



Hodges Blue Chip Equity Income Fund

SUMMARY PROSPECTUS ★ JULY 29, 2022

Retail Class Ticker HDPBX

Before you invest, you may want to review the Hodges Blue Chip Equity Income Fund (the “Blue Chip Equity Income Fund”) prospectus, which contains more information about the Blue Chip Equity Income Fund and its risks. You can find the Blue Chip Equity Income Fund’s prospectus and other information about the Blue Chip Equity Income Fund, including its statement of additional information (“SAI”) and most recent reports to shareholders, online www.hodgesfunds.com. You can also get this information at no cost by calling 1-866-811-0224 or by sending an e-mail to prospectus@hodgescapital.com. This Summary Prospectus incorporates by reference the Blue Chip Equity Income Fund’s entire prospectus and SAI, both dated July 29, 2022.

Investment Objective

The Hodges Blue Chip Equity Income Fund (the “Blue Chip Equity Income Fund”) seeks income and long-term capital appreciation.

Fees and Expenses of the Fund

This table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy, hold and sell shares of the Blue Chip Equity Income Fund. You may pay other fees, such as brokerage commissions and other fees to financial intermediaries, which are not reflected in the table and example below.

Shareholder Fees

(fees paid directly from your investment)

	Retail Class Shares
Redemption/Exchange Fee <i>(as a percentage of amount redeemed/exchanged within 30 days of purchase)</i>	1.00%

Annual Fund Operating Expenses

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

	Retail Class Shares
Management Fees	0.65%
Distribution and Service (Rule 12b-1) Fees	0.25%
Other Expenses	0.59%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	1.49%
Fee Waiver and/or Expense Reimbursement	-0.19%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses After Fee Waiver and/or Expense Reimbursement ⁽¹⁾	1.30%

(1) Hodges Capital Management, Inc. (the “Advisor”) has contractually agreed to reduce its fees and pay the Blue Chip Equity Income Fund’s expenses (excluding taxes, interest expenses, interest on short positions, portfolio transaction expenses, Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses, extraordinary expenses, Rule 12b-1 fees, shareholder servicing fees and any other class specific expenses) in order to limit Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses After Fee Waiver and/or Expense Reimbursement for the Blue Chip Equity Income Fund to 1.05% of the Blue Chip Equity Income Fund’s average net assets (the “Expense Cap”). The Expense Cap is indefinite, and will remain in effect until at least July 31, 2023. The agreement may be terminated at any time by the Board upon 60 days’ written notice to the Advisor, or by the Advisor with the consent of the Board. The Advisor is permitted, with Board approval, to be reimbursed for fee reductions and/or expense payments made in the prior three years from the date the fees were waived and/or expenses were paid. This reimbursement may be requested if the aggregate amount actually paid by the Fund toward operating expenses for such period (taking into account any reimbursement) does not exceed the lesser of the Expense Cap in place at the time of waiver or at the time of reimbursement.

Example

This Example is intended to help you compare the costs of investing in the Blue Chip Equity Income Fund with the cost of investing in other mutual funds. The Example assumes that you invest \$10,000 in the Blue Chip Equity Income 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 Blue Chip Equity Income Fund’s operating expenses remain the same (taking into account the Expense Cap which is only reflected through the contractual period). 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
Blue Chip Equity Income Fund				
Retail Class Shares	\$132	\$452	\$795	\$1,763

Portfolio Turnover

The Blue Chip Equity Income Fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities (or “turns over” its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate may indicate higher transaction costs and may result in higher taxes when Fund shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in annual fund operating expenses or in the example, affect the Blue Chip Equity Income Fund’s performance. During the most recent fiscal year, the Blue Chip Equity Income Fund’s portfolio turnover rate was 79% of the average value of its portfolio.

Principal Investment Strategies

Under normal market conditions, the Blue Chip Equity Income Fund invests at least 80% of its net assets (plus any borrowings for investment purposes) in large capitalization income producing equity securities. The Fund invests primarily in the stocks of large capitalization companies. The Blue Chip Equity Income Fund defines large capitalization companies as companies whose market capitalizations, at the time of purchase, are within the range of market capitalization of companies constituting the S&P 500® Index. As of June 30, 2022, the market capitalization of companies in the S&P 500® Index ranged from \$3.1 billion to \$2.2 trillion. The Advisor selects investments using a “bottom-up” approach, which is largely driven by internal research, and means that the Advisor looks at companies one at a time to determine if a company is an attractive investment opportunity and if it is consistent with the Fund’s investment policies. While the Blue Chip Equity Income Fund invests primarily in securities that are traded in the United States, it may also invest up to 25% of its net assets in stocks of foreign companies, including those in emerging markets, which are U.S. dollar denominated and trade on a domestic national securities exchange, including American Depositary Receipts (“ADRs”), European Depositary Receipts (“EDRs”) and Global Depositary Receipts (“GDRs”). The Fund may also invest up to 20% of its net assets in equity securities of issuers that have market capitalizations outside the defined large-cap level at the time of purchase. Equity securities include common stocks, preferred stocks and equity-equivalent securities such as convertible securities, stock futures

contracts or equity options. The Blue Chip Equity Income Fund may invest up to 20% of its net assets in investment-grade debt securities, debt obligations of governments and their agencies and other similar securities, convertible and non-convertible debt securities, U.S. government securities and in money market funds. The Fund also may purchase put and call options on U.S. traded stocks, currencies or security indices. From time to time, the Blue Chip Equity Income Fund may also engage in short sales transactions and may sell options purchased and write “covered” put and call options. The Blue Chip Equity Income Fund is permitted to invest up to 10% of its net assets in securities futures and options.

The Blue Chip Equity Income Fund expects to issue dividends from net investment income, if any, on a quarterly basis. An investor may choose to have the quarterly dividend paid in cash or reinvested into the Fund.

The Advisor will consider selling a security in the Blue Chip Equity Income Fund’s portfolio if the Advisor believes that security has become overvalued or is believed to have reached its growth potential. Such evaluation will involve measuring the potential for additional appreciation in a security relative to its downside risk. The Advisor will also take tax considerations into account when making a sell decision. While the Blue Chip Equity Income Fund will be managed with consideration given to tax efficiency and will pursue and target a turnover of less than 100% in a given year, the Blue Chip Equity Income Fund’s portfolio turnover may vary depending on market conditions in any given year. The Fund may, from time to time, have significant exposure to one or more sectors of the market. As of March 31, 2022, 25% of the Fund’s net assets were invested in securities within the information technology sector.

Principal Investment Risks

There is a risk that you could lose all or a portion of your investment in the Blue Chip Equity Income Fund. The following risks are considered principal to the Blue Chip Equity Income Fund and can affect the value of your investment in the Fund:

- *Large Company Risk:* Larger, more established companies may be unable to respond quickly to new competitive challenges like changes in consumer tastes or innovative smaller competitors. Also, large-cap companies are sometimes unable to attain the high growth rates of successful, smaller companies, especially during extended periods of economic expansion.
- *Equity Securities Risk:* Common stocks are susceptible to general stock market fluctuations and to volatile increases and decreases in value. These fluctuations may cause a security to be worth less than its cost when originally purchased or less than it was worth at an earlier time.
- *Investment Style Risk:* Different investment styles tend to shift in and out of favor depending upon market and economic conditions as well as investor sentiment. The Blue Chip Equity Income Fund may outperform or underperform other funds that employ a different investment style. Examples of different investment styles include growth and value investing. Growth stocks may be more volatile than other stocks because they are more sensitive to investor perceptions of the issuing company’s growth of earnings potential. Value investing carries the risk that the market will not recognize a security’s inherent value for a long time, or that a stock judged to be undervalued may actually be appropriately priced or overvalued.

The remaining principal risks are presented in alphabetical order. Each risk summarized below is considered a “principal risk” of investing in the Blue Chip Equity Income Fund, regardless of the order in which it appears.

- *Convertible Security Risk:* As with a straight debt security, a convertible security tends to increase in market value when interest rates decline and decrease in value when interest rates rise. Like a common stock, the value of a convertible security also tends to increase as the market value of the underlying stock rises, and it tends to decrease as the market value of the underlying stock declines.

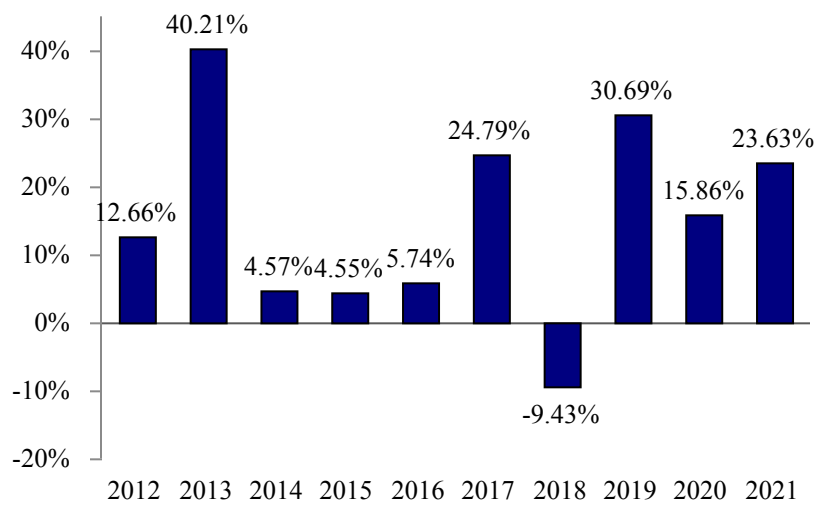
- *Debt Security Risk:* When interest rates rise, prices of debt securities generally fall and when interest rates fall, prices of debt securities generally rise. In general, debt securities with longer maturities or durations are more sensitive to interest rate changes.
- *Depository Receipts Risk:* Investments in depository receipts involve risks similar to those accompanying direct investments in foreign securities. In addition, there is risk involved in investing in unsponsored depository receipts, as there may be less information available about the underlying issuer than there is about an issuer of sponsored depository receipts and the prices of unsponsored depository receipts may be more volatile than those of sponsored depository receipts.
- *Emerging Markets Risk:* Investments in emerging markets are generally more volatile than investments in developed foreign markets.
- *Foreign Securities Risk:* Foreign securities are subject to increased risks relating to political, social and economic developments abroad and differences between U.S. and foreign regulatory requirements and market practices.
- *Futures and Options Risks:* Futures and options may be more volatile than direct investments in the securities underlying the futures and options, may not correlate perfectly to the underlying securities, may involve additional costs, and may be illiquid. Futures and options also may involve the use of leverage as the Blue Chip Equity Income Fund may make a small initial investment relative to the risk assumed, which could result in losses greater than if futures or options had not been used. Futures and options are also subject to the risk that the other party to the transaction may default on its obligation.
- *Management Risk:* The Advisor may fail to implement the Blue Chip Equity Income Fund's investment strategies and meet its investment objective.
- *General Market Risk.* Economies and financial markets throughout the world are becoming increasingly interconnected, which increases the likelihood that events or conditions in one country or region will adversely impact markets or issuers in other countries or regions. Securities in the Fund's portfolio may underperform in comparison to securities in general financial markets, a particular financial market, or other asset classes due to a number of factors, including inflation (or expectations for inflation), deflation (or expectations for deflation), interest rates, global demand for particular products or resources, market instability, debt crises and downgrades, embargoes, tariffs, sanctions and other trade barriers, regulatory events, other governmental trade or market control programs and related geopolitical events. In addition, the value of the Fund's investments may be negatively affected by the occurrence of global events such as war, terrorism, environmental disasters, natural disasters or events, country instability, and infectious disease epidemics or pandemics. For example, the outbreak of COVID-19, a novel coronavirus disease, has negatively affected economies, markets and individual companies throughout the world, including those in which the Fund invests. The effects of this pandemic to public health and business and market conditions, including exchange trading suspensions and closures, may continue to have a significant negative impact on the performance of the Fund's investments, increase the Fund's volatility, exacerbate pre-existing political, social and economic risks to the Fund, and negatively impact broad segments of businesses and populations. The Fund's operations may be interrupted as a result, which may contribute to the negative impact on investment performance. In addition, governments, their regulatory agencies, or self-regulatory organizations may take actions in response to the pandemic that affect the instruments in which the Fund invests, or the issuers of such instruments, in ways that could have a significant negative impact on the Fund's investment performance. The full impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, or other future epidemics or pandemics, is currently unknown.
- *Preferred Stock Risk:* Preferred stocks are equity securities that often pay dividends and have a preference over common stocks in dividend payments and liquidation of assets. A preferred stock has a blend of the characteristics of a bond and common stock. It does not have the seniority of a bond and, unlike common stock; its participation in the issuer's growth may be limited. Although the dividend is set at a fixed annual rate, it can be changed or omitted by the issuer.

- *Sector-Focus Risk:* Investing a significant portion of the Fund’s assets in one sector of the market exposes the Fund to greater market risk and potential monetary losses than if those assets were spread among various sectors.
 - *Information Technology Sector Risk:* The information technology sector can be significantly affected by rapid obsolescence of existing technology, short product cycles, falling prices and profits, competition from new market entrants, government regulation, and general economic conditions.
- *Short Sales Risk:* Engaging in short sales of securities that the Blue Chip Equity Income Fund does not own subjects it to the risks associated with those securities. A security is sold short in anticipation of purchasing the same security at a later date at a lower price; however, the Blue Chip Equity Income Fund may incur a loss if the price of the security increases between the date of the short sale and the date on which the Fund purchases the security sold short. Because there is no limit on how high the price of the security may rise, such loss is theoretically unlimited. Short sales may also incur transaction costs and borrowing fees for the Blue Chip Equity Income Fund and subject the Fund to leverage risk because they may provide investment exposure in an amount exceeding the initial investment.

Performance

The following performance information provides some indication of the risks of investing in the Blue Chip Equity Income Fund. The bar chart below illustrates how shares of the Blue Chip Equity Income Fund’s total returns have varied from year to year. The table below illustrates how the Blue Chip Equity Income Fund’s average annual total returns for the 1-year, 5-year and 10-year periods compare with that of a broad-based securities index. The Blue Chip Equity Income Fund’s past performance (before and after taxes) is not necessarily an indication of how it will perform in the future. Updated performance information is available on the Fund’s website at www.hodgesfunds.com. Note that the Fund changed its investment strategy to mandate an 80% investment in large capitalization income producing equity securities, effective March 28, 2016. Prior thereto, the Fund’s strategy did not mandate that level of investment in large capitalization income producing securities, and the Fund’s portfolio did not always maintain that level of investment in large capitalization income producing securities. The performance shown below for periods prior to the change in the Fund’s investment strategy was achieved under the Fund’s former investment strategy.

Hodges Blue Chip Equity Income Fund
Calendar Year Total Returns as of December 31
Retail Class



The Blue Chip Equity Income Fund’s year-to-date return as of the most recent calendar quarter ended June 30, 2022 was -16.71%.

Highest Quarterly Return:	2Q, 2020	25.34%
Lowest Quarterly Return:	1Q, 2020	-22.67%

Average Annual Total Returns as of December 31, 2021

Blue Chip Equity Income Fund	1 Year	5 Year	10 Year
Retail Class Shares			
Return Before Taxes	23.63%	16.17%	14.47%
Return After Taxes on Distributions	20.35%	14.08%	12.61%
Return After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Fund Shares	15.68%	12.57%	11.56%
Russell 1000® Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)	26.45%	18.43%	16.54%

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 your situation and may differ from those shown. Furthermore, the after-tax returns shown are not relevant to those who hold their shares through tax-deferred arrangements such as 401(k) plans or IRAs.

The “Return After Taxes on Distributions” shows the effect of taxable distributions (dividends and capital gains distributions), but assumes that you still hold Fund shares at the end of the period. The “Return After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Fund Shares” shows the effect of both taxable distributions and any taxable gain or loss that would be realized if a Fund’s shares were sold at the end of the specified period.

Your actual after-tax returns depend on your tax situation and may differ from these shown.

Investment Advisor

Hodges Capital Management, Inc.

Portfolio Managers

<u>Name</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Managed the Fund Since</u>
Craig D. Hodges	Chief Investment Officer/Chief Executive Officer	Inception (2009)
Gary M. Bradshaw	Senior Vice President	Inception (2009)

Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares

You may purchase or redeem Fund shares on any business day by written request via mail (The Hodges Blue Chip Equity Income Fund, c/o U.S. Bank Global Fund Services, P.O. Box 701, Milwaukee, WI 53201-0701), by wire transfer, by telephone at 1-866-811-0224, or through a financial intermediary. The minimum initial and subsequent investment amounts are shown in the table below.

Fund	Minimum Initial Investment for All Account Types	Subsequent Minimum Investment for All Account Types
Blue Chip Equity Income Fund	Retail Class: \$1,000	Retail Class: \$100

Tax Information

The Blue Chip Equity Income Fund's distributions are taxed as ordinary income or capital gains, unless you are investing through a tax-deferred arrangement, such as a 401(k) plan or an individual IRA. Distributions on investments made through tax-deferred arrangements may be taxed later upon withdrawal of assets from those accounts.

Payments to Broker-Dealers and Other Financial Intermediaries

If you purchase shares of the Blue Chip Equity Income 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.