

ADAPTIVE CORE ETF
Ticker Symbol: RULE
Primary Listing Exchange for the Fund: Cboe BZX Exchange, Inc.

SUMMARY PROSPECTUS

February 1, 2026

Advised by:
Retireful, LLC
16932 Willowbrook Dr.
Haslett, MI 48840
(866) 464-6608

www.mohrfunds.com

Before you invest, you may want to review the Fund's prospectus, which contains more information about the Fund and its risks. The Fund's prospectus and statement of additional information, dated February 1, 2026, are incorporated by reference into this summary prospectus. You can obtain these documents and other information about the Fund online at www.mohrfunds.com or by calling (866) 464-6608. These securities have not been approved or disapproved by the Securities and Exchange Commission nor has the Securities and Exchange Commission passed upon the accuracy or adequacy of this summary prospectus. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offense.

Investment Objectives: Adaptive Core ETF (the "Fund") seeks to provide capital appreciation.

Fees and Expenses of the Fund: This table describes the fees and expenses, excluding any brokerage fees, that you may pay if you buy, sell, and hold shares of the 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.**

Annual Fund Operating Expenses <i>(expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)</i>	
Management Fees	0.70%
Distribution and Service (12b-1)	0.00%
Other Expenses	1.11%
Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses ⁽¹⁾	0.03%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	1.84%

(1) Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses, which are estimated for the Fund's current fiscal year, are the indirect costs of investing in other investment companies. The operating expenses in this fee table will not correlate to the expense ratio in the Fund's financial highlights because the financial statements include only the direct operating expenses incurred by the Fund.

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 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 upon these assumptions your costs would be:

1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
\$187	\$579	\$995	\$2,159

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 fund operating expenses or in the Example, may adversely affect the Fund's performance. For the fiscal year ended September 30, 2025, the Fund had a portfolio turnover of 348%.

PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT STRATEGIES: The Fund is an actively managed exchange traded fund ("ETF") that is managed by Retireful, LLC (the "Adviser"). The Adviser believes the Fund is ideal for investors seeking long-term capital appreciation but who prefer to minimize principal fluctuation. The Adviser seeks to achieve the Fund's investment objective by using a tactical go-anywhere approach to invest in a wide variety of asset classes, which the Fund defines based on the market capitalization and/or industry classification. The Fund invests in individual equity securities without regard to market capitalization and ETFs that invest in equity securities of any market capitalization including convertible equity securities and fixed income ETFs.

The Fund's portfolio may hold securities from issuers of any market capitalization, credit quality, maturity, or country. Fixed income securities may include securities with credit quality below investment grade (commonly referred to as "junk bond" credit quality). The Fund defines junk bonds as those rated below Baa3 by Moody's Investors Service or below BBB- by Standard and Poor's Rating Group, or, if unrated, determined by the Adviser to be of similar credit quality. Foreign securities include issuers from emerging market countries. The Fund defines emerging market issuers as those found in countries represented in the MSCI Emerging Market index.

The Fund may invest in asset classes and investment styles such as:

- Blend - ETFs that include a mix of both value and growth stocks.
- Bonds - a fixed income instrument that represents a loan made by an investor to a borrower.
- Convertibles - bonds or preferred shares, that can be converted into common stock.
- Core - ETFs seeking stable growth in safer sectors of the economy.
- Growth - ETFs with capital appreciation as their primary goal, with little or no dividend payouts.
- High Yield Bonds (Junk Bonds).
- Income - ETFs that emphasize current income, either on a monthly or quarterly basis, as opposed to capital gains or appreciation.
- Multi-Sector Bond - ETFs that seek income by diversifying their assets among several fixed-income sectors, usually U.S. government obligations, U.S. corporate bonds, foreign bonds, and high-yield U.S. debt securities.
- Cash.

The Adviser utilizes a proprietary technology that primarily analyzes the price of securities and ETFs and attempts to identify upward and downward trends. The price of a security is analyzed using multiple mathematical formulas. Each formula is combined to create a composite score for each potential investment and recommends when to buy and sell and how long to hold each security. The Adviser uses composite scores to create a portfolio, generally composed of approximately thirty ETFs. Between ETFs with similar ranks, those with lower expenses and higher liquidity are preferred by the Adviser. When an unexpected event occurs, the Adviser's proprietary technology may signal a move of the entire portfolio to cash or ETFs that invest in money market funds. The Fund may invest in up to 100% of its assets in ETFs of a particular asset class or investment style. In managing the Fund's portfolio, the Adviser will engage in frequent trading, resulting in a high portfolio turnover rate.

Adaptive Core in the Fund's name refers to the ability of the Adviser's proprietary technology to adapt to market conditions. The Fund's proprietary technology allows the Adviser to shift the Fund's portfolio from a growth to conservative position based on current market conditions.

PRINCIPAL RISKS: As with all ETFs, there is the risk that you could lose money through your investment in the Fund. Many factors affect the Fund's net asset value ("NAV") and performance.

- *Cash and Cash Equivalents Risk:* At any time, the Fund may have significant investments in cash or cash equivalents. When a substantial portion of a portfolio is held in cash or cash equivalents, there is the risk that the value of the cash account, including interest, will not keep pace with inflation, thus reducing purchasing power over time.
- *Emerging Markets Risk:* Investing in emerging markets involves not only the risks described below with respect to investing in foreign securities, but also other risks, including exposure to economic structures that are generally less diverse and mature, limited availability and reliability of information material to an investment decision, and exposure to political systems that can be expected to have less stability than those of developed countries. The market for the securities of issuers in emerging market typically is small, and a low or nonexistent trading volume in those securities may result in a lack of liquidity and price volatility.
- *ETF Structure Risk:* The Fund is structured as an ETF and as a result is subject to the special risks, including:
 - The market prices of shares will fluctuate in response to changes in NAV and supply and demand for shares and will include a "bid-ask spread" charged by the exchange specialists, market makers or other participants that trade the particular security. There may be times when the market price and the NAV vary significantly. This means that shares may trade at a discount to NAV.

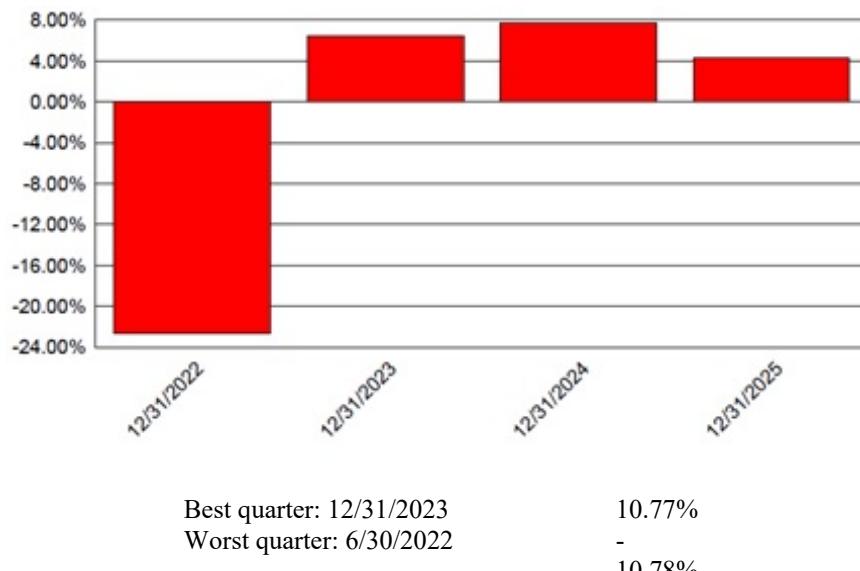
- In times of market stress, market makers may step away from their role market making in shares of ETFs and in executing trades, which can lead to differences between the market value of Fund shares and the Fund's NAV.
- In stressed market conditions, the market for the Fund's shares may become less liquid in response to the deteriorating liquidity of the Fund's portfolio. This adverse effect on the liquidity of the Fund's shares may, in turn, lead to differences between the market value of the Fund's shares and the Fund's NAV.
- *Exchange Traded Funds Risk:* The cost of investing in the Fund will be higher than the cost of investing directly in the ETFs in which it invests and may be higher than other funds that invest directly in stocks and bonds. Each other ETF is subject to specific risks, depending on the nature of the ETF.
- *Fixed Income Securities Risk:* When the Fund invests in fixed income securities, the value of your investment in the Fund will fluctuate with changes in interest rates. Typically, a rise in interest rates causes a decline in the value of fixed income securities owned by the Fund. In general, the market price of fixed income securities with longer maturities will increase or decrease more in response to changes in interest rates than shorter-term securities. Other risk factors include credit risk (the debtor may default), extension risk (an issuer may exercise its right to repay principal on a fixed rate obligation held by the Fund later than expected), and prepayment risk (the debtor may pay its obligation early, reducing the amount of interest payments). These risks could affect the value of a particular investment by the Fund, possibly causing the Fund's share price and total return to be reduced and fluctuate more than other types of investments.
- *Foreign Securities Risk:* Changes in foreign economies and political climates are more likely to affect the Fund than a mutual fund that invests exclusively in U.S. companies. Foreign companies are generally not subject to the same regulatory requirements of U.S. companies thereby resulting in less publicly available information about these companies. In addition, foreign accounting, auditing and financial reporting standards generally differ from those applicable to U.S. companies.
- *High Yield Bond Risk:* Lower-quality bonds, known as "high yield" or "junk" bonds, present greater risk than bonds of higher quality, including an increased risk of default. An economic downturn or period of rising interest rates could adversely affect the market for these bonds and reduce the Fund's ability to sell its bonds. The lack of a liquid market for these bonds could decrease the Fund's share price.
- *Large Capitalization Stock Risk:* Large capitalization companies may be less able than smaller capitalization companies to adapt to changing market conditions. Large-capitalization companies may be more mature and subject to more limited growth potential compared with smaller capitalization companies. During different market cycles, the performance of large capitalization companies has trailed the overall performance of the broader securities market.
- *Management Risk:* The Adviser's assessment of the attractiveness and potential appreciation of particular investments or markets in which the Fund invests may prove to be incorrect and there is no guarantee that the Adviser's investment strategy will produce the desired results.
- *Market and Geopolitical Risk:* The increasing interconnectivity between global economies and financial markets increases the likelihood that events or conditions in one region or financial market may adversely impact issuers in a different country, region or financial market. Securities in the Fund's portfolio may underperform due to inflation (or expectations for inflation), interest rates, global demand for particular products or resources, natural disasters, climate change and climate-related events, pandemics, epidemics, terrorism, tariffs and trade wars, regulatory events and governmental or quasi-governmental actions. The occurrence of global events similar to those in recent years, such as terrorist attacks around the world, natural disasters, social and political discord or debt crises and downgrades, among others, may result in market volatility and may have long-term effects on both the U.S. and global financial markets. It is difficult to predict when similar events affecting the U.S. or global financial markets may occur, the effects that such events may have and the duration of those effects.
- *Money Market Risk:* The Fund's investment in a money market fund is not a deposit of any bank and is not insured or guaranteed by the FDIC or any other government agency. Certain money market funds seek to preserve the value of their shares at \$1.00 per share, although there can be no assurance that they will do so, and it is possible to lose money by investing in such a money market fund. A major or unexpected change in interest rates or a decline in the credit quality of an issuer or entity providing credit support, an inactive trading market for money market instruments, or adverse market, economic, industry, political, regulatory, geopolitical, and other conditions could cause the share price of such a money market fund to fall below \$1.00. Other money market funds price and transact at a "floating" NAV that will fluctuate along with changes in the market-based value of fund assets. Shares sold utilizing a floating NAV may be worth more or less than their original purchase price. Recent changes in the regulation of money market funds may affect the operations and structures of money market funds.

- *Portfolio Turnover Risk:* A higher portfolio turnover will result in higher transactional and brokerage costs. Such transactional and brokerage costs have a negative effect on Fund performance. Frequent trading may result in the Fund realizing more short-term capital gains than other funds.
- *Small and Medium Capitalization Stock Risk:* The earnings and prospects of small and medium sized companies are more volatile than larger companies and may experience higher failure rates than larger companies. Small and medium sized companies normally have a lower trading volume than larger companies, which may tend to make their market price fall more disproportionately than larger companies in response to selling pressures and may have limited markets, product lines, or financial resources and lack management experience.

Performance:

The performance table below shows the variability of the Fund's returns over time, which is some indication of the risks of investing in the Fund. The bar chart shows performance of the Fund's shares for each full calendar year since the Fund's inception. The performance table compares the performance of the Fund's shares over time to the performance of a broad-based market index. You should be aware that the Fund's past performance (before and after taxes) may not be an indication of how the Fund will perform in the future. Updated performance information will be available at no cost by calling (866) 464-6608 and may also be available at www.mohrfunds.com.

Performance Bar Chart



The Fund's year-to-date return as of the most recent fiscal quarter, which ended December 31, 2025, was 4.31%.

Performance Table
Average Annual Total Returns
(For periods ended December 31, 2025)

	One Year	Since Inception (11/2/2021)
Return Before Taxes	4.31%	-1.62%
Return After Taxes on Distributions	4.31%	-1.80%
Return After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Fund Shares	2.55%	-1.30%
S&P 500 Index ⁽¹⁾	16.39%	9.85%

(1) The S&P 500 Index measures the performance of 500 widely held stocks in US equity market. Standard and Poor's chooses member companies for the index based on market size, liquidity and industry group representation. Included are the stocks of industrial, financial, utility and transportation companies. Since mid-1989, this composition has been more flexible and the number of issues in each sector has varied. It is market capitalization-weighted. Index returns, unlike the Fund's returns, do not reflect any fees or expenses. Investors cannot invest directly in an 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, and after-tax returns shown are not relevant to investors who hold their shares through tax-deferred arrangements, such as 401(k) plans or individual retirement accounts.

Investment Adviser: Retireful, LLC.

Portfolio Manager: Dan Mohr, chief executive officer of the Adviser, has served as the Fund's portfolio manager since the Fund's inception in November 2021.

Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares: The Fund will issue and redeem shares at NAV per Share only in large blocks of 25,000 shares (each block of shares is called a "Creation Unit"). Creation Units are issued and redeemed for cash and/or in-kind for securities. Individual shares may only be purchased and sold in secondary market transactions through brokers. Except when aggregated in Creation Units, the shares are not redeemable securities of the Fund.

Shares of the Fund are listed for trading on Cboe BZX Exchange, Inc. (the "Exchange") 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.

Tax Information: Dividends and capital gain distributions you receive from the Fund, whether you reinvest your distributions in additional Fund shares or receive them in cash, are taxable to you at either ordinary income or capital gains tax rates unless you are investing through a tax-free plan. If you are investing through a tax-free plan, you will be taxed upon withdrawal from your account.

Payments to Broker-Dealers and Other Financial Intermediaries: If you purchase the Fund through a broker-dealer or other financial intermediary (such as a bank), the Adviser 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.