



Jackson Square SMID-Cap Growth Fund

Summary Prospectus

March 1, 2022

Investor Class – JSMVX

Institutional Class – JSMTX

IS Class – DCGTX

Before you invest, you may want to review Jackson Square SMID-Cap Growth Fund’s (the “Fund”) prospectus, which contains more information about the Fund and its risks. The current Statutory Prospectus and Statement of Additional Information dated March 1, 2022, are incorporated by reference into this Summary Prospectus. You can find the Fund’s Statutory Prospectus, Statement of Additional Information, reports to shareholders and other information about the Fund on its website at <https://jspartners.com/funds/?st=literature>. You can also get this information at no cost by calling the Fund (toll-free) at 844-577-3863 or by sending an email request to info@jspfunds.com.

Investment Objective

The 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, hold and sell 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 tables and examples below.

Shareholder Fees

(fees paid directly from your investment)

	Investor Class	Institutional Class	IS Class
	None	None	None

Annual Fund Operating Expenses

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

	Investor Class	Institutional Class	IS Class
Management Fees	0.75%	0.75%	0.75%
Shareholder Servicing Plan Fee	0.10%	0.10% ⁽¹⁾	0.00%
Distribution and Service (Rule 12b-1) Fees	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%
Other Expenses	0.07%	0.07%	0.07%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses ⁽¹⁾	1.17%	0.92% ⁽¹⁾	0.82%

⁽¹⁾The Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses for the Institutional Class do not correlate to the ratio of expenses to average net assets included in the Financial Highlights section of the Fund’s Statutory Prospectus, which reflects the operating expenses of the Fund and does not include all available shareholder servicing plan fees for Institutional Class.

Example

This Example is intended to help you compare the costs of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in other mutual 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 on these assumptions, your costs would be:

	One Year	Three Years	Five Years	Ten Years
Investor Class	\$119	\$372	\$644	\$1,420
Institutional Class	\$94	\$293	\$509	\$1,131
IS Class	\$84	\$262	\$455	\$1,014

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 the annual fund operating expenses or in the Example, affect the Fund’s performance. During the most recent fiscal year, the Fund’s portfolio turnover rate was 56% of the average value of its portfolio.

Principal Investment Strategies

The Fund is non-diversified and invests primarily in common stocks of growth-oriented companies that the Adviser believes have long-term capital appreciation potential and may grow faster than the U.S. economy. Under normal circumstances, the Fund invests at least 80% of its net assets (plus any borrowings for investment purposes) in securities issued by small-and mid-capitalization companies. This investment policy can be changed by the Fund upon 60 days’ prior written notice to shareholders. The Adviser defines small-and mid-capitalization companies as companies, at the time of purchase, within the range of the capitalization of companies constituting the Russell 2500® Growth Index. As of December 31, 2021, the capitalization range of the Russell 2500® Growth Index was between approximately \$32 million and \$35 billion. The Fund tends to hold a relatively focused portfolio of between 25 and 35 companies, although from time to time the Fund may hold fewer or more stocks depending on the Adviser’s assessment of the investment opportunities available. From time to time, the Fund may focus its investments in securities of companies in the same economic sector, including the Information Technology sector.

The Fund may invest up to 20% of its net assets in securities of foreign issuers, which may include global depository receipts (“GDRs”) and, without limitation, sponsored and unsponsored American depository receipts (“ADRs”) that are actively traded in the United States, including issuers located or operating in emerging markets and frontier markets. The Fund determines that a market is an emerging market if it is included in the MSCI Emerging Markets Index; the Fund determines that a market is a frontier market if it is included in the MSCI Frontier Markets Index. To the extent the Fund invests in securities denominated in a particular currency, it may invest in forward foreign currency exchange contracts to hedge currency risks associated with the investment.

In addition, the Fund may invest in real estate investment trusts (“REITs”). REITs are corporations or trusts that invest primarily in fee or leasehold ownership of real estate, mortgages or shares issued by other REITs, and that receive favorable tax treatment provided they meet certain conditions, including the requirement that they distribute at least 90% of their taxable income.

Using a bottom-up approach in selecting securities for the Fund, the Adviser seeks to select securities of companies that it believes are beneficiaries of fundamental change, have strong competitive positions, attractive unit economics capable of generating strong and consistent cash flows as the business scales, shareholder-aligned management teams and the opportunity to generate consistent, long-term growth of intrinsic value. The Adviser typically considers a company’s operational efficiency and management’s plans for capital allocation. Through the Adviser’s investment research process, it seeks to identify the companies that it believes will exceed the market’s expectations for: 1) key financial metrics and 2) sustainable competitive advantage. The Adviser purchases these securities for the Fund when it believes the market has not already reflected these expectations in the current stock price. Additionally, the Adviser typically invests for a 3-5 year time horizon, allowing it to take advantage of discrepancies between short-term price movements and long-term fundamental prospects.

Holdings are typically sold to make room in the portfolio for more attractive stocks, or where the holding reaches the Adviser’s estimate for its intrinsic value, or in response to an unexpected, negative fundamental change, including a change in management’s strategic direction.

Principal Risks

An investment in the Fund is not a deposit of a bank and is not insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or any other governmental agency. In addition to not achieving your investment goals, **you could lose all or a portion of your investment in the Fund over short or even long periods of time.** The principal risks of investing in the Fund are:

General Market Risk. The Fund's net asset value and investment return will fluctuate based upon changes in the value of its portfolio securities. Certain securities selected for the Fund's portfolio may be worth less than the price originally paid for them, or less than they were worth at an earlier time.

Management Risk. The Fund may not meet its investment objective or may underperform the market or other mutual funds with similar investment strategies if the Adviser cannot successfully implement the Fund's investment strategies.

Equity Securities Risk. The equity securities held in the Fund's portfolio may experience sudden, unpredictable drops in value or long periods of decline in value. This may occur because of factors that affect securities markets generally or factors affecting specific industries, sectors, geographic markets or companies in which the Fund invests.

Small-Cap and Mid-Cap Companies Risk. The small-cap companies in which the Fund invests may not have the management experience, financial resources, product diversification and competitive strengths of large cap companies. Small-cap company stocks may also be bought and sold less often and in smaller amounts than larger company stocks. Securities of small-cap and mid-cap companies may be more volatile and less liquid than the securities of large-cap companies.

REIT Risk. The real estate industry has been subject to substantial fluctuations and declines on a local, regional and national basis in the past, and may continue to be in the future. Also, the value of a REIT can be hurt by economic downturns or by changes in real estate values, rents, property taxes, interest rates, tax treatment, regulations, or the legal structure of a real estate investment trust.

Foreign Securities Risk. Investments in securities of foreign issuers involve risks not ordinarily associated with investments in securities and instruments of U.S. issuers, including risks relating to political, social, and economic developments abroad, differences between U.S. and foreign regulatory and accounting requirements, tax risks, and market practices, as well as fluctuations in foreign currencies. There may be less information publicly available about foreign companies than about a U.S. company, and many foreign companies are not subject to accounting, auditing, and financial reporting standards, regulatory framework and practices comparable to those in the U.S.

Emerging Markets Risk. Emerging markets are markets of countries in the initial stages of industrialization and that generally have low per capita income. In addition to the risks of foreign securities in general, emerging markets are generally more volatile, have relatively unstable governments, social, and legal systems that do not protect shareholders, economies based on only a few industries, and securities markets that are substantially smaller, less liquid, and more volatile with less government oversight than more developed countries.

Frontier Market Countries Risk. Frontier market countries generally have smaller economies and even less developed capital markets than traditional emerging markets, and, as a result, the risks of investing in emerging market countries are magnified in frontier market countries. The magnification of risks are the result of: potential for extreme price volatility and illiquidity in frontier markets; government ownership or control of parts of the private sector and of certain companies; trade barriers, exchange controls, managed adjustments in relative currency values and other protectionist measures imposed or negotiated by the countries with which frontier market countries trade; and the relatively new and unsettled securities laws in many frontier market countries.

Currency and Foreign Exchange Risk. When the Fund buys or sells securities on a foreign stock exchange, the transaction is undertaken in the local currency rather than in U.S. dollars. The value of the foreign currency may increase or decrease against the value of the U.S. dollar, which may impact the value of the Fund's portfolio holdings and your investment. Other countries may adopt economic policies and/or currency exchange controls that affect their

currency valuations in a manner that is disadvantageous to U.S. investors and companies. Such practices may restrict or prohibit the Fund's ability to repatriate both investment capital and income, or may impose fees for doing so, which could place the Fund's assets at risk of total loss. Currency risks may be greater in emerging market and frontier market countries than in developed market countries.

Forward Foreign Currency Risk. The use of forward foreign currency exchange contracts may substantially change the Fund's exposure to currency exchange rates and could result in losses to the Fund if currencies do not perform as the Adviser expects. The use of these investments as a hedging technique to reduce the Fund's exposure to currency risks may also reduce its ability to benefit from favorable changes in currency exchange rates.

Depository Receipts Risk. Depository receipts are generally subject to the same risks as the foreign securities they represent because their values depend on the performance of the underlying foreign securities. The Fund may invest in unsponsored depository receipts that are issued without an agreement with the company that issues the underlying foreign securities. Holders of unsponsored depository receipts generally bear all the costs of such depository receipts, and the issuers of unsponsored depository receipts frequently are under no obligation to distribute shareholder communications received from the company that issues the underlying foreign securities or to pass through voting rights to the holders of the depository receipts. Accordingly, available information concerning the issuer may not be current and the prices of unsponsored depository receipts may be more volatile than the prices of sponsored depository receipts.

Liquidity Risk. From time to time, the trading market for a particular security or type of security in which the Fund invests may become less liquid or even illiquid. Reduced liquidity may have an adverse impact on the Fund's ability to sell such securities when necessary to meet the Fund's liquidity needs or in response to a specific economic event and may also generally lower the value of a security. Market prices for such securities may be volatile.

Growth-Style Investing Risk. Investors expect growth companies to increase their earnings at a certain rate that is generally higher than the rate expected for non-growth companies. If a growth company does not meet these expectations, the price of its stock may decline significantly, even if it has increased earnings. Growth companies also typically do not pay dividends. Companies that pay dividends may experience less significant stock price declines during market downturns.

Investment Focus Risk. The Fund may focus its investments, or have a relatively high concentration of assets in a small number of issuers and/or industry subcategories, which may reduce its diversification and result in increased volatility.

Non-Diversified Fund Risk. Because the Fund is "non-diversified" and may invest a greater percentage of its assets in the securities of a single issuer, a decline in the value of an investment in a single issuer could cause the Fund's overall value to decline to a greater degree than if the Fund held a more diversified portfolio.

Sector Emphasis Risk. The securities of companies in the same or related businesses, if comprising a significant portion of the Fund's portfolio, may in some circumstances react negatively to market conditions, interest rates and economic, regulatory or financial developments and adversely affect the value of the portfolio to a greater extent than if such securities comprised a lesser portion of the Fund's portfolio or the Fund's portfolio was diversified across a greater number of industry sectors. Some industry sectors have particular risks that may not affect other sectors.

Epidemic Risk. Widespread disease, including pandemics and epidemics have been and can be highly disruptive to economies and markets, adversely impacting individual companies, sectors, industries, markets, currencies, interest and inflation rates, credit ratings, investor sentiment, and other factors affecting the value of the Fund's investments. Given the increasing interdependence among global economies and markets, conditions in one country, market, or region are increasingly likely to adversely affect markets, issuers, and/or foreign exchange rates in other countries, including the U.S. These disruptions could prevent the Fund from executing advantageous investment decisions in a timely manner and negatively impact the Fund's ability to achieve its investment objectives. Any such event(s) could have a significant adverse impact on the value and risk profile of the Fund.

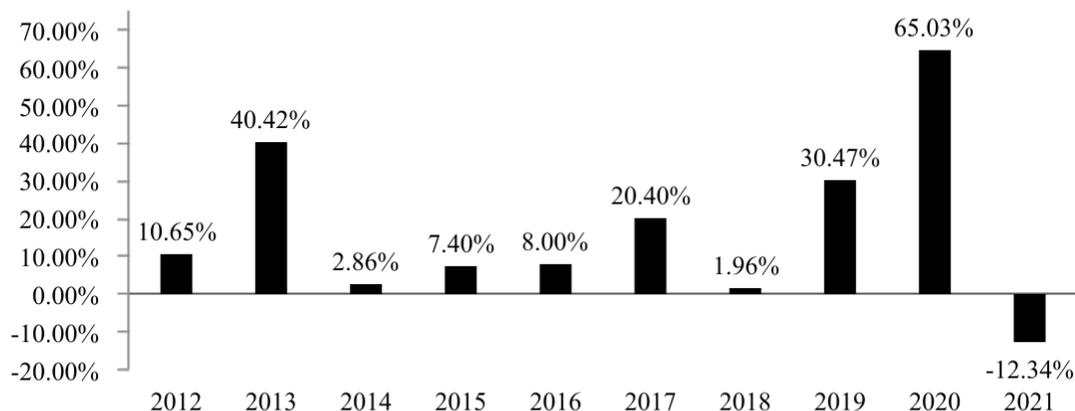
Technology Sector Risk: Technology companies face intense competition, both domestically and internationally, which may have an adverse effect on profit margins. Technology companies may have limited product lines, markets, financial resources or personnel.

Healthcare Sector Risk: To the extent the Fund invests a significant portion of its assets in the healthcare sector, the Fund's performance will be sensitive to changes in and, to a greater extent, depend on the overall condition of the healthcare sector. Companies in the healthcare sector are subject to extensive government regulation and their profitability can be significantly affected by regulatory changes. Other factors impacting the healthcare sector include rising costs of medical products and services, pricing pressure and limited product lines, loss or impairment of intellectual property rights and litigation regarding product or service liability.

Performance

The accompanying bar chart and table below provide some indication of the risks of investing in the Fund. The bar chart shows how the Fund's total returns for the Fund's IS Class have varied for annual periods through December 31, 2021. Next to the bar chart are the Fund's highest and lowest quarterly returns during the period shown in the bar chart. The performance table that follows shows how the Fund's average annual returns over time compare with a broad-based securities market index. Past performance (before and after taxes) will not necessarily continue in the future. Updated performance information is available on the Fund's website at <http://www.jspfunds.com> or by calling 844-577-3863.

Year-by-year total return as of December 31⁽¹⁾ – IS Class



- (1) The Fund is the accounting successor to The Focus SMID-Cap Growth Equity Portfolio, a series of Delaware Pooled Trust (the "Predecessor Fund"). The Fund acquired the assets and liabilities of the Predecessor Fund in exchange for IS Class shares of the Fund on September 19, 2016 (the "Reorganization"). Accordingly, the performance shown in the bar chart and the performance table for periods prior to September 19, 2016 represents the performance of the Predecessor Fund. Prior to September 19, 2016, the Adviser served as the sole sub-advisor to the Predecessor Fund. The Fund's performance has not been restated to reflect any differences in expenses paid by the Predecessor Fund and those paid by the Fund.

During the periods illustrated in this bar chart, the Fund's highest quarterly return was 41.73% for the quarter ended June 30, 2020 and its lowest quarterly return was -19.82% for the quarter ended March 31, 2020.

Average Annual Total Returns for the periods ended December 31, 2021			
	One Year	Five Years	Ten Years
IS Class Shares			
Return Before Taxes	-12.34%	18.30%	15.69%
Return After Taxes on Distributions	-16.37%	15.90%	13.41%
Return After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Portfolio Shares	-4.72%	14.43%	12.47%
Institutional Class Shares			
Return Before Taxes ⁽¹⁾	-12.42%	18.25%	15.61%
Investor Class Shares			
Return Before Taxes ⁽¹⁾	-12.65%	17.91%	15.30%
Russell 2500® Growth Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)	5.04%	17.65%	15.75%

(1) The Institutional Class commenced operations on September 16, 2016. The Investor Class commenced operations on September 19, 2016. The performance results above for the Institutional Class and Investor Class shares for the prior periods reflect the performance of the IS Class shares of the Fund adjusted for the expense ratios of the Institutional and Investor Class shares.

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 the investor's individual tax situation and may differ from the returns shown. After-tax returns are not relevant for shares held in tax-advantaged investment vehicles such as employer-sponsored 401(k) plans and individual retirement accounts ("IRAs"). After tax returns are shown for IS Class shares only. After-tax returns for other classes will vary.

Management

Investment Adviser

Jackson Square is the Fund's investment adviser.

Portfolio Managers

The following individuals are jointly and primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of the Fund's portfolio and have managed the Fund since its inception:

<u>Portfolio Managers</u>	<u>Title with Jackson Square</u>
Christopher J. Bonavico, CFA	Portfolio Manager, Analyst
Kenneth F. Broad, CFA	Portfolio Manager, Analyst
Ian Ferry ⁽¹⁾	Portfolio Manager, Analyst

⁽¹⁾ Mr. Ferry has managed the Fund since January 2019.

Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares

You may purchase, redeem or exchange Fund shares on any day that the New York Stock Exchange ("NYSE") is open for business by written request via mail (Jackson Square SMID-Cap Growth Fund, c/o U.S. Bank Global Fund Services, P.O. Box 701, Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53201-0701), by contacting the Fund by telephone at 844-577-3863 or through a financial intermediary. You may also purchase or redeem Fund shares by wire transfer. Investors who wish to purchase, redeem or exchange Fund shares through a financial intermediary should contact the financial intermediary directly. The minimum initial and subsequent investment amounts are shown below. The Adviser may reduce or waive the minimum.

	Investor Class	Institutional Class	IS Class
Minimum Initial Investment (non-IRA)	\$2,500	\$100,000	\$1,000,000
Minimum Initial Investment (IRA)	\$1,000	\$100,000	\$1,000,000
Subsequent Minimum Investment	\$100	N/A	N/A

Tax Information

The Fund's distributions are taxable, and will be taxed as ordinary income or capital gains, unless you are a tax-exempt organization or are investing through a tax-advantaged arrangement such as a 401(k) plan or IRA. Distributions on investments made through tax-advantaged arrangements may be taxed later as ordinary income when withdrawn from those accounts.

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 financial advisor), the Fund and/or its Adviser 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.