
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. The current Prospectus and SAI, each dated January 16, 2024, are incorporated by reference into this Summary Prospectus. You can find the Fund's Prospectus, reports to shareholders, and other information about the Fund online at www.ccm-etf.com. You can also get this information at no cost by calling 215-882-9983.

INVESTMENT OBJECTIVES

The CCM Global Equity ETF (the "Fund") seeks to achieve long term capital appreciation.

FEES AND EXPENSES

This table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy, hold, and sell shares of the Fund ("Shares"). **You may also pay brokerage commissions on the purchase and sale of Shares, which are not reflected in the table or example below.**

ANNUAL FUND OPERATING EXPENSES (EXPENSES THAT YOU PAY EACH YEAR AS A PERCENTAGE OF THE VALUE OF YOUR INVESTMENT)

Management Fee ¹	0.34%
Distribution and/or Service (12b-1) Fees	None
Other Expenses ²	0.00%
Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses ²	0.19%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	0.53%
Fee Waivers ³	(0.19)%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses After Fee Waiver	0.34%

¹ The Fund's investment advisory agreement provides that the Fund's investment adviser will pay substantially all expenses of the Fund, except for the fee payment under the Fund's Investment Advisory Agreement, payments under the Fund's Rule 12b-1 Distribution and Service Plan, brokerage expenses, acquired fund fees and expenses, taxes, interest (including borrowing costs), litigation expense and other non-routine or extraordinary expenses. Additionally, the Fund shall be responsible for its non-operating expenses and fees and expenses associated with the Fund's securities lending program, if applicable.

² Other Expenses and Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses are estimated for the current fiscal year. "Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses" ("AFFE") are indirect fees and expenses that the Fund incurs from investing in the shares of other investment companies.

³ The Fund's investment adviser has contractually agreed to waive receipt of its management fees and/or assume expenses of the Fund to the extent necessary to offset AFFE so that the total annual operating expenses of the Fund (excluding payments under the Fund's Rule 12b-1 distribution and service plan (if any), brokerage expenses, taxes (including tax-related services), interest (including borrowing costs), litigation expense (including class action-related services) and other non-routine or extraordinary expenses) do not exceed 0.34% of the Fund's average daily net assets. The Fee Waiver Agreement will remain in place until January 31, 2026 unless terminated sooner by the Trustees.

Example

The following 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 for the time periods indicated and then redeem all of your Shares at the end of those periods. The example also assumes that the Fund provides a return of 5% a year and that operating expenses remain the same. You may also pay brokerage commissions on the purchase and sale of Shares, which are not reflected in the example. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions your costs would be:

One Year:	Three Years:
\$35	\$127

PORTFOLIO TURNOVER

The Fund may pay transaction costs, including 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 Shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in annual fund operating expenses or in the example, affect the Fund’s performance. As of the date of this Prospectus, the Fund has not yet commenced operations and portfolio turnover data therefore is not available.

PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT STRATEGIES

The Fund is an actively managed exchange-traded fund (“ETF”) that invests primarily in equity securities of companies selected by CCM Investment Group, LLC (the “Sub-Adviser”). Under normal circumstances, the Fund will invest at least 80% of the Fund’s net assets (plus the amount of any borrowings for investment purposes) in equity securities. The Fund defines “equity securities” to include U.S. listed common and preferred stock, depositary receipts (e.g., American Depositary Receipts (“ADRs”) and Global Depositary Receipts (“GDRs”)), and ETFs that provide broad exposure to domestic and international equity securities of companies across all market capitalizations, as well as real estate securities.

Depositary receipts, including ADRs and GDR are certificates evidencing ownership of securities of a foreign issuer. The certificates are issued by depositary banks and the underlying securities are held in trust by a custodian bank or similar institution. Depositary receipts may be purchased on securities exchanges or directly from dealers. In addition, the Fund’s international investments may provide exposure to developed and/or emerging markets. An emerging market country is any country determined by the Sub-Adviser to have an emerging market economy, considering factors such as the country’s credit rating, its political and economic stability and the development of its financial and capital markets. Typically, emerging markets are in countries that are in the process of industrializing, with lower gross national products than more developed countries. In determining the Fund’s exposure to domestic, developed and emerging markets, the Sub-Adviser will generally allocate 50 - 75% of the Fund’s assets to domestic equity securities (i.e., U.S. common stocks), 20 - 30% to developed market equity securities and the remaining to emerging market equity securities. The investment exposures are subject to change based on the Sub-Adviser’s view of the risk/return profile for domestic and international markets.

In selecting domestic equity securities for the Fund, the Sub-Adviser begins with an investment universe of approximately the largest 3,000 U.S. companies by market capitalization. Companies are then evaluated using the Sub-Adviser’s investment criteria for individual equities, as described below.

The Sub-Adviser uses its proprietary measure of valuation, which considers the company’s shareholder yield and free cash flow yield (two measurements that compare cash profits to enterprise value) when selecting investments for the Fund. The Sub-Adviser seeks to identify the most attractively valued companies (i.e., companies with the largest profits relative to their enterprise value) using these proprietary measures. The Sub-Adviser determines a company’s shareholder yield by the summation of dividends and share buybacks over the past five years, adjusted to account for stock-based compensation, and compared to enterprise value. The Sub-Adviser determines a company’s free cash flow yield by its five-year average free cash flow, adjusted to account for stock-based compensation, and compared to enterprise value. Enterprise value is calculated based primarily on the company’s market capitalization and indebtedness. Companies which fail to have five years of positive shareholder yield and free cash flow over the past ten fiscal years are excluded from investment.

The Sub-Adviser also considers a company's price momentum when selecting investments. Momentum is the observation that financial assets trending strongly in a certain direction will continue to move in that direction. The Sub-Adviser eliminates from consideration companies that are demonstrating strong negative price momentum over a 12-month period.

Lastly, while it is anticipated that the Fund will invest across a range of industries, certain sectors may be overweight compared to others because the Sub-Adviser seeks the best investment opportunities regardless of sector.

The Sub-Adviser's investment selection criteria for ETFs includes a review of its structure, relative performance among its peer group, total operating expense ratio, portfolio turnover, investment objective and investment restrictions and limitations. The Sub-Adviser will typically invest in ETFs that have strong performance records relative to peers, have lower operating expenses, lower portfolio turnover, below average capital gains distributions and a demonstrated expertise and focus on the Sub-Adviser's desired asset class. The Fund is expected to hold ETFs that generally represent investments where the Sub-Adviser believes its own management would not be superior in terms of cost and/or abilities. The Sub-Adviser will review its portfolio allocations at least quarterly for the Fund and will adjust such allocations based on the results of its proprietary screening process. The Fund's portfolio allocation process is designed to be dynamic and opportunistic.

PRINCIPAL RISKS

An investment in the Fund involves risk, including those described below. *There is no assurance that the Fund will achieve its investment objective.* An investor may lose money by investing in the Fund. An investment in the Fund is not a bank deposit and is not insured or guaranteed by the FDIC or any government agency. More complete risk descriptions are set forth below under the heading "*Additional Information About the Fund's Principal Risks*".

Large-Capitalization Companies 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 markets.

Small- and Mid- Capitalization Companies Risk. Investing in securities of small- and mid-capitalization companies involves greater risk than customarily is associated with investing in larger, more established companies. These companies' securities may be more volatile and less liquid than those of more established companies. As a result, a company's share price may be affected by poorly executed trades, even if the underlying business of the company is unchanged. These securities may have returns that vary, sometimes significantly, from the overall securities market. Small- and mid-capitalization companies are sometimes more dependent on key personnel or limited product lines than larger, more diversified companies. Often small- and mid-capitalization companies and the industries in which they focus are still evolving and, as a result, they may be more sensitive to changing market conditions.

Foreign Securities Risk. Investments in non-U.S. securities involve risks that may not be present with investments in U.S. securities. For example, investments in non-U.S. securities may be subject to risk of loss due to foreign currency fluctuations or to political or economic instability. There may be less information publicly available about a non-U.S. issuer than a U.S. issuer. Non-U.S. issuers may be subject to different accounting, auditing, financial reporting and investor protection standards than U.S. issuers. Changes to the financial condition or credit rating of foreign issuers may also adversely affect the value of the Fund's securities. Investments in non-U.S. securities may be subject to withholding or other taxes and may be subject to additional trading, settlement, custodial, and operational risks. Because legal systems differ, there is also the possibility that it will be difficult to obtain or enforce legal judgments in some countries. Since foreign exchanges may be open on days when the Fund does not price its Shares, the value of the securities in the Fund's portfolio may change on days when shareholders will not be able to purchase or sell the Fund's Shares. Conversely, Shares may trade on days when foreign exchanges are closed. Investment in foreign securities may involve higher costs than investment in U.S. securities, including higher transaction and custody costs as well as the imposition of additional taxes by foreign governments. Each of these factors can make investments in the Fund more volatile and potentially less liquid than other types of investments.

Depository Receipts. Depository receipts are generally subject to the same risks as the foreign securities that they evidence or into which they may be converted. In addition, the underlying issuers of certain depository receipts,

particularly unsponsored or unregistered depositary receipts, are under no obligation to distribute shareholder communications to the holders of such receipts, or to pass through to them any voting rights with respect to the deposited securities. Depositary receipts that are not sponsored by the issuer may be less liquid and there may be less readily available public information about the issuer.

Emerging Markets Risk. Many emerging market countries have a history of, and continue to experience serious, and potentially continuing, economic and political problems. Stock markets in many emerging market countries are relatively small, expensive to trade in and generally have higher risks than those in developed markets. Securities in emerging markets also may be less liquid than those in developed markets and foreigners are often limited in their ability to invest in, and withdraw assets from, these markets. Additional restrictions may be imposed under other conditions.

Currency Risk. Because the Fund's NAV, and the NAVs of the other ETFs in which the Fund may invest, are determined in U.S. dollars, the Fund's NAV could decline if a currency of a non-U.S. market in which the Fund has exposure to depreciates against the U.S. dollar or if there are delays or limits on repatriation of such currency. Currency exchange rates can be very volatile and can change quickly and unpredictably. As a result, the Fund's NAV may change quickly and without warning.

Investment Risk. When you sell your Shares of the Fund, they could be worth less than what you paid for them. The Fund could lose money due to short-term market movements and over longer periods during market downturns. Securities may decline in value due to factors affecting securities markets generally or particular asset classes or industries represented in the markets. The value of a security may decline due to general market conditions, economic trends or events that are not specifically related to the issuer of the security or to factors that affect a particular industry or group of industries. During a general downturn in the securities markets, multiple asset classes may be negatively affected. Therefore, you may lose money by investing in the Fund.

Equity Investing Risk. An investment in the Fund involves risks similar to those of investing in any fund holding equity securities, such as market fluctuations, changes in interest rates and perceived trends in stock prices. The values of equity securities could decline generally or could underperform other investments. In addition, securities may decline in value due to factors affecting a specific issuer, market or securities markets generally.

Allocation Risk. The Fund's performance and risks depend in part on the Sub-Adviser's skill in selecting and weighting the Fund's investments. The Sub-Adviser's evaluations and assumptions regarding the Fund's exposure to equity securities and/or ETFs, domestic and/or international markets, may differ from actual market conditions.

Risk of Investing in Other ETFs. Because the Fund may invest in other ETFs, the Fund's investment performance is impacted by the investment performance of the selected underlying ETFs. An investment in the Fund is subject to the risks associated with the ETFs that then-currently comprise the Fund's portfolio. At times, certain of the segments of the market represented by the Fund's underlying ETFs may be out of favor and underperform other segments. The Fund will indirectly pay a proportional share of the expenses of the underlying ETFs in which it invests (including operating expenses and management fees), which are identified in the fee schedule above as "Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses."

REIT Investment Risk. Investments in REITs involve unique risks. REITs may have limited financial resources, may trade less frequently and in limited volume, and may be more volatile than other securities. In addition, to the extent the Fund holds interests in REITs, it is expected that investors in the Fund will bear two layers of asset-based management fees and expenses (directly at the Fund level and indirectly at the REIT level). The risks of investing in REITs include risks associated with the direct ownership of real estate and the real estate industry in general. These include risks related to general, regional and local economic conditions; fluctuations in interest rates and property tax rates; shifts in zoning laws, environmental regulations and other governmental action like the exercise of eminent domain; cash flow dependency; increased operating expenses; lack of availability of mortgage funds; losses due to natural disasters; overbuilding; losses due to casualty or condemnation; changes in property values and rental rates; and other factors. In addition to these risks, residential/diversified REITs and commercial equity REITs may be affected by changes in the value of the underlying property owned by the trusts, while mortgage REITs may be affected by the quality of any credit extended. Further, REITs are dependent upon management skills and generally may not be diversified. REITs are also subject to heavy cash flow dependency, defaults by borrowers and self-liquidation. In addition, REITs could possibly fail to qualify for the beneficial tax treatment available to REITs

under the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (the “Code”), or to maintain their exemptions from registration under the 1940 Act. The Fund expects that dividends received from a REIT and distributed to Fund shareholders generally will be taxable to the shareholder as ordinary income. The above factors may also adversely affect a borrower’s or a lessee’s ability to meet its obligations to the REIT. In the event of a default by a borrower or lessee, the REIT may experience delays in enforcing its rights as a mortgagee or lessor and may incur substantial costs associated with protecting investments.

Momentum Style Risk. Investing in or having exposure to securities with the highest relative momentum entails investing in securities that have had above-average recent returns. These securities may be more volatile than a broad cross-section of securities. Returns on securities that have previously exhibited momentum may be less than returns on other styles of investing or the overall stock market. Momentum can turn quickly and cause significant variation from other types of investments, and investments that previously exhibited high momentum may not experience continued highest relative momentum.

ETF 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, Fund Shares may trade at a material discount to NAV 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.
- **Premium-Discount Risk.** The Shares may trade above or below their net asset value (“NAV”). The market prices of Shares will generally fluctuate in accordance with changes in NAV as well as the relative supply of, and demand for, Shares on NYSE Arca, Inc. (the “Exchange”) or other securities exchanges. The trading price of Shares may deviate significantly from NAV during periods of market volatility or limited trading activity in Shares. In addition, you may incur the cost of the “spread,” that is, any difference between the bid price and the ask price of the Shares.
- **Cost of Trading Risk.** Investors buying or selling Shares in the secondary market will pay brokerage commissions or other charges imposed by brokers as determined by that broker. Brokerage commissions are often a fixed amount and may be a significant proportional cost for investors seeking to buy or sell relatively small amounts of Shares.
- **Trading Risk.** Although the Shares are listed on the Exchange, there can be no assurance that an active or liquid trading market for them will develop or be maintained. In addition, trading in Shares on the Exchange may be halted. In stressed market conditions, the liquidity of the Fund’s Shares may begin to mirror the liquidity of its underlying portfolio holdings, which can be less liquid than the Fund’s Shares, potentially causing the market price of the Fund’s Shares to deviate from its NAV. The spread varies over time for Shares of the Fund based on the Fund’s trading volume and market liquidity, and is generally lower if the Fund has high trading volume and market liquidity, and higher if the Fund has little trading volume and market liquidity (which is often the case for funds that are newly launched or small in size).

Sector Risk. Companies with similar characteristics may be grouped together into broad categories called sectors. A certain sector may underperform other sectors or the market as a whole. As the Sub-Adviser allocates more of the Fund’s portfolio holdings to a particular sector, the Fund’s performance will be more susceptible to any economic, business or other developments which generally affect that sector.

Management Risk. The Fund is actively-managed and may not meet its investment objective based on the Sub-Adviser’s success or failure to implement investment strategies for the Fund. The success of the Fund’s investment program depends largely on the investment techniques and risk analyses applied by the Sub-Adviser. It is possible the investment techniques and risk analyses employed on behalf of the Fund will not produce the desired results.

New Fund Risk. The Fund is a recently organized management investment company with no operating history. As a result, prospective investors have no track record or history on which to base their investment decision. There can be no assurance that the Fund will grow to or maintain an economically viable size.

New Sub-Adviser Risk. Although the Sub-Adviser's affiliate and the Fund's portfolio managers have experience managing investments, the Sub-Adviser has no experience managing investments for an ETF, which may limit the Sub-Adviser's effectiveness.

Geopolitical/Natural Disaster Risks. The Fund's investments are subject to geopolitical and natural disaster risks, such as war, terrorism, trade disputes, political or economic dysfunction within some nations, public health crises and related geopolitical events, as well as environmental disasters, epidemics and/or pandemics, which may add to instability in world economies and volatility in markets. The impact may be short-term or may last for extended periods.

PERFORMANCE

Performance information is not provided below because the Fund has not yet been in operation for a full calendar year. When provided, the information will provide some indication of the risks of investing in the Fund by showing how the Fund's average annual returns compare with a broad measure of market performance. Past performance does not necessarily indicate how the Fund will perform in the future. Performance information is available on the Fund's website at www.ccm-etf.com or by calling the Fund at (215) 882-9983.

INVESTMENT ADVISER

Investment Adviser: Empowered Funds, LLC dba EA Advisers ("Adviser")

Investment Sub-Adviser: CCM Investment Group, LLC ("Sub-Adviser")

PORTFOLIO MANAGERS

Messrs. James Yaworski, Senior Investment Strategist of the Sub-Adviser, and Adam Hoffmann, Chief Investment Officer of the Sub-Adviser, are the portfolio managers who are primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of the Fund. They have served in that role since the Fund's inception (January 2024).

SUMMARY INFORMATION ABOUT PURCHASES, SALES, TAXES, AND FINANCIAL INTERMEDIARY COMPENSATION

PURCHASE AND SALE OF FUND SHARES

The Fund issues and redeems Shares on a continuous basis only in large blocks of Shares, typically 10,000 Shares, called "Creation Units," and only APs (typically, broker-dealers) may purchase or redeem Creation Units. Creation Units generally are issued and redeemed 'in-kind' for securities and partially in cash. Individual Shares may only be purchased and sold in secondary market transactions through brokers. Once created, individual Shares generally trade in the secondary market at market prices that change throughout the day. Market prices of Shares may be greater or less than their NAV. **Except when aggregated in Creation Units, the Fund's shares are not redeemable securities.**

TAX INFORMATION

The Fund's distributions generally are taxable to you as ordinary income, capital gain, or some combination of both, unless your investment is in an Individual Retirement Account ("IRA") or other tax-advantaged account. However, subsequent withdrawals from such a tax-advantaged account may be subject to federal income tax. You should consult your tax advisor about your specific tax situation.

PURCHASES THROUGH BROKER-DEALERS AND OTHER FINANCIAL INTERMEDIARIES

If you purchase Shares through a broker-dealer or other financial intermediary, the Fund and its related companies may pay the intermediary for the sale of 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 Shares over another investment. Ask your salesperson or visit your financial intermediary's website for more information.