectus, the Fund has significant exposure to companies that operate in the Financials Sector. The Financials Sector includes companies involved in banking, thrifts and mortgage finance, specialized finance, consumer finance, asset management and custody banks, investment banking and brokerage and insurance. The Financials Sector also includes financial exchanges and data and mortgage real estate investment trusts.

Principal Risks

As with all mutual funds, there is no guarantee that the Fund will achieve its investment objective. You could lose money by investing in the Fund. **A Fund share is not a bank deposit and is not insured or guaranteed by the FDIC or any government agency.** The principal risk factors affecting shareholders' investments in the Fund are set forth below.

Credit Risk — The risk that the issuer of a security or the counterparty to a contract will default or otherwise become unable to honor a financial obligation.

Interest Rate Risk — The risk that a change in interest rates will cause a fall in the value of fixed income securities, including U.S. Government securities, in which the Fund invests. Generally, the value of the Fund's fixed income securities will vary inversely with the direction of prevailing interest rates. Changing interest rates may have unpredictable effects on the markets and may affect the value and liquidity of instruments held by the Fund. Although U.S. Government securities are considered to be among the safest investments, they are not guaranteed against price movements due to changing interest rates. Interest rate risk may be heightened for investments in emerging market countries.

Fixed Income Market Risk — The prices of the Fund's fixed income securities respond to economic developments, particularly interest rate changes, as well as to perceptions about the creditworthiness of individual issuers, including governments and their agencies. Generally, the Fund's fixed income securities will decrease in value if interest rates rise and vice versa. In a low interest rate environment, risks associated with rising rates are heightened. Declines in dealer market-making capacity as a result of structural or regulatory changes could decrease liquidity and/or increase volatility in the fixed income markets. In the case of foreign securities, price fluctuations will reflect international economic and political events, as well as changes in currency valuations relative to the U.S. dollar. In response to these events, the Fund's value may fluctuate and/or the Fund may experience increased redemptions from shareholders, which may impact the Fund's liquidity or force the Fund to sell securities into a declining or illiquid market.

Financials Sector Risk — The Fund is subject to the risk that the securities of issuers in the Financials Sector will underperform the market as a whole due to legislative or regulatory changes, adverse market conditions and/or increased competition affecting the Financials Sector. Companies operating in the Financials Sector

are subject to extensive government regulation, which may limit the financial commitments they can make and the interest rates and fees they can charge. 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.

Mortgage-Backed Securities Risk — Mortgage-backed securities are affected significantly by the rate of prepayments and modifications of the mortgage loans backing those securities, as well as by other factors such as borrower defaults, delinquencies, realized or liquidation losses and other shortfalls. Mortgage-backed securities are particularly sensitive to prepayment risk, which is described below, given that the term to maturity for mortgage loans is generally substantially longer than the expected lives of those securities; however, the timing and amount of prepayments cannot be accurately predicted. The timing of changes in the rate of prepayments of the mortgage loans may significantly affect the Fund's actual yield to maturity on any mortgage-backed securities, even if the average rate of principal payments is consistent with the Fund's expectation. Along with prepayment risk, mortgage-backed securities are significantly affected by interest rate risk, which is described above. In a low interest rate environment, mortgage loan prepayments would generally be expected to increase due to factors such as refinancings and loan modifications at lower interest rates. In contrast, if prevailing interest rates rise, prepayments of mortgage loans would generally be expected to decline and therefore extend the weighted average lives of mortgage-backed securities held or acquired by the Fund.

Asset-Backed Securities Risk — Payment of principal and interest on asset-backed securities is dependent largely on the cash flows generated by the assets backing the securities. Securitization trusts generally do not have any assets or sources of funds other than the receivables and related property they own, and asset-backed securities are generally not insured or guaranteed by the related sponsor or any other entity. Asset-backed securities may be more illiquid than more conventional types of fixed-income securities that the Fund may acquire.

Preferred Stock Risk — Preferred stocks are nonvoting equity securities that pay a stated fixed or variable rate of return. Preferred stocks are subject to issuer-specific risks (such as credit risk) and market risks applicable generally to equity securities. The market value of preferred stocks generally decreases when interest rates rise. Preferred stocks generally are subordinated to bonds and other debt instruments in a company's capital structure in terms of priority to corporate income and

liquidation payments and, therefore, will be subject to greater credit risk than the company's bonds and other debt instruments. Preferred stock may also be subject to prepayment risk, which is discussed below.

Below Investment Grade Securities (Junk Bonds) Risk — Fixed income securities rated below investment grade (junk bonds) involve greater risks of default or downgrade and are generally more volatile than investment grade securities because the prospect for repayment of principal and interest of many of these securities is speculative. Because these securities typically offer a higher rate of return to compensate investors for these risks, they are sometimes referred to as “high yield bonds,” but there is no guarantee that an investment in these securities will result in a high rate of return.

Investments in Investment Company Risk — When the Fund invests in an investment company, including closed-end funds and ETFs, in addition to directly bearing the expenses associated with its own operations, it will bear a pro rata portion of the investment company's expenses. Further, while the risks of owning shares of an investment company generally reflect the risks of owning the underlying investments of the investment company, the Fund may be subject to additional or different risks than if the Fund had invested directly in the underlying investments. For example, the lack of liquidity in an ETF could result in its share price being more volatile than that of the underlying portfolio securities. Certain closed-end investment companies issue a fixed number of shares that trade on a stock exchange at a premium or a discount to their net asset value (“NAV”). As a result, a closed-end fund's share price fluctuates based on what another investor is willing to pay rather than on the market value of the securities in the fund.

Municipal Securities Risk — Municipal securities, like other fixed income securities, rise and fall in value in response to economic and market factors, primarily changes in interest rates, and actual or perceived credit quality. Rising interest rates will generally cause municipal securities to decline in value. Longer-term securities respond more sharply to interest rate changes than do shorter-term securities. A municipal security will also lose value if, due to rating downgrades or other factors, there are concerns about the issuer's current or future ability to make principal or interest payments. State and local governments rely on taxes and, to some extent, revenues from private projects financed by municipal securities, to pay interest and principal on municipal debt. Poor statewide or local economic results or changing political sentiments may reduce tax revenues and increase the expenses of municipal issuers, making it more difficult for them to meet their obligations. Actual or perceived erosion of the creditworthiness

of municipal issuers may reduce the value of the Fund's holdings. As a result, the Fund will be more susceptible to factors that adversely affect issuers of municipal obligations than a mutual fund that does not have as great a concentration in municipal obligations.

Liquidity Risk — The risk that certain securities may be difficult or impossible to sell at the time and price that the Fund would like. The Fund may have to lower the price of the security, sell other securities instead or forego an investment opportunity, any of which could have a negative effect on Fund management or performance. Liquidity risk may be heightened in the emerging market countries in which the Fund invests, as a result of their markets being less developed.

Counterparty Risk — There is a risk that the Fund may incur a loss arising from the failure of another party to a contract (the counterparty) to meet its obligations. Substantial losses can be incurred if a counterparty fails to deliver on its contractual obligations.

REITs Risk — REITs are pooled investment vehicles that own, and usually operate, income-producing real estate or finance real estate. REITs are susceptible to the risks associated with direct ownership of real estate, as discussed elsewhere in this section. REITs typically incur fees that are separate from those of the Fund. Accordingly, the Fund's investments in REITs will result in the layering of expenses such that shareholders will indirectly bear a proportionate share of the REITs' operating expenses, in addition to paying Fund expenses. REIT operating expenses are not reflected in the fee table and example in this prospectus.

Real Estate Sector Risk — Securities of companies principally engaged in the real estate sector may be subject to the risks associated with the direct ownership of real estate. Risks commonly associated with the direct ownership of real estate include (i) changes in general economic and market conditions; (ii) changes in the value of real estate properties; (iii) risks related to local economic conditions, overbuilding and increased competition; (iv) increases in property taxes and operating expenses; (v) changes in zoning laws; (vi) casualty and condemnation losses; (vii) variations in rental income, neighborhood values or the appeal of property to tenants; (viii) the availability of financing; and (ix) changes in interest rates and quality of credit extended.

Equity Risk — Since it purchases equity securities, the Fund is subject to the risk that stock prices will fall over short or extended periods of time. Historically, the equity markets have moved in cycles, and the value of the Fund's equity securities may fluctuate drastically from day to day. Individual companies may report poor results or be negatively

affected by industry and/or economic trends and developments. The prices of securities issued by such companies may suffer a decline in response. These factors contribute to price volatility.

Small- and Mid-Capitalization Company Risk — The small- and mid-capitalization companies in which the Fund may invest may be more vulnerable to adverse business or economic events than larger, more established companies. In particular, investments in these small- and mid-sized companies may pose additional risks, including liquidity risk, because these companies tend to have limited product lines, markets and financial resources, and may depend upon a relatively small management group. Therefore, small- and mid-cap stocks may be more volatile than those of larger companies. These securities may be traded over-the-counter or listed on an exchange.

Large Capitalization Company Risk — The large capitalization companies in which the Fund may invest may lag the performance of smaller capitalization companies because large capitalization companies may experience slower rates of growth than smaller capitalization companies and may not respond as quickly to market changes and opportunities.

Prepayment Risk — The risk that, in a declining interest rate environment, fixed income securities with stated interest rates may have the principal paid earlier than expected, requiring the Fund to invest the proceeds at generally lower interest rates.

Foreign Investment/Emerging Markets Risk — The risk that non-U.S. securities may be subject to additional risks due to, among other things, political, social and economic developments abroad, currency movements and different legal, regulatory and tax environments. These additional risks may be heightened with respect to emerging market countries because political turmoil and rapid changes in economic conditions are more likely to occur in these countries. In addition, periodic U.S. Government restrictions on investments in issuers from certain non-U.S. countries may require the Fund to sell such investments at inopportune times, which could result in losses to the Fund.

Currency Risk — As a result of the Fund's investments in securities or other investments denominated in, and/or receiving revenues in, foreign currencies, the Fund will be subject to currency risk. Currency risk is the risk that foreign currencies will decline in value relative to the U.S. dollar or, in the case of hedging positions, that the U.S. dollar will decline in value relative to the currency hedged. In either event, the dollar value of an investment in the Fund would be adversely affected. Currency exchange rates may fluctuate in response to, among other

things, changes in interest rates, intervention (or failure to intervene) by U.S. or foreign governments, central banks or supranational entities, or by the imposition of currency controls or other political developments in the United States or abroad.

Derivatives Risk — The Fund’s use of futures contracts and options is subject to market risk, leverage risk, correlation risk and liquidity risk. Liquidity risk and market risk are described elsewhere in this section. Leverage risk is the risk that a small percentage of assets invested in derivatives can have a disproportionately larger impact on the Fund’s performance. Correlation risk is the risk that changes in the value of the derivative may not correlate perfectly with the underlying asset, rate or index. Each of these risks could cause the Fund to lose more than the principal amount invested in a derivative instrument. Some derivatives have the potential for unlimited loss, regardless of the size of the Fund’s initial investment. The Fund’s use of derivatives may also increase the amount of taxes payable by shareholders. Both U.S. and non-U.S. regulators have adopted and implemented regulations governing derivatives markets, the ultimate impact of which remains unclear.

Cyber Security Risk — The Fund and its service providers may be susceptible to operational and information security risks resulting from a breach in cyber security, including cyber-attacks. Cyber-attacks may interfere with the processing of shareholder transactions, impact the Fund’s ability to calculate its NAV, cause the release of private shareholder information or confidential company information, impede redemptions, subject the Fund to regulatory fines or financial losses, and cause reputational damage. Similar types of cyber security risks are also present for issuers of securities in which the Fund invests.

Market Risk — The risk that the market value of a security may move up and down, sometimes rapidly and unpredictably. Market risk may affect a single issuer, an industry, a sector or the equity market as a whole. In addition, the impact of any epidemic, pandemic or natural disaster, or widespread fear that such events may occur, could negatively affect the global economy, as well as the economies of individual countries, the financial performance of individual companies and sectors, and the markets in general in significant and unforeseen ways. Any such impact could adversely affect the prices and liquidity of the securities and other instruments in which the Fund invests, which in turn could negatively impact the Fund’s performance and cause losses on your investment in the Fund.

LIBOR Replacement Risk — The Fund may be exposed to financial instruments that recently transitioned from, or continue to be tied to, the London Interbank Offered Rate (“LIBOR”) to determine payment obligations, financing terms, hedging strategies or investment value. The United Kingdom’s Financial Conduct Authority (“FCA”), which regulates LIBOR, has ceased publishing all LIBOR settings on a representative basis. In April 2023, however, the FCA announced that some USD LIBOR settings will continue to be published under a synthetic methodology until September 30, 2024 for certain legacy contracts. The Secured Overnight Financing Rate (“SOFR”), which is a broad measure of the cost of borrowing cash overnight collateralized by U.S. Treasury securities in the repurchase agreement market, has been used increasingly on a voluntary basis in new instruments and transactions. It remains uncertain how such changes would be implemented and the effects such changes would have on the Fund, including any negative effects on the Fund’s liquidity and valuation of the Fund’s investments, issuers of instruments in which the Fund invests and financial markets generally.

Performance Information

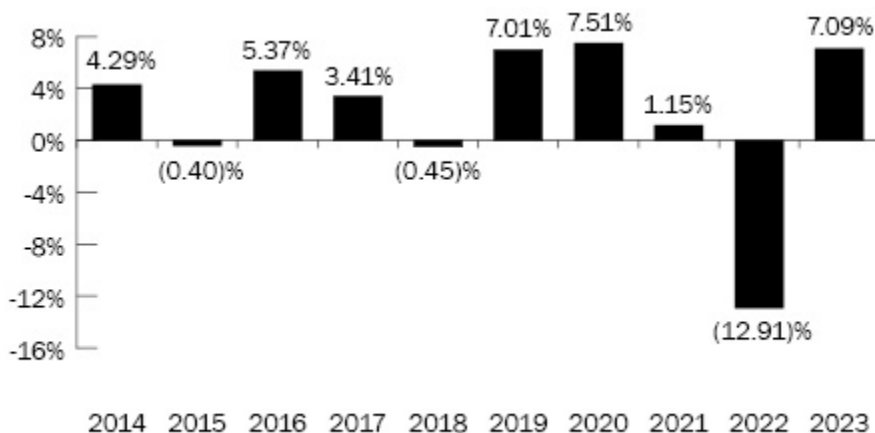
The bar chart and the performance table below illustrate the risks and volatility of an investment in the Fund by showing changes in the Fund’s Class A shares’ performance from year to year for the past 10 years and by showing how the Fund’s Class A shares’ and Class Y shares’ average annual total returns for 1, 5 and 10 years compare with those of a broad measure of market performance. The bar chart does not reflect the deduction of applicable sales charges for Class A shares. If sales charges had been reflected, the returns for Class A shares would be less than those shown below. Of course, the Fund’s past performance (before and after taxes) does not necessarily indicate how the Fund will perform in the future.

The Fund operated as the Highland Fixed Income Fund (the “Predecessor Fixed Income Fund”) prior to the Fund’s acquisition of the assets and liabilities of the Predecessor Fixed Income Fund on January 11, 2021 (the “Reorganization”). As a result of the Reorganization, the Fund assumed the performance and accounting history of the Predecessor Fixed Income Fund prior to the date of the Reorganization. Accordingly, the performance shown for periods prior to the Reorganization represents the performance of the Predecessor Fixed Income Fund. The Predecessor Fixed Income Fund’s returns in the bar chart and table have not been adjusted to reflect the Fund’s expenses. If the Predecessor Fixed Income Fund’s performance information had been

adjusted to reflect the Fund’s expenses, the performance may have been higher or lower for a given period depending on the expenses incurred by the Predecessor Fixed Income Fund for that period.

The Predecessor Fixed Income Fund’s performance prior to August 1, 2014 reflects returns achieved when the Predecessor Fixed Income Fund was sub-advised by a different sub-adviser. If the Predecessor Fixed Income Fund’s latter management had been in place for the periods prior to August 1, 2014, the performance information shown for such periods would have been different.

Updated performance information is available by calling 800-838-0191 or by visiting the Fund’s website at <https://www.firstfoundationinc.com/first-foundation-funds>.



Best Quarter

5.99%

12/31/2023

Worst Quarter

(6.52)%

6/30/2022

Average Annual Total Returns for Periods Ended December 31, 2023

This table compares the Fixed Income Fund’s average annual total returns for the periods ended December 31, 2023 to those of an appropriate broad based index.

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

FIRST FOUNDATION FIXED INCOME FUND	1 Year	5 Years	10 Years
Fund Returns Before Taxes			
Class A ¹	2.56%	0.78%	1.59%
Class Y ²	7.36%	1.90%	2.28%
Fund Returns After Taxes on Distributions			
Class A	0.76%	(0.60)%	0.40%
Fund Returns After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Fund Shares			
Class A	1.58%	0.06%	0.73%
Bloomberg U.S. Aggregate Bond Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)	5.53%	1.10%	1.81%

¹ Class A shares of the Predecessor Fixed Income Fund were offered beginning February 22, 1993.

² Class Y shares of the Predecessor Fixed Income Fund were offered beginning November 29, 1993.

Investment Advisers

Brookmont Capital Management, LLC serves as investment adviser to the Fund. First Foundation Advisors serves as investment sub-adviser to the Fund.

Portfolio Managers

Calvin Jones, Managing Director of Fixed Income at FFA and Portfolio Manager, has managed the Fund since its inception in 2021 and managed the Predecessor Fixed Income Fund beginning in 2020.

Jim Garrison, Co-Portfolio Manager, has managed the Fund since 2022.

Eric Speron, Co-Portfolio Manager, has managed the Fund since 2022.

For important information about the purchase and sale of Fund shares, taxes and financial intermediary compensation, please turn to “Summary Information about the Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares, Taxes and Financial Intermediary Compensation” on page 28 of the prospectus.

FIRST FOUNDATION TOTAL RETURN FUND

Investment Objective

The investment objective of the First Foundation Total Return Fund (the “Total Return Fund” or the “Fund”) is to seek maximum total return (total return includes both income and capital appreciation).

Fund Fees and Expenses

This table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy and hold shares of the Fund. You may be required to pay commissions and/or other forms of compensation to a broker for transactions in Class Y shares, which are not reflected in the table or the example below. You may qualify for sales charge discounts if you and your family invest, or agree to invest in the future, at least \$100,000 in Class A shares of the Fund. More information about these and other discounts is available (i) from your financial professional and (ii) in the “Purchasing, Selling and Exchanging Fund Shares – Purchasing Class A Shares” section on page 50 of this prospectus. Investors investing in the Fund through an intermediary should consult Appendix A – Intermediary-Specific Sales Charge Discounts and Waivers, which includes information regarding broker-defined sales charges and related discount and/or waiver policies that apply to purchases through certain intermediaries.

Shareholder Fees (fees paid directly from your investment)

	Class A	Class Y
Maximum Sales Charge (Load) Imposed on Purchases (as a % of offering price)	5.75%	None
Maximum Deferred Sales Charge (Load) (as a % of the net asset value at the time of purchase or redemption, whichever is lower)	None ¹	None

¹ Class A shares bought without an initial sales charge in accounts aggregating \$1 million or more at the time of purchase are subject to a 0.50% contingent deferred sales charge (“CDSC”) if the shares are sold within one year of purchase.

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

	Class A	Class Y
Management Fees	0.50%	0.50%
Distribution and/or Service (12b-1) Fees	0.25%	None
Other Expenses	0.45%	0.45%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	1.20%	0.95%

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 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
Class A	\$690	\$934	\$1,197	\$1,946
Class Y	\$97	\$303	\$525	\$1,166

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 total annual Fund operating expenses or in the example, affect the Fund's performance. During its most recent fiscal year, the Fund's portfolio turnover rate was 103% of the average value of its portfolio.

Principal Investment Strategies

The Fund seeks to achieve its investment objective by investing primarily in a combination of U.S. and foreign (non-U.S.) equity and debt securities and cash. The Fund's asset allocation process utilizes information from the Fund's sub-adviser, First Foundation Advisors (“FFA” or the “Sub-Adviser”), to diversify holdings across these asset classes and to adjust the asset class weightings based on market and economic conditions. The Fund may also use various types of derivatives (such as options, futures and options on futures) to gain exposure to certain types of securities as an alternative to investing directly in such securities, to manage currency exposure and interest rate exposure (also known as duration), and to manage exposure to credit quality. The Fund may hedge a portion of its foreign currency risk but is not required to do so.

Brookmont Capital Management, LLC, the Fund's adviser (the “Adviser”), has allocated all the assets of the Fund to be managed/advised by FFA. The Fund invests in equity securities, such as common and

preferred stocks, principally for their capital appreciation potential and investment-grade debt securities principally for their income potential. The Fund invests in cash principally for the preservation of capital, income potential or maintenance of liquidity. Within each asset class, the portfolio managers primarily use active security selection to choose securities based on the perceived merits of individual issuers, although portfolio managers of different asset classes or strategies may place different emphasis on the various characteristics of a company (as identified below) during the selection process. If the portfolio managers believe market conditions provide for attractive valuations relative to more liquid investments, the Fund may also invest in or hold illiquid or restricted securities. The Fund may focus in a particular sector or sectors of the economy, the risks of which are disclosed in the “Principal Risks” section below.

The Fund may pursue a “growth style” of investing, meaning that the Fund may invest in equity securities of companies that the Sub-Adviser believes will increase their earnings at a certain rate that is generally higher than the rate expected for non-growth companies. The Fund may also engage in value investing. Value investing focuses on companies with stocks that appear undervalued in light of factors such as the company’s earnings, book value, revenues or cash flow.

The portfolio managers seek to identify equity securities of companies with characteristics such as:

- strong earnings growth
- favorable valuation
- a presence in successful industries
- high quality management focused on generating shareholder value
- large or medium capitalization (meaning a market capitalization of \$2 billion or more)

The portfolio managers seek to identify debt securities with characteristics such as:

- attractive yields and prices
- the potential for capital appreciation
- reasonable credit quality (typically investment grade debt securities, such as mortgage-backed securities, corporate bonds, U.S. Government securities and money market instruments)

The portfolio managers may consider selling a security when one of these characteristics no longer applies, or when valuation becomes excessive and more attractive alternatives are identified.

The portion of the Fund invested in debt securities normally has a weighted average maturity of approximately five to ten years, but is subject to no limitation with respect to the maturities of the instruments in which it may invest.

The Fund may also invest to a lesser extent in high yield securities (also known as “junk securities”), equity and debt securities of companies that are located in emerging market countries, and exchange-traded funds (“ETFs”) and closed-end funds to gain exposure to securities, including those of U.S. issuers that are principally engaged in or related to the real estate industry and to securities in emerging markets. The Fund may also invest in real estate investment trusts (“REITs”).

As of the date of this prospectus, the Fund has significant exposure to companies that operate in the Communications Sector and Energy Sector.

Principal Risks

As with all mutual funds, there is no guarantee that the Fund will achieve its investment objective. You could lose money by investing in the Fund. **A Fund share is not a bank deposit and is not insured or guaranteed by the FDIC or any government agency.** The principal risk factors affecting shareholders’ investments in the Fund are set forth below.

Market Risk — The risk that the market value of a security may move up and down, sometimes rapidly and unpredictably. Market risk may affect a single issuer, an industry, a sector or the equity market as a whole. In addition, the impact of any epidemic, pandemic or natural disaster, or widespread fear that such events may occur, could negatively affect the global economy, as well as the economies of individual countries, the financial performance of individual companies and sectors, and the markets in general in significant and unforeseen ways. Any such impact could adversely affect the prices and liquidity of the securities and other instruments in which the Fund invests, which in turn could negatively impact the Fund’s performance and cause losses on your investment in the Fund.

Asset Allocation Risk — The Fund is subject to asset allocation risk, which is the risk that the Sub-Adviser’s allocation of the Fund’s assets among strategies will cause the Fund to underperform other funds with a similar investment objective and/or underperform the markets in which the Fund invests.

Liquidity Risk — The risk that certain securities may be difficult or impossible to sell at the time and price that the Fund would like. The Fund may have to lower the price of the security, sell other securities instead or forego an investment opportunity, any of which could have a negative effect on Fund management or performance. Liquidity risk may be heightened in the emerging market countries in which the Fund invests, as a result of their markets being less developed.

Equity Risk — Since it purchases equity securities, the Fund is subject to the risk that stock prices will fall over short or extended periods of time. Historically, the equity markets have moved in cycles, and the value of the Fund’s equity securities may fluctuate drastically from day to day. Individual companies may report poor results or be negatively affected by industry and/or economic trends and developments. The prices of securities issued by such companies may suffer a decline in response. These factors contribute to price volatility.

Large Shareholder Risk — The risk that a significant percentage of the Fund’s shares may be owned or controlled by a large shareholder, such as other funds or accounts, including those of which the Adviser, the Sub-Adviser or an affiliate of the Adviser or Sub-Adviser, may have investment discretion. Accordingly, the Fund can be subject to the potential for large scale inflows and outflows as a result of purchases and redemptions made by significant shareholders. These inflows and outflows could be significant, could cause the Fund to sell securities at inopportune times in order to meet redemption requests, and could cause the Fund’s portfolio turnover rate and transaction costs to rise, which may negatively affect the Fund’s performance and have adverse tax consequences for Fund shareholders.

Small- and Mid-Capitalization Company Risk — The small- and mid-capitalization companies in which the Fund may invest may be more vulnerable to adverse business or economic events than larger, more established companies. In particular, investments in these small- and mid-sized companies may pose additional risks, including liquidity risk, because these companies tend to have limited product lines, markets and financial resources, and may depend upon a relatively small

management group. Therefore, small- and mid-cap stocks may be more volatile than those of larger companies. These securities may be traded over-the-counter or listed on an exchange.

Micro-Capitalization Company Risk — Micro-capitalization companies may be newly formed or in the early stages of development with limited product lines, markets or financial resources. Therefore, micro-capitalization companies may be less financially secure than large-, mid- and small-capitalization companies and may be more vulnerable to key personnel losses due to reliance on a smaller number of management personnel. In addition, there may be less public information available about these companies. Micro-cap stock prices may be more volatile than large-, mid- and small-capitalization companies and such stocks may be more thinly traded and thus difficult for the Fund to buy and sell in the market.

Foreign Investment/Emerging Markets Risk — The risk that non-U.S. securities may be subject to additional risks due to, among other things, political, social and economic developments abroad, currency movements and different legal, regulatory and tax environments. These additional risks may be heightened with respect to emerging market countries because political turmoil and rapid changes in economic conditions are more likely to occur in these countries. In addition, periodic U.S. Government restrictions on investments in issuers from certain non-U.S. countries may require the Fund to sell such investments at inopportune times, which could result in losses to the Fund.

Energy Sector Risk — The profitability of companies in the energy industries is related to worldwide energy prices and costs related to energy production. The energy industries are cyclical and highly dependent on commodity prices. Energy-related companies can be significantly affected by the supply of, and demand for, particular energy products (such as oil and natural gas). Companies in the energy industries may be adversely affected by natural disasters or other catastrophes. The companies may be at risk for environmental damage claims and other types of litigation. Companies in the energy industries also may be adversely affected by changes in exchange rates, interest rates, economic conditions, tax treatment, government regulation and intervention, negative perception, efforts at energy conservation and world events in the regions in which the companies operate (e.g., expropriation, nationalization, confiscation of assets and property or the imposition of restrictions on foreign investments and repatriation of capital, military coups, social unrest, violence or labor

unrest). Companies in the energy industries may have significant capital investments in, or engage in transactions involving, emerging market countries, which may heighten these risks.

Value Style Risk — If the Sub-Adviser’s assessment of market conditions, or a company’s value or prospects for exceeding earnings expectations is wrong, the Fund could suffer losses or produce poor performance relative to other funds. In addition, “value stocks” can continue to be undervalued by the market for long periods of time.

Communications Sector Risk — Communications Sector Risk is the risk that the securities of, or financial instruments tied to the performance of, issuers in the Communications Sector that the Fund purchases will underperform the market as a whole. To the extent that the Fund’s investments are exposed to issuers conducting business in the Communications Sector (“Communications Companies”), the Fund is subject to legislative or regulatory changes, adverse market conditions and/or increased competition affecting the Communications Sector. The prices of the securities of Communications Companies may fluctuate widely due to both federal and state regulations governing rates of return and services that may be offered, fierce competition for market share, and competitive challenges in the U.S. from foreign competitors engaged in strategic joint ventures with U.S. companies, and in foreign markets from both U.S. and foreign competitors. In addition, recent industry consolidation trends may lead to increased regulation of Communications Companies in their primary markets.

Counterparty Risk — There is a risk that the Fund may incur a loss arising from the failure of another party to a contract (the counterparty) to meet its obligations. Substantial losses can be incurred if a counterparty fails to deliver on its contractual obligations.

Credit Risk — The risk that the issuer of a security or the counterparty to a contract will default or otherwise become unable to honor a financial obligation.

Currency Risk — As a result of the Fund’s investments in securities or other investments denominated in, and/or receiving revenues in, foreign currencies, the Fund will be subject to currency risk. Currency risk is the risk that foreign currencies will decline in value relative to the U.S. dollar or, in the case of hedging positions, that the U.S. dollar will decline in value relative to the currency hedged. In either event, the dollar value of an investment in the Fund would be adversely affected. Currency exchange rates may fluctuate in response to, among other things, changes in interest rates, intervention (or failure to intervene) by

U.S. or foreign governments, central banks or supranational entities, or by the imposition of currency controls or other political developments in the United States or abroad.

Fixed Income Market Risk — The prices of the Fund’s fixed income securities respond to economic developments, particularly interest rate changes, as well as to perceptions about the creditworthiness of individual issuers, including governments and their agencies. Generally, the Fund’s fixed income securities will decrease in value if interest rates rise and vice versa. In a low interest rate environment, risks associated with rising rates are heightened. Declines in dealer market-making capacity as a result of structural or regulatory changes could decrease liquidity and/or increase volatility in the fixed income markets. In the case of foreign securities, price fluctuations will reflect international economic and political events, as well as changes in currency valuations relative to the U.S. dollar. In response to these events, the Fund’s value may fluctuate and/or the Fund may experience increased redemptions from shareholders, which may impact the Fund’s liquidity or force the Fund to sell securities into a declining or illiquid market.

Derivatives Risk — The Fund’s use of futures contracts and options is subject to market risk, leverage risk, correlation risk and liquidity risk. Liquidity risk and market risk are described elsewhere in this section. Leverage risk is the risk that a small percentage of assets invested in derivatives can have a disproportionately larger impact on the Fund’s performance. Correlation risk is the risk that changes in the value of the derivative may not correlate perfectly with the underlying asset, rate or index. Each of these risks could cause the Fund to lose more than the principal amount invested in a derivative instrument. Some derivatives have the potential for unlimited loss, regardless of the size of the Fund’s initial investment. The Fund’s use of derivatives may also increase the amount of taxes payable by shareholders. Both U.S. and non-U.S. regulators have adopted and implemented regulations governing derivatives markets, the ultimate impact of which remains unclear.

Investments in Investment Company Risk — When the Fund invests in an investment company, including closed-end funds and ETFs, in addition to directly bearing the expenses associated with its own operations, it will bear a pro rata portion of the investment company’s expenses. Further, while the risks of owning shares of an investment company generally reflect the risks of owning the underlying investments of the investment company, the Fund may be subject to additional or different risks than if the Fund had invested directly in the underlying investments. For example, the lack of liquidity in an ETF could result in its share price being more volatile than that of the underlying portfolio

securities. Certain closed-end investment companies issue a fixed number of shares that trade on a stock exchange at a premium or a discount to their net asset value (“NAV”). As a result, a closed-end fund’s share price fluctuates based on what another investor is willing to pay rather than on the market value of the securities in the fund.

Growth Style Risk — If a growth company does not meet the Sub-Adviser’s expectations that its earnings will increase at a certain rate, the price of its stock may decline significantly, even if it has increased earnings. Many growth companies do not pay dividends. Companies that do not pay dividends often have greater stock price declines during market downturns. Over time, a growth investing style may go in and out of favor, and when out of favor, may cause the Fund to underperform other funds that use differing investing styles.

Hedging Risk — Hedging risk is the risk that instruments used for hedging purposes may also limit any potential gain that may result from the increase in value of the hedged asset. To the extent that the Fund engages in hedging strategies, there can be no assurance that such strategy will be effective or that there will be a hedge in place at any given time.

Below Investment Grade Securities (Junk Bonds) Risk — Fixed income securities rated below investment grade (junk bonds) involve greater risks of default or downgrade and are generally more volatile than investment grade securities because the prospect for repayment of principal and interest of many of these securities is speculative. Because these securities typically offer a higher rate of return to compensate investors for these risks, they are sometimes referred to as “high yield bonds,” but there is no guarantee that an investment in these securities will result in a high rate of return.

Interest Rate Risk — The risk that a change in interest rates will cause a fall in the value of fixed income securities, including U.S. Government securities, in which the Fund invests. Generally, the value of the Fund’s fixed income securities will vary inversely with the direction of prevailing interest rates. Changing interest rates may have unpredictable effects on the markets and may affect the value and liquidity of instruments held by the Fund. Although U.S. Government securities are considered to be among the safest investments, they are not guaranteed against price movements due to changing interest rates. Interest rate risk may be heightened for investments in emerging market countries.

Large Capitalization Company Risk — The risk that larger, more established companies may be unable to respond quickly to new competitive challenges such as changes in technology and consumer tastes. Larger companies also may not be able to attain the high growth rates of successful smaller companies.

Mortgage-Backed Securities Risk — Mortgage-backed securities are affected significantly by the rate of prepayments and modifications of the mortgage loans backing those securities, as well as by other factors such as borrower defaults, delinquencies, realized or liquidation losses and other shortfalls. Mortgage-backed securities are particularly sensitive to prepayment risk, which is described below, given that the term to maturity for mortgage loans is generally substantially longer than the expected lives of those securities; however, the timing and amount of prepayments cannot be accurately predicted. The timing of changes in the rate of prepayments of the mortgage loans may significantly affect the Fund's actual yield to maturity on any mortgage-backed securities, even if the average rate of principal payments is consistent with the Fund's expectation. Along with prepayment risk, mortgage-backed securities are significantly affected by interest rate risk, which is described above. In a low interest rate environment, mortgage loan prepayments would generally be expected to increase due to factors such as refinancings and loan modifications at lower interest rates. In contrast, if prevailing interest rates rise, prepayments of mortgage loans would generally be expected to decline and therefore extend the weighted average lives of mortgage-backed securities held or acquired by the Fund.

Cyber Security Risk — The Fund and its service providers may be susceptible to operational and information security risks resulting from a breach in cyber security, including cyber-attacks. Cyber-attacks may interfere with the processing of shareholder transactions, impact the Fund's ability to calculate its NAV, cause the release of private shareholder information or confidential company information, impede redemptions, subject the Fund to regulatory fines or financial losses, and cause reputational damage. Similar types of cyber security risks are also present for issuers of securities in which the Fund invests.

Prepayment Risk — The risk that, in a declining interest rate environment, fixed income securities with stated interest rates may have the principal paid earlier than expected, requiring the Fund to invest the proceeds at generally lower interest rates.

Portfolio Turnover Risk — Due to its investment strategy, the Fund may buy and sell securities frequently. This may result in higher transaction costs and additional capital gains tax liabilities, which may affect the Fund’s performance.

REITs Risk — REITs are pooled investment vehicles that own, and usually operate, income-producing real estate or finance real estate. REITs are susceptible to the risks associated with direct ownership of real estate, as discussed elsewhere in this section. REITs typically incur fees that are separate from those of the Fund. Accordingly, the Fund’s investments in REITs will result in the layering of expenses such that shareholders will indirectly bear a proportionate share of the REITs’ operating expenses, in addition to paying Fund expenses. REIT operating expenses are not reflected in the fee table and example in this prospectus.

Restricted Securities Risk — Investments in restricted securities may be illiquid. Although these securities may be resold in privately negotiated transactions, the prices realized from these sales could be less than those originally paid by the Fund or less than what may be considered the fair value of such securities. Further, restricted securities may not be subject to the disclosure and other investor protection requirements that might be applicable to unrestricted securities. In order to sell restricted securities, the Fund may have to bear the expense of registering the securities for resale and the risk of substantial delays in effecting the registration. Other transaction costs may be higher for restricted securities than unrestricted securities.

LIBOR Replacement Risk — The Fund may be exposed to financial instruments that recently transitioned from, or continue to be tied to, the London Interbank Offered Rate (“LIBOR”) to determine payment obligations, financing terms, hedging strategies or investment value. The United Kingdom’s Financial Conduct Authority (“FCA”), which regulates LIBOR, has ceased publishing all LIBOR settings on a representative basis. In April 2023, however, the FCA announced that some USD LIBOR settings will continue to be published under a synthetic methodology until September 30, 2024 for certain legacy contracts. The Secured Overnight Financing Rate (“SOFR”), which is a broad measure of the cost of borrowing cash overnight collateralized by U.S. Treasury securities in the repurchase agreement market, has been used increasingly on a voluntary basis in new instruments and transactions. It remains uncertain how such changes would be implemented and the effects such changes would have on the Fund, including any negative effects on the Fund’s liquidity and valuation of the Fund’s investments, issuers of instruments in which the Fund invests and financial markets generally.

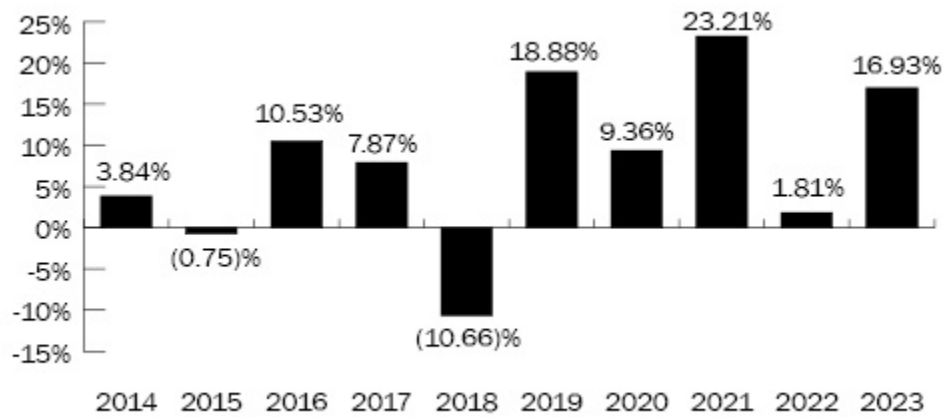
Performance Information

The bar chart and the performance table below illustrate the risks and volatility of an investment in the Fund by showing changes in the Fund's Class A shares' performance from year to year for the past 10 years and by showing how the Fund's Class A shares' and Class Y shares' average annual total returns for 1, 5 and 10 years compare with those of a broad measure of market performance. The bar chart does not reflect the deduction of applicable sales charges for Class A shares. If sales charges had been reflected, the returns for Class A shares would be less than those shown below. Of course, the Fund's past performance (before and after taxes) does not necessarily indicate how the Fund will perform in the future.

The Fund operated as the Highland Total Return Fund (the "Predecessor Total Return Fund") prior to the Fund's acquisition of the assets and liabilities of the Predecessor Total Return Fund on January 11, 2021 (the "Reorganization"). As a result of the Reorganization, the Fund assumed the performance and accounting history of the Predecessor Total Return Fund prior to the date of the Reorganization. Accordingly, the performance shown for periods prior to the Reorganization represents the performance of the Predecessor Total Return Fund. The Predecessor Total Return Fund's returns in the bar chart and table have not been adjusted to reflect the Fund's expenses. If the Predecessor Total Return Fund's performance information had been adjusted to reflect the Fund's expenses, the performance may have been higher or lower for a given period depending on the expenses incurred by the Predecessor Total Return Fund for that period.

The Predecessor Total Return Fund's performance prior to February 1, 2015 reflects returns achieved when the Predecessor Total Return Fund was sub-advised by a different sub-adviser. If the Predecessor Total Return Fund's latter management had been in place for the periods prior to February 1, 2015, the performance information shown for such periods would have been different.

Updated performance information is available by calling 800-838-0191 or by visiting the Fund's website at <https://www.firstfoundationinc.com/first-foundation-funds>.



Best Quarter

14.18%

12/31/2020

Worst Quarter

(20.92)%

3/31/2020

Average Annual Total Returns for Periods Ended December 31, 2023

This table compares the Total Return Fund’s average annual total returns for the periods ended December 31, 2023 to those of an appropriate broad based index.

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

FIRST FOUNDATION TOTAL RETURN FUND	1 Year	5 Years	10 Years
Fund Returns Before Taxes			
Class A ¹	10.19%	12.44%	7.03%
Class Y ²	17.21%	14.06%	7.93%
Fund Returns After Taxes on Distributions			
Class A	5.87%	9.85%	5.06%
Fund Returns After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Fund Shares			
Class A	6.26%	9.10%	4.94%
S&P 500 [®] Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)	26.29%	15.69%	12.03%
Bloomberg U.S. Aggregate Bond Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)	5.53%	1.10%	1.81%

¹ Class A shares of the Predecessor Total Return Fund were offered beginning February 22, 1993.

² Class Y shares of the Predecessor Total Return Fund were offered beginning November 29, 1993.

Investment Advisers

Brookmont Capital Management, LLC serves as investment adviser to the Fund. First Foundation Advisors serves as investment sub-adviser to the Fund.

Portfolio Managers

Jim Garrison, Portfolio Manager, has managed the Fund since its inception in 2021 and managed the Predecessor Total Return Fund beginning in 2015.

Eric Speron, Portfolio Manager, has managed the Fund since its inception in 2021 and managed the Predecessor Total Return Fund beginning in 2015.

Calvin Jones, Co-Portfolio Manager, has managed the Fund since 2022.

For important information about the purchase and sale of Fund shares, taxes and financial intermediary compensation, please turn to “Summary Information about the Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares, Taxes and Financial Intermediary Compensation” on page 28 of the prospectus.

SUMMARY INFORMATION ABOUT THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF FUND SHARES, TAXES AND FINANCIAL INTERMEDIARY COMPENSATION

Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares

You may generally purchase or redeem shares on any day that the New York Stock Exchange (“NYSE”) is open for business.

Purchase minimum (for Class A shares) (reduced for certain accounts)

	By mail	By wire	Automatic
Initial Investment	\$ 500	\$ 1,000	\$ 25
Subsequent Investments	\$ 100	\$ 1,000	\$ 25

There is no program asset size or minimum investment requirements for initial and subsequent purchases of shares by eligible omnibus account investors.

Purchase minimum (for Class Y shares) (eligible investors only)

Initial Investment	None
Subsequent Investments	None

Class Y shares are available to investors who invest through programs or platforms maintained by an authorized financial intermediary.

Individual investors that invest directly with the Fund are not eligible to invest in Class Y shares.

The Funds may accept investments of smaller amounts in their sole discretion.

If you own your shares directly, you may redeem your shares by contacting the Funds directly by mail at: Brookmont Funds, PO Box 219009, Kansas City, MO 64121 (Express Mail Address: Express Mail Address: Brookmont Funds, c/o SS&C Global Investor & Distribution Solutions, Inc., 430 West 7th St, Kansas City, MO 64105) or telephone at 800-838-0191.

If you own your shares through an account with a broker or other financial intermediary, contact that broker or financial intermediary to redeem your shares. Your broker or financial intermediary may charge a fee for its services in addition to the fees charged by the Funds.

Tax Information

Each Fund intends to make distributions that may be taxed as qualified dividend income, ordinary income or capital gains, unless you are investing through a tax-deferred arrangement, such as a 401(k) plan or IRA, in which case your distribution will be taxed when withdrawn from the tax-deferred account.

Payments to Broker-Dealers and Other Financial Intermediaries

If you purchase shares of a 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 a Fund over another investment. Ask your salesperson or visit your financial intermediary's website for more information.

MORE INFORMATION ABOUT THE FUNDS' INVESTMENT OBJECTIVES AND STRATEGIES

The investment objective of the Fixed Income Fund is to seek maximum income consistent with prudent investment management and the preservation of capital. The investment objective of the Total Return Fund is to seek maximum total return (total return includes both income and capital appreciation). The investment objective of each Fund is not a fundamental policy and may be changed by the Board without shareholder approval.

The investments and strategies described in this prospectus are those that a Fund uses under normal conditions. During unusual economic or market conditions, or for temporary defensive or liquidity purposes, each Fund may, but is not obligated to, invest up to 100% of its assets in money market instruments and other cash equivalents that would not ordinarily be consistent with its investment objective. If a Fund invests in this manner, it may cause the Fund to forgo greater investment returns for the safety of principal and the Fund may therefore not achieve its investment objective. A Fund will only do so if the Adviser or the Sub-Adviser believes that the risk of loss outweighs the opportunity for capital appreciation or current income.

This prospectus describes the Funds' principal investment strategies, and each Fund will normally invest in the types of securities and other investments described in this prospectus. In addition to the securities and other investments and strategies described in this prospectus, each Fund also may invest to a lesser extent in other securities, use

other strategies and engage in other investment practices that are not part of its principal investment strategies. These investments and strategies, as well as those described in this prospectus, are described in detail in the Funds' Statement of Additional Information (the "SAI") (for information on how to obtain a copy of the SAI see the back cover of this prospectus). Of course, there is no guarantee that a Fund will achieve its investment goals.

MORE INFORMATION ABOUT RISK

Investing in each Fund involves risk and there is no guarantee that a Fund will achieve its goals. The Adviser's and the Sub-Adviser's judgments about the markets, the economy, or companies may not anticipate actual market movements, economic conditions or company performance, and these judgments may affect the return on your investment. In fact, no matter how good of a job the Adviser or the Sub-Adviser does, you could lose money on your investment in a Fund, just as you could with similar investments.

The value of your investment in a Fund is based on the value of the securities the Fund holds. These prices change daily due to economic and other events that affect particular companies and other issuers. These price movements, sometimes called volatility, may be greater or lesser depending on the types of securities the Fund owns and the markets in which they trade. The effect on a Fund of a change in the value of a single security will depend on how widely the Fund diversifies its holdings.

Asset Allocation Risk (Total Return Fund) — Given the various strategies that the Sub-Adviser can choose from in allocating the Fund's assets, and the wide scope of investments the Sub-Adviser may make, the Sub-Adviser could be wrong in determining the combination of strategies that produce good returns under changing market conditions. The Fund could miss attractive investment opportunities if the Sub-Adviser underweights allocations to strategies that invest in markets that subsequently experience significant returns and could lose value if the Sub-Adviser overweights allocations to strategies that invest in markets that subsequently experience significant declines.

Asset-Backed Securities Risk (Fixed Income Fund) — Asset-backed securities are securities that are backed primarily by the cash flows of a discrete pool of fixed or revolving receivables or other financial assets that by their terms convert into cash within a finite time period. Asset-backed securities include mortgage-backed securities, but the term is more commonly used to refer to securities supported by non-mortgage

assets such as auto loans, motor vehicle leases, student loans, credit card receivables, floorplan receivables, equipment leases and peer-to-peer loans. The assets are removed from any potential bankruptcy estate of an operating company through the true sale of the assets to an issuer that is a special purpose entity, and the issuer obtains a perfected security interest in the assets. Payments of principal of and interest on asset-backed securities rely entirely on the performance of the underlying assets. Asset-backed securities are generally not insured or guaranteed by the related sponsor or any other entity and therefore, if the assets or sources of funds available to the issuer are insufficient to pay those securities, the Fund will incur losses. In addition, asset-backed securities entail prepayment risk that may vary depending on the type of asset, but is generally less than the prepayment risk associated with mortgage-backed securities. Additional risks related to collateralized debt obligations (“CDOs”), collateralized loan obligations (“CLOs”) and mortgage-backed securities are described below.

Losses may be greater for asset-backed securities that are issued as “pass-through certificates” rather than as debt securities because those types of certificates only represent a beneficial ownership interest in the related assets and their payment is based primarily on collections actually received. For asset-backed securities as a whole, if a securitization issuer defaults on its payment obligations due to losses or shortfalls on the assets held by the issuer, a sale or liquidation of the assets may not be sufficient to support payments on the securities and the Fund, as a securityholder, may suffer a loss.

There is a limited secondary market for asset-backed securities. Consequently, it may be difficult for the Fund to sell or realize profits on those securities at favorable times or for favorable prices.

Below Investment Grade Securities (Junk Bonds) Risk (Both Funds) — Below investment grade fixed income securities (commonly referred to as junk bonds) involve greater risks of default or downgrade and are generally more volatile than investment grade securities. Junk bonds involve a greater risk of price declines than investment grade securities due to actual or perceived changes in an issuer’s creditworthiness. In addition, issuers of junk bonds may be more susceptible than other issuers to economic downturns. Junk bonds are subject to the risk that the issuer may not be able to pay interest or dividends and ultimately to repay principal upon maturity. Discontinuation of these payments could substantially adversely affect the market value of the security. The volatility of junk bonds, particularly those issued by foreign governments, is even greater because the prospect for repayment of principal and interest of many of these securities is speculative. Some may even be

in default. As an incentive to invest, these risky securities tend to offer higher returns, but there is no guarantee that an investment in these securities will result in a high rate of return.

Credit Risk (Both Funds) — Credit risk is the risk that a decline in the credit quality of an investment could cause a Fund to lose money. A Fund could lose money if the issuer or guarantor of a portfolio security or a counterparty to a derivative contract fails to make timely payment or otherwise honor its obligations. Fixed income securities rated below investment grade (junk bonds) (described elsewhere in this section) involve greater risks of default or downgrade and are generally more volatile than investment grade securities. Discontinuation of these payments could substantially adversely affect the market value of the security.

Currency Risk (Both Funds) — Currency exchange rates may fluctuate in response to factors extrinsic to that country's economy, which makes the forecasting of currency market movements extremely difficult. Currency rates in foreign countries may fluctuate significantly over short periods of time for a number of reasons, including changes in interest rates, intervention (or failure to intervene) by U.S. or foreign governments, central banks or supranational entities such as the International Monetary Fund, or by the imposition of currency controls or other political developments in the United States or abroad. These can result in losses to a Fund if it is unable to deliver or receive currency or funds in settlement of obligations and could also cause hedges it has entered into to be rendered useless, resulting in full currency exposure as well as incurring transaction costs. The value of the Funds' investments may fluctuate in response to broader macroeconomic risks than if the Funds invested only in U.S. equity securities.

Cyber Security Risk (Both Funds) — A Fund and its service providers may be subject to operational and information security risks resulting from cyber-attacks. Cyber-attacks include, among other behaviors, stealing or corrupting data maintained online or digitally, denial of service attacks on websites, the unauthorized release of confidential information or various other forms of cyber security breaches. Cyber-attacks affecting a Fund or its service providers may adversely impact the Fund. For instance, cyber-attacks may interfere with the processing of shareholder transactions, impact a Fund's ability to calculate its NAV, cause the release of private shareholder information or confidential company information, impede redemptions, subject a Fund to regulatory fines or financial losses, and cause reputational damage. A Fund may also incur additional costs for cyber security risk management purposes. Similar types of cyber security

risks are also present for issuers of securities in which a Fund invests, which could result in material adverse consequences for such issuers and may cause the Fund's investment in such portfolio companies to lose value.

Derivatives Risk (Both Funds) — Derivatives are instruments that derive their value from an underlying security, financial asset or an index. Examples of derivative instruments include futures contracts, forward contracts, options and swaps. Changes in the market value of a security that is a reference asset for a derivative instrument may not be proportionate to changes in the market value of the derivative instrument itself. There may not be a liquid market for a Fund to sell a derivative instrument, which could result in difficulty in closing the position. Moreover, certain derivative instruments can magnify the extent of losses incurred due to changes in the market value of the securities to which they relate. Some derivative instruments are subject to counterparty risk. A default by the counterparty on its payments to a Fund will cause the value of your investment in the Fund to decrease. A Fund's use of derivatives is also subject to credit risk, leverage risk, lack of availability risk, valuation risk, liquidity risk, correlation risk and tax risk. Credit risk and liquidity risk are each described elsewhere in this section. A Fund's counterparties to its derivative contracts present the same types of credit risk as issuers of fixed income securities. Leverage risk is the risk that a small percentage of assets invested in derivatives can have a disproportionately larger impact on a Fund's performance. Lack of availability risk is the risk that suitable derivative transactions, such as roll-forward contracts, may not be available in all circumstances for risk management or other purposes. Valuation risk is the risk that a particular derivative may be valued incorrectly. Correlation risk is the risk that changes in the value of the derivative may not correlate perfectly with the underlying asset, rate or index. Tax risk is the risk that the use of derivatives may cause a Fund to realize higher amounts of short-term capital gains, thereby increasing the amount of taxes payable by some shareholders. These risks could cause a Fund to lose more than the principal amount invested. Some derivatives have the potential for unlimited loss, regardless of the size of a Fund's initial investment.

Derivatives are also subject to a number of other risks described elsewhere in this prospectus. Derivatives transactions conducted outside of the U.S. may not be conducted in the same manner as those entered into on U.S. exchanges, and may be subject to different margin, exercise, settlement or expiration procedures. Derivatives transactions conducted outside the U.S. also are subject to the risks affecting foreign securities, currencies and other instruments, in addition to other risks.

Both U.S. and non-U.S. regulators have adopted and implemented regulations governing derivatives markets. The ultimate impact of the regulations remains unclear. Additional regulation of derivatives may make derivatives more costly, limit their availability or utility, limit or restrict their use by a Fund, otherwise adversely affect their performance or disrupt markets. Moreover, regulation relating to a Fund's use of derivatives and related instruments, including Rule 18f-4 under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the "1940 Act"), could potentially limit or impact the Fund's ability to invest in derivatives, limit the Fund's ability to employ certain strategies that use derivatives and/or adversely affect the value of derivatives and the Fund's performance.

Futures Contracts — Futures contracts, or "futures," provide for the future sale by one party and purchase by another party of a specified amount of a specific security or asset at a specified future time and at a specified price (with or without delivery required). The risks of futures include: (i) leverage risk; (ii) correlation or tracking risk; and (iii) liquidity risk. Because futures require only a small initial investment in the form of a deposit or margin, they involve a high degree of leverage. Accordingly, the fluctuation of the value of futures in relation to the underlying assets upon which they are based is magnified. Thus, a Fund may experience losses that exceed losses experienced by funds that do not use futures contracts and which may be unlimited, depending on the structure of the contract. There may be imperfect correlation, or even no correlation, between price movements of a futures contract and price movements of investments for which futures are used as a substitute, or which futures are intended to hedge.

Lack of correlation (or tracking) may be due to factors unrelated to the value of the investments being substituted or hedged, such as speculative or other pressures on the markets in which these instruments are traded. Consequently, the effectiveness of futures as a security substitute or as a hedging vehicle will depend, in part, on the degree of correlation between price movements in the futures and price movements in underlying securities or assets. While futures contracts are generally liquid instruments, under certain market conditions they may become illiquid. Futures exchanges may impose daily or intra-day price change limits and/or limit the volume of trading.

Additionally, government regulation may further reduce liquidity through similar trading restrictions. As a result, a Fund may be unable to close out its futures contracts at a time that is advantageous. If movements in the markets for security futures contracts or the underlying security decrease the value of a Fund's positions in security futures contracts, the Fund may be required to have or make additional funds available to its brokerage firm as margin. If a

Fund's account is under the minimum margin requirements set by the exchange or the brokerage firm, its position may be liquidated at a loss, and the Fund will be liable for the deficit, if any, in its account. A Fund may also experience losses due to systems failures or inadequate system back-up or procedures at the brokerage firm(s) carrying the Fund's positions. The successful use of futures depends upon a variety of factors, particularly the ability of the Adviser to predict movements of the underlying securities markets, which requires different skills than predicting changes in the prices of individual securities. There can be no assurance that any particular futures strategy adopted will succeed.

Options — An option is a contract between two parties for the purchase and sale of a financial instrument for a specified price at any time during the option period. Unlike a futures contract, an option grants the purchaser, in exchange for a premium payment, a right (not an obligation) to buy or sell a financial instrument. An option on a futures contract gives the purchaser the right, in exchange for a premium, to assume a position in a futures contract at a specified exercise price during the term of the option. The seller of an uncovered call (buy) option assumes the risk of a theoretically unlimited increase in the market price of the underlying security above the exercise price of the option. The securities necessary to satisfy the exercise of the call option may be unavailable for purchase except at much higher prices. Purchasing securities to satisfy the exercise of the call option can itself cause the price of the securities to rise further, sometimes by a significant amount, thereby exacerbating the loss. The buyer of a call option assumes the risk of losing an entire premium in the call option without ever getting the opportunity to exercise the option. The seller (writer) of a put (sell) option that is covered (e.g., the writer has a short position in the underlying security) assumes the risk of an increase in the market price of the underlying security above the sales price (in establishing the short position) of the underlying security plus the premium received and gives up the opportunity for gain on the underlying security below the exercise price of the option. The seller of an uncovered put option assumes the risk of a decline in the market price of the underlying security below the exercise price of the option. The buyer of a put option assumes the risk of losing an entire premium in the put option without ever getting the opportunity to exercise the option. An option's time value (i.e., the component of the option's value that exceeds the in-the-money amount) tends to diminish over time. Even though an option may be in-the-money to the buyer at various times prior to its expiration date, the buyer's ability to realize the value of an option depends

on when and how the option may be exercised. For example, the terms of a transaction may provide for the option to be exercised automatically if it is in-the-money on the expiration date. Conversely, the terms may require timely delivery of a notice of exercise, and exercise may be subject to other conditions (such as the occurrence or non-occurrence of certain events, such as knock-in, knock-out or other barrier events) and timing requirements, including the “style” of the option.

Energy Sector Risk (Total Return Fund) — The profitability of companies in the energy industries is related to worldwide energy prices and costs related to energy production. The energy industries are cyclical and highly dependent on commodity prices. Energy-related companies can be significantly affected by the supply of, and demand for, particular energy products (such as oil and natural gas). Companies in the energy industries may be adversely affected by natural disasters or other catastrophes. The companies may be at risk for environmental damage claims and other types of litigation. Companies in the energy industries also may be adversely affected by changes in exchange rates, interest rates, economic conditions, tax treatment, government regulation and intervention, negative perception, efforts at energy conservation and world events in the regions in which the companies operate (e.g., expropriation, nationalization, confiscation of assets and property or the imposition of restrictions on foreign investments and repatriation of capital, military coups, social unrest, violence or labor unrest). Companies in the energy industries may have significant capital investments in, or engage in transactions involving, emerging market countries, which may heighten these risks.

Equity Risk (Both Funds) — The price of equity securities may fall over short or extended periods of time. Equity security prices are sensitive to general movements in the equity markets, and a drop in the equity markets may cause the price of equity securities held by a Fund to decrease in value. Individual companies may report poor results or be negatively affected by industry and/or economic trends and developments. The prices of equity securities issued by such companies may suffer a decline in response. Common stock generally is subordinate to preferred stock and debt upon the liquidation or bankruptcy of the issuing company.

Foreign Investment/Emerging Markets Risk (Both Funds) — Investing in issuers located in foreign countries poses distinct risks since political and economic events unique to a country or region will affect those markets and their issuers. These events will not necessarily affect the U.S. economy or similar issuers located in the United States. In addition,

investments in foreign countries are generally denominated in a foreign currency. As a result, changes in the value of those currencies compared to the U.S. dollar may affect (positively or negatively) the value of a Fund's investments. These currency movements may happen separately from and in response to events that do not otherwise affect the value of the security in the issuer's home country. Securities of foreign companies may not be registered with the SEC and foreign companies are generally not subject to the regulatory controls imposed on U.S. issuers and, as a consequence, there is generally less publically available information about foreign securities than is available about domestic securities. Income from foreign securities owned by a Fund may be reduced by a withholding tax at the source, which tax would reduce income received from the securities comprising the Fund's portfolio. Additionally, periodic U.S. Government restrictions on investments in issuers from certain foreign countries may result in a Fund having to sell such prohibited securities at inopportune times. Such prohibited securities may have less liquidity as a result of such U.S. Government designation and the market price of such prohibited securities may decline, which may cause the Fund to incur losses.

Emerging market countries may be more likely to experience political turmoil or rapid changes in market or economic conditions than more developed countries. Emerging market countries often have less uniformity in accounting and reporting requirements and unreliable securities valuation. It is sometimes difficult to obtain and enforce court judgments in such countries and there is often a greater potential for nationalization and/or expropriation of assets by the government of an emerging market country. In addition, the financial stability of issuers (including governments) in emerging market countries may be more precarious than in other countries. As a result, there will tend to be an increased risk of price volatility associated with a Fund's investments in emerging market countries, which may be magnified by currency fluctuations relative to the U.S. dollar.

Fixed Income Market Risk (Both Funds) — The prices of a Fund’s fixed income securities respond to economic developments, particularly interest rate changes, as well as to perceptions about the creditworthiness of individual issuers, including governments and their agencies. Generally, a Fund’s fixed income securities will decrease in value if interest rates rise and vice versa. Fixed income securities may have fixed-, variable- or floating-rates. There is a risk that the current interest rate on floating and variable rate instruments may not accurately reflect existing market interest rates. Also, longer-term securities are generally more sensitive to changes in the level of interest rates, so the average maturity or duration of these securities affects risk. Changes in government policy, including the Federal Reserve’s decisions with respect to raising interest rates or terminating certain programs such as quantitative easing, could increase the risk that interest rates will rise. Rising interest rates may, in turn, increase volatility and reduce liquidity in the fixed income markets, and result in a decline in the value of the fixed income investments held by the Fund. These risks may be heightened in a low interest rate environment. In addition, reductions in dealer market-making capacity as a result of structural or regulatory changes could further decrease liquidity and/or increase volatility in the fixed income markets. In the case of foreign securities, price fluctuations will reflect international economic and political events, as well as changes in currency valuations relative to the U.S. dollar. As a result of these market conditions, a Fund’s value may fluctuate and/or the Fund may experience increased redemptions from shareholders, which may impact the Fund’s liquidity or force the Fund to sell securities into a declining or illiquid market.

Interest Rate Risk (Both Funds) — Interest rate risk is the risk that a change in interest rates will cause a fall in the value of fixed income securities, including U.S. Government securities, in which a Fund invests. In a low interest rate environment, the risk of a decline in value of a Fund’s portfolio securities associated with rising rates is heightened because there may be a greater likelihood of rates increasing, potentially rapidly. In a declining interest rate environment, a Fund generally will be required to invest available cash in instruments with lower interest rates than those of the current portfolio securities. Although U.S. Government securities are considered to be among the safest investments, they are not guaranteed against price movements due to changing interest rates. Obligations issued by some U.S. Government agencies are backed by the U.S. Treasury, whereas others are backed solely by the ability of the agency to borrow from the U.S. Treasury or by the agency’s own resources.

Investments in Investment Company Risk (Both Funds) — The Funds may purchase shares of investment companies. When a Fund invests in an investment company, it will bear a pro rata portion of the investment company’s expenses in addition to directly bearing the expenses associated with its own operations. Such expenses may make owning shares of an investment company more costly than owning the underlying securities directly. In part because of these additional expenses, the performance of an investment company may differ from the performance a Fund would achieve if it invested directly in the underlying investments of the investment company. In addition, while the risks of owning shares of an investment company generally reflect the risks of owning the underlying investments of the investment company, a Fund may be subject to additional or different risks than if the Fund had invested directly in the underlying investments.

ETF Risk — Exchange-traded funds (“ETFs”) are pooled investment vehicles, such as registered investment companies and grantor trusts, whose shares are listed and traded on U.S. and non-U.S. stock exchanges or otherwise traded in the over-the-counter market. To the extent that a Fund invests in ETFs, the Fund will be subject to substantially the same risks as those associated with the direct ownership of the securities in which the ETF invests, and the value of the Fund’s investment will fluctuate in response to the performance of the ETF’s holdings. ETFs typically incur fees that are separate from those of a Fund. Accordingly, a Fund’s investments in ETFs will result in the layering of expenses such that shareholders will indirectly bear a proportionate share of the ETFs’ operating expenses, in addition to paying Fund expenses. Because the value of ETF shares depends on the demand in the market, shares may trade at a discount or premium to their net asset value (“NAV”) and the Adviser may not be able to liquidate a Fund’s holdings at the most optimal time, which could adversely affect the Fund’s performance.

Large Capitalization Company Risk (Both Funds) — If valuations of large capitalization companies appear to be greatly out of proportion to the valuations of small or medium capitalization companies, investors may migrate to the stocks of small and medium-sized companies. Additionally, larger, more established companies may be unable to respond quickly to new competitive challenges such as changes in technology and consumer tastes. Larger companies also may not be able to attain the high growth rates of successful smaller companies.

Large Shareholder Risk (Total Return Fund) — The risk that a significant percentage of the Fund’s shares may be owned or controlled by a large shareholder, such as other funds or accounts, including those of which

the Adviser, the Sub-Adviser or an affiliate of the Adviser or Sub-Adviser, may have investment discretion. Accordingly, the Fund can be subject to the potential for large scale inflows and outflows as a result of purchases and redemptions made by significant shareholders. These inflows and outflows could be significant, could cause the Fund to sell securities at inopportune times in order to meet redemption requests, and could cause the Fund's portfolio turnover rate and transaction costs to rise, which may negatively affect the Fund's performance and have adverse tax consequences for Fund shareholders.

LIBOR Replacement Risk (Both Funds) — The Funds may be exposed to financial instruments that recently transitioned from, or continue to be tied to, the London Interbank Offered Rate (“LIBOR”) to determine payment obligations, financing terms, hedging strategies or investment value. The United Kingdom's Financial Conduct Authority (“FCA”), which regulates LIBOR, has ceased publishing all LIBOR settings on a representative basis. In April 2023, however, the FCA announced that some USD LIBOR settings will continue to be published under a synthetic methodology until September 30, 2024 for certain legacy contracts. The Secured Overnight Financing Rate (“SOFR”), which is a broad measure of the cost of borrowing cash overnight collateralized by U.S. Treasury securities in the repurchase agreement market, has been used increasingly on a voluntary basis in new instruments and transactions. While some existing LIBOR-based instruments may contemplate a scenario where LIBOR is no longer available by providing for an alternative rate-setting methodology, there may be significant uncertainty regarding the effectiveness of any such alternative methodologies to replicate LIBOR. Parties to contracts, securities, or other instruments using LIBOR may disagree on transition rates or the application of transition regulation, potentially resulting in uncertainty of performance and the possibility of litigation. The utilization of an alternative reference rate, or the transition process to an alternative reference rate, may adversely affect the Funds' performance. It remains uncertain how such changes would be implemented and the effects such changes would have on a Fund, including any negative effects on the Fund's liquidity and valuation of the Fund's investments, issuers of instruments in which the Fund invests and financial markets generally.

Liquidity Risk (Both Funds) — Liquidity risk exists when particular investments are difficult to purchase or sell. The market for certain investments may become illiquid due to specific adverse changes in the condition of a particular issuer or under adverse market or economic conditions independent of the issuer. A Fund's investments in illiquid securities may reduce the returns of the Fund because it may be unable

to sell the illiquid securities at an advantageous time or price. Liquidity risk may be heightened in the emerging market countries as a result of their markets being less developed.

Market Risk (Both Funds) — The risk that the market value of an investment may move up and down, sometimes rapidly and unpredictably. A Fund's NAV per share will fluctuate with the market prices of its portfolio securities. Market risk may affect a single issuer, an industry, a sector or the equity or bond market as a whole. Markets for securities in which a Fund invests may decline significantly in response to adverse issuer, political, regulatory, market, economic or other developments that may cause broad changes in market value, public perceptions concerning these developments, and adverse investor sentiment or publicity. Similarly, the impact of any epidemic, pandemic or natural disaster, or widespread fear that such events may occur, could negatively affect the global economy, as well as the economies of individual countries, the financial performance of individual companies and sectors, and the markets in general in significant and unforeseen ways. Any such impact could adversely affect the prices and liquidity of the securities and other instruments in which a Fund invests, which in turn could negatively impact the Fund's performance and cause losses on your investment in the Fund. Recent examples include pandemic risks related to COVID-19 and aggressive measures taken worldwide in response by governments, including closing borders, restricting international and domestic travel, and the imposition of prolonged quarantines of large populations, and by businesses, including changes to operations and reducing staff.

Micro-, Small- and Mid-Capitalization Company Risk (Both Funds) — The micro-, small- and mid-capitalization companies in which the Fund may invest may be more vulnerable to adverse business or economic events than larger, more established companies. In particular, investments in these micro-, small- and mid-sized companies may pose additional risks, including liquidity risk, because these companies tend to have limited product lines, markets and financial resources, and may depend upon a relatively small management group. Therefore, micro-, small- and mid-cap stocks may be more volatile than those of larger companies. These securities may be traded over-the-counter or listed on an exchange.

Mortgage-Backed Securities Risk (Both Funds) — Mortgage-backed securities are a class of asset-backed securities representing an interest in a pool or pools of whole mortgage loans (which may be residential mortgage loans or commercial mortgage loans). Mortgage-backed securities held or acquired by a Fund could include (i) obligations

guaranteed by federal agencies of the U.S. Government, such as the Government National Mortgage Association (“Ginnie Mae”), which are backed by the “full faith and credit” of the United States, (ii) securities issued by the Federal National Mortgage Association (Fannie Mae) and the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation (“Freddie Mac”), which are not backed by the “full faith and credit” of the United States but are guaranteed by the U.S. Government as to timely payment of principal and interest, (iii) securities (commonly referred to as “private-label RMBS”) issued by private issuers that represent an interest in or are collateralized by whole residential mortgage loans without a government guarantee and (iv) commercial mortgage-backed securities (“CMBS”), which are multi-class or pass-through securities backed by a mortgage loan or a pool of mortgage loans secured by commercial property such as industrial and warehouse properties, office buildings, retail space and shopping malls, multifamily properties and cooperative apartments. Because private-label RMBS and CMBS are not issued or guaranteed by the U.S. Government, those securities generally are structured with one or more types of credit enhancement. There can be no assurance, however, that credit enhancements will support full payment to a Fund of the principal and interest on such obligations. In addition, changes in the credit quality of the entity that provides credit enhancement could cause losses to a Fund and affect its share price.

A Fund may invest in mortgage-backed securities in the form of debt or in the form of “pass-through” certificates. Pass-through certificates, which represent beneficial ownership interests in the related mortgage loans, differ from debt securities, which generally provide for periodic fixed payments of interest on and principal of the related notes. Mortgage pass-through securities provide for monthly payments that are a “pass-through” of the monthly interest and principal payments (including any prepayments) made by the individual borrowers on the pooled mortgage loans, net of any fees and expenses owed to the servicers of the mortgage loans and other transaction parties that receive payment from collections on the mortgage loans.

The performance of mortgage loans and, in turn, the mortgage-backed securities acquired by a Fund, is influenced by a wide variety of economic, geographic, social and other factors, including general economic conditions, the level of prevailing interest rates, the unemployment rate, the availability of alternative financing and homeowner behavior.

The rate and aggregate amount of distributions on mortgage-backed securities, and therefore the average lives of those securities and the yields realized by a Fund, will be sensitive to the rate of prepayments (including liquidations) and modifications of the related mortgage loans,

any losses and shortfalls on the related mortgage loans allocable to the tranches held by the Fund and the manner in which principal payments on the related mortgage loans are allocated among the various tranches in the particular securitization transaction. Furthermore, mortgage-backed securities are sensitive to changes in interest rates, but may respond to those changes differently from other fixed income securities due to the possibility of prepayment of the mortgage loans. Among other factors, a significant amount of defaults, rapid prepayments or prepayment interest shortfalls may erode amounts available for distributions to a Fund. The timing of changes in the rate of prepayments of the mortgage loans may significantly affect a Fund's actual yield to maturity, even if the average rate of principal payments is consistent with the Fund's expectations. If prepayments of mortgage loans occur at a rate faster than that anticipated by a Fund, payments of interest on the mortgage-backed securities could be significantly less than anticipated. Similarly, if the number of mortgage loans that are modified is larger than that anticipated by a Fund, payments of principal and interest on the mortgage-backed securities could be significantly less than anticipated.

Municipal Securities Risk (Fixed Income Fund) — Municipal securities, like other fixed-income securities, rise and fall in value in response to economic and market factors, primarily changes in interest rates, and actual or perceived credit quality. Rising interest rates will generally cause municipal securities to decline in value.

Longer-term securities generally respond more sharply to interest rate changes than do shorter-term securities. A municipal security will also lose value if, due to rating downgrades or other factors, there are concerns about the issuer's current or future ability to make principal or interest payments. State and local governments rely on taxes and, to some extent, revenues from private projects financed by municipal securities, to pay interest and principal on municipal debt. Poor statewide or local economic results or changing political sentiments may reduce tax revenues and increase the expenses of municipal issuers, making it more difficult for them to meet their obligations. Actual or perceived erosion of the creditworthiness of municipal issuers may reduce the value of the Fund's holdings. As a result, the Fund will be more susceptible to factors which adversely affect issuers of municipal obligations than a mutual fund which does not have as great a concentration in municipal obligations. Also, there may be economic or political changes that impact the ability of issuers of municipal

securities to repay principal and to make interest payments on securities owned by the Fund. Any changes in the financial condition of municipal issuers also may adversely affect the value of the Fund's securities.

The cost associated with the outbreak of the COVID-19 and the negative impact on tax revenues has adversely affected the financial condition of state and local governments. In the past, a number of municipal issuers have defaulted on obligations, were downgraded or commenced insolvency proceedings during economic or market turmoil or a recession. The costs associated with COVID-19 could affect the ability of state and local governments to make payments on debt obligations when due and could adversely impact the value of their bonds, which could negatively impact the performance of the Fund.

Portfolio Turnover Risk (Total Return Fund) — Due to its investment strategy, the Fund may buy and sell securities frequently. This may result in higher transaction costs and additional capital gains tax liabilities, which may affect the Fund's performance.

Preferred Stocks Risk (Fixed Income Fund) — Preferred stocks are nonvoting equity securities that pay a stated fixed or variable rate dividend. Due to their fixed-income features, preferred stocks provide higher income potential than issuers' common stocks, but are typically more sensitive to interest rate changes than an underlying common stock. Preferred stocks are also subject to equity market risk, which is the risk that stock prices will fluctuate and can decline and reduce the value of the Fund's investment. The rights of preferred stocks on the distribution of a corporation's assets in the event of a liquidation are generally subordinate to the rights associated with a corporation's debt securities. Preferred stock may also be subject to prepayment risk, which is discussed below.

Prepayment Risk (Both Funds) — Fund investments in fixed income securities are subject to prepayment risk. In a declining interest rate environment, fixed income securities with stated interest rates may have their principal paid earlier than expected. This may result in a Fund having to reinvest that money at lower prevailing interest rates, which can reduce the returns of the Fund.

Real Estate Investment Trusts Risk (Both Funds) — Real estate investment trusts ("REITs") are pooled investment vehicles that own, and usually operate, income-producing real estate. REITs are susceptible to the risks associated with direct ownership of real estate, as discussed elsewhere in this section. REITs typically incur fees that are separate from those of the Fund. Accordingly, the Fund's investments in REITs will result in the layering of expenses such that shareholders will indirectly

bear a proportionate share of the REITs' operating expenses, in addition to paying Fund expenses. REIT operating expenses are not reflected in the fee table and example in this prospectus.

Some REITs may have limited diversification and may be subject to risks inherent in financing a limited number of properties. REITs depend generally on their ability to generate cash flow to make distributions, and may be subject to defaults by borrowers and to self-liquidations. In addition, a REIT may be affected by its failure to qualify for tax-free pass-through of income under the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "Code"), or its failure to maintain exemption from registration under the 1940 Act.

Real Estate Sector Risk (Both Funds) — Securities of companies principally engaged in the real estate sector may be subject to the risks associated with the direct ownership of real estate. Risks commonly associated with the direct ownership of real estate include (i) changes in general economic and market conditions; (ii) changes in the value of real estate properties; (iii) risks related to local economic conditions, overbuilding and increased competition; (iv) increases in property taxes and operating expenses; (v) changes in zoning laws; (vi) casualty and condemnation losses; (vii) variations in rental income, neighborhood values or the appeal of property to tenants; (viii) the availability of financing; and (ix) changes in interest rates and quality of credit extended. In addition, the performance of the economy in each of the regions and countries in which the real estate owned by a company is located affects occupancy, market rental rates and expenses and, consequently, has an impact on the income from such properties and their underlying values. Some real estate companies have limited diversification because they invest in a limited number of properties, a narrow geographic area, or a single type of property. Moreover, certain real estate investments may be illiquid and, therefore, the ability of real estate companies to reposition their portfolios promptly in response to changes in economic or other conditions is limited.

Restricted Securities Risk (Total Return Fund) — Investment in restricted securities may be illiquid. Although these securities may be resold in privately negotiated transactions, the prices realized from these sales could be less than those originally paid by the Fund or less than what may be considered the fair value of such securities. In certain cases, restricted securities may need to be priced at fair value, which may differ from the actual prices that the Fund may ultimately realize upon their sale or disposition. Further, restricted securities may not be subject to the disclosure and other investor protection requirements that might be applicable if their securities were publicly traded. In order

to sell restricted securities, the Fund may have to bear the expense of registering the securities for resale and the risk of substantial delays in effecting the registration. Other transaction costs may be higher for restricted securities than unrestricted securities.

INFORMATION ABOUT PORTFOLIO HOLDINGS

A description of the Funds' policies and procedures with respect to the circumstances under which the Funds disclose their portfolio holdings is available in the SAI.

INVESTMENT ADVISER

Brookmont Capital Management, LLC, a Delaware limited liability company, serves as the investment adviser to the Funds. The Adviser's principal place of business is located at 5950 Berkshire Lane, Suite 1420, Dallas, TX 75225. As of November 30, 2023, the Adviser had approximately \$912 million in assets under management and assets under administration.

The Adviser oversees First Foundation Advisors ("FFA" or the "Sub-Adviser") to ensure its compliance with the investment policies and guidelines of the Funds, and monitors the Sub-Adviser's adherence to its investment styles. The Board oversees the Adviser and the Sub-Adviser and establishes policies that the Adviser and the Sub-Adviser must follow in their management activities. The Adviser pays the Sub-Adviser out of the advisory fees it receives from the Funds.

For its services to the Funds, the Adviser is entitled to a fee, which is calculated daily and paid monthly, at the following annual rates based on the average daily net assets of each Fund:

Fund	Advisory Fee
Fixed Income Fund	0.30%
Total Return Fund	0.50%

For the fiscal year ended September 30, 2023, the Adviser received advisory fees as a percentage of the average daily net assets of each Fund as follows:

Fund	Advisory Fee Rate Paid
Fixed Income Fund	0.30%
Total Return Fund	0.50%

A discussion regarding the basis for the Board’s approval of the investment advisory agreement for the Funds is available in the Funds’ Annual Report to Shareholders dated September 30, 2023, which covers the period from October 1, 2022 to March 31, 2023.

INVESTMENT SUB-ADVISER

First Foundation Advisors serves as the investment sub-adviser to the Funds. FFA is a wholly-owned subsidiary of First Foundation Inc. and a registered investment adviser. FFA’s principal place of business is located at 18101 Von Karman Avenue, Suite 700, Irvine, California 92612. As of November 30, 2023, FFA had approximately \$5.1 billion in assets under management.

FFA makes investment decisions for each Fund and continuously reviews, supervises and administers each Fund’s investment program. For its services to the Funds, FFA is entitled to receive from the Adviser a fee, which is calculated daily and paid monthly, at the following annual rates based on the average daily net assets of each Fund:

Fund	Sub-Advisory Fee
Fixed Income Fund	0.15%
Total Return Fund	0.30% ¹

¹ Prior to January 27, 2023, the sub-advisory fee was 0.25%.

A discussion regarding the basis for the Board’s approval of the Fund’s investment sub-advisory agreement will be available in the Fund’s Semi-Annual Report to Shareholders dated March 31, 2024, which will cover the period from October 1, 2023 to March 31, 2024.

PORTFOLIO MANAGERS

Calvin Jones is the portfolio manager of the Fixed Income Fund and a co-portfolio manager of the Total Return Fund. Mr. Jones is a senior member of the FFA investment management team and is responsible for working closely with FFA’s financial advisors to develop investment strategies utilizing income assets to help clients achieve their financial goals. In his role, Mr. Jones serves on the company’s Investment and Asset Allocation committees and is responsible for leading and overseeing the firm’s fixed income assets. Mr. Jones joined FFA in 2011. His previous experience at ProShare Advisors included trading and analysis in global equity and derivatives markets for the world’s largest manager of leveraged and inverse funds. Mr. Jones earned a Bachelor

of Engineering degree from the University of Pittsburgh and a Master of Science in Mathematical Finance degree from the University of North Carolina at Charlotte. He is a member of the CFA Institute and the CFA Society of Los Angeles.

Jim Garrison is a portfolio manager of the Total Return Fund and co-portfolio manager of the Fixed Income Fund. Mr. Garrison is part of the investment team managing FFA's proprietary Strategic Core Equity Strategy. He is a member of FFA's Investment Committee, where he assists in shaping the portfolio investment process and overall asset allocations. Prior to joining FFA in 1999, Mr. Garrison worked as an internal audit consultant for Arthur Andersen, LLP. Mr. Garrison earned a Bachelor of Science in Agricultural and Managerial Economics from the University of California, Davis. He has earned the right to use the Chartered Financial Analyst designation.

Eric Speron is a portfolio manager of the Total Return Fund and co-portfolio manager of the Fixed Income Fund. Mr. Speron is part of the investment team managing FFA's proprietary Strategic Core Equity Strategy. He is a member of FFA's Investment Committee, where he assists in shaping the portfolio investment process and overall asset allocations. Prior to joining FFA in 2007, Mr. Speron worked at Credit Suisse First Boston and JPMorgan. Mr. Speron earned a Bachelor of Arts Degree from Georgetown University. He has earned the right to use the Chartered Financial Analyst designation.

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

DORMANT MULTI-MANAGER ARRANGEMENT

The Board has approved a "multi-manager" arrangement for the Funds. Under this arrangement, the Funds and the Adviser may engage one or more sub-advisers to make day-to-day investment decisions for the Funds' assets. The Adviser retains ultimate responsibility (subject to the oversight of the Board) for overseeing the sub-advisers and may, at times, recommend to the Board that a Fund: (1) change, add or terminate one or more sub-advisers; (2) continue to retain a sub-adviser even though the sub-adviser's ownership or corporate structure has changed; or (3) materially change a sub-advisory agreement with a sub-adviser.

Applicable law generally requires a Fund to obtain shareholder approval for most of these types of recommendations, even if the Board approves the proposed action. Under the “multi-manager” arrangement approved by the Board, the Funds may seek exemptive relief, if necessary, from the SEC to (i) permit the Adviser (subject to the Board’s oversight and approval) to make decisions about a Fund’s sub-advisory arrangements without obtaining shareholder approval, and (ii) permit a Fund to not disclose the fees paid to individual sub-advisers. There is no guarantee the SEC would grant such exemptive relief. The Funds will continue to submit matters to shareholders for their approval and disclose sub-advisory fees to the extent required by applicable law. Meanwhile, this multi-manager arrangement will remain dormant and will not be implemented until shareholders are further notified.

PURCHASING, SELLING AND EXCHANGING FUND SHARES

This section tells you how to purchase, sell (sometimes called “redeem”) and exchange shares of the Funds.

For information regarding the federal income tax consequences of transactions in shares of the Funds, including information about cost basis reporting, see “Taxes.”

How to Choose a Share Class

Each Fund offers two classes of shares to investors, Class A and Class Y. Each share class has its own shareholder eligibility criteria, investment minimums, cost structure and other features. The following summarizes the primary features of Class A and Class Y. Contact your financial intermediary or the Funds for more information about the Funds’ share classes and how to choose between them.

Class A shares carry a front-end sales charge. Class A shares bought without a front-end sales charge in accounts aggregating \$1 million or more at the time of purchase are subject to a 0.50% contingent deferred sales charge (“CDSC”) if the shares are sold within one year of purchase. Class Y shares are offered without an initial sales charge or a CDSC, but are not available to individual investors that invest directly with the Fund.

An investor may be eligible to purchase more than one share class. However, if you purchase shares through a financial intermediary, you may only purchase that class of shares which your financial intermediary sells or services. As such, the share class you or your intermediary select may have higher fees than other classes of shares available directly

from the Funds or through other financial intermediaries. Your financial intermediary can tell you which class of shares is available through the intermediary.

The Funds reserve the right to change the criteria for eligible investors and, as disclosed in the “Minimum Purchases” section of the prospectus, accept investments of smaller amounts in their sole discretion.

Purchasing Class A Shares

Class A shares may be appropriate for long-term investors who compensate their investment professionals for the services they provide with traditional front-end sales charges and for investors who qualify for quantity discounts or waivers. Your purchases of Class A shares are made at the NAV per share for Class A shares plus a front-end sales charge that is based on the amount of your initial investment when you open your account. The front-end sales charge you pay on an additional investment is based on your total net investment in the Fund, including the amount of your additional purchase. Shares you purchase with reinvested dividends or other distributions are not subject to a sales charge. As shown in the table below, a portion of the sales charge may be paid as a commission (or dealers’ reallowance) to your financial intermediary on the sale of Class A shares. The total amount of the sales charge, if any, differs depending on the amount you invest as shown in the table below.

First Foundation Fixed Income Fund

Your Investment	Front-End Sales Charge		Dealer Reallowance¹
	(as a % of purchase price)	(as a % of your new investment)	(as a % of purchase price)
Less than \$100,000	4.25%	4.44%	3.75%
\$100,000 but less than \$250,000	3.25%	3.36%	2.75%
\$250,000 but less than \$500,000	2.50%	2.56%	2.00%
\$500,000 but less than \$1,000,000	2.00%	2.04%	1.55%
\$1,000,000 or more ²	None	None	<u>3</u>

First Foundation Total Return Fund

Your Investment	Front-End Sales Charge		Dealer Reallowance ¹
	(as a % of purchase price)	(as a % of your new investment)	(as a % of purchase price)
Less than \$50,000	5.75%	6.10%	5.25%
\$50,000 but less than \$100,000	4.25%	4.44%	3.75%
\$100,000 but less than \$250,000	3.25%	3.36%	2.75%
\$250,000 but less than \$500,000	2.50%	2.56%	2.00%
\$500,000 but less than \$1,000,000	2.00%	2.04%	1.55%
\$1,000,000 or more ²	None	None	<u>3</u>

¹ From time to time, the Fund may decide to reallow the entire amount of the front-end sales charge to dealers. Dealers who receive more than 90% of the sales charge may be considered “underwriters” under the U.S. securities laws.

² Purchases of \$1 million or more of Class A shares pursuant to a sales charge waiver are subject to a 0.50% CDSC if redeemed within one year of purchase. The Class A shares CDSC does not apply to investors purchasing \$1 million or more of a Fund’s Class A shares if such investors are otherwise eligible to purchase Class A shares pursuant to another sales charge waiver. The CDSC is calculated by multiplying the CDSC percentage by the lesser of the share class’ net asset value at the time of the purchase or its net asset value at the time of redemption.

³ For purchases through a financial intermediary that exceed \$1 million, the financial intermediary will receive a concession of 0.50% of any amounts under \$3 million, 0.40% of any amounts greater than \$3 million and less than \$5 million, 0.25% of any amounts greater than \$5 million and less than \$25 million and 0.12% thereafter, to the selling dealer.

You may qualify for a reduced sales charge or a sales charge waiver. If you believe that you may qualify for a reduction or waiver of the sales charge, you should discuss this matter with your financial intermediary. To qualify for these reductions or waivers, you or your financial intermediary must provide sufficient information at the time of purchase to verify that your purchase qualifies for such treatment. This information could be used to aggregate, for example, holdings in personal or retirement accounts, Fund shares owned by your immediate family members, and holdings in accounts at other brokers or financial intermediaries. The Funds or your financial intermediary may request documentation from you in order to verify your eligibility for a breakpoint discount. This information may include account statements and records regarding Fund shares held at all financial intermediaries by you and members of your immediate family. In addition to breakpoint discounts, the following sections describe other circumstances in which sales charges are waived or otherwise may be reduced. Your financial

intermediary may not offer any or all of the waivers or discounts discussed below, in which case you would be required to purchase Class A shares directly from a Fund or through another intermediary in order to receive a desired waiver or discount. Investors investing in the Fund through an intermediary should consult “Sales Charge Waivers and Reductions Available Through Certain Financial Intermediaries” below, and Appendix A - Intermediary-Specific Sales Charge Discounts and Waivers, which includes information regarding broker-defined sales charges and related discount and/or waiver policies that apply to purchases through certain intermediaries.

Waiver of Front-End Sales Charge

The front-end sales charge will be waived on Class A shares purchased:

- through reinvestment of dividends and distributions;
- by persons repurchasing shares they redeemed within the last 90 days (see “Repurchase of Class A Shares”);
- to registered representatives and employees of financial intermediaries (including their affiliates) and such persons’ families and their beneficial accounts;
- pursuant to sponsored arrangements, which include programs under which an organization makes recommendations to, or permits group solicitation of, its employees, members or participants in connection with the purchase of shares of the Funds on an individual basis. The amount of the sales charge reduction will reflect the anticipated reduction in sales expense associated with sponsored arrangements. The reduction in sales expense, and therefore the reduction in sales charge, will vary depending on factors such as the size and stability of the organization’s group, the term of the organization’s existence and certain characteristics of the members of its group. The Funds reserve the right to revise the terms of or to suspend or discontinue sales pursuant to sponsored plans at any time;
- by clients of financial intermediaries that have entered into agreements with the Distributor or the Funds pursuant to which a Fund is included as an investment option in programs involving fee-based compensation arrangements;

- by clients of financial intermediaries that have entered into agreements with the Distributor pursuant to which such financial intermediary offers Fund shares through self-directed investment brokerage accounts that do not charge transaction fees to its clients; and
- by participants in certain retirement plans.

You should inquire with your financial intermediary regarding whether a waiver of front-end sales charge is applicable to you.

Repurchase of Class A Shares

You may repurchase any amount of Class A shares of a Fund at NAV (without the normal front-end sales charge), up to the limit of the value of any amount of Class A shares (other than those which were purchased with reinvested dividends and distributions) that you redeemed within one year. In effect, this allows you to reacquire shares that you may have had to redeem, without repaying the front-end sales charge. To exercise this privilege, the Fund must receive your purchase order within one year of your redemption. In addition, you must notify the Fund when you send in your purchase order that you are repurchasing shares. Certain tax rules may limit your ability to recognize a loss on the redemption of your Class A shares, and you should consult your tax advisor if recognizing such a loss is important to you.

Reduced Sales Charges

In addition to the above described reductions in front-end sales charges for purchases over a certain dollar size, you may also be eligible to participate in one or more of the programs described below to lower your initial sales charge. To be eligible to participate in these programs, you must inform your broker-dealer or financial advisor at the time you purchase shares that you would like to participate in one or more of the programs and provide information necessary to determine your eligibility to participate, including the account number(s) and names in which your accounts are registered at the time of purchase. In addition, the Funds or their agent may request account statements if they are unable to verify your account information.

Right of Accumulation. In calculating the appropriate sales charge rate, this right allows you to add the value of the Class A shares of the Funds you already own to the amount that you are currently purchasing. The value of your current purchases will be combined with the current value of Class A shares of the Funds you purchased previously that are currently held for: (i) your account; (ii) your spouse's account; (iii) a joint account with your

spouse; or (iv) your minor children's trust or custodial accounts. A trust purchasing shares for the same trust account, trust or estate also may use this right of accumulation. A Fund will only consider the value of Class A shares purchased previously that were sold subject to a sales charge. To be entitled to a reduced sales charge based on shares already owned, you must ask for the reduction at the time of purchase. You must provide the Funds with your account number(s) and, if applicable, the account numbers for your spouse and/or children (and provide the children's ages). The Funds may amend or terminate this right of accumulation at any time.

Letter of Intent. You may purchase Class A shares of a Fund at the sales charge rate applicable to the total amount of the purchases you intend to make over a 13-month period. In other words, a Letter of Intent allows you to purchase Class A shares of the Funds over a 13-month period and receive the same sales charge as if you had purchased all the shares at the same time. A Fund will only consider the value of Class A shares sold subject to a sales charge. As a result, Class A shares purchased with dividends or distributions will not be included in the calculation. To be entitled to a reduced sales charge based on shares you intend to purchase over the 13-month period, you must send a Fund a Letter of Intent. In calculating the total amount of purchases, you may include in your letter purchases made up to 90 days before the date of the Letter. The 13-month period begins on the date of the first purchase, including those purchases made in the 90-day period before the date of the Letter. Please note that the purchase price of these prior purchases will not be adjusted.

You are not legally bound by the terms of your Letter of Intent to purchase the amount of your shares stated in the Letter. The Letter does, however, authorize a Fund to hold in escrow 5% of the total amount you intend to purchase. If you do not complete the total intended purchase at the end of the 13-month period, the Funds' transfer agent will redeem the necessary portion of the escrowed shares to make up the difference between the reduced rate sales charge (based on the amount you intended to purchase) and the sales charge that would normally apply (based on the actual amount you purchased).

Combined Purchase/Quantity Discount Privilege. When calculating the appropriate sales charge rate, the Funds will combine purchases of Class A shares (that are subject to a sales charge) of the Funds made on the same day by you, your spouse and your minor children (under age 21). This combination also applies to Class A shares you purchase with a Letter of Intent.

Sales Charge Waivers and Reductions Available Through Certain Financial Intermediaries

The availability of certain sales charge waivers and discounts may depend on whether you purchase your shares directly from a Fund or through a financial intermediary. Different intermediaries may impose different sales charges (including potential reductions in or waivers of sales charges). Such intermediary-specific sales charge variations are described in Appendix A to this prospectus, entitled “Intermediary-Specific Sales Charge Discounts and Waivers.” Appendix A is incorporated herein by reference and, therefore, is legally a part of this prospectus.

In all instances, it is the purchaser’s responsibility to notify a Fund or the purchaser’s financial intermediary at the time of purchase of any relationship or other facts qualifying the purchaser for sales charge waivers or discounts. For waivers and discounts not available through a particular intermediary, shareholders will have to purchase Fund shares directly from a Fund or through another intermediary to receive such waivers or discounts.

General Information about Sales Charges

Your securities dealer is paid a commission when you buy your shares and is paid a servicing fee as long as you hold your shares. From time to time, some financial institutions, including brokerage firms affiliated with the Adviser or the Distributor, may be reallocated up to the entire sales charge. Firms that receive a reallocation of the entire sales charge may be considered underwriters for the purpose of federal securities law.

The Distributor may, from time to time in its sole discretion, institute one or more promotional incentive programs for dealers, which will be paid for by the Distributor from any sales charge it receives or from any other source available to it. Under any such program, the Distributor may provide cash or non-cash compensation as recognition for past sales or encouragement for future sales that may include the following: merchandise, travel expenses, prizes, meals and lodgings, and gifts that do not exceed \$100 per year, per individual.

Information regarding the Funds’ sales charges may be obtained free of charge by calling toll-free 800-838-0191.

Contingent Deferred Sales Charge (“CDSC”)

If you redeem Class A shares that are subject to a CDSC, you may be assessed a CDSC upon redemption. When you redeem Class A shares subject to a CDSC, a Fund will first redeem any shares that are not subject to a CDSC, and then redeem the shares you have owned for the longest period of time, unless you ask the Fund to redeem your shares in a different order. No CDSC is imposed on shares you buy through the reinvestment of dividends and capital gains. When you redeem shares subject to a CDSC, the CDSC is calculated on the lower of your purchase price or redemption proceeds, deducted from your redemption proceeds, and paid to the Distributor. The CDSC may be waived under the following certain special circumstances:

1. Death. CDSCs may be waived on redemptions within one year following the death of (i) the sole shareholder on an individual account, (ii) a joint tenant where the surviving joint tenant is the deceased’s spouse or (iii) the beneficiary of a Uniform Gifts to Minors Act (“UGMA”), Uniform Transfers to Minors Act (“UTMA”) or other custodial account. If, upon the occurrence of one of the foregoing, the account is transferred to an account registered in the name of the deceased’s estate, the CDSC will be waived on any redemption from the estate account occurring within one year after the death. If the account is transferred to a new registration and then a redemption is requested, the applicable CDSC will be charged.
2. Disability. CDSCs may be waived on redemptions occurring within one year after the sole shareholder on an individual account or a joint tenant on a spousal joint tenant account becomes disabled (as defined in Section 72(m)(7) of the Code). To be eligible for such waiver, (i) the disability must arise after the purchase of shares, (ii) the disabled shareholder must have been under age 65 at the time of the initial determination of disability, and (iii) a letter must be produced from a physician signed under penalty of perjury stating the nature of the disability. If the account is transferred to a new registration and then a redemption is requested, the applicable CDSC will be charged.
3. Death of a trustee. CDSCs may be waived on redemptions occurring upon dissolution of a revocable living or grantor trust following the death of the sole trustee where (i) the grantor of the trust is the sole trustee and the sole life beneficiary, (ii) death occurs following the purchase, and (iii) the trust document provides for dissolution of the trust upon the trustee’s death. If

the account is transferred to a new registration (including that of a successor trustee), the applicable CDSC will be charged upon any subsequent redemption.

4. Returns of excess contributions. CDSCs may be waived on redemptions required to return excess contributions made to retirement plans or IRAs, so long as the financial intermediary agrees to return all or the agreed-upon portion of the commission received on the shares being redeemed.
5. Qualified Retirement Plans. CDSCs may be waived on redemptions required to make distributions from qualified retirement plans following normal retirement age (as stated in the document).

The CDSC also may be waived if the financial intermediary agrees to return all or an agreed-upon portion of the commission received on the sale of the shares being redeemed.

You should inquire with your financial intermediary regarding whether the CDSC is applicable to you.

How to Purchase Fund Shares

Shares can be purchased directly from the Funds or through financial intermediaries.

To purchase shares directly from the Funds through their transfer agent, complete and send in the application. If you need an application or have questions, please call 800-838-0191.

All investments must be made by check, Automated Clearing House (“ACH”), or wire. All checks must be made payable in U.S. dollars and drawn on U.S. financial institutions. The Funds do not accept purchases made by third-party checks, credit cards, credit card checks, cash, traveler’s checks, money orders or cashier’s checks.

The Funds reserve the right to reject any specific purchase order, including exchange purchases, for any reason. The Funds are not intended for short-term trading by shareholders in response to short-term market fluctuations. For more information about the Funds’ policy on short-term trading, see “Excessive Trading Policies and Procedures.”

The Funds do not generally accept investments by non-U.S. persons. Non-U.S. persons may be permitted to invest in the Funds subject to the satisfaction of enhanced due diligence. Please contact the Funds for more information.

By Mail

You can open an account with the Funds by sending a check and your account application to the address below. You can add to an existing account by sending the Funds a check and, if possible, the “Invest by Mail” stub that accompanies your confirmation statement. Be sure your check identifies clearly your name, your account number, the Fund name and the share class.

Regular Mail Address

Brookmont Funds
PO Box 219009
Kansas City, MO 64121

Express Mail Address

Brookmont Funds
c/o SS&C Global Investor & Distribution Solutions, Inc.
430 West 7th St
Kansas City, MO 64105

The Funds do not consider the U.S. Postal Service or other independent delivery services to be their agents. Therefore, deposit in the mail or with such services of purchase orders does not constitute receipt by the Funds’ transfer agent. The share price used to fill the purchase order is the next price calculated by a Fund after the Fund’s transfer agent receives and accepts the order in good order at the P.O. Box provided for regular mail delivery or the office address provided for express mail delivery.

By Wire

To open an account by wire, call 800-838-0191 for details. To add to an existing account by wire, wire your money using the wiring instructions set forth below (be sure to include the Fund name, the share class and your account number). The share price used to fill the purchase order is the next price calculated by the Fund after the Fund’s transfer agent receives and accepts the wire in good order.

Wiring Instructions

UMB Bank, N.A.
ABA-101000695
Brookmont Funds
DDA- 9872013085

Ref: Fund name/share class/account number/account name

By Systematic Investment Plan (via ACH)

You may not open an account via ACH. However, once you have established a direct account with the Funds, you can set up an automatic investment plan via ACH by mailing a completed application to the Funds. These purchases can be made monthly, quarterly, semi-annually or annually in amounts of at least \$25. To cancel or change a plan, contact the Funds by mail at: Brookmont Funds, PO Box 219009, Kansas City, MO 64121 (Express Mail Address: Brookmont Funds, c/o SS&C Global Investor & Distribution Solutions, Inc., 430 West 7th St, Kansas City, MO 64105). Please allow up to 15 days to create the plan and 3 days to cancel or change it.

Purchases In-Kind

Subject to the approval of the Funds, an investor may purchase shares of each Fund with liquid securities and other assets that are eligible for purchase by that Fund (consistent with the Fund's investment policies and restrictions) and that have a value that is readily ascertainable in accordance with the valuation procedures used by the Funds. These transactions will be effected only if the Adviser or the Sub-Adviser deems the security to be an appropriate investment for the Fund. Assets purchased by a Fund in such transactions will be valued in accordance with the valuation procedures used by the Funds. The Funds reserve the right to amend or terminate this practice at any time.

Minimum Purchases

	By mail		By wire		Automatic
Initial Investment	\$	500	\$	1,000	\$ 25
Subsequent Investments	\$	100	\$	1,000	\$ 25

The Funds may accept investments of smaller amounts in their sole discretion.

Fund Codes

The Funds' reference information, which is listed below, will be helpful to you when you contact a Fund to purchase or exchange shares, check daily NAV, or obtain additional information.

Fund Name	Share Class	Ticker Symbol	CUSIP	Fund Code
First Foundation Fixed Income Fund	Class A	FFBAX	00774Q247	8646
	Class Y	FFBYX	00774Q239	8647
First Foundation Total Return Fund	Class A	FBBAX	00774Q221	8648
	Class Y	FBBYX	00774Q213	8649

General Information

You may generally purchase shares on any day that the NYSE is open for business (a "Business Day"). Shares cannot be purchased by Federal Reserve wire on days that either the NYSE or the Federal Reserve is closed.

A Fund's price per share will be the next determined NAV per share after the Fund or an authorized institution (as defined below) receives and accepts your purchase order in good order. "Good order" means that the Fund was provided with a complete and signed account application, including the investor's social security number or tax identification number, and other identification required by law or regulation, as well as sufficient purchase proceeds. Purchase orders that are not in good order cannot be accepted and processed even if money to purchase shares has been submitted by wire, check or ACH.

Each Fund calculates its NAV once each Business Day as of the close of normal trading on the NYSE (normally, 4:00 p.m., Eastern Time). To receive the current Business Day's NAV, a Fund or an authorized institution must receive and accept your purchase order in good order before the close of normal trading on the NYSE. If your purchase order is not received and accepted in good order before the close of normal trading on the NYSE, you will receive the NAV calculated on the subsequent Business Day on which your order is received and accepted in good order. If the NYSE closes early, as in the case of scheduled half-day trading or unscheduled suspensions of trading, the Funds reserve the right to calculate NAV as of the earlier closing time. A Fund will not accept orders that request a particular day or price for the transaction or any other special conditions. Shares will only be priced on Business

Days. Since securities may trade on days that are not Business Days, the value of a Fund may change on days when you are unable to purchase or redeem shares.

Buying or Selling Shares through a Financial Intermediary

In addition to being able to buy and sell Fund shares directly from the Funds through their transfer agent, you may also buy or sell shares of a Fund through accounts with financial intermediaries, such as brokers and other institutions that are authorized to place trades in Fund shares for their customers. When you purchase or sell Fund shares through a financial intermediary (rather than directly from a Fund), you may have to transmit your purchase and sale requests to the financial intermediary at an earlier time for your transaction to become effective that day. This allows the financial intermediary time to process your requests and transmit them to the Fund prior to the time the Fund calculates its NAV that day. Your financial intermediary is responsible for transmitting all purchase and redemption requests, investment information, documentation and money to a Fund on time. If your financial intermediary fails to do so, it may be responsible for any resulting fees or losses. Unless your financial intermediary is an authorized institution, orders transmitted by the financial intermediary and received by a Fund after the time NAV is calculated for a particular day will receive the following day's NAV.

Certain financial intermediaries, including certain broker-dealers and shareholder organizations, are authorized to act as agent on behalf of the Funds with respect to the receipt of purchase and redemption orders for Fund shares ("authorized institutions"). Authorized institutions are also authorized to designate other intermediaries to receive purchase and redemption orders on a Fund's behalf. A Fund will be deemed to have received a purchase or redemption order when an authorized institution or, if applicable, an authorized institution's designee, receives the order. Orders will be priced at a Fund's NAV next computed after they are received by an authorized institution or an authorized institution's designee. To determine whether your financial intermediary is an authorized institution or an authorized institution's designee such that it may act as agent on behalf of a Fund with respect to purchase and redemption orders for Fund shares, you should contact your financial intermediary directly.

If you deal directly with a financial intermediary, you will have to follow its procedures for transacting with a Fund. Your financial intermediary may charge a fee for your purchase and/or redemption transactions. For

more information about how to purchase or sell Fund shares through a financial intermediary, you should contact your financial intermediary directly.

How the Funds Calculate NAV

The NAV of a class of each Fund's shares is determined by dividing the total value of the Fund's portfolio investments and other assets attributable to the class, less any liabilities attributable to the class, by the total number of shares outstanding of the class.

In calculating NAV, each Fund generally values its investment portfolio at market price. If market prices are not readily available or they are unreliable, such as in the case of a security value that has been materially affected by events occurring after the relevant market closes, securities are valued at fair value. The Board has designated the Adviser as the Funds' valuation designee to make all fair value determinations with respect to the Funds' portfolio investments, subject to the Board's oversight. The Adviser has adopted and implemented policies and procedures to be followed when making fair value determinations, and it has established a Valuation Committee through which the Adviser makes fair value determinations. The Adviser's determination of a security's fair value price often involves the consideration of a number of subjective factors, and is therefore subject to the unavoidable risk that the value that is assigned to a security may be higher or lower than the security's value would be if a reliable market quotation for the security was readily available. The respective prospectuses for the open-end investment companies in which a Fund invests explain the circumstances in which those investment companies will use fair value pricing and the effect of fair value pricing.

With respect to non-U.S. securities held by a Fund, the Adviser may take factors influencing specific markets or issuers into consideration in determining the fair value of a non-U.S. security. International securities markets may be open on days when the U.S. markets are closed. In such cases, the value of any international securities owned by a Fund may be significantly affected on days when investors cannot buy or sell shares. In addition, due to the difference in times between the close of the international markets and the time as of which a Fund prices its shares, the value the Adviser assigns to securities may not be the same as the quoted or published prices of those securities on their primary markets or exchanges. In determining fair value prices, the Adviser may consider the performance of securities on their primary

exchanges, foreign currency appreciation/depreciation, securities market movements in the United States, or other relevant information related to the securities.

There may be limited circumstances in which the Adviser would price securities at fair value for stocks of U.S. companies that are traded on U.S. exchanges – for example, if the exchange on which a portfolio security is principally traded closed early or if trading in a particular security was halted during the day and did not resume prior to the time a Fund calculated its NAV.

Redeemable securities issued by open-end investment companies in which a Fund invests are valued at the investment company's applicable NAV.

Other assets for which market quotations are not readily available will be valued at their fair value as determined in good faith by the Adviser, subject to Board oversight.

How to Sell Your Fund Shares

If you own your shares directly, you may sell your shares on any Business Day by contacting the Funds directly by mail or telephone at 800-838-0191.

If you own your shares through an account with a broker or other institution, contact that broker or institution to sell your shares. Your broker or institution may charge a fee for its services in addition to the fees charged by the Funds.

If you would like to have your redemption proceeds, including proceeds generated as a result of closing your account, sent to a third party or an address other than your own, please notify the Funds in writing.

Certain redemption requests will require a signature guarantee by an eligible guarantor institution. Eligible guarantors include commercial banks, savings and loans, savings banks, trust companies, credit unions, member firms of a national stock exchange, or any other member or participant of an approved signature guarantor program. For example, signature guarantees may be required if your address of record has changed in the last 30 days, if you want the proceeds sent to a bank other than the bank of record on your account, or if you ask that the proceeds be sent to a different person or address. Please note that a notary public is not an acceptable provider of a signature guarantee and that a Fund must be provided with the original guarantee. Signature

guarantees are for the protection of Fund shareholders. Before granting a redemption request, the Funds may require a shareholder to furnish additional legal documents to ensure proper authorization.

Accounts held by a corporation, trust, fiduciary or partnership, may require additional documentation along with a signature guaranteed letter of instruction. The Funds participate in the Paperless Legal Program (the “Program”), which eliminates the need for accompanying paper documentation on legal securities transfers. Requests received with a Medallion Signature Guarantee will be reviewed for the proper criteria to meet the guidelines of the Program and may not require additional documentation. Please contact Shareholder Services at 800-838-0191 for more information.

The sale price of each share will be the next determined NAV after a Fund (or an authorized institution) receives your request in good order.

By Mail

To redeem shares by mail, please send a letter to the Funds signed by all registered parties on the account specifying:

- The Fund name;
- The share class;
- The account number;
- The dollar amount or number of shares you wish to redeem;
- The account name(s); and
- The address to which redemption (sale) proceeds should be sent.

All registered shareholders must sign the letter in the exact name(s) and must designate any special capacity in which they are registered.

Regular Mail Address

Brookmont Funds
PO Box 219009
Kansas City, MO 64121

Express Mail Address

Brookmont Funds
c/o SS&C Global Investor & Distribution Solutions, Inc.
430 West 7th St
Kansas City, MO 64105

The Funds do not consider the U.S. Postal Service or other independent delivery services to be their agents. Therefore, deposit in the mail or with such services of sell orders does not constitute receipt by the Funds' transfer agent. The share price used to fill the sell order is the next price calculated by a Fund after the Funds' transfer agent receives and accepts the order in good order at the P.O. Box provided for regular mail delivery or the office address provided for express mail delivery.

By Telephone

To redeem shares by telephone, you must first establish the telephone redemption privilege (and, if desired, the wire and/or ACH redemption privilege) by completing the appropriate sections of the account application. Call 800-838-0191 to redeem your shares. Based on your instructions, the Funds will mail your proceeds to you, or send them to your bank via wire or ACH.

By Systematic Withdrawal Plan (via ACH)

If you have a direct account with the Funds and your account balance is at least \$500 for Class A, you may transfer as little as \$25 per month from your account to another financial institution through a Systematic Withdrawal Plan (via ACH). The minimum balance requirements may be modified by the Funds in their sole discretion. To participate in this service, you must complete the appropriate sections of the account application and mail it to the Funds.

Receiving Your Money

Normally, a Fund will send your sale proceeds within two Business Days after it receives your redemption request. A Fund, however, may take up to seven days to pay redemption proceeds. Your proceeds can be wired to your bank account (may be subject to a \$10 fee), sent to you by check or sent via ACH to your bank account if you have established banking instructions with a Fund. **If you are selling shares that were recently purchased by check or through ACH, redemption proceeds may not be available until your check has cleared or the ACH transaction has been completed (which may take up to 15 days from your date of purchase).**

A Fund typically expects to sell portfolio assets and/or hold cash or cash equivalents to meet redemption requests. On a less regular basis, a Fund may also meet redemption requests by using short-term borrowings from its custodian and/or redeeming shares in-kind (as described below). These methods may be used during both normal and stressed market conditions.

Redemptions In-Kind

The Funds generally pay sale (redemption) proceeds in cash. However, under unusual conditions that make the payment of cash unwise and for the protection of the Funds' remaining shareholders, the Funds might pay all or part of your redemption proceeds in securities with a market value equal to the redemption price (redemption in-kind). It is highly unlikely that your shares would ever be redeemed in-kind, but if they were, you would have to pay transaction costs to sell the securities distributed to you, as well as taxes on any capital gains from the sale as with any redemption. In addition, you would continue to be subject to the risks of any market fluctuation in the value of the securities you receive in-kind until they are sold.

Involuntary Redemptions of Your Shares

If your account balance drops below \$5,000 because of redemptions, you may be required to sell your shares. The Funds generally will provide you at least 30 days' written notice to give you time to add to your account and avoid the involuntary redemption of your shares. Each Fund reserves the right to waive the minimum account value requirement in its sole discretion.

Suspension of Your Right to Sell Your Shares

The Funds may suspend your right to sell your shares or delay payment of redemption proceeds for more than seven days during times when the NYSE is closed, other than during customary weekends or holidays, or as otherwise permitted by the SEC. More information about this is in the SAI.

How to Exchange Your Fund Shares

At no charge, you may exchange Class A shares or Class Y shares of one First Foundation Fund for Class A shares or Class Y shares, respectively, of another First Foundation Fund by writing to or calling the Funds. Exchanges are subject to the minimum investment requirements and the fees and expenses of the Fund you exchange into. You may only exchange shares between accounts with identical registrations (i.e., the same names and addresses).

The exchange privilege is not intended as a vehicle for short-term or excessive trading. A Fund may suspend or terminate your exchange privilege if you engage in a pattern of exchanges that is excessive, as determined in the sole discretion of the Funds. For more information about the Funds' policy on excessive trading, see "Excessive Trading Policies and Procedures."

Telephone Transactions

Purchasing, selling and exchanging Fund shares over the telephone is extremely convenient, but not without risk. Although the Funds have certain safeguards and procedures to confirm the identity of callers and the authenticity of instructions, the Funds are not responsible for any losses or costs incurred by following telephone instructions they reasonably believe to be genuine. If you or your financial institution transact with the Funds over the telephone, you will generally bear the risk of any loss.

PAYMENTS TO FINANCIAL INTERMEDIARIES

The Funds and/or the Adviser may compensate financial intermediaries for providing a variety of services to the Funds and/or their shareholders. Financial intermediaries include affiliated or unaffiliated brokers, dealers, banks (including bank trust departments), trust companies, registered investment advisers, financial planners, retirement plan administrators, insurance companies, and any other institution having a service, administration, or any similar arrangement with the Funds, their service providers or their respective affiliates. This section briefly describes how financial intermediaries may be paid for providing these services. For more information, please see “Payments to Financial Intermediaries” in the SAI.

Distribution Plan

The Funds have adopted a distribution plan under Rule 12b-1 of the 1940 Act for Class A shares that allows the Funds to pay distribution and/or service fees for the sale and distribution of Fund shares, and for services provided to shareholders. Because these fees are paid out of a Fund’s assets on an on-going basis, over time these fees will increase the cost of your investment and may cost you more than paying other types of sales charges. The maximum annual Rule 12b-1 fee for Class A shares of a Fund is 0.25%.

Payments by the Adviser

From time to time, the Adviser and/or its affiliates, in their discretion, may make payments to certain affiliated or unaffiliated financial intermediaries to compensate them for the costs associated with distribution, marketing, administration and shareholder servicing support for the Funds. These payments are sometimes characterized as “revenue sharing” payments and are made out of the Adviser’s and/or its affiliates’ own legitimate profits or other resources, and may be in addition to any payments made to financial intermediaries by the

Funds. A financial intermediary may provide these services with respect to Fund shares sold or held through programs such as retirement plans, qualified tuition programs, fund supermarkets, fee-based advisory or wrap fee programs, bank trust programs, and insurance (e.g., individual or group annuity) programs. In addition, financial intermediaries may receive payments for making shares of the Funds available to their customers or registered representatives, including providing the Funds with “shelf space,” placing them on a preferred or recommended fund list, or promoting the Funds in certain sales programs that are sponsored by financial intermediaries. To the extent permitted by SEC and Financial Industry Regulatory Authority rules and other applicable laws and regulations, the Adviser and/or its affiliates may pay or allow other promotional incentives or payments to financial intermediaries.

The level of payments made by the Adviser and/or its affiliates to individual financial intermediaries varies in any given year and may be negotiated on the basis of sales of Fund shares, the amount of Fund assets serviced by the financial intermediary or the quality of the financial intermediary’s relationship with the Adviser and/or its affiliates. These payments may be more or less than the payments received by the financial intermediaries from other mutual funds and may influence a financial intermediary to favor the sales of certain funds or share classes over others. In certain instances, the payments could be significant and may cause a conflict of interest for your financial intermediary. Any such payments will not change the NAV or price of a Fund’s shares. Please contact your financial intermediary for information about any payments it may receive in connection with the sale of Fund shares or the provision of services to Fund shareholders.

In addition to these payments, your financial intermediary may charge you account fees, commissions or transaction fees for buying or redeeming shares of the Funds, or other fees for servicing your account. Your financial intermediary should provide a schedule of its fees and services to you upon request.

OTHER POLICIES

Excessive Trading Policies and Procedures

The Funds are intended for long-term investment purposes only and discourage shareholders from engaging in “market timing” or other types of excessive short-term trading. This frequent trading into and out of a Fund may present risks to the Fund’s long-term shareholders and could adversely affect shareholder returns. The risks posed by frequent trading include interfering with the efficient implementation of a Fund’s

investment strategies, triggering the recognition of taxable gains and losses on the sale of Fund investments, requiring the Fund to maintain higher cash balances to meet redemption requests, and experiencing increased transaction costs.

In addition, because the Funds may invest in foreign securities traded primarily on markets that close prior to the time a Fund determines its NAV, the risks posed by frequent trading may have a greater potential to dilute the value of Fund shares held by long-term shareholders than funds investing exclusively in U.S. securities. In instances where a significant event that affects the value of one or more foreign securities held by a Fund takes place after the close of the primary foreign market, but before the time that the Fund determines its NAV, certain investors may seek to take advantage of the fact that there will be a delay in the adjustment of the market price for a security caused by this event until the foreign market reopens (sometimes referred to as “price” or “time zone” arbitrage). Shareholders who attempt this type of arbitrage may dilute the value of a Fund’s shares if the prices of the Fund’s foreign securities do not reflect their fair value. Although the Adviser has procedures designed to determine the fair value of foreign securities for purposes of calculating the Funds’ NAV when such an event has occurred, fair value pricing, because it involves judgments which are inherently subjective, may not always eliminate the risk of price arbitrage.

Because the Total Return Fund invests in mid-cap securities, which often trade in lower volumes and may be less liquid, the Fund may be more susceptible to the risks posed by frequent trading because frequent transactions in the Fund’s shares may have a greater impact on the market prices of these types of securities.

The Funds’ service providers will take steps reasonably designed to detect and deter frequent trading by shareholders pursuant to the Funds’ policies and procedures described in this prospectus and approved by the Board. For purposes of applying these policies, the Funds’ service providers may consider the trading history of accounts under common ownership or control. The Funds’ policies and procedures include:

- Shareholders are restricted from making more than one (1) “round trip,” including exchanges, into or out of a Fund within any rolling thirty (30) calendar day period. The Funds defines a “round trip” as a purchase or exchange into a Fund by a shareholder, followed by a subsequent redemption out of the Fund, of an amount the Adviser reasonably believes would be harmful or disruptive to the Fund.

- Each Fund reserves the right to reject any purchase or exchange request by any investor or group of investors for any reason without prior notice, including, in particular, if the Fund or the Adviser reasonably believes that the trading activity would be harmful or disruptive to the Fund.

The Funds and/or their service providers seek to apply these policies to the best of their abilities uniformly and in a manner they believe is consistent with the interests of the Funds' long-term shareholders. The Funds do not knowingly accommodate frequent purchases and redemptions by Fund shareholders. Although these policies are designed to deter frequent trading, none of these measures alone nor all of them taken together eliminate the possibility that frequent trading in a Fund will occur. Systematic purchases and redemptions are exempt from these policies.

Financial intermediaries (such as investment advisers and broker-dealers) often establish omnibus accounts in the Funds for their customers through which transactions are placed. The Funds have entered into "information sharing agreements" with these financial intermediaries, which permit the Funds to obtain, upon request, information about the trading activity of the intermediary's customers that invest in the Funds. If the Funds or their service providers identify omnibus account level trading patterns that have the potential to be detrimental to the Funds, the Funds or their service providers may, in their sole discretion, request from the financial intermediary information concerning the trading activity of its customers. Based upon a review of that information, if the Funds or their service providers determine that the trading activity of any customer may be detrimental to the Funds, they may, in their sole discretion, request the financial intermediary to restrict or limit further trading in the Funds by that customer. If the Funds are not satisfied that the intermediary has taken appropriate action, the Funds may terminate the intermediary's ability to transact in Fund shares. When information regarding transactions in the Funds' shares is requested by the Funds and such information is in the possession of a person that is itself a financial intermediary to a financial intermediary (an "indirect intermediary"), any financial intermediary with whom the Funds have an information sharing agreement is obligated to obtain transaction information from the indirect intermediary or, if directed by the Funds, to restrict or prohibit the indirect intermediary from purchasing shares of the Funds on behalf of other persons.

The Funds and their service providers will use reasonable efforts to work with financial intermediaries to identify excessive short-term trading in omnibus accounts that may be detrimental to the Funds. However,

there can be no assurance that the monitoring of omnibus account level trading will enable the Funds to identify or prevent all such trading by a financial intermediary's customers. Please contact your financial intermediary for more information.

Customer Identification and Verification

To help the government fight the funding of terrorism and money laundering activities, federal law requires all financial institutions to obtain, verify, and record information that identifies each person who opens an account.

What this means to you: when you open an account, a Fund will ask your name, address, date of birth, and other information that will allow the Fund to identify you. This information is subject to verification to ensure the identity of all persons opening a mutual fund account.

The Funds are required by law to reject your new account application if the required identifying information is not provided.

In certain instances, the Funds are required to collect documents to fulfill their legal obligation. Documents provided in connection with your application will be used solely to establish and verify your identity.

Attempts to collect the missing information required on the application will be performed by either contacting you or, if applicable, your broker or financial intermediary. If this information cannot be obtained within a reasonable timeframe established in the sole discretion of the Funds, your application will be rejected.

Upon receipt of your application in good order (or upon receipt of all identifying information required on the application), your investment will be accepted and your order will be processed at the next-determined NAV per share.

The Funds reserve the right to close or liquidate your account at the next-determined NAV and remit proceeds to you via check if they are unable to verify your identity. Attempts to verify your identity will be performed within a reasonable timeframe established in the sole discretion of the Funds. Further, the Funds reserve the right to hold your proceeds until your original check clears the bank, which may take up to 15 days from the date of purchase. In such an instance, you may be subject to a gain or loss on Fund shares and will be subject to corresponding tax implications.

Anti-Money Laundering Program

Customer identification and verification is part of the Funds overall obligation to deter money laundering under federal law. The Funds have adopted an anti-money laundering compliance program designed to prevent the Funds from being used for money laundering or the financing of illegal activities. In this regard, the Funds reserve the right to: (i) refuse, cancel or rescind any purchase or exchange order; (ii) freeze any account and/or suspend account services; or (iii) involuntarily close your account in cases of threatening conduct or suspected fraudulent or illegal activity. These actions will be taken when, in the sole discretion of Fund management, they are deemed to be in the best interest of a Fund or in cases when a Fund is requested or compelled to do so by governmental or law enforcement authority. If your account is closed at the request of governmental or law enforcement authority, you may not receive proceeds of the redemption if the Fund is required to withhold such proceeds.

Unclaimed Property

Each state has unclaimed property rules that generally provide for escheatment (or transfer) to the state of unclaimed property under various circumstances. Such circumstances include inactivity (e.g., no owner-initiated contact for a certain period), returned mail (e.g., when mail sent to a shareholder is returned by the post office, or “RPO,” as undeliverable), or a combination of both inactivity and returned mail. Once it flags property as unclaimed, the applicable Fund will attempt to contact the shareholder, but if that attempt is unsuccessful, the account may be considered abandoned and escheated to the state.

Shareholders that reside in the state of Texas may designate a representative to receive escheatment notifications by completing and submitting a designation form that can be found on the website of the Texas Comptroller. While the designated representative does not have any rights to claim or access the shareholder’s account or assets, the escheatment period will cease if the representative communicates knowledge of the shareholder’s location and confirms that the shareholder has not abandoned his or her property. A completed designation form may be mailed to the Funds (if shares are held directly with the Funds) or to the shareholder’s financial intermediary (if shares are not held directly with the Funds).

More information on unclaimed property and how to maintain an active account is available through your state or by calling 800-838-0191.

DIVIDENDS AND DISTRIBUTIONS

The Fixed Income Fund distributes its net investment income, if any, at least monthly. If a shareholder redeems all of the shareholder's shares of the Fixed Income Fund at any time during a month, all dividends to which the shareholder is entitled will be paid to the shareholder along with the redemption proceeds. All expenses of the Fixed Income Fund are accrued daily and deducted before declaration of dividends to shareholders. Earnings of the Fixed Income Fund for Saturdays, Sundays and holidays will be declared as dividends on the business day immediately preceding the Saturday, Sunday or holiday. The Total Return Fund distributes its net investment income, if any, at least annually. Each Fund makes distributions of its net realized capital gains, if any, at least annually. If you own Fund shares on a Fund's record date, you will be entitled to receive the distribution.

You will receive dividends and distributions in the form of additional Fund shares unless you elect to receive payment in cash. To elect cash payment, you must notify a Fund in writing prior to the date of the distribution. Your election will be effective for dividends and distributions paid after the Fund receives your written notice. To cancel your election, simply send the Fund written notice.

TAXES

Please consult your tax advisor regarding your specific questions about U.S. federal, state and local income taxes. Below is a summary of certain important U.S. federal income tax issues that affect the Funds and their shareholders. This summary is based on current tax laws, which may change. This summary does not apply to shares held in an IRA or other tax-qualified plans, which are generally not subject to current tax. Transactions relating to shares held in such accounts may, however, be taxable at some time in the future.

Each Fund has elected and intends to qualify each year for treatment as a regulated investment company ("RIC") within the meaning of Subchapter M of the 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, a 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.

Each Fund intends to distribute substantially all of its net investment income and net realized capital gains, if any. The dividends and distributions you receive may be subject to federal, state, and local taxation, depending upon your tax situation. Distributions you receive from each Fund may be taxable whether you receive them in cash or you reinvest them in additional shares of the Funds. Income distributions, including distributions of net short-term capital gains but excluding distributions of qualified dividend income, are generally taxable at ordinary income tax rates. Distributions that are reported by the Funds as long-term capital gains and as qualified dividend income are generally taxable at the rates applicable to long-term capital gains currently set at a maximum tax rate for individuals at 20% (lower rates apply to individuals in lower tax brackets). Certain of the Funds' investment strategies may limit their ability to make distributions eligible for the reduced rates applicable to qualified dividend income. Once a year the Funds (or their administrative agent) will send you a statement showing the types and total amount of distributions you received during the previous year.

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 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 a 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. Section 163(j) Interest Dividends, if so designated by a Fund, will be reported to your financial intermediary or otherwise in accordance with the requirements specified by the Internal Revenue Service ("IRS").

You should note that if you purchase shares just before a distribution, the purchase price would reflect the amount of the upcoming distribution. In this case, you would be taxed on the entire amount of the distribution

received, even though, as an economic matter, the distribution simply constitutes a return of your investment. This is known as “buying a dividend” and generally should be avoided by taxable investors.

Each sale of Fund shares may be a taxable event. For tax purposes, an exchange of your Fund shares for shares of a different fund is the same as a sale. Assuming a shareholder holds Fund shares as a capital asset, any gain or loss on the sale of Fund shares generally will be treated as a short-term capital gain or loss if you held the shares for 12 months or less or as long-term capital gain or loss if you held the shares for longer. Any loss realized upon a taxable disposition of Fund shares held for six months or less will be treated as long-term, rather than short-term, to the extent of any long-term capital gain distributions received (or deemed received) by you with respect to Fund shares. All or a portion of any loss realized upon a taxable disposition of Fund shares will be disallowed if you purchase other substantially identical shares within 30 days before or after the disposition. In such a case, the basis of the newly purchased shares will be adjusted to reflect the disallowed loss.

U.S. individuals with income exceeding \$200,000 (\$250,000 if married and filing jointly) are subject to a 3.8% tax on their “net investment income,” including interest, dividends, and capital gains (including capital gains realized on the sale or exchange of shares of a Fund).

The Funds (or their administrative agent) must report to the IRS and furnish to Fund shareholders cost basis information for Fund shares. In addition to reporting the gross proceeds from the sale of Fund shares, the Funds (or their administrative agent) are also required to report the cost basis information for such shares and indicate whether these shares had a short-term or long-term holding period. For each sale of Fund shares, the Funds will permit shareholders to elect from among several IRS-accepted cost basis methods, including the average cost basis method. In the absence of an election, the Funds will use the average cost basis method as the default cost basis method. The cost basis method elected by the Fund shareholder (or the cost basis method applied by default) for each sale of Fund shares may not be changed after the settlement date of each such sale of Fund shares. Fund shareholders should consult their tax advisors to determine the best IRS-accepted cost basis method for their tax situation and to obtain more information about how cost basis reporting applies to them. Shareholders also should carefully review the 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.

To the extent a Fund invests in foreign securities, it may be subject to foreign withholding taxes with respect to dividends or interest the Fund receives from sources in foreign countries. If more than 50% of the total assets of a Fund consists of foreign securities, such Fund will be eligible to elect to treat some of those taxes as a distribution to shareholders, which would allow shareholders to offset some of their U.S. federal income tax. A Fund (or its administrative agent) will notify you if it makes such an election and provide you with the information necessary to reflect foreign taxes paid on your income tax return.

The Funds may invest in U.S. REITs. “Qualified REIT dividends” (i.e., ordinary REIT dividends other than capital gain dividends and portions of REIT dividends designated as qualified dividend income eligible for capital gain tax rates) are eligible for a 20% deduction by non-corporate taxpayers. This deduction, if allowed in full, equates to a maximum effective tax rate of 29.6% (37% top rate applied to income after 20% deduction). Distributions by a Fund to its shareholders that are attributable to qualified REIT dividends received by the Fund and which the Fund properly reports as “section 199A dividends,” are treated as “qualified REIT dividends” in the hands of non-corporate shareholders. A section 199A dividend is treated as a qualified REIT dividend only if the shareholder receiving such dividend holds the dividend-paying shares for at least 46 days of the 91-day period beginning 45 days before the shares become ex-dividend, and is not under an obligation to make related payments with respect to a position in substantially similar or related property. A Fund is permitted to report such part of its dividends as section 199A dividends as are eligible, but is not required to do so. Unless later extended or made permanent, this 20% deduction will no longer be available for taxable years beginning after December 31, 2025.

REITs in which a Fund invests often do not provide complete and final tax information to the Fund until after the time that the Fund issues a tax reporting statement. As a result, a Fund may at times find it necessary to reclassify the amount and character of its distributions to you after it issues your tax reporting statement. When such reclassification is necessary, the Fund (or its administrative agent) will send you a corrected, final Form 1099-DIV to reflect the reclassified information. If you receive a corrected Form 1099-DIV, use the information on this corrected form, and not the information on the previously issued tax reporting statement, in completing your tax returns.

Certain of the Funds’ investments may be subject to complex provisions of the Code (including provisions relating to hedging transactions, straddles, integrated transactions, and notional principal contracts)

that, among other things, may affect a Fund's ability to qualify as a RIC, affect the character of gains and losses realized by a Fund (e.g., may affect whether gains or losses are ordinary or capital), accelerate recognition of income to a Fund and defer losses and, in limited cases, subject a Fund to U.S. federal income tax on income from certain of its foreign securities.

Because each shareholder's tax situation is different, you should consult your tax advisor about the tax implications of an investment in the Funds.

More information about taxes is included in the SAI.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

The Trust enters into contractual arrangements with various parties, including, among others, the Funds' investment adviser, custodian, transfer agent, accountants, administrator and distributor, who provide services to the Funds. Shareholders are not parties to, or intended (or "third-party") beneficiaries of, any of those contractual arrangements, and those contractual arrangements are not intended to create in any individual shareholder or group of shareholders any right to enforce the terms of the contractual arrangements against the service providers or to seek any remedy under the contractual arrangements against the service providers, either directly or on behalf of the Trust.

This prospectus and the SAI provide information concerning the Trust and the Funds that you should consider in determining whether to purchase shares of the Funds. The Funds may make changes to this information from time to time. Neither this prospectus, the SAI or any document filed as an exhibit to the Trust's registration statement, is intended to, nor does it, give rise to an agreement or contract between the Trust or the Funds and any shareholder, or give rise to any contract or other rights in any individual shareholder, group of shareholders or other person other than any rights conferred explicitly by federal or state securities laws that may not be waived.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

The tables that follow present performance information about the Funds. This information is intended to help you understand each Fund's financial performance for the past five fiscal years. Certain information reflects financial results for a single Fund share. The total returns in the

tables represent the rate that an investor would have earned (or lost) on an investment in a Fund (assuming reinvestment of all dividends and distributions).

The information for the fiscal years ended September 30, 2021, 2022 and 2023 has been audited by Deloitte & Touche LLP, the independent registered public accounting firm for the Fund. The information for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2020 has been audited by Cohen & Company, Ltd., the independent registered public accounting firm for the Predecessor Fixed Income Fund and the Predecessor Total Return Fund during such period. The information for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2019 has been audited and reported on by other independent registered public accounting firms. The financial statements and the unqualified opinion of Deloitte & Touche LLP are included in the 2023 Annual Report of the Funds, which is available upon request by calling the funds at 800-838-0191. The financial information shown prior to January 11, 2021 is that of the Predecessor Fixed Income Fund and the Predecessor Total Return Fund.

First Foundation Fixed Income Fund – Class A

**Selected Per Share Data & Ratios
For a Share Outstanding Throughout the Year**

	Year Ended Sept. 30, 2023	Year Ended Sept. 30, 2022	Year Ended Sept. 30, 2021 ⁽¹⁾	Year Ended Sept. 30, 2020	Year Ended Sept. 30, 2019
Net Asset Value, Beginning of Year	\$ 11.13	\$ 13.34	\$ 13.27	\$ 13.05	\$ 12.69
Income from Investment Operations:					
Net investment income ^(a)	0.52	0.39	0.37	0.36	0.35
Net realized and unrealized gain (loss)	(0.29)	2.19	0.25	0.19	0.37
Total from Investment Operations	0.23	(1.80)	0.62	0.55	0.72
Distributions and Distributions:					
Net investment income	0.54	(0.39)	(0.42)	(0.33)	(0.36)
Net realized gains	—	(0.02)	(0.11)	—	—
Return of capital	(0.02)	—	(0.02)	—	— ^(b)
Total dividends and distributions	(0.56)	(0.41)	(0.55)	(0.33)	(0.36)
Net Asset Value, End of Year^(c)	\$ 10.80	\$ 11.13	\$ 13.34	\$ 13.27	\$ 13.05
Total Return^{(c)(d)}	1.99%	(13.79)%^(e)	4.71%	4.27%	5.76%
Ratios to Average Net Assets:^(f)					
Net Assets, End of Year (000's)	\$ 48,209	\$ 55,516	\$ 75,144	\$ 82,276	\$ 89,042
Ratio of Expenses to Average Net Assets	0.98%	0.94%	0.91%	0.90%	0.90%
Ratio of Expenses to Average Net Assets (Excluding Waivers, Reimbursements and Fees Paid Indirectly)	0.98%	0.94%	1.02%	1.07%	0.95%
Ratio of Net Investment Income to Average Net Assets	4.66%	3.14%	2.79%	2.74%	2.72%
Portfolio turnover rate	37%	14%	34%	75%	53%

(a) Per share data was calculated using average shares outstanding during the period.

(b) Represents less than \$0.005 per share.

(c) The Net Asset Value per share and total return have been calculated based on net assets which include adjustments made in accordance with U.S. Generally Accepted Accounting Principles required at period end for financial reporting purposes. These figures do not necessarily reflect the Net Asset Value per share or total return experienced by the shareholder at period end.

(d) Total return is based on market value per share for periods after February 15, 2019. Distributions are assumed for purposes of this calculation to be reinvested at prices obtained under the Fund's Dividend Reinvestment Plan. Prior to February 15, 2019, total

return is at net asset value assuming all distributions are reinvested. For periods with waivers/reimbursements, had the Fund's investment adviser not waived or reimbursed a portion of expenses, total return would have been lower.

(e) If not for the capital contribution from First Foundation Advisors, the total return would have been (13.74)%.

(f) All ratios for the period have been annualized, unless otherwise indicated.

(1) On January 11, 2021, the Highland Fixed Income Fund (the "Fixed Income Predecessor Fund") was reorganized into the First Foundation Fixed Income Fund (the "Fixed Income Fund"). Class A shares of the Fixed Income Predecessor Fund were exchanged on a tax-free basis for Class A shares of the Fixed Income Fund. Information presented prior to January 11, 2021 is that of the Fixed Income Predecessor Fund. See Note 1 in Notes to Financial Statements.

Amounts designated as "—" are \$0 or have been rounded to \$0.

First Foundation Fixed Income Fund – Class Y

**Selected Per Share Data & Ratios
For a Share Outstanding Throughout the Year**

	Year Ended Sept. 30, 2023	Year Ended Sept. 30, 2022	Year Ended Sept. 30, 2021 ^{(1),(2)}	Year Ended Sept. 30, 2020	Year Ended Sept. 30, 2019
Net Asset Value, Beginning of Year	\$ 11.12	\$ 13.33	\$ 13.26	\$ 13.04	\$ 12.68
Income from Investment Operations:					
Net investment income ^(a)	0.55	0.42	0.40	0.39	0.38
Net realized and unrealized gain (loss)	(0.29)	(2.19)	0.25	0.19	0.37
Total from Investment Operations	0.26	(1.77)	0.65	0.58	0.75
Distributions and Distributions:					
Net investment income	(0.57)	(0.42)	(0.45)	(0.36)	(0.39)
Net realized gains	—	(0.02)	(0.11)	—	—
Return of capital	(0.02)	—	(0.02)	—	— ^(b)
Total dividends and distributions	(0.59)	(0.44)	(0.58)	(0.36)	(0.39)
Net Asset Value, End of Year^(c)	\$ 10.79	\$ 11.12	\$ 13.33	\$ 13.26	\$ 13.04
Total Return^{(c)(d)}	2.25%	(13.59)%^(e)	4.97%	4.54%	6.02%
Ratios to Average Net Assets:^(f)					
Net Assets, End of Year (000's)	\$ 57,507	\$ 91,629	\$ 124,228	\$ 114,884	\$ 106,978
Ratio of Expenses to Average Net Assets	0.73%	0.69%	0.66%	0.65%	0.65%
Ratio of Expenses to Average Net Assets (Excluding Waivers, Reimbursements and Fees Paid Indirectly)	0.73%	0.69%	0.77%	0.82%	0.71%
Ratio of Net Investment Income to Average Net Assets	4.87%	3.39%	3.03%	3.01%	2.97%
Portfolio turnover rate	37%	14%	34%	75%	53%

(a) Per share data was calculated using average shares outstanding during the period.

(b) Represents less than \$0.005 per share.

(c) The Net Asset Value per share and total return have been calculated based on net assets which include adjustments made in accordance with U.S. Generally Accepted Accounting Principles required at period end for financial reporting purposes. These figures do not necessarily reflect the Net Asset Value per share or total return experienced by the shareholder at period end.

(d) Total return is based on market value per share for periods after February 15, 2019. Distributions are assumed for purposes of this calculation to be reinvested at prices obtained under the Fund's Dividend Reinvestment Plan. Prior to February 15, 2019, total return

is at net asset value assuming all distributions are reinvested. For periods with waivers/reimbursements, had the Fund's investment adviser not waived or reimbursed a portion of expenses, total return would have been lower.

(e) If not for the capital contribution from First Foundation Advisors, the total return would have been (13.74)%.

(f) All ratios for the period have been annualized, unless otherwise indicated.

(1) On January 11, 2021, the Highland Fixed Income Fund (the "Fixed Income Predecessor Fund") was reorganized into the First Foundation Fixed Income Fund (the "Fixed Income Fund"). Class Y shares of the Fixed Income Predecessor Fund were exchanged on a tax-free basis for Class Y shares of the Fixed Income Fund. Information presented prior to January 11, 2021 is that of the Fixed Income Predecessor Fund. See Note 1 in Notes to Financial Statements.

(2) On November 16, 2020, Class C Shares of the Fixed Income Predecessor Fund were converted to Class Y Shares of the Fixed Income Predecessor Fund, and the Class C Shares were terminated. See Note 1 in Notes to Financial Statements.

Amounts designated as "—" are \$0 or have been rounded to \$0.

First Foundation Total Return Fund – Class A

**Selected Per Share Data & Ratios
For a Share Outstanding Throughout the Year**

	Year Ended Sept. 30, 2023	Year Ended Sept. 30, 2022	Year Ended Sept. 30, 2021 ⁽¹⁾	Year Ended Sept. 30, 2020	Year Ended Sept. 30, 2019
Net Asset Value, Beginning of Year	\$ 25.03	\$ 30.50	\$ 22.94	\$ 22.99	\$ 23.03
Income from Investment Operations:					
Net investment income ^(a)	0.42	1.13	0.55	0.18	0.19
Net realized and unrealized gain (loss)	5.53	(2.34)	7.23	(0.08)	(0.09)
Total from Investment Operations	5.59	(1.21)	7.78	0.10	0.10
Distributions and Distributions:					
Net investment income	(0.92)	(0.45)	(0.22)	(0.15)	(0.02)
Net realized gains	(2.07)	(3.81)	—	—	(0.12)
Total dividends and distributions	(2.99)	(4.26)	(0.22)	(0.15)	(0.14)
Net Asset Value, End of Year^(b)	\$ 27.99	\$ 25.03	\$ 30.50	\$ 22.94	\$ 22.99
Total Return^{(b)(c)}	25.25%	(5.20)%	34.09%	0.39%	0.53%
Ratios to Average Net Assets:^(d)					
Net Assets, End of Year (000's)	\$ 45,507	\$ 33,456	\$ 40,395	\$ 35,088	\$ 40,099
Ratio of Expenses to Average Net Assets	1.20%	1.22%	1.20%	1.20%	1.20%
Ratio of Expenses to Average Net Assets (Excluding Waivers, Reimbursements and Fees Paid Indirectly)	1.20%	1.22%	1.35%	1.56%	1.23%
Ratio of Net Investment Income to Average Net Assets	1.53%	3.99%	1.98%	0.80%	0.86%
Portfolio turnover rate	103%	105%	85%	73%	62%

(a) Per share data was calculated using average shares outstanding during the period.

(b) The Net Asset Value per share and total return have been calculated based on net assets which include adjustments made in accordance with U.S. Generally Accepted Accounting Principles required at period end for financial reporting purposes. These figures do not necessarily reflect the Net Asset Value per share or total return experienced by the shareholder at period end.

(c) Total return is based on market value per share for periods after February 15, 2019. Distributions are assumed for purposes of this calculation to be reinvested at prices obtained under the Fund's Dividend Reinvestment Plan. Prior to February 15, 2019, total return is at net asset value assuming all distributions are reinvested. For periods with waivers/reimbursements, had the Fund's investment adviser not waived or reimbursed a portion of expenses, total return would have been lower.

(d) All ratios for the period have been annualized, unless otherwise indicated.

(1) On January 11, 2021, the Highland Total Return Fund (the “Total Return Predecessor Fund”) was reorganized into the First Foundation Total Return Fund (the “Total Return Fund”). Class A shares of the Total Return Predecessor Fund were exchanged on a tax-free basis for Class A shares of the Total Return Fund. Information presented prior to January 11, 2021 is that of the Total Return Predecessor Fund. See Note 1 in Notes to Financial Statements.

Amounts designated as “—” are \$0 or have been rounded to \$0.

First Foundation Total Return Fund – Class Y

**Selected Per Share Data & Ratios
For a Share Outstanding Throughout the Year**

	Year Ended Sept. 30, 2023	Year Ended Sept. 30, 2022	Year Ended Sept. 30, 2021 ^{(1),(2)}	Year Ended Sept. 30, 2020	Year Ended Sept. 30, 2019
Net Asset Value, Beginning of Year	\$ 25.54	\$ 31.04	\$ 23.34	\$ 23.38	\$ 23.43
Income from Investment Operations:					
Net investment income ^(a)	0.50	1.05	0.71	0.23	0.25
Net realized and unrealized gain (loss)	5.64	(2.22)	7.27	(0.06)	(0.10)
Total from Investment Operations	6.14	(1.17)	7.98	0.17	0.15
Distributions and Distributions:					
Net investment income	(0.99)	(0.52)	(0.28)	(0.21)	(0.08)
Net realized gains	(2.07)	(3.81)	—	—	(0.12)
Total dividends and distributions	(3.06)	(4.33)	(0.28)	(0.21)	(0.20)
Net Asset Value, End of Year^(b)	\$ 28.62	\$ 25.54	\$ 31.04	\$ 23.34	\$ 23.38
Total Return^{(b)(c)}	25.52%	(4.98)%	34.42%	0.68%	0.74%
Ratios to Average Net Assets:^(d)					
Net Assets, End of Year (000's)	\$ 80,107	\$ 59,297	\$ 47,566	\$ 30,271	\$ 35,575
Ratio of Expenses to Average Net Assets	0.95%	0.97%	0.95%	0.95%	0.95%
Ratio of Expenses to Average Net Assets (Excluding Waivers, Reimbursements and Fees Paid Indirectly)	0.95%	0.97%	1.10%	1.31%	0.98%
Ratio of Net Investment Income to Average Net Assets	1.77%	3.66%	2.48%	1.01%	1.11%
Portfolio turnover rate	103%	105%	85%	73%	62%

(a) Per share data was calculated using average shares outstanding during the period.

(b) The Net Asset Value per share and total return have been calculated based on net assets which include adjustments made in accordance with U.S. Generally Accepted Accounting Principles required at period end for financial reporting purposes. These figures do not necessarily reflect the Net Asset Value per share or total return experienced by the shareholder at period end.

(c) Total return is based on market value per share for periods after February 15, 2019. Distributions are assumed for purposes of this calculation to be reinvested at prices obtained under the Fund's Dividend Reinvestment Plan. Prior to February 15, 2019, total return is at net asset value assuming all distributions are reinvested. For periods with waivers/reimbursements, had the Fund's investment adviser not waived or reimbursed a portion of expenses, total return would have been lower.

(d) All ratios for the period have been annualized, unless otherwise indicated.

(1) On January 11, 2021, the Highland Total Return Fund (the “Total Return Predecessor Fund”) was reorganized into the First Foundation Total Return Fund (the “Total Return Fund”). Class Y shares of the Total Return Predecessor Fund were exchanged on a tax-free basis for Class Y shares of the Total Return Fund. Information presented prior to January 11, 2021 is that of the Total Return Predecessor Fund.

(2) On November 16, 2020, Class C Shares of the Total Return Predecessor Fund were converted to Class Y Shares of the Total Return Predecessor Fund, and the Class C Shares were terminated.

Amounts designated as “—” are \$0 or have been rounded to \$0.

THE ADVISORS' INNER CIRCLE FUND III

FIRST FOUNDATION FUNDS

Investment Adviser

Brookmont Capital Management, LLC
5950 Berkshire Lane, Suite 1420
Dallas, TX 75225

Sub-Adviser

First Foundation Advisors
18101 Von Karman Avenue, Suite 700
Irvine, California 92612

Distributor

SEI Investments Distribution Co.
One Freedom Valley Drive
Oaks, Pennsylvania 19456

Legal Counsel

Morgan, Lewis & Bockius LLP
2222 Market Street
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19103

More information about the Funds is available, without charge, through the following:

Appendix A to the Prospectus – Intermediary-Specific Sales Charge Discounts and Waivers: Appendix A contains more information about specific sales charge discounts and waivers available for shareholders who purchase Fund shares through a specific financial intermediary. Appendix A is incorporated by reference into this prospectus. This means that Appendix A, for legal purposes, is a part of this prospectus.

Statement of Additional Information (“SAI”): The SAI, dated January 28, 2024, as it may be amended from time to time, includes detailed information about the Funds and The Advisors’ Inner Circle Fund III. The SAI is on file with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (the “SEC”) and is incorporated by reference into this prospectus. This means that the SAI, for legal purposes, is a part of this prospectus.

Annual and Semi-Annual Reports: These reports list the Funds’ holdings and contain information from the Adviser about investment strategies, and recent market conditions and trends and their impact on Fund performance. The reports also contain detailed financial information about the Funds.

To Obtain an SAI, Annual or Semi-Annual Report, or More Information:

By Telephone: 800-838-0191

By Mail: Brookmont Funds
PO Box 219009
Kansas City, MO 64121

By Internet: <https://www.firstfoundationinc.com/first-foundation-funds>

From the SEC: You can also obtain the SAI or the Annual and Semi-Annual Reports, as well as other information about The Advisors’ Inner Circle Fund III, from the EDGAR Database on the SEC’s website at: <http://www.sec.gov>. You may also obtain this information, upon payment of a duplicating fee, by e-mailing the SEC at the following address: publicinfo@sec.gov.

The Trust’s Investment Company Act registration number is 811-22920.

APPENDIX A

INTERMEDIARY-SPECIFIC SALES CHARGE DISCOUNTS AND WAIVERS

As described in the Prospectus, Class A shares of the Funds, as applicable, are subject to an initial sales charge. Class A shares purchased through certain financial intermediaries may be subject to different initial sales charges or the initial sales charge may be waived in certain circumstances. This Appendix details some of the variations in sales charge waivers for Class A shares purchased through certain specified financial intermediaries. The term “fund family,” as used in this Appendix, refers to those registered investment companies that are advised by Brookmont Capital Management, LLC.

You should consult your financial representative for assistance in determining whether you may qualify for a particular sales charge waiver or discount.

The information in this Appendix is part of, and incorporated in, the Funds’ Prospectus.

Morgan Stanley Wealth Management

Shareholders purchasing Fund shares through a Morgan Stanley Wealth Management transactional brokerage account will be eligible only for the following front-end sales charge waivers with respect to Class A shares, which may differ from and may be more limited than those disclosed elsewhere in the Funds’ Prospectus or SAI.

Front-end Sales Charge Waivers on Class A shares available at Morgan Stanley Wealth Management

- Employer-sponsored retirement plans (e.g., 401(k) plans, 457 plans, employer-sponsored 403(b) plans, profit sharing and money purchase pension plans and defined benefit plans). For purposes of this provision, employer-sponsored retirement plans do not include SEP IRAs, Simple IRAs, SAR-SEPs or Keogh plans.
- Morgan Stanley employee and employee-related accounts according to Morgan Stanley’s account linking rules.
- Shares purchased through reinvestment of dividends and capital gains distributions when purchasing shares of the same Fund.
- Shares purchased through a Morgan Stanley self-directed brokerage account.

- Shares purchased from the proceeds of redemptions within the same fund family, provided (i) the repurchase occurs within 90 days following the redemption, (ii) the redemption and purchase occur in the same account, and (iii) redeemed shares were subject to a front-end or deferred sales charge.

Raymond James & Associates, Inc., Raymond James Financial Services, Inc., and each entity’s affiliates (“Raymond James”)

Effective March 1, 2019, shareholders purchasing Fund shares through a Raymond James platform or account, or through an introducing broker-dealer or independent registered investment adviser for which Raymond James provides trade execution, clearance, and/or custody services, will be eligible only for the following load waivers (front-end sales charge waivers and contingent deferred, or back-end, sales charge waivers) and discounts, which may differ from those disclosed elsewhere in the Funds’ Prospectus or SAI.

Front-end sales load waivers on Class A shares available at Raymond James

- Shares purchased in an investment advisory program.
- Shares purchased within the same fund family through a systematic reinvestment of capital gains and dividend distributions.
- Employees and registered representatives of Raymond James or its affiliates and their family members as designated by Raymond James.
- Shares purchased from the proceeds of redemptions within the same fund family, provided (1) the repurchase occurs within 90 days following the redemption, (2) the redemption and purchase occur in the same account, and (3) redeemed shares were subject to a front-end or deferred sales load (known as Rights of Reinstatement).

CDSC Waivers on Classes A shares available at Raymond James

- Death or disability of the shareholder.
- Shares sold as part of a systematic withdrawal plan as described in the Funds’ Prospectus.
- Return of excess contributions from an IRA Account.
- Shares sold as part of a required minimum distribution for IRA and retirement accounts due to the shareholder reaching the qualified age based on applicable IRS regulations as described in the Funds’ Prospectus.

- Shares sold to pay Raymond James fees but only if the transaction is initiated by Raymond James.
- Shares acquired through a right of reinstatement.

Front-end load discounts available at Raymond James: breakpoints, rights of accumulation, and/or letters of intent

- Breakpoints as described in the Funds' Prospectus.
- Rights of accumulation which entitle shareholders to breakpoint discounts will be automatically calculated based on the aggregated holding of fund family assets held by accounts within the purchaser's household at Raymond James. Eligible fund family assets not held at Raymond James may be included in the calculation of rights of accumulation only if the shareholder notifies his or her financial advisor about such assets.
- Letters of intent which allow for breakpoint discounts based on anticipated purchases within a fund family, over a 13-month time period. Eligible fund family assets not held at Raymond James may be included in the calculation of letters of intent only if the shareholder notifies his or her financial advisor about such assets.