



**Regan Floating Rate MBS ETF
MBSF**

Primary Listing Exchange for the Fund: NYSE Arca

SUMMARY PROSPECTUS

February 21, 2024

Before you invest, you may want to review the Fund’s Prospectus and Statement of Additional Information (“SAI”), which contain more information about the Fund and its risks. You can find the Fund’s Prospectus, SAI and other information about the Fund online at www.regancapital.com/etf-mbsf/. You can also get this information at no cost by calling (844) 988-6273 or by sending an email request to Fulfillment@ultimusfundsolutions.com. The current Prospectus and SAI, both dated February 21, 2024, are incorporated by reference into this Summary Prospectus. Shares of the Fund are listed and traded on NYSE Arca (the “Exchange”).

Investment Objective

The investment objective of the Regan Floating Rate MBS ETF (the “Fund”) is current income.

Fees and Expenses of the Fund

The table below describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy, hold, and sell shares of the Fund. Investors may pay brokerage commissions and incur other charges on their purchases and sales of exchange-traded fund shares, which are not reflected in the Expense Example below.

Annual Fund Operating Expenses

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

Management Fees	0.49%
Distribution (12b-1) Fees	0.00%
Other Expenses.....	<u>0.00%</u>
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses.....	0.49%

Expense Example

This Example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in other funds. The Example assumes that you invest \$10,000 in the Fund for the time periods indicated and then sell 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. This example does not include brokerage commissions that you may pay to buy and sell shares. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions your costs would be:

<u>1 Year</u>	<u>3 Years</u>
\$50	\$157

Portfolio Turnover

The Fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities (or “turns over” its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate may indicate higher transaction costs and may result in higher taxes when Fund shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in annual operating expenses or in the example above, affect the Fund’s performance. This portfolio turnover rate excludes securities received or delivered from in-kind processing of creations or redemptions. The Fund is newly organized, and therefore, does not have any portfolio turnover history.

Principal Investment Strategies

Regan Capital, LLC, the Fund's investment adviser (the "Adviser"), seeks to achieve the Fund's investment objective by investing primarily in floating rate residential mortgage-backed securities ("RMBS"). The Adviser intends to invest primarily in agency RMBS ("Agency RMBS"), which are securities issued, secured, or collateralized by government sponsored entities and backed by residential mortgages.

Under normal circumstances, at least 80% of the Fund's assets will be invested in floating rate RMBS. The Adviser shall monitor compliance with this 80% investment policy no less frequently than quarterly. If the Fund departs from compliance with its 80% investment policy it shall generally have 90 days to return to compliance. This 80% requirement is calculated at the time the Fund makes its investment.

Money awaiting investment in portfolio holdings may be held in cash or other short-term investments. The short-term investments that the Fund may invest in are: short-term U.S. government securities and government agency securities; investment grade money market instruments; investment grade fixed income securities; repurchase agreements; commercial paper and cash equivalents; and money market mutual funds.

The Fund may invest, without limitation, in securities of any maturity and duration. Maturity refers to the length of time until a debt security's principal is repaid with interest. Duration is a measure used to determine the sensitivity of a security's price to changes in interest rates that incorporates a security's yield, coupon, final maturity and call and put features and prepayment exposure into one measure with a higher duration indicating greater sensitivity to interest rates.

The Fund is an actively managed exchanged-traded Fund (an "ETF"), which is a fund that trades like other publicly-traded securities. The Fund is not an index fund and does not seek to replicate the performance of a specified index.

When purchasing portfolio securities for the Fund, the Adviser is looking for attractive risk-return profiles. The Adviser intends for the Fund to be composed of extremely low-risk securities, many of which are backed by the U.S. Government, its agencies and instrumentalities, and have very little sensitivity to interest rate movements. Some of the U.S. government securities that the Fund may hold are not guaranteed or backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. Government, such as those issued by Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac. Securities issued by government-sponsored entities are not guaranteed by the U.S. Government and are solely the obligation of the issuer. There is an expectation that the U.S. Government will back such obligations.

In selecting portfolio securities, the Adviser undertakes a bottom-up analysis on collateral characteristics and capital structure to find both deep value investments and trading opportunities. The Adviser's bottom-up analysis focuses on individual security selection. In seeking deep value investments, the Adviser seeks securities whose market price is significantly lower than the Adviser's estimate of the security's true value. The Adviser will overlay this analysis with a top-down macro qualitative analysis, which contains but is not limited to key factors, such as economic outlook, interest rates and real estate fundamentals. The Adviser regularly analyzes portfolio positions and actively sells investments that it believes are not optimal for the portfolio. The Adviser seeks to achieve a risk-adjusted return by continuously evaluating Fund assets against current risk-free rates of return of available bonds in the market, typically treasuries and other government-backed securities. A risk-adjusted return measures an investment's profit after taking into account the degree of risk that was taken to achieve it. For example, if two or more investments have the same return over a given time period, the one that has the lowest risk will have a better risk-adjusted return. The risk is measured in comparison to that of a virtually risk-free investment such as Treasuries. Due to this method of determining which portfolio positions to buy and sell and the Adviser's active trading, portfolio turnover will generally be 100% or greater.

The Fund's investment objective is not fundamental and may be changed without shareholder approval. The Fund will provide 60 days' advance notice of any change in the investment objective.

Principal Risks

The principal risks of investing in the Fund are summarized below. There may be circumstances that could prevent the Fund from achieving its investment goal and you may lose money by investing in the Fund. You should carefully consider the Fund's investment risks before deciding whether to invest in the Fund. The order of the below risk factors does not indicate the significance of any particular risk factor and the relative significance of each risk below may change over time.

Active Management Risk. The Fund is actively managed, which means that investment decisions are made based on investment views. There is no guarantee that the investment views will produce the desired results or expected returns, which may cause the Fund to fail to meet its investment objective. Furthermore, active trading that can accompany active management may result in high portfolio turnover, which may have a negative impact on performance. Active trading may result in higher brokerage costs or mark-up charges, which are ultimately passed on to shareholders of the Fund. Active trading may also result in adverse tax consequences. Certain securities or other instruments in which the Fund seeks to invest may not be available in the quantities desired. To the extent the Fund employs strategies targeting perceived pricing inefficiencies, arbitrage strategies or similar strategies, it is subject to the risk that the pricing or valuation of the securities and instruments involved in such strategies may change unexpectedly, which may result in reduced returns or losses to the Fund. Additionally, legislative, regulatory, or tax restrictions, policies or developments may affect the investment techniques available to the Adviser and each individual portfolio manager in connection with managing the Fund and may also adversely affect the ability of the Fund to achieve its investment objective.

Mortgage-Backed Securities Risk. When interest rates increase, the market values of mortgage-backed securities decline. At the same time, however, mortgage refinancings and prepayments slow, which lengthens the effective duration of these securities. As a result, the negative effect of the interest rate increase on the market value of mortgage-backed securities is usually more pronounced than it is for other types of fixed income securities, potentially increasing the volatility of the Fund. Conversely, when market interest rates decline, while the value of mortgage-backed securities may increase, the rate of prepayment of the underlying mortgages also tends to increase, which shortens the effective duration of these securities. Mortgage-backed securities are also subject to the risk that underlying borrowers will be unable to meet their obligations and the value of property that secures the mortgage may decline in value and be insufficient, upon foreclosure, to repay the associated loan. Additionally, the liquidity of non-investment grade securities and sub-prime mortgage securities can change dramatically over time.

Credit Risk. There is a risk that the issuer of a mortgage-backed security will fail to pay interest or principal in a timely manner or that changes in the market's perceptions of the issuer's financial strength and ability to make such payments will cause the price of that security to decline.

Interest Rate Risk. Interest rates increasing may result in a decrease in the value of debt securities held by the Fund. Conversely, as interest rates decrease, mortgage-backed securities' prices typically do not rise as much as the prices of comparable bonds. Recent market events stemming from the COVID-19 pandemic have impacted interest rates. Interest rates have fallen to historic lows during the COVID-19 pandemic and the Federal Reserve Bank and stimulus actions by the United States Congress have also caused interest rates to fall. An environment with falling interest rates may lead to a rise in the price of RMBS or the increase in defaults on mortgages; falling interest rates can increase refinance activity which will increase the prepayment risk.

Prepayment Risk. When interest rates fall, certain obligations may be paid off by the obligor earlier than expected by refinancing their mortgages, resulting in prepayment of the mortgage-backed securities held by the Fund. The Fund would then lose any price appreciation above the mortgage's principal and would have to reinvest the proceeds at lower yields, resulting in a decline in the Fund's income.

Extension Risk. When interest rates rise, homeowners may pay their debt at slower rates, resulting in lengthening the average life of mortgage-backed securities held by the Fund. This would delay the Fund's ability to reinvest proceeds at higher interest rates.

Real Estate and Regulatory Actions Risk. Mortgage backed securities are dependent on real estate prices and real estate fundamentals. When real estate prices face a significant decline, the Fund's securities may be negatively affected. Regulatory actions may also have an adverse impact on real estate prices.

To Be Announced ("TBA") Security Risk. A TBA is a contract to purchase or sell a RMBS at some point in the future and may be classified as a derivative in certain circumstances. The Fund will only engage in TBA contracts for hedging purposes. Due to the forward-settling nature of TBAs, there is risk that the value of the underlying RMBS will fluctuate greater than anticipated or that the TBA may not correlate to the underlying RMBS or to the RMBS market as a whole. There is also counterparty risk with entering into a TBA contract.

Portfolio Turnover Risk. As a result of its active trading strategy, the Fund may incur higher levels of brokerage fees and commissions, and cause higher levels of current tax liability to shareholders in the Fund.

U.S. Government Securities Risk. U.S. government securities are obligations of, or guaranteed by, the U.S. Government, or its agencies or instrumentalities. Certain U.S. government securities are backed by the U.S. Department of the Treasury or the full faith and credit of the United States and may include U.S. Treasury Inflation-Protected Securities, notes and bonds. Such securities are guaranteed only as to the timely payment of interest and principal when held to maturity. U.S. government securities include issues by non-governmental entities (like financial institutions) that carry direct guarantees from U.S. government agencies as part of government initiatives in response to the market crisis or otherwise. Although the U.S. Government guarantees principal and interest payments on securities issued by the U.S. Government and some of its agencies, such as securities issued by Ginnie Mae, this guarantee does not apply to losses resulting from declines in the market value of these securities. Some of the U.S. government securities that the Fund may hold are not guaranteed or backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. Government, such as those issued by Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac. Securities issued by government-sponsored entities are not guaranteed by the U.S. Government and are solely the obligation of the issuer. There is an expectation that the U.S. Government will back such obligations. The total public debt of the United States as a percentage of gross domestic product has grown rapidly. Although high debt levels do not necessarily indicate or cause economic problems, they may create certain systemic risks if sound debt management practices are not implemented.

Management Risk. The skill of the Adviser will play a significant role in the Fund's ability to achieve its investment objective. The Fund's ability to achieve its investment objective depends on the ability of the Adviser to correctly identify economic trends, especially with regard to accurately forecasting inflationary and deflationary periods. The Fund's ability to achieve its investment objective depends on the ability of the Adviser to select securities, especially in volatile markets and the Adviser could be incorrect in its analysis of industries, companies, and the relative attractiveness of securities.

Securities Market Risk. The securities markets are volatile and securities markets generally tend to move in cycles with periods when security prices rise and periods when security prices decline. Securities fluctuate in price based on changes in a company's financial condition and overall market and economic conditions. Local, regional, or global events such as war, acts of terrorism, the spread of infectious illness or other public health issues, recessions, or other events could have a significant impact on the securities markets and on specific securities. Volatility in the securities market may make it more difficult for the Fund to accurately value its securities or to sell its securities on a timely basis.

Periods of market volatility may occur in response to pandemics or other events outside of the Adviser's control. These types of events could adversely affect the Fund's performance. For example, since December 2019, a novel strain of coronavirus (COVID-19) has spread globally, which resulted in the temporary closure of many corporate offices, retail stores, manufacturing facilities and factories, and other businesses across the world.

Recently Organized Fund Risk. The Fund is recently organized with a limited operating history, and there can be no assurance that the Fund will grow to or maintain an economically viable size.

ETF Risks. The Fund is an ETF and, as a result of this structure, is exposed directly or indirectly to the following risks:

- ***Authorized Participants, Market Makers, and Liquidity Providers Concentration Risk.*** The Fund has a limited number of financial institutions that may act as Authorized Participants ("APs"). In addition, there may be a limited number of market makers and/or liquidity providers in the marketplace. To the extent either of the following events occur, shares may trade at a material discount to NAV, which may also lead to a widening of bid/ask spreads quoted for shares, and possibly face delisting: (i) APs exit the business or otherwise become unable to process creation and/or redemption orders and no other APs step forward to perform these services, or (ii) market makers and/or liquidity providers exit the business or significantly reduce their business activities and no other entities step forward to perform their functions.
- ***Costs of Buying or Selling Shares.*** Due to the costs of buying or selling shares, including brokerage commissions imposed by brokers and bid/ask spreads, frequent trading of shares may significantly reduce investment results and an investment in shares may not be advisable for investors who anticipate regularly making small investments.
- ***Shares May Trade at Prices Other Than NAV.*** As with all ETFs, shares may be bought and sold in the secondary market at market prices. Although it is expected that the market price of shares will approximate the Fund's NAV, there may be times when the market price of shares is more than the NAV intra-day (premium) or less than the NAV intra-day (discount) due to supply and demand of shares or during periods of market volatility. This risk is heightened in times of market volatility, periods of steep market declines, and periods when there is limited trading activity for shares in the secondary market, in which case such premiums or discounts may be significant. If a shareholder purchases shares at a time when the market price is at a premium to the NAV or sells shares at a time when the market price is at a discount to the NAV, the shareholder may sustain losses.
- ***Trading.*** Although shares are listed for trading on the NYSE Arca (the "Exchange") and may be traded on U.S. exchanges other than the Exchange, there can be no assurance that shares will trade with any volume, or at all, on any stock exchange. In stressed market conditions, the liquidity of shares may begin to mirror the liquidity of the Fund's underlying portfolio holdings, which can be significantly less liquid than shares, and may lead to a widening of bid/ask spreads quoted for shares.
- ***Cash Transactions Risk.*** Unlike certain ETFs, the Fund may effect creations and redemptions in cash or partially in cash. Therefore, it may be required to sell portfolio securities and subsequently recognize gains on such sales that the Fund might not have recognized if it were to distribute portfolio securities in-kind. As such, investments in shares may be less tax-efficient than an investment in an ETF that distributes portfolio securities entirely in-kind.

Cybersecurity Risk. The Fund and its service providers may be subject, directly or indirectly, to operational and information security risks resulting from breaches in cybersecurity that may cause the Fund to lose or compromise confidential information, suffer data corruption or lose operational capacity. Similar types of cybersecurity risks are also present for issuers of securities in which the Fund may invest, which may cause the Fund's investments in such companies to lose value. There is no guarantee the Fund will be successful in protecting against cybersecurity breaches.

An investment in the Fund is not a deposit at a bank and is not insured or guaranteed by any government agency.

As with any investment, the Fund's returns will vary and you could lose money.

Performance

Because the Fund does not yet have a full calendar year of operations, no performance information is presented for the Fund at this time. Once available, performance information will be presented in this section of this Prospectus.

Portfolio Management

Investment Adviser – Regan Capital, LLC

Portfolio Management Team

- Skyler Weinand, CFA – Owner and CIO of the Adviser.
- Chris Hall – Senior Portfolio Manager of the Adviser.

Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares

The Fund will issue and redeem shares at NAV only in large blocks of shares (each block of shares is called a “Creation Unit”) and only to Authorized Participants that have entered into agreements with the Fund’s distributor (the “Distributor”). Creation Units are issued and redeemed for cash and/or in-kind for securities. Except when aggregated in Creation Units, the shares are not redeemable securities of the Fund.

Shares of the Fund are listed for trading on the NYSE Arca and trade at market prices rather than NAV. Shares of the Fund may trade at a price that is greater than, at, or less than NAV. Individual shares may only be purchased and sold in secondary market transactions through brokers.

Information about the Fund’s net asset value, market price, premiums and discounts, and bid-ask spreads, will be available on the Fund’s web site at <https://www.regancapital.com/etf-mbsf/>.

Tax Information

The Fund’s distributions are taxable and will be taxed as ordinary income, capital gains, or some combination of both, unless you are investing through a tax-advantaged account, such as a 401(k) plan, individual retirement account (IRA) or 529 college savings plan. Distributions from a tax-advantaged account may be subject to taxation at ordinary income tax rates when withdrawn from such an account.

Payments to Broker-Dealers and Other Financial Intermediaries

If you purchase Fund shares through a broker-dealer or other financial intermediary (such as a bank or trust company), the Fund and its related companies may pay the intermediary for the sale of Fund shares and related services. These payments may create conflicts 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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