



Hodges Fund

SUMMARY PROSPECTUS ★ JULY 29, 2020 as supplemented September 9, 2020

Retail Class Ticker HDPMX

Before you invest, you may want to review the Hodges Fund (the “Fund”) prospectus, which contains more information about the Fund and its risks. You can find the Fund’s prospectus and other information about the 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 Fund’s entire prospectus and SAI, both dated July 29, 2020.

The U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission will permit funds to make shareholder reports available electronically beginning January 1, 2021. Accordingly, paper copies will no longer be mailed. Instead, at that time, the Hodges Fund will send a notice, either by mail or e-mail, each time your fund’s updated report is available on our website www.Hodgesfunds.com. Investors enrolled in electronic delivery will receive the notice by e-mail, with links to the updated report and don’t need to take any action. Investors who are not enrolled in electronic delivery by January 1, 2021 will receive the notice in the mail. All investors who prefer to receive shareholder reports in a printed format may, at any time, choose that option free of charge by calling 1-866-811-0224.

Investment Objective

The Hodges Fund seeks long-term capital appreciation.

Fees and Expenses of the Fund

This table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy and hold shares of the Hodges Fund.

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 ⁽¹⁾	0.82%
Distribution and Service (Rule 12b-1) Fees	0.25%
Other Expenses	0.27%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	1.34%
Fee Waiver and/or Expense Reimbursement	-0.19%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses After Fee Waiver and/or Expense Reimbursement ⁽²⁾	1.15%

⁽¹⁾ Hodges Capital Management, Inc. (the “Advisor”) has contractually agreed to lower its management fee from 0.85% to 0.82% of the Hodges Fund’s average daily net assets through August 31, 2021. This waiver may not be terminated without the approval of the Trust’s Board of Trustees (the “Board”). This waiver should not be construed to be a permanent reduction of the management fees of the Advisor. The Advisor has waived its right to receive reimbursement of the portion of its management fees waived pursuant to this advisory fee waiver agreement.

⁽²⁾ The Advisor has contractually agreed to reduce its fees and pay the Hodges Fund’s expenses (excluding Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses, interest expense in connection with investment activities, taxes, 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 shares of the Hodges Fund to 0.90% for the Fund (the “Expense Cap”). The Expense Cap will remain in effect until August 31, 2021. 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 Hodges Fund with the cost of investing in other mutual funds. The Example assumes that you invest \$10,000 in the Hodges 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 Hodges Fund’s operating expenses remain the same (taking into account the Expense Cap which is only reflected for 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
Hodges Fund				
Retail Class Shares	\$117	\$412	\$729	\$1,627

Portfolio Turnover

The Hodges 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 Hodges Fund’s performance. During the most recent fiscal year, the Hodges Fund’s portfolio turnover rate was 107% of the average value of its portfolio.

Principal Investment Strategies

The Hodges Fund invests in common stocks of companies of any size market capitalization – small, medium or large. The Hodges Fund’s portfolio managers invest in what could be described as growth and value companies. In selecting investments, the Advisor can also invest where it is deemed appropriate in companies

having special situations and whose shares are out of favor, but appear to have prospects for above-average growth and recovery over an extended period of time. Such companies may include companies that are experiencing management changes, for instance.

From time to time, the Fund may engage in short sale transactions with respect to 25% of its net assets. The Fund may also invest in money market instruments and may, from time to time, purchase put and call options on U.S. traded stocks or security indices. The Fund may also sell options and write “covered” put and call options. The Hodges Fund is permitted to invest up to 10% of its net assets in securities futures and options.

The Hodges Fund may also invest in moderate growth stocks whose shares offer a consistent dividend yield and in the stocks of foreign companies, including those in emerging markets, which are U.S. dollar denominated and traded on a domestic national securities exchange, including American Depositary Receipts (“ADRs”) European Depositary Receipts (“EDRs”) and Global Depositary Receipts (“GDRs”).

The Advisor will consider selling a security in the Hodges Fund’s portfolio if that security has become overvalued or has reached its growth potential. In addition, in an attempt to increase the Hodges Fund’s tax efficiency or to satisfy certain tax diversification requirements, the Advisor may take tax considerations into account in deciding whether or when to sell a particular stock. The Hodges Fund’s portfolio turnover could exceed 100% in a given year. A high portfolio turnover may result in the realization and distribution of capital gains, as well as higher transaction costs. The Fund may, from time to time, have significant exposure to one or more sectors of the market.

Principal Investment Risks

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

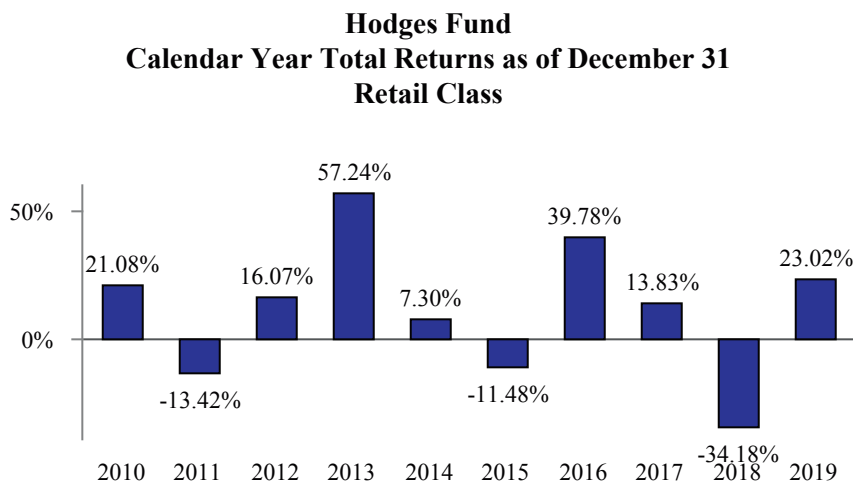
- *Equity Securities Risk:* The price of equity securities may rise or fall because of economic or political changes or changes in a company’s financial condition, sometimes rapidly or unpredictably. These price movements may result from factors affecting individual companies, sectors or industries selected for the Fund’s portfolio or the securities market as a whole, such as changes in economic or political conditions.
- *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.
- *Smaller Company Risk:* Investing in securities of smaller companies including micro-cap, small-cap, medium-cap and less seasoned companies may be speculative and volatile and involve greater risks than are customarily associated with larger companies. Small to mid-sized companies may be subject to greater market risk and have less trading liquidity than larger companies. They may also have limited product lines, markets, or financial resources. For these reasons, investors should expect the Hodges Fund to be more volatile than a fund that invests exclusively in large-capitalization companies.
- *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 Hodges 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 Hodges Fund, regardless of the order in which it appears.

- *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 Hodges 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 Hodges Fund's investment strategies and meet its investment objective.
- *Market and Regulatory Risk:* Events in the financial markets and economy may cause volatility and uncertainty and adversely impact the Fund's performance. Market events may affect a single issuer, industry, sector, or the market as a whole. Traditionally liquid investments may experience periods of diminished liquidity. Governmental and regulatory actions, including tax law changes, may also impair portfolio management and have unexpected or adverse consequences on particular markets, strategies, or investments. The Fund's investments may decline in value due to factors affecting individual issuers (such as the results of supply and demand), or sectors within the securities markets. The value of a security or other investment also may go up or down due to general market conditions that are not specifically related to a particular issuer, such as real or perceived adverse economic conditions, changes in interest rates or exchange rates, or adverse investor sentiment generally. In addition, unexpected events and their aftermaths, such as the spread of deadly diseases; natural, environmental or man-made disasters; financial, political or social disruptions; terrorism and war; and other tragedies or catastrophes, can cause investor fear and panic, which can adversely affect the economies of many companies, sectors, nations, regions and the market in general, in ways that cannot necessarily be foreseen.
- *Portfolio Turnover Risk:* High portfolio turnover involves correspondingly greater expenses to the Hodges Fund, including brokerage commissions and dealer mark-ups and other transaction costs. This may also result in adverse tax consequences for Hodges Fund shareholders.
- *Risks of Companies in "Special Situations:"* The Hodges Fund's investments in companies experiencing significant business problems could have a negative result in the Fund's performance if the company does not realize the anticipated favorable prospects.
- *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.
- *Short Sales Risk:* Engaging in short sales of securities that the 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 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 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 Hodges Fund. The bar chart below illustrates how Retail Class shares of the Hodges Fund's total returns have varied from year to year for the past 10 calendar years. The table below illustrates how the Hodges 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 Hodges 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.



The Hodges Fund's year-to-date return for Retail Class shares as of the most recent calendar quarter ended June 30, 2020 was -14.01%.

Highest Quarterly Return:	1Q, 2019	27.10%
Lowest Quarterly Return:	4Q, 2018	-32.28%

Average Annual Total Returns as of December 31, 2019

Hodges Fund	1 Year	5 Year	10 Year
Retail Class Shares			
Return Before Taxes	23.02%	2.67%	8.88%
Return After Taxes on Distributions	23.02%	1.55%	8.28%
Return After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Fund Shares	13.63%	1.78%	7.13%
S&P 500[®] Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)	31.49%	11.70%	13.56%

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 individual retirement accounts ("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.

In certain cases, Return After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Fund Shares may be higher than the other return figures for the same period. This will occur when a capital loss is realized upon the sale of Fund shares or provides an assumed tax benefit that increases the return. Your actual after-tax returns depend on your tax situation and may differ from those 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	1999
Eric Marshall, CFA	President	2015

Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares

You may purchase or redeem Fund shares on any business day by written request via mail (The Hodges 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
Hodges Fund	Retail Class: \$1,000	Retail Class: \$100

Tax Information

The Hodges 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 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 Hodges 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.