

SUMMARY PROSPECTUS

January 28, 2024

The Advisors' Inner Circle Fund III

First Foundation Total Return Fund

(Class A: FBBAX)

(Class Y: FBBYX)

INVESTMENT ADVISER:

BROOKMONT CAPITAL MANAGEMENT, LLC

Click here to view the Fund's **statutory prospectus** or **statement of additional information**.

Before you invest, you may want to review the Fund's complete prospectus, which contains more information about the Fund and its risks. You can find the Fund's prospectus and other information about the Fund online at <https://www.firstfoundationinc.com/first-foundation-funds>. You can also get this information at no cost by calling 800-838-0191, by sending an e-mail request to firstfoundationfunds@seic.com, or by asking any financial intermediary that offers shares of the Fund. The Fund's prospectus and statement of additional information, both dated January 28, 2024, as they may be amended from time to time, are incorporated by reference into this summary prospectus and may be obtained, free of charge, at the website, phone number or e-mail address noted above.

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 the prospectus. Investors investing in the Fund through an intermediary should consult Appendix A to the prospectus – 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 the 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 the 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.

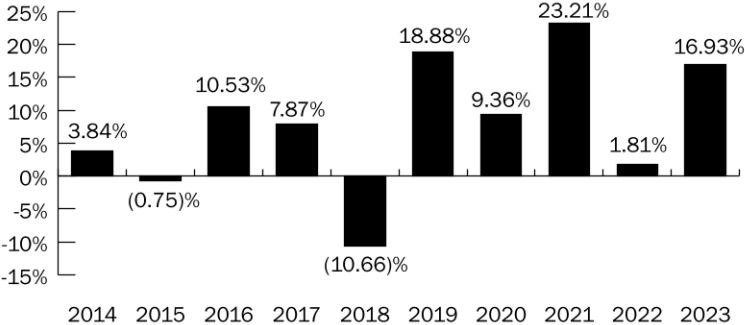
Performance Information

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	Worst Quarter
14.18%	(20.92)%
12/31/2020	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.

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 Fund may accept investments of smaller amounts in its sole discretion.

If you own your shares directly, you may redeem your shares by contacting the Fund 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 Fund.

Tax Information

The 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 the Fund through a broker-dealer or other financial intermediary (such as a bank), the Fund and its related companies may pay the intermediary for the sale of Fund shares and related services. These payments may create a conflict of interest by influencing the broker-dealer or other intermediary and your salesperson to recommend the Fund over another investment. Ask your salesperson or visit your financial intermediary's website for more information.

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