



INVESTMENT ADVISORS

Frost Family of Funds

Investor Class Shares PROSPECTUS

June 14, 2019

Frost Growth Equity Fund (FACEX) • Frost Value Equity Fund (FADVX)
Frost Mid Cap Equity Fund (FAKSX) • Frost Total Return Bond Fund (FATRX)
Frost Credit Fund (FCFAX) • Frost Low Duration Bond Fund (FADLX)
Frost Municipal Bond Fund (FAUMX)

Investment Adviser: Frost Investment Advisors, LLC

The U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission has not approved or disapproved these securities or passed upon the adequacy or accuracy of this Prospectus. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offense.

Beginning on January 1, 2021, as permitted by regulations adopted by the Securities and Exchange Commission, paper copies of a Fund's shareholder reports will no longer be sent by mail, unless you specifically request paper copies of the reports from the Fund or from your financial intermediary, such as a broker-dealer or bank. Instead, the reports will be made available on a website, and you will be notified by mail each time a report is posted and provided with a website link to access the report.

If you already elected to receive shareholder reports electronically, you will not be affected by this change and you need not take any action. You may elect to receive shareholder reports and other communications from a Fund electronically by contacting your financial intermediary.

You may elect to receive all future reports in paper free of charge. If you invest through a financial intermediary, you can follow the instructions included with this disclosure, if applicable, or you can contact your financial intermediary to inform it that you wish to continue receiving paper copies of your shareholder reports. If you invest directly with a Fund, you can inform a Fund that you wish to continue receiving paper copies of your shareholder reports by calling 1-877-71-FROST (1-877-713-7678). Your election to receive reports in paper will apply to all funds held with your financial intermediary if you invest through a financial intermediary or all Frost Funds if you invest directly with a Fund.

ABOUT THIS PROSPECTUS

This Prospectus has been arranged into different sections so that you can easily review this important information. For detailed information about each Fund, please see:

FROST GROWTH EQUITY FUND

INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE	1
FUND FEES AND EXPENSES	1
PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT STRATEGIES	1
PRINCIPAL RISKS	3
PERFORMANCE INFORMATION	4
INVESTMENT ADVISER	5
PORTFOLIO MANAGER	5
TAX INFORMATION	5

FROST VALUE EQUITY FUND

INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE	6
FUND FEES AND EXPENSES	6
PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT STRATEGIES	7
PRINCIPAL RISKS	7
PERFORMANCE INFORMATION	9
INVESTMENT ADVISER	10
PORTFOLIO MANAGER	10
TAX INFORMATION	10

FROST MID CAP EQUITY FUND

INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE	11
FUND FEES AND EXPENSES	11
PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT STRATEGIES	12
PRINCIPAL RISKS	12
PERFORMANCE INFORMATION	14
INVESTMENT ADVISER	15
PORTFOLIO MANAGERS	15
TAX INFORMATION	15

FROST TOTAL RETURN BOND FUND

INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE	16
FUND FEES AND EXPENSES	16
PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT STRATEGIES	16
PRINCIPAL RISKS	17
PERFORMANCE INFORMATION	20
INVESTMENT ADVISER	21
PORTFOLIO MANAGER	21
TAX INFORMATION	21

FROST CREDIT FUND

INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE	22
FUND FEES AND EXPENSES	22
PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT STRATEGIES	22
PRINCIPAL RISKS	23
PERFORMANCE INFORMATION	26
INVESTMENT ADVISER	27
PORTFOLIO MANAGERS	27
TAX INFORMATION	27

FROST LOW DURATION BOND FUND

INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE	28
FUND FEES AND EXPENSES	28
PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT STRATEGIES	28
PRINCIPAL RISKS	29
PERFORMANCE INFORMATION	32
INVESTMENT ADVISER	33
PORTFOLIO MANAGER	33
TAX INFORMATION	33

FROST MUNICIPAL BOND FUND

INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE	34
FUND FEES AND EXPENSES	34
PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT STRATEGIES	35
PRINCIPAL RISKS	35
PERFORMANCE INFORMATION	37
INVESTMENT ADVISER	38
PORTFOLIO MANAGER	38
TAX INFORMATION	38

ABOUT THIS PROSPECTUS

SUMMARY INFORMATION ABOUT THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF FUND SHARES AND FINANCIAL INTERMEDIARY COMPENSATION	39
MORE INFORMATION ABOUT RISK	40
MORE INFORMATION ABOUT FUND INVESTMENTS .	42
INFORMATION ABOUT PORTFOLIO HOLDINGS	43
INVESTMENT ADVISER	44
PORTFOLIO MANAGERS	46
PURCHASING, SELLING AND EXCHANGING FUND SHARES	47
PAYMENTS TO FINANCIAL INTERMEDIARIES	52
OTHER POLICIES	53
DIVIDENDS AND DISTRIBUTIONS	56
TAXES	57
ADDITIONAL INFORMATION	59
FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS	60
HOW TO OBTAIN MORE INFORMATION ABOUT THE FUNDS	Back Cover

FROST GROWTH EQUITY FUND

INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE

The Frost Growth Equity Fund (the “Fund”) seeks to achieve long-term capital appreciation.

FUND FEES AND EXPENSES

The table below describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy and hold Investor Class Shares of the Fund.

Annual Fund Operating Expenses (expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)¹

	INVESTOR CLASS SHARES
Management Fees ¹	0.50%
Distribution (12b-1) Fees	0.25%
Other Expenses	0.14%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	0.89%

¹ The Fund operated as the Frost Growth Equity Fund (the “Predecessor Growth Equity Fund” or “Predecessor Fund”), a series of The Advisors’ Inner Circle Fund II, prior to the Fund’s acquisition of the assets and liabilities of the Predecessor Growth Equity Fund on June 24, 2019 (the “Growth Equity Fund Reorganization”). Accordingly, the Fund’s “Annual Fund Operating Expenses” have been restated to reflect current fees.

EXAMPLE

This Example is intended to help you compare the cost 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:

1 YEAR	3 YEARS	5 YEARS	10 YEARS
\$91	\$284	\$493	\$1,096

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 Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses or in the Example, affect the Fund’s performance. During its fiscal year ended July 31, 2018, the Predecessor Growth Equity Fund’s portfolio turnover rate was 15% of the average value of its portfolio.

PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT STRATEGIES

Under normal market conditions, the Fund invests at least 80% of its net assets, plus any borrowings for investment purposes, in equity securities. This investment policy may be changed by the Fund upon 60 days’ prior written notice to shareholders. The Fund intends to invest in companies of any market capitalization that Frost Investment Advisors, LLC (the “Adviser” or “Frost”) believes will have growing revenues and earnings. The Fund will generally invest in equity securities of domestic companies, but may also invest in equity securities of foreign companies and American Depositary Receipts (“ADRs”). The Adviser performs in-depth analyses of company fundamentals and factors affecting industries to identify companies displaying strong earnings and revenue growth relative to the overall market or relative to their peer group, improving returns on equity and a sustainable competitive advantage.

FROST GROWTH EQUITY FUND

The Adviser focuses on a number of factors to assess the growth potential of individual companies, such as:

- Historical and expected organic revenue growth rates;
- Historical and expected earnings growth rates;
- Signs of accelerating growth potential;
- Positive earnings revisions;
- Earnings momentum;
- Improving margin and return on equity trends; and
- Positive price momentum.

When an attractive growth opportunity is identified, the Adviser seeks to independently develop an intrinsic valuation for the stock. The Adviser believes that the value of a company is determined by discounting the company's future cash flows or earnings. Valuation factors considered in identifying securities for the Fund's portfolio include:

- Price/earnings ratio;
- Price/sales ratio;
- Price/earnings to growth ratio;
- Enterprise value/earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization;
- Enterprise value/sales;
- Price/cash flow;
- Balance sheet strength; and
- Returns on equity and returns on invested capital.

The Adviser also seeks to understand a firm's competitive position and the industry dynamics in which the firm operates. The Adviser assesses industry growth potential, market share opportunities, cyclicalities and pricing power. Further analysis focuses on corporate governance and management's ability to create value for shareholders.

The Adviser augments its independent fundamental research process with quantitative screens and models. The models are derived from proprietary research or securities industry research studies and score companies based upon a number of fundamental factors. The Adviser uses quantitative analysis to provide an additional layer of objectivity, discipline and consistency to its equity research process. This quantitative analysis complements the fundamental analyses that the Adviser conducts on companies during its stock selection process.

The Fund seeks to buy and hold securities for the long term and seeks to keep portfolio turnover to a minimum. However, the Adviser may sell a security if its price exceeds the Adviser's assessment of its fair value or in response to a negative company event, a change in management, poor relative price performance, achieved fair valuation, or a deterioration in a company's business prospects, performance or financial strength.

FROST GROWTH EQUITY FUND

PRINCIPAL RISKS

As with all mutual funds, there is no guarantee that the Fund will achieve its investment objective. You could lose money by investing in the Fund. **A Fund share is not a bank deposit and it is not insured or guaranteed by the FDIC, or any government agency.** The principal risks affecting shareholders' investments in the Fund are set forth below.

EQUITY RISK – Since it purchases equity securities, the Fund is subject to the risk that stock prices will fall over short or extended periods of time. Historically, the equity markets have moved in cycles, and the value of the Fund's equity securities may fluctuate drastically from day to day. Individual companies may report poor results or be negatively affected by industry and/or economic trends and developments. The prices of securities issued by such companies may suffer a decline in response. These factors contribute to price volatility, which is the principal risk of investing in the Fund.

SMALL- AND MID-CAPITALIZATION COMPANY RISK – The small- and mid-capitalization companies in which the Fund may invest may be more vulnerable to adverse business or economic events than larger, more established companies. In particular, investments in these small- and mid-sized companies may pose additional risks, including liquidity risk, because these companies tend to have limited product lines, markets and financial resources, and may depend upon a relatively small management group. Therefore, small- and mid-capitalization stocks may be more volatile than those of larger companies. These securities may be traded over-the-counter or listed on an exchange.

FOREIGN COMPANY RISK – Investing in foreign companies, whether through investments made in foreign markets or made through the purchase of ADRs, which are traded on U.S. exchanges and represent an ownership in a foreign security, poses additional risks since political and economic events unique to a country or region will affect those markets and their issuers. These risks will not necessarily affect the U.S. economy or similar issuers located in the United States. In addition, investments in foreign companies are generally denominated in a foreign currency. As a result, changes in the value of those currencies compared to the U.S. dollar may affect (positively or negatively) the value of the Fund's investments. These currency movements may occur separately from, and in response to, events that do not otherwise affect the value of the security in the issuer's home country. Securities of foreign companies may not be registered with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC") and foreign companies are generally not subject to the regulatory controls imposed on U.S. issuers and, as a consequence, there is generally less publicly available information about foreign securities than is available about domestic securities. Income from foreign securities owned by the Fund may be reduced by a withholding tax at the source, which tax would reduce income received from the securities comprising the Fund's portfolio. Foreign securities may also be more difficult to value than securities of U.S. issuers. While ADRs provide an alternative to directly purchasing the underlying foreign securities in their respective national markets and currencies, investments in ADRs continue to be subject to many of the risks associated with investing directly in foreign securities.

GROWTH STYLE RISK – The price of equity securities rises and falls in response to many factors, including the historical and prospective earnings of the issuer of the stock, the value of its assets, general economic conditions, interest rates, investor perceptions, and market liquidity. The Fund may invest in securities of companies that the Adviser believes have superior prospects for robust and sustainable growth of revenues and earnings. These may be companies with new, limited or cyclical product lines, markets or financial resources, and the management of such companies may be dependent upon one or a few key people. The stocks of such companies can therefore be subject to more abrupt or erratic market movements than stocks of larger, more established companies or the stock market in general.

MANAGEMENT RISK – The risk that the investment techniques and risk analyses applied by the Adviser will not produce the desired results and that legislative, regulatory, or tax developments may affect the investment techniques available to the Adviser and the individual portfolio manager in connection with managing the Fund. There is no guarantee that the investment objective of the Fund will be achieved.

SECTOR FOCUS RISK – Because the Fund may, from time to time, be more heavily invested in particular sectors, the value of its shares may be especially sensitive to factors and economic risks that specifically affect those sectors. As a result, the Fund's share price may fluctuate more widely than the value of shares of a mutual fund that invests in a broader range of sectors.

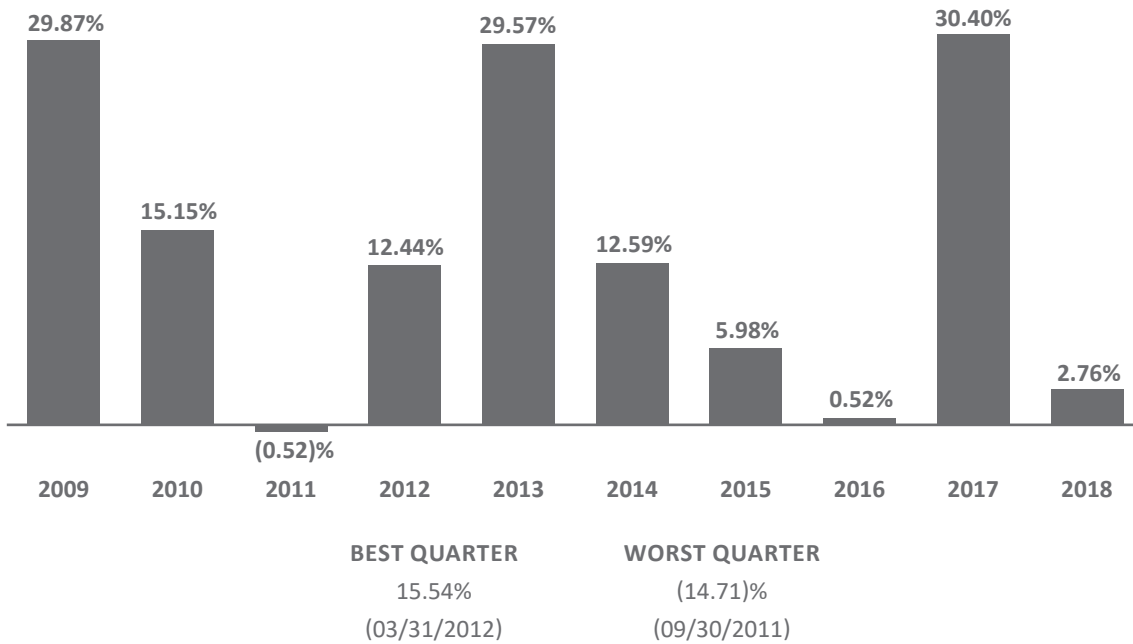
FROST GROWTH EQUITY FUND

PERFORMANCE INFORMATION

The bar chart and the performance table below illustrate the risks and volatility of an investment in the Fund by showing changes in the Fund's performance from year to year and by showing how the Fund's average annual total returns for 1, 5 and 10 years and since inception compare with those of a broad measure of market performance.

As a result of the Growth Equity Fund Reorganization, Investor Class Shares of the Fund assumed the performance and accounting history of Investor Class Shares of the Predecessor Growth Equity Fund. Accordingly, performance figures for periods prior to the date of the Reorganization represent the performance of Investor Class Shares of the Predecessor Growth Equity Fund.

Prior to March 31, 2015, Investor Class Shares of the Predecessor Growth Equity Fund were called "Class A Shares," and shareholders were charged a sales charge on certain purchases of Class A Shares. The performance information provided for the period prior to March 31, 2015 represents the performance of the Predecessor Growth Equity Fund's Investor Class Shares when they were called Class A Shares, but does not include the Maximum Sales Charge (Load) that was applicable to Class A Shares. If sales charges were included, the returns would be lower. Of course, the Fund's past performance (before and after taxes) does not necessarily indicate how the Fund will perform in the future. Updated performance information is available on the Fund's website at www.frostbank.com or by calling 1-877-71-FROST.



The performance information shown above is based on a calendar year. Year to date performance (non-annualized and before taxes) as of March 31, 2019: 15.59%.

FROST GROWTH EQUITY FUND

Average Annual Total Returns for Periods Ended December 31, 2018

This table compares the Fund's Investor Class Shares' average annual total returns for the periods ended December 31, 2018 to those of an appropriate broad-based 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 will depend on an investor's tax situation and may differ from those shown. After-tax returns shown are not relevant to investors who hold their Fund shares through tax-deferred arrangements, such as 401(k) plans or individual retirement accounts ("IRAs").

Returns after taxes on distributions and sale of Fund shares may be higher than before-tax returns when a net capital loss occurs upon the redemption of Fund shares.

FROST GROWTH EQUITY FUND	1 YEAR	5 YEARS	10 YEARS	SINCE INCEPTION (6/30/2008)
Fund Return Before Taxes	2.76%	9.95%	13.29%	8.47%
Fund Return After Taxes on Distributions	(0.02)%	6.78%	11.54%	6.87%
Fund Return After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Fund Shares	4.21%	7.55%	11.12%	6.82%
Russell 1000 Growth Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses, or taxes)	(1.51)%	10.40%	15.29%	10.32%

INVESTMENT ADVISER

Frost Investment Advisors, LLC

PORTFOLIO MANAGER

John Lutz, CFA, Senior Research Analyst and Senior Fund Manager at Frost, has been a portfolio manager for the Fund since its inception in 2019 and for the Predecessor Growth Equity Fund since its inception in 2008. Mr. Lutz is supported by a team of appropriately trained, qualified analysts and traders.

TAX INFORMATION

The Fund intends to make distributions that may be taxed as ordinary income or capital gains, unless you are investing through a tax-deferred arrangement, such as a 401(k) plan or IRA, in which case your distribution will be taxed when withdrawn from the tax-deferred account.

For important information about the purchase and sale of Fund shares and financial intermediary compensation, please turn to "Summary Information about the Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares and Financial Intermediary Compensation" on page 39 of the Prospectus.

FROST VALUE EQUITY FUND

INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE

The Frost Value Equity Fund (the “Fund”) seeks long-term capital appreciation and current income.

FUND FEES AND EXPENSES

The table below describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy and hold Investor Class Shares of the Fund.

Annual Fund Operating Expenses (expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)¹

	INVESTOR CLASS SHARES
Management Fees ¹	0.50%
Distribution (12b-1) Fees	0.25%
Other Expenses	<u>0.30%</u>
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	1.05%
Less Fee Waiver ²	<u>(0.03)%</u>
Total Annual Operating Expenses After Fee Waiver	1.02%

¹ The Fund operated as the Frost Value Equity Fund (the “Predecessor Value Equity Fund” or “Predecessor Fund”), a series of The Advisors’ Inner Circle Fund II, prior to the Fund’s acquisition of the assets and liabilities of the Predecessor Value Equity Fund on June 24, 2019 (the “Value Equity Fund Reorganization”). Accordingly, the Fund’s “Annual Fund Operating Expenses” have been restated to reflect current fees.

² Frost Investment Advisors, LLC has contractually agreed to waive 0.03% of its investment advisory fee until June 24, 2021. The amounts waived pursuant to this agreement are not subject to recoupment by the Adviser.

EXAMPLE

This Example is intended to help you compare the cost 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:

1 YEAR	3 YEARS	5 YEARS	10 YEARS
\$104	\$328	\$573	\$1,277

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 Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses or in the Example, affect the Fund’s performance. During its fiscal year ended July 31, 2018, the Predecessor Value Equity Fund’s portfolio turnover rate was 26% of the average value of its portfolio.

FROST VALUE EQUITY FUND

PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT STRATEGIES

Under normal market conditions, the Fund invests at least 80% of its net assets, plus any borrowings for investment purposes, in equity securities of companies that pay, or are expected to pay, dividends. This investment policy may be changed by the Fund upon 60 days' prior written notice to shareholders. The Fund will generally invest in equity securities of domestic companies, but may also invest in equity securities of foreign companies and American Depositary Receipts ("ADRs"). Frost Investment Advisors, LLC (the "Adviser" or "Frost") expects that the Fund's investments in foreign companies will normally represent less than 30% of the Fund's assets.

The Adviser seeks to identify and invest in companies of any market capitalization that are expected to generate superior returns on equity, strong free cash flows, and have the wherewithal to support an increasing dividend payout over time. The Adviser considers dividends to be both a signal of underlying financial health and a meaningful component of total long-term equity returns. The Adviser will focus on those companies that have sustainable and growing free cash flows to support profitable expansion of their businesses, as well as excess cash to return to shareholders.

The Adviser employs both quantitative and qualitative analyses to select stocks that have capital appreciation and dividend growth potential, with a focus on the following characteristics:

- Attractive business models that are expected to generate the substantial free cash flows necessary to cover company expansion and shareholder returns;
- Sustainable competitive advantages that are expected to allow a company to continue to achieve a return above its cost of capital;
- Strong balance sheet that is expected to allow a company to withstand a decline in its business;
- An identifiable event that is expected to generate above market returns; and
- Attractive valuation based on intrinsic, absolute and relative value.

The Adviser seeks to manage the Fund in a tax-efficient manner although portfolio turnover rates can vary, depending upon market conditions. The Adviser may sell a security when, among other things, the price of the security exceeds the Adviser's assessment of its fair value or performs poorly relative to other investments, or when the company that issued the security experiences a negative event, a change in management, or a deterioration in its business prospects, performance or financial strength.

PRINCIPAL RISKS

As with all mutual funds, there is no guarantee that the Fund will achieve its investment objective. You could lose money by investing in the Fund. **A Fund share is not a bank deposit and it is not insured or guaranteed by the FDIC, or any government agency.** The principal risks affecting shareholders' investments in the Fund are set forth below.

EQUITY RISK – Since it purchases equity securities, the Fund is subject to the risk that stock prices will fall over short or extended periods of time. Historically, the equity markets have moved in cycles, and the value of the Fund's equity securities may fluctuate drastically from day to day. Individual companies may report poor results or be negatively affected by industry and/or economic trends and developments. The prices of securities issued by such companies may suffer a decline in response. These factors contribute to price volatility, which is the principal risk of investing in the Fund.

SMALL- AND MID-CAPITALIZATION COMPANY RISK – The small- and mid-capitalization companies in which the Fund may invest may be more vulnerable to adverse business or economic events than larger, more established companies. In particular, investments in these small- and mid-sized companies may pose additional risks, including liquidity risk, because these companies tend to have limited product lines, markets and financial resources, and may depend upon a relatively small management group. Therefore, small- and mid-capitalization stocks may be more volatile than those of larger companies. These securities may be traded over-the-counter or listed on an exchange.

FROST VALUE EQUITY FUND

FOREIGN COMPANY RISK – Investing in foreign companies, whether through investments made in foreign markets or made through the purchase of ADRs, which are traded on U.S. exchanges and represent an ownership in a foreign security, poses additional risks since political and economic events unique to a country or region will affect those markets and their issuers. These risks will not necessarily affect the U.S. economy or similar issuers located in the United States. In addition, investments in foreign companies are generally denominated in a foreign currency. As a result, changes in the value of those currencies compared to the U.S. dollar may affect (positively or negatively) the value of the Fund’s investments. These currency movements may occur separately from, and in response to, events that do not otherwise affect the value of the security in the issuer’s home country. Securities of foreign companies may not be registered with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC”) and foreign companies are generally not subject to the regulatory controls imposed on U.S. issuers and, as a consequence, there is generally less publicly available information about foreign securities than is available about domestic securities. Income from foreign securities owned by the Fund may be reduced by a withholding tax at the source, which tax would reduce income received from the securities comprising the Fund’s portfolio. Foreign securities may also be more difficult to value than securities of U.S. issuers. While ADRs provide an alternative to directly purchasing the underlying foreign securities in their respective national markets and currencies, investments in ADRs continue to be subject to many of the risks associated with investing directly in foreign securities.

INVESTMENT STYLE RISK – The Fund pursues a “value style” of investing. Value investing focuses on companies with stocks that appear undervalued in light of factors such as the company’s earnings, book value, revenues or cash flow. If the Adviser’s assessment of market conditions or a company’s value or prospects for exceeding earnings expectations is inaccurate, the Fund could suffer losses or produce poor performance relative to other funds. In addition, “value stocks” can continue to be undervalued by the market for long periods of time.

MANAGEMENT RISK – The risk that the investment techniques and risk analyses applied by the Adviser will not produce the desired results and that legislative, regulatory, or tax developments may affect the investment techniques available to the Adviser and the individual portfolio manager in connection with managing the Fund. There is no guarantee that the investment objective of the Fund will be achieved.

SECTOR FOCUS RISK – Because the Fund may, from time to time, be more heavily invested in particular sectors, the value of its shares may be especially sensitive to factors and economic risks that specifically affect those sectors. As a result, the Fund’s share price may fluctuate more widely than the value of shares of a mutual fund that invests in a broader range of sectors.

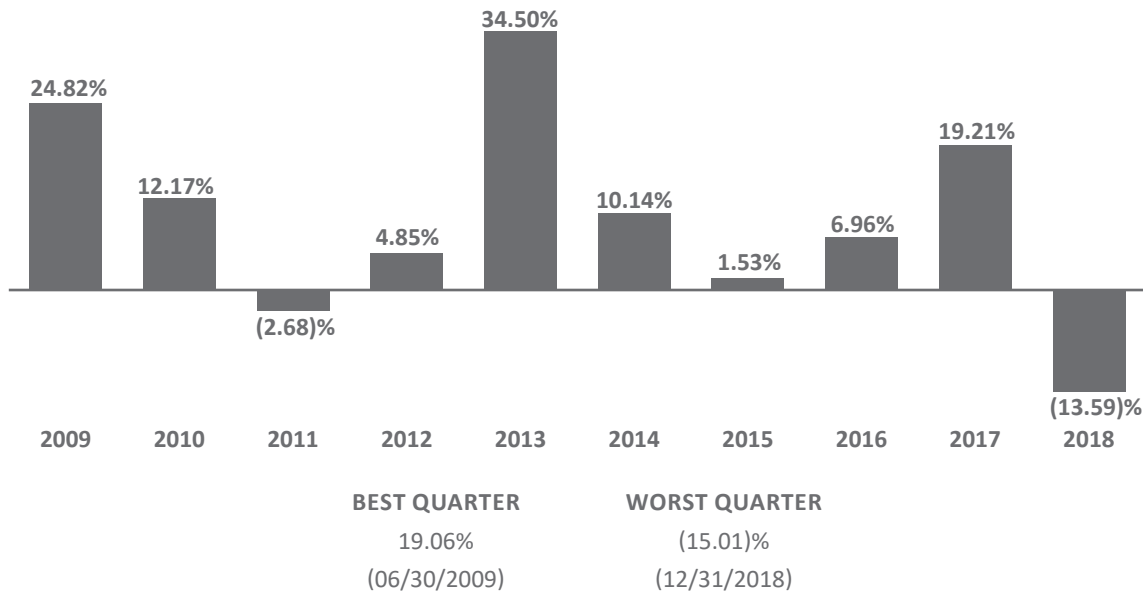
FROST VALUE EQUITY FUND

PERFORMANCE INFORMATION

The bar chart and the performance table below illustrate the risks and volatility of an investment in the Fund by showing changes in the Fund's performance from year to year and by showing how the Fund's average annual total returns for 1, 5 and 10 years and since inception compare with those of a broad measure of market performance.

As a result of the Value Equity Fund Reorganization, Investor Class Shares of the Fund assumed the performance and accounting history of Investor Class Shares of the Predecessor Value Equity Fund. Accordingly, performance figures for periods prior to the date of the Reorganization represent the performance of Investor Class Shares of the Predecessor Value Equity Fund.

Prior to March 31, 2015, Investor Class Shares of the Predecessor Value Equity Fund were called "Class A Shares," and shareholders were charged a sales charge on certain purchases of Class A Shares. The performance information provided for the period prior to March 31, 2015 represents the performance of the Predecessor Value Equity Fund's Investor Class Shares when they were called Class A Shares, but does not include the Maximum Sales Charge (Load) that was applicable to Class A Shares. If sales charges were included, the returns would be lower. Of course, the Fund's past performance (before and after taxes) does not necessarily indicate how the Fund will perform in the future. Updated performance information is available on the Fund's website at www.frostbank.com or by calling 1-877-71-FROST.



The performance information shown above is based on a calendar year. Year to date performance (non-annualized and before taxes) as of March 31, 2019: 11.65%.

FROST VALUE EQUITY FUND

Average Annual Total Returns for Periods Ended December 31, 2018

This table compares the Fund's Investor Class Shares' average annual total returns for the periods ended December 31, 2018 to those of an appropriate broad-based 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 will depend on an investor's tax situation and may differ from those shown. After-tax returns shown are not relevant to investors who hold their Fund shares through tax-deferred arrangements, such as 401(k) plans or individual retirement accounts ("IRAs").

Returns after taxes on distributions and sale of Fund shares may be higher than before-tax returns when a net capital loss occurs upon the redemption of Fund shares.

FROST VALUE EQUITY FUND	1 YEAR	5 YEARS	10 YEARS	SINCE INCEPTION (6/30/2008)
Fund Return Before Taxes	(13.59)%	4.26%	9.00%	5.80%
Fund Return After Taxes on Distributions	(15.01)%	1.25%	6.96%	3.86%
Fund Return After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Fund Shares	(7.26)%	2.90%	7.19%	4.41%
Russell 1000 Value Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses, or taxes)	(8.27)%	5.95%	11.18%	7.35%

INVESTMENT ADVISER

Frost Investment Advisors, LLC

PORTFOLIO MANAGER

Tom Bergeron, CFA, Senior Research Analyst and Senior Fund Manager at Frost, has been a portfolio manager for the Fund since its inception in 2019 and for the Predecessor Value Equity Fund since 2014. Mr. Bergeron is supported by a team of appropriately trained, qualified analysts and traders.

TAX INFORMATION

The Fund intends to make distributions that may be taxed as ordinary income or capital gains, unless you are investing through a tax-deferred arrangement, such as a 401(k) plan or IRA, in which case your distribution will be taxed when withdrawn from the tax-deferred account.

For important information about the purchase and sale of Fund shares and financial intermediary compensation, please turn to "Summary Information about the Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares and Financial Intermediary Compensation" on page 39 of the Prospectus.

FROST MID CAP EQUITY FUND

INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE

The Frost Mid Cap Equity Fund (the “Fund”) seeks to maximize long-term capital appreciation.

FUND FEES AND EXPENSES

The table below describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy and hold Investor Class Shares of the Fund.

Annual Fund Operating Expenses (expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)¹

	INVESTOR CLASS SHARES
Management Fees	0.50%
Distribution (12b-1) Fees	0.25%
Other Expenses	1.82%
Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses	0.01%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	2.58%
Less Fee Reductions and/or Expense Reimbursements ²	<u>0.77%</u>
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses After Fee Waiver ³	1.81%

¹ The Fund operated as the Frost Mid Cap Equity Fund (the “Predecessor Mid Cap Equity Fund” or “Predecessor Fund”), a series of The Advisors’ Inner Circle Fund II, prior to the Fund’s acquisition of the assets and liabilities of the Predecessor Mid Cap Equity Fund on June 24, 2019 (the “Value Equity Fund Reorganization”). Accordingly, the Fund’s “Annual Fund Operating Expenses” have been restated to reflect current fees.

² Frost Investment Advisors, LLC has contractually agreed to waive fees and reimburse expenses to the extent necessary to keep Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses (excluding class-specific expenses (e.g., Rule 12b-1 fees and shareholder servicing fees), interest, taxes, brokerage commissions, acquired fund fees and expenses and non-routine expenses (collectively, “excluded expenses”)) from exceeding 1.55% of the average daily net assets of each of the Fund’s share classes until June 24, 2021 (the “contractual expense limit”). In addition, the Adviser may recoup all or a portion of its fee waivers or expense reimbursements made during the rolling three-year period preceding the date of the recoupment to the extent that Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses (not including excluded expenses) at the time of the recoupment are below the lower of (i) the contractual expense limit in effect at the time of the fee waiver and/or expense reimbursement and (ii) the contractual expense limit in effect at the time of the recoupment. This agreement may be terminated: (i) by the Board of Trustees (the “Board”) of Frost Family of Funds (the “Trust”), for any reason at any time; or (ii) by Frost Investment Advisors, LLC, upon ninety (90) days’ prior written notice to the Trust, effective as of the close of business on June 24, 2021.

³ The Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses in this fee table do not correlate to the expense ratio in the Fund’s Financial Highlights because (i) the Financial Highlights include only the direct operating expenses incurred by the Fund, and exclude Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses; and (ii) the Fund’s “Annual Fund Operating Expenses” have been restated to reflect current fees.

EXAMPLE

This Example is intended to help you compare the cost 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:

1 YEAR	3 YEARS	5 YEARS	10 YEARS
\$184	\$652	\$1,228	\$2,796

FROST MID CAP EQUITY FUND

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 Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses or in the Example, affect the Fund’s performance. During its fiscal year ended July 31, 2018, the Predecessor Mid Cap Equity Fund’s portfolio turnover rate was 55% of the average value of its portfolio.

PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT STRATEGIES

Under normal market conditions, the Fund invests at least 80% of its net assets, plus any borrowings for investment purposes, in equity securities of mid-capitalization companies. This investment strategy may be changed by the Fund upon 60 days’ prior written notice to shareholders. The Fund considers mid-capitalization companies to be those companies with total market capitalizations between \$2 billion and \$25 billion at the time of initial purchase.

The equity securities in which the Fund may invest include common stocks, preferred stocks, convertible securities, rights and warrants. Preferred stocks are units of ownership in a company that normally have preference over common stock in the payment of dividends and the liquidation of the company. Convertible securities are securities that may be exchanged for, converted into, or exercised to acquire a predetermined number of shares of the company’s common stock at the holder’s option during a specified time period. A right is a privilege granted to existing shareholders of a company to subscribe to shares of a new issue of common stock before it is issued. Warrants are securities that are usually issued together with a debt security or preferred stock that give the holder the right to buy a proportionate amount of common stock at a specified price.

In selecting investments for the Fund, Frost Investment Advisors, LLC (the “Adviser” or “Frost”) performs fundamental analyses to seek to identify high-quality companies, focusing on the following characteristics:

- Strong balance sheets;
- Competitive advantages;
- High and/or improving financial returns;
- Free cash flow;
- Reinvestment opportunities; and
- Prominent market share positions.

PRINCIPAL RISKS

As with all mutual funds, there is no guarantee that the Fund will achieve its investment objective. You could lose money by investing in the Fund. **A Fund share is not a bank deposit and it is not insured or guaranteed by the FDIC, or any government agency.** The principal risks affecting shareholders’ investments in the Fund are set forth below.

EQUITY RISK – Since it purchases equity securities, the Fund is subject to the risk that stock prices will fall over short or extended periods of time. Historically, the equity markets have moved in cycles, and the value of the Fund’s equity securities may fluctuate drastically from day to day. Individual companies may report poor results or be negatively affected by industry and/or economic trends and developments. The prices of securities issued by such companies may suffer a decline in response. These factors contribute to price volatility, which is the principal risk of investing in the Fund.

MID-CAPITALIZATION COMPANY RISK – The mid-capitalization companies in which the Fund invests may be more vulnerable to adverse business or economic events than larger, more established companies. In particular, investments in these mid-sized companies may pose additional risks, including liquidity risk, because these companies tend to have limited product lines, markets and financial resources, and may depend upon a relatively small management group. Therefore, mid-capitalization stocks may be more volatile than those of larger companies. These securities may be traded over-the-counter or listed on an exchange.

FROST MID CAP EQUITY FUND

CONVERTIBLE SECURITIES RISK – The value of a convertible security is influenced by changes in interest rates (with investment value declining as interest rates increase and increasing as interest rates decline) and the credit standing of the issuer. The price of a convertible security will also normally vary in some proportion to changes in the price of the underlying common stock because of the conversion or exercise feature.

PREFERRED STOCK RISK – Preferred stocks are sensitive to interest rate changes, and are also subject to equity risk, which is the risk that stock prices will fall over short or extended periods of time. The rights of preferred stocks on the distribution of a company's assets in the event of a liquidation are generally subordinate to the rights associated with a company's debt securities.

RIGHTS AND WARRANTS RISK – The purchase of rights or warrants involves the risk that the Fund could lose the purchase value of a right or warrant if the right to subscribe to additional shares is not executed prior to the right's or warrant's expiration. Also, the purchase of rights and/or warrants involves the risk that the effective price paid for the right and/or warrant added to the subscription price of the related security may exceed the value of the subscribed security's market price such as when there is no movement in the level of the underlying security.

MANAGEMENT RISK – The risk that the investment techniques and risk analyses applied by the Adviser will not produce the desired results and that legislative, regulatory, or tax developments may affect the investment techniques available to the Adviser and the individual portfolio manager in connection with managing the Fund. There is no guarantee that the investment objective of the Fund will be achieved.

SECTOR FOCUS RISK – Because the Fund may, from time to time, be more heavily invested in particular sectors, the value of its shares may be especially sensitive to factors and economic risks that specifically affect those sectors. As a result, the Fund's share price may fluctuate more widely than the value of shares of a mutual fund that invests in a broader range of sectors.

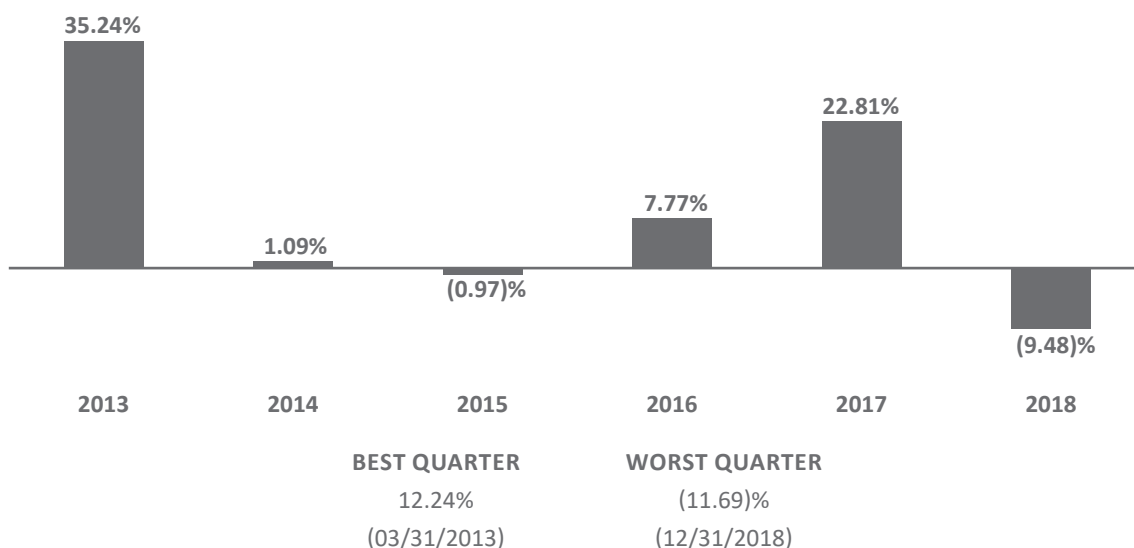
FROST MID CAP EQUITY FUND

PERFORMANCE INFORMATION

The bar chart and the performance table below illustrate the risks and volatility of an investment in the Fund by showing changes in the Fund's performance from year to year and by showing how the Fund's average annual total returns for 1 and 5 years and since inception compare with those of a broad measure of market performance.

As a result of the Mid Cap Equity Fund Reorganization, Investor Class Shares of the Fund assumed the performance and accounting history of Investor Class Shares of the Predecessor Mid Cap Equity Fund. Accordingly, performance figures for periods prior to the date of the Reorganization represent the performance of Investor Class Shares of the Predecessor Mid Cap Equity Fund.

Prior to March 31, 2015, Investor Class Shares of the Predecessor Mid Cap Equity Fund were called "Class A Shares," and shareholders were charged a sales charge on certain purchases of Class A Shares. The performance information provided for the period prior to March 31, 2015 represents the performance of the Predecessor Mid Cap Equity Fund's Investor Class Shares when they were called Class A Shares, but does not include the Maximum Sales Charge (Load) that was applicable to Class A Shares. If sales charges were included, the returns would be lower. Prior to October 1, 2015, the Predecessor Mid Cap Equity Fund had a sub-adviser. Therefore, the past performance shown below may have differed if the Predecessor Mid Cap Equity Fund did not have a sub-adviser. Of course, the Fund's past performance (before and after taxes) does not necessarily indicate how the Fund will perform in the future. Updated performance information is available on the Fund's website at www.frostbank.com or by calling 1-877-71-FROST.



The performance information shown above is based on a calendar year. Year to date performance (non-annualized and before taxes) as of March 31, 2019: 13.87%.

FROST MID CAP EQUITY FUND

Average Annual Total Returns for Periods Ended December 31, 2018

This table compares the Fund's Investor Class Shares' average annual total returns for the periods ended December 31, 2018 to those of an appropriate broad-based 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 will depend on an investor's tax situation and may differ from those shown. After-tax returns shown are not relevant to investors who hold their Fund shares through tax-deferred arrangements, such as 401(k) plans or individual retirement accounts ("IRAs").

Returns after taxes on distributions and sale of Fund shares may be higher than before-tax returns when a net capital loss occurs upon the redemption of Fund shares.

FROST MID CAP EQUITY FUND	1 YEAR	5 YEARS	SINCE INCEPTION (2/13/2012)
Fund Return Before Taxes	(9.48)%	3.70%	7.38%
Fund Return After Taxes on Distributions	(15.14)%	(0.77)%	3.61%
Fund Return After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Fund Shares	(1.43)%	2.30%	5.47%
Russell Midcap Index Return (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses, or taxes)	(9.06)%	6.26%	10.17%

INVESTMENT ADVISER

Frost Investment Advisors, LLC

PORTFOLIO MANAGERS

Alan Adelman, Senior Research Analyst and Senior Fund Manager at Frost, has been a portfolio manager for the Fund since 2019. Mr. Adelman is supported by a team of appropriately trained, qualified analysts and traders.

Tom L. Stringfellow, CFA, CFP, CPA, CIC and President, CIO and Fund Co-Manager at Frost, has served on the portfolio team for the Fund since 2015.

TAX INFORMATION

The Fund intends to make distributions that may be taxed as ordinary income or capital gains, unless you are investing through a tax-deferred arrangement, such as a 401(k) plan or IRA, in which case your distribution will be taxed when withdrawn from the tax-deferred account.

For important information about the purchase and sale of Fund shares and financial intermediary compensation, please turn to "Summary Information about the Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares and Financial Intermediary Compensation" on page 39 of the Prospectus.

FROST TOTAL RETURN BOND FUND

INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE

The Frost Total Return Bond Fund (the “Fund”) seeks to maximize total return, consisting of income and capital appreciation, consistent with the preservation of principal.

FUND FEES AND EXPENSES

The table below describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy and hold Investor Class Shares of the Fund.

Annual Fund Operating Expenses (expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)¹

	INVESTOR CLASS SHARES
Management Fees	0.35%
Distribution (12b-1) Fees	0.25%
Other Expenses	<u>0.12%</u>
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	0.72%

¹ The Fund operated as the Frost Total Return Bond Fund (the “Predecessor Total Return Bond Fund” or “Predecessor Fund”), a series of The Advisors’ Inner Circle Fund II, prior to the Fund’s acquisition of the assets and liabilities of the Predecessor Total Return Bond Fund on June 24, 2019 (the “Total Return Bond Fund Reorganization”). Accordingly, the Fund’s “Annual Fund Operating Expenses” have been restated to reflect current fees.

EXAMPLE

This Example is intended to help you compare the cost 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:

1 YEAR	3 YEARS	5 YEARS	10 YEARS
\$74	\$230	\$401	\$894

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 Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses or in the Example, affect the Fund’s performance. During its fiscal year ended July 31, 2018, the Predecessor Total Return Bond Fund’s portfolio turnover rate was 15% of the average value of its portfolio.

PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT STRATEGIES

Under normal circumstances, the Fund invests at least 80% of its net assets, plus any borrowings for investment purposes, in fixed income securities. This investment policy may be changed by the Fund upon 60 days’ prior written notice to shareholders.

Frost Investment Advisors, LLC (the “Adviser” or “Frost”) actively manages the duration of the Fund and purchases securities such that the average weighted duration of the Fund’s portfolio will typically range within plus or minus three years of the duration of the Bloomberg Barclays U.S. Aggregate Bond Index, the Fund’s benchmark. As of October 31, 2018, the duration of the Fund benchmark was 5.99 years.

FROST TOTAL RETURN BOND FUND

Accordingly, the average weighted duration of the Fund's portfolio would have been expected to range from 2.99 to 8.99 years as of such date. The concept of duration is useful in assessing the sensitivity of a fixed income fund to interest rate movements, which are usually the main source of risk for most fixed income funds. Duration measures price volatility by estimating the change in price of a debt security for a 1% change in its yield. For example, a duration of five years means the price of a debt security will change about 5% for every 1% change in its yield. Thus, the higher the duration, the more volatile the security.

The Adviser, in constructing and maintaining the Fund's portfolio, employs the following four primary strategies to varying degrees depending on its views of economic growth prospects, interest rate predictions and relative value assessments: determining an average interest rate target for the Fund based off analysis of duration and the yield curve; determining a best estimate of asset category allocations for the Fund, (determining a balance of asset classes that offer the best potential performance given the Adviser's estimates of economic growth, interest rate direction and relative value); the best credit sector allocation for the Fund, given those same inputs, defined by security ratings sourced from the national ratings agencies; and individual security selection. The "total return" sought by the Fund consists of income earned on the Fund's investments, plus capital appreciation, if any, which generally arises from decreases in interest rates or improving credit fundamentals for a particular sector or security.

The Fund typically invests in the following U.S. dollar-denominated fixed income securities: U.S. Treasury securities; governmental agency debt; corporate debt; asset-backed securities; taxable municipal bonds; collateralized loan obligations; collateralized mortgage obligations and residential and commercial mortgage-backed securities. The Fund's fixed income investments focus primarily on investment grade securities (rated in one of the four highest rating categories by a rating agency), but may at times include securities rated below investment grade (high yield or "junk" bonds). In addition, the Fund's fixed income securities may include unrated securities, if deemed by the Adviser to be of comparable quality to investment grade. The Fund may also enter into repurchase agreements.

PRINCIPAL RISKS

As with all mutual funds, there is no guarantee that the Fund will achieve its investment objective. You could lose money by investing in the Fund. **A Fund share is not a bank deposit and it is not insured or guaranteed by the FDIC, or any government agency.** The principal risks affecting shareholders' investments in the Fund are set forth below.

MUNICIPAL ISSUERS RISK – There may be economic or political changes that impact the ability of municipal issuers to repay principal and to make interest payments on municipal securities. Changes in the financial condition or credit rating of municipal issuers also may adversely affect the value of the Fund's municipal securities. Constitutional or legislative limits on borrowing by municipal issuers may result in reduced supplies of municipal securities. Moreover, certain municipal securities are backed only by a municipal issuer's ability to levy and collect taxes.

INTEREST RATE RISK – As with most funds that invest in debt securities, changes in interest rates are one of the most important factors that could affect the value of your investment. Rising interest rates tend to cause the prices of debt securities (especially those with longer maturities) and the Fund's share price to fall. Risks associated with rising interest rates are heightened given that the Federal Reserve has begun to raise the federal funds rate.

Debt securities have a stated maturity date by when the issuer must repay the principal amount of the debt. Some debt securities, such as mortgage-backed and asset-backed securities and callable bonds, allow issuers to repay the principal earlier than the stated maturity date. This feature subjects such securities to Prepayment Risk, which is discussed below. Mutual funds that invest in debt securities have no real maturity. Instead, they calculate their weighted average maturity. This number is an average of the effective or anticipated maturity of each debt security held by the mutual fund, with the maturity of each security weighted by the percentage of its assets of the mutual fund it represents.

CREDIT RISK – The credit rating or financial condition of an issuer may affect the value of a debt security. Generally, the lower the quality rating of a security, the greater the risk that the issuer will fail to pay interest fully and return principal in a timely manner. If an issuer defaults or becomes unable to honor its financial obligations, the security may lose some or all of its value. The issuer of an investment-grade security is more likely to pay interest and repay principal than an issuer of a lower rated bond. Adverse economic conditions or changing circumstances, however, may weaken the capacity of the issuer to pay interest and repay principal.

FROST TOTAL RETURN BOND FUND

U.S. government securities are not guaranteed against price movements due to changing interest rates. Obligations issued by some U.S. government agencies are backed by the U.S. Treasury, while others are backed solely by the ability of the agency to borrow from the U.S. Treasury or by the government sponsored agency's own resources. As a result, investments in securities issued by government sponsored agencies that are not backed by the U.S. Treasury are subject to higher credit risk than those that are.

High yield, or "junk," bonds are highly speculative securities that are usually issued by smaller less credit worthy and/or highly leveraged (indebted) companies. Compared with investment-grade bonds, high yield bonds carry a greater degree of risk and are less likely to make payments of interest and principal. Market developments and the financial and business conditions of the corporation issuing these securities influences their price and liquidity more than changes in interest rates, when compared to investment-grade debt securities. Insufficient liquidity in the junk bond market may make it more difficult to dispose of junk bonds and may cause the Fund to experience sudden and substantial price declines. A lack of reliable, objective data or market quotations may make it more difficult to value junk bonds accurately.

MARKET RISK – The risk that the value of securities owned by the Fund may go up or down, sometimes rapidly or unpredictably, due to factors affecting securities markets generally or particular industries.

ISSUER RISK – The risk that the value of a security may decline for a reason directly related to the issuer, such as management performance, financial leverage and reduced demand for the issuer's goods or services.

LIQUIDITY RISK – The risk that certain securities may be difficult or impossible to sell at the time and the price that the Fund would like. The Fund may have to accept a lower price to sell a security, sell other securities to raise cash, or give up an investment opportunity, any of which could have a negative effect on Fund management or performance.

ASSET-BACKED AND MORTGAGE-BACKED SECURITIES RISK – Payment of principal and interest on asset-backed securities is dependent largely on the cash flows generated by the assets backing the securities, and asset-backed securities may not have the benefit of any security interest in the related assets, which raises the possibility that recoveries on repossessed collateral may not be available to support payments on these securities. Asset-backed securities are also subject to the risk that underlying borrowers will be unable to meet their obligations. To lessen the effect of failures by obligors on underlying assets to make payments, the entity administering the pool of assets may agree to ensure the receipt of payments on the underlying pool occurs in a timely fashion ("liquidity protection"). In addition, asset-backed securities may obtain insurance, such as guarantees, policies or letters of credit obtained by the issuer or sponsor from third parties, for some or all of the assets in the pool ("credit support"). Delinquency or loss more than that anticipated or failure of the credit support could adversely affect the return on an investment in such a security.

Mortgage-backed securities are affected by, among other things, interest rate changes and the possibility of prepayment of the underlying mortgage loans. Mortgage-backed securities are also subject to the risk that underlying borrowers will be unable to meet their obligations. In addition, a variety of economic, geographic, social and other factors, such as the sale of the underlying property, refinancing or foreclosure, can cause investors to repay the loans underlying a mortgage-backed security sooner than expected. If the prepayment rates increase, the Fund may have to reinvest its principal at a rate of interest that is lower than the rate on existing mortgage-backed securities.

PREPAYMENT AND EXTENSION RISK – Prepayment and extension risk is the risk that a loan, bond or other security might be called or otherwise converted, prepaid or redeemed before maturity. This risk is primarily associated with corporate-backed, mortgage-backed and asset-backed securities. If a security is converted, prepaid or redeemed before maturity, particularly during a time of declining interest rates or spreads, the Fund may not be able to invest the proceeds in securities providing as high a level of income, resulting in a reduced yield to the Fund. Conversely, as interest rates rise or spreads widen, the likelihood of prepayment decreases. The Fund may be unable to capitalize on securities with higher interest rates or wider spreads because the Fund's investments are locked in at a lower rate for a longer period of time.

COLLATERALIZED LOAN OBLIGATIONS RISK – Collateralized loan obligations are investment vehicles typically collateralized by a pool of loans, which may include, among others, senior secured loans, senior unsecured loans, and subordinate corporate loans, including loans that may be rated below investment grade or equivalent unrated loans. Collateralized loan obligations are subject to the risks

FROST TOTAL RETURN BOND FUND

of substantial losses due to actual defaults by borrowers of the loans underlying the collateralized loan obligations, which will be greater during periods of economic or financial stress. Collateralized loan obligations may also lose value due to collateral defaults and disappearance of subordinate tranches, market anticipation of defaults, and investor aversion to collateralized loan obligation securities as a class. The Fund may invest in collateralized loan obligations that hold loans of uncreditworthy borrowers or in subordinate tranches of a collateralized loan obligation, which may absorb losses from underlying borrower defaults before senior tranches. Investments in such collateralized loan obligations present a greater risk of loss. In addition, collateralized loan obligations are subject to interest rate risk and credit risk.

REPURCHASE AGREEMENTS RISK – Under a repurchase agreement, the seller of a security to the Fund agrees to repurchase the security at a mutually agreed-upon time and price. If the seller in a repurchase agreement transaction defaults on its obligation under the agreement, the Fund may suffer delays and incur costs or lose money in exercising its rights under the agreement.

MANAGEMENT RISK – The risk that the investment techniques and risk analyses applied by the Adviser will not produce the desired results and that legislative, regulatory, or tax developments may affect the investment techniques available to the Adviser and the individual portfolio manager in connection with managing the Fund. There is no guarantee that the investment objective of the Fund will be achieved.

SECTOR FOCUS RISK – Because the Fund may, from time to time, be more heavily invested in particular sectors, the value of its shares may be especially sensitive to factors and economic risks that specifically affect those sectors. As a result, the Fund's share price may fluctuate more widely than the value of shares of a mutual fund that invests in a broader range of sectors.

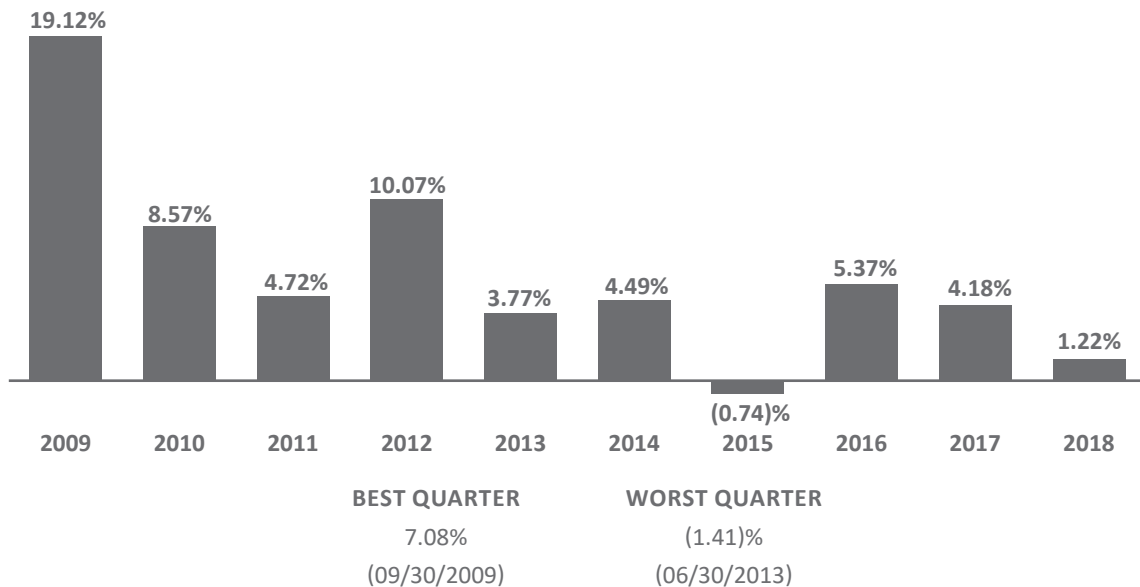
FROST TOTAL RETURN BOND FUND

PERFORMANCE INFORMATION

The bar chart and the performance table below illustrate the risks and volatility of an investment in the Fund by showing changes in the Fund's performance from year to year and by showing how the Fund's average annual total returns for 1, 5 and 10 years and since inception compare with those of a broad measure of market performance.

As a result of the Total Return Bond Fund Reorganization, Investor Class Shares of the Fund assumed the performance and accounting history of Investor Class Shares of the Predecessor Total Return Bond Fund. Accordingly, performance figures for periods prior to the date of the Reorganization represent the performance of Investor Class Shares of the Predecessor Total Return Bond Fund.

Prior to March 31, 2015, Investor Class Shares of the Predecessor Total Return Bond Fund were called "Class A Shares," and shareholders were charged a sales charge on certain purchases of Class A Shares. The performance information provided for the period prior to March 31, 2015 represents the performance of the Predecessor Total Return Bond's Investor Class Shares when they were called Class A Shares, but does not include the Maximum Sales Charge (Load) that was applicable to Class A Shares. If sales charges were included, the returns would be lower. Of course, the Fund's past performance (before and after taxes) does not necessarily indicate how the Fund will perform in the future. Updated performance information is available on the Fund's website at www.frostbank.com or by calling 1-877-71-FROST.



The performance information shown above is based on a calendar year. Year to date performance (non-annualized and before taxes) as of March 31, 2019: 2.44%.

FROST TOTAL RETURN BOND FUND

Average Annual Total Returns for Periods Ended December 31, 2018

This table compares the Fund's Investor Class Shares' average annual total returns for the periods ended December 31, 2018 to those of an appropriate broad-based 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 will depend on an investor's tax situation and may differ from those shown. After-tax returns shown are not relevant to investors who hold their Fund shares through tax-deferred arrangements, such as 401(k) plans or individual retirement accounts ("IRAs").

FROST TOTAL RETURN BOND FUND	1 YEAR	5 YEARS	10 YEARS	SINCE INCEPTION (6/30/2008)
Fund Return Before Taxes	1.22%	2.88%	5.95%	5.43%
Fund Return After Taxes on Distributions	(0.02)%	1.30%	4.09%	3.57%
Fund Return After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Fund Shares	0.76%	1.50%	4.00%	3.55%
Bloomberg Barclays U.S. Aggregate Bond Index Return (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses, or taxes)	0.01%	2.52%	3.48%	3.70%

INVESTMENT ADVISER

Frost Investment Advisors, LLC

PORTFOLIO MANAGER

Jeffery Elswick, Director of Fixed Income, Managing Director and Senior Fund Manager at Frost, has been a portfolio manager for the Fund since its inception in 2019 and for the Predecessor Total Return Bond Fund since its inception in 2008. Mr. Elswick is supported by a team of appropriately trained, qualified analysts and fixed income traders.

TAX INFORMATION

The Fund intends to make distributions that may be taxed as ordinary income or capital gains, unless you are investing through a tax-deferred arrangement, such as a 401(k) plan or IRA, in which case your distribution will be taxed when withdrawn from the tax-deferred account.

For important information about the purchase and sale of Fund shares and financial intermediary compensation, please turn to "Summary Information about the Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares and Financial Intermediary Compensation" on page 39 of the Prospectus.

FROST CREDIT FUND

INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE

The Frost Credit Fund (the “Fund”) seeks to maximize total return, consisting of income and capital appreciation.

FUND FEES AND EXPENSES

The table below describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy and hold Investor Class Shares of the Fund.

Annual Fund Operating Expenses (expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)¹

	INVESTOR CLASS SHARES
Management Fees	0.50%
Distribution (12b-1) Fees	0.25%
Other Expenses	0.20%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	0.95%

¹ The Fund operated as the Frost Credit Fund (the “Predecessor Credit Fund” or “Predecessor Fund”), a series of The Advisors’ Inner Circle Fund II, prior to the Fund’s acquisition of the assets and liabilities of the Predecessor Credit Fund on June 24, 2019 (the “Credit Fund Reorganization”). Accordingly, the Fund’s “Annual Fund Operating Expenses” have been restated to reflect current fees.

EXAMPLE

This Example is intended to help you compare the cost 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:

1 YEAR	3 YEARS	5 YEARS	10 YEARS
\$97	\$303	\$525	\$1,166

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 Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses or in the Example, affect the Fund’s performance. During its fiscal year ended July 31, 2018, the Predecessor Credit Fund’s portfolio turnover rate was 33% of the average value of its portfolio.

PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT STRATEGIES

Under normal circumstances, the Fund invests at least 80% of its net assets, plus any borrowings for investment purposes, in fixed income securities of U.S. and foreign corporate issuers, which will include corporate bonds, collateralized loan obligations and mortgage-backed and other asset-backed securities, and structured notes with economic characteristics similar to fixed income securities. This investment policy may be changed by the Fund upon 60 days’ prior written notice to shareholders. The Fund will invest in callable bonds, as well as fixed income securities that pay a fixed or floating interest rate or interest that is payable in-kind or payable at maturity. The Fund will invest in high yield fixed income securities, also referred to as “junk” bonds, which are generally rated below BBB- by Standard & Poor’s

FROST CREDIT FUND

Ratings Services or Fitch, Inc. or Baa3 by Moody's Investor Service at the time of purchase or are unrated but judged to be of comparable quality by Frost Investment Advisors, LLC (the "Adviser" or "Frost"). The Fund may also enter into repurchase agreements. All securities in which the Fund invests will be denominated in U.S. dollars.

The Fund seeks to achieve its objective through a combination of active portfolio management, sector weightings and individual asset selection with a focus on relative value opportunities. In selecting assets for the Fund, the Adviser uses a top-down approach to analyze industry fundamentals and select individual securities based on its view of their relative value and sensitivity to anticipated interest rate movement. The Adviser will also consider its view of the yield curve and the potential for individual securities to produce consistent income. The Adviser expects that a substantial portion of the Fund's returns will be derived from credit risk, rather than interest rate risk. The Adviser will manage the Fund balancing the emphasis between interest rate and credit risk dependent on its view of economic growth prospects, interest rate predictions and relative value assessments. The Adviser expects the Fund to own assets that represent a range of credit quality from investment grade to below investment grade in varying degrees dependent on expected market conditions.

PRINCIPAL RISKS

As with all mutual funds, there is no guarantee that the Fund will achieve its investment objective. You could lose money by investing in the Fund. **A Fund share is not a bank deposit and it is not insured or guaranteed by the FDIC, or any government agency.** The principal risks affecting shareholders' investments in the Fund are set forth below.

INTEREST RATE RISK – As with most funds that invest in debt securities, changes in interest rates are one of the most important factors that could affect the value of your investment. Rising interest rates tend to cause the prices of debt securities (especially those with longer maturities) and the Fund's share price to fall. Risks associated with rising interest rates are heightened given that the Federal Reserve has begun to raise the federal funds rate.

The concept of duration is useful in assessing the sensitivity of a fixed income fund to interest rate movements, which are usually the main source of risk for most fixed income funds. Duration measures price volatility by estimating the change in price of a debt security for a 1% change in its yield. For example, a duration of five years means the price of a debt security will change about 5% for every 1% change in its yield. Thus, the higher the duration, the more volatile the security.

Debt securities have a stated maturity date by when the issuer must repay the principal amount of the debt. Some debt securities, such as mortgage-backed and asset-backed securities and callable bonds, allow issuers to repay the principal earlier than the stated maturity date. This feature subjects such securities to Prepayment Risk, which is discussed below. Mutual funds that invest in debt securities have no real maturity. Instead, they calculate their weighted average maturity. This number is an average of the effective or anticipated maturity of each debt security held by the mutual fund, with the maturity of each security weighted by the percentage of its assets of the mutual fund it represents.

CREDIT RISK – The credit rating or financial condition of an issuer may affect the value of a debt security. Generally, the lower the quality rating of a security, the greater the risk that the issuer will fail to pay interest fully and return principal in a timely manner. If an issuer defaults or becomes unable to honor its financial obligations, the security may lose some or all of its value. The issuer of an investment-grade security is more likely to pay interest and repay principal than an issuer of a lower rated bond. Adverse economic conditions or changing circumstances, however, may weaken the capacity of the issuer to pay interest and repay principal. For a Fund of this type, credit risk is an important contributing factor over time to the performance of the Fund.

High yield, or "junk," bonds are highly speculative securities that are usually issued by smaller less credit worthy and/or highly leveraged (indebted) companies. Compared with investment-grade bonds, high yield bonds carry a greater degree of risk and are less likely to make payments of interest and principal. Market developments and the financial and business conditions of the corporation issuing these securities influences their price and liquidity more than changes in interest rates, when compared to investment-grade debt securities. Insufficient liquidity in the junk bond market may make it more difficult to dispose of junk bonds and may cause the Fund to experience sudden and substantial price declines. A lack of reliable, objective data or market quotations may make it more difficult to value junk bonds accurately.

FROST CREDIT FUND

ZERO COUPON, DEFERRED INTEREST AND PAY-IN-KIND BOND RISK – These bonds are issued at a discount from their face value because interest payments are typically postponed until maturity. Pay-in-kind (“PIK”) securities are securities that have interest payable by the delivery of additional securities. The market prices of these securities generally are more volatile than the market prices of interest-bearing securities and are likely to respond to a greater degree to changes in interest rates than interest-bearing securities having similar maturities and credit quality. In addition, (1) the higher yields and interest rates on certain PIK securities reflect the payment deferral and increased credit risk associated with such instruments and such investments may represent a significantly higher credit risk than coupon loans; (2) PIK securities may be difficult to value accurately because their continuing accruals require continuing judgments about the collectability of the deferred payments and the value of any associated collateral; and (3) the deferral of PIK interest increases the loan-to-value ratio at a compounding rate.

STRUCTURED NOTE RISK – The Fund may invest in fixed income linked structured notes. Structured notes are typically privately negotiated transactions between two or more parties. The fees associated with a structured note may lead to increased tracking error. The Fund also bears the risk that the issuer of the structured note will default. The Fund bears the risk of loss of its principal investment and periodic payments expected to be received for the duration of its investment. In addition, a liquid market may not exist for the structured notes. The lack of a liquid market may make it difficult to sell the structured notes at an acceptable price or to accurately value them.

MARKET RISK – The risk that the value of securities owned by the Fund may go up or down, sometimes rapidly or unpredictably, due to factors affecting securities markets generally or particular industries.

ISSUER RISK – The risk that the value of a security may decline for a reason directly related to the issuer, such as management performance, financial leverage and reduced demand for the issuer’s goods or services.

LIQUIDITY RISK – The risk that certain securities may be difficult or impossible to sell at the time and the price that the Fund would like. The Fund may have to accept a lower price to sell a security, sell other securities to raise cash, or give up an investment opportunity, any of which could have a negative effect on Fund management or performance.

ASSET-BACKED AND MORTGAGE-BACKED SECURITIES RISK – Payment of principal and interest on asset-backed securities is dependent largely on the cash flows generated by the assets backing the securities, and asset-backed securities may not have the benefit of any security interest in the related assets, which raises the possibility that recoveries on repossessed collateral may not be available to support payments on these securities. Asset-backed securities are also subject to the risk that underlying borrowers will be unable to meet their obligations. To lessen the effect of failures by obligors on underlying assets to make payments, the entity administering the pool of assets may agree to ensure the receipt of payments on the underlying pool occurs in a timely fashion (“liquidity protection”). In addition, asset-backed securities may obtain insurance, such as guarantees, policies or letters of credit obtained by the issuer or sponsor from third parties, for some or all of the assets in the pool (“credit support”). Delinquency or loss more than that anticipated or failure of the credit support could adversely affect the return on an investment in such a security.

Mortgage-backed securities are affected by, among other things, interest rate changes and the possibility of prepayment of the underlying mortgage loans. Mortgage-backed securities are also subject to the risk that underlying borrowers will be unable to meet their obligations. In addition, a variety of economic, geographic, social and other factors, such as the sale of the underlying property, refinancing or foreclosure, can cause investors to repay the loans underlying a mortgage-backed security sooner than expected. If the prepayment rates increase, the Fund may have to reinvest its principal at a rate of interest that is lower than the rate on existing mortgage-backed securities.

PREPAYMENT AND EXTENSION RISK – Prepayment and extension risk is the risk that a loan, bond or other security might be called or otherwise converted, prepaid or redeemed before maturity. This risk is primarily associated with corporate-backed, mortgage-backed and asset-backed securities. If a security is converted, prepaid or redeemed before maturity, particularly during a time of declining interest rates or spreads, the Fund may not be able to invest the proceeds in securities providing as high a level of income, resulting in a reduced yield to the Fund. Conversely, as interest rates rise or spreads widen, the likelihood of prepayment decreases. The Fund may be unable to capitalize on securities with higher interest rates or wider spreads because the Fund’s investments are locked in at a lower rate for a longer period of time.

FROST CREDIT FUND

COLLATERALIZED LOAN OBLIGATIONS RISK – Collateralized loan obligations are subject to the risks of substantial losses due to actual defaults by underlying borrowers, which will be greater during periods of economic or financial stress. Collateralized loan obligations are investment vehicles typically collateralized by a pool of loans, which may include, among others, senior secured loans, senior unsecured loans, and subordinate corporate loans, including loans that may be rated below investment grade or equivalent unrated loans. Collateralized loan obligations are subject to the risks of substantial losses due to actual defaults by borrowers of the loans underlying the collateralized loan obligations, which will be greater during periods of economic or financial stress. Collateralized loan obligations may also lose value due to collateral defaults and disappearance of subordinate tranches, market anticipation of defaults, and investor aversion to collateralized loan obligation securities as a class. The Fund may invest in collateralized loan obligations that hold loans of uncreditworthy borrowers or in subordinate tranches of a collateralized loan obligation, which may absorb losses from underlying borrower defaults before senior tranches. Investments in such collateralized loan obligations present a greater risk of loss. In addition, collateralized loan obligations are subject to interest rate risk and credit risk.

REPURCHASE AGREEMENTS RISK – Under a repurchase agreement, the seller of a security to the Fund agrees to repurchase the security at a mutually agreed-upon time and price. If the seller in a repurchase agreement transaction defaults on its obligation under the agreement, the Fund may suffer delays and incur costs or lose money in exercising its rights under the agreement.

MANAGEMENT RISK – The risk that the investment techniques and risk analyses applied by the Adviser will not produce the desired results and that legislative, regulatory, or tax developments may affect the investment techniques available to the Adviser and the individual portfolio managers in connection with managing the Fund. There is no guarantee that the investment objective of the Fund will be achieved.

FOREIGN COMPANY RISK – Investing in foreign companies poses additional risks since political and economic events unique to a country or region will affect those markets and their issuers. These risks will not necessarily affect the U.S. economy or similar issuers located in the United States. In addition, investments in foreign companies are generally denominated in a foreign currency. As a result, changes in the value of those currencies compared to the U.S. dollar may affect (positively or negatively) the value of the Fund's investments. These currency movements may occur separately from, and in response to, events that do not otherwise affect the value of the security in the issuer's home country. Securities of foreign companies may not be registered with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC") and foreign companies are generally not subject to the regulatory controls imposed on U.S. issuers and, as a consequence, there is generally less publicly available information about foreign securities than is available about domestic securities. Income from foreign securities owned by the Fund may be reduced by a withholding tax at the source, which tax would reduce income received from the securities comprising the Fund's portfolio. Foreign securities may also be more difficult to value than securities of U.S. issuers.

SECTOR FOCUS RISK – Because the Fund may, from time to time, be more heavily invested in particular sectors, the value of its shares may be especially sensitive to factors and economic risks that specifically affect those sectors. As a result, the Fund's share price may fluctuate more widely than the value of shares of a mutual fund that invests in a broader range of sectors.

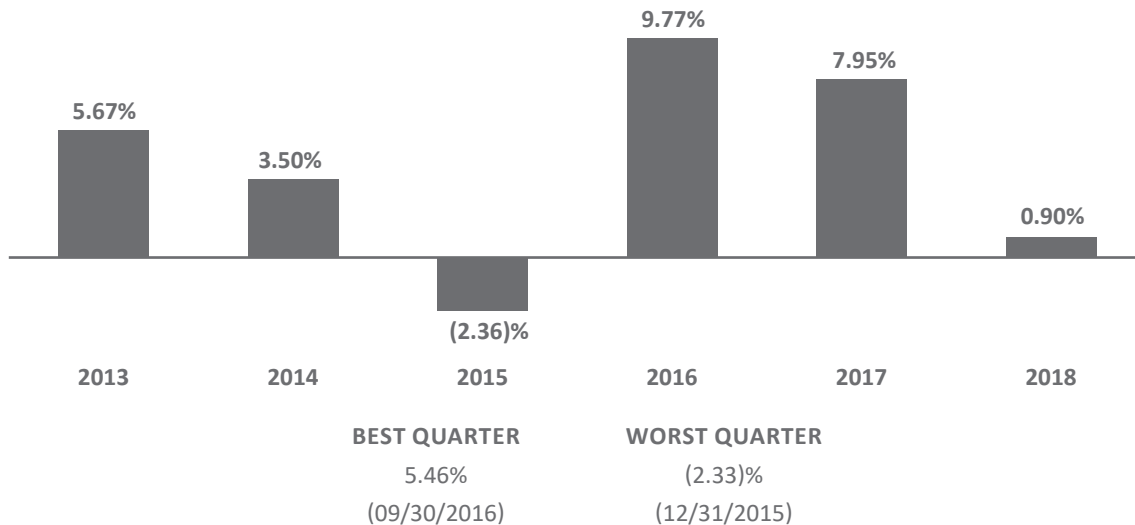
FROST CREDIT FUND

PERFORMANCE INFORMATION

The bar chart and the performance table below illustrate the risks and volatility of an investment in the Fund by showing changes in the Fund's performance from year to year and by showing how the Fund's average annual total returns for 1 and 5 years and since inception compare with those of a broad measure of market performance.

As a result of the Credit Fund Reorganization, Investor Class Shares of the Fund assumed the performance and accounting history of Investor Class Shares of the Predecessor Credit Fund. Accordingly, performance figures for periods prior to the date of the Reorganization represent the performance of Investor Class Shares of the Predecessor Credit Fund.

Prior to March 31, 2015, Investor Class Shares of the Predecessor Credit Fund were called "Class A Shares," and shareholders were charged a sales charge on certain purchases of Class A Shares. The performance information provided for the period prior to March 31, 2015 represents the performance of the Predecessor Credit Fund's Investor Class Shares when they were called Class A Shares, but does not include the Maximum Sales Charge (Load) that was applicable to Class A Shares. If sales charges were included, the returns would be lower. Of course, the Fund's past performance (before and after taxes) does not necessarily indicate how the Fund will perform in the future. Updated performance information is available on the Fund's website at www.frostbank.com or by calling 1-877-71-FROST.



The performance information shown above is based on a calendar year. Year to date performance (non-annualized and before taxes) as of March 31, 2019: 2.50%.

FROST CREDIT FUND

Average Annual Total Returns for Periods Ended December 31, 2018

This table compares the Fund's Investor Class Shares' average annual total returns for the periods ended December 31, 2018 to those of an appropriate broad-based index and additional indices with characteristics relevant to the Fund's investment strategies.

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 will depend on an investor's tax situation and may differ from those shown. After-tax returns shown are not relevant to investors who hold their Fund shares through tax-deferred arrangements, such as 401(k) plans or individual retirement accounts ("IRAs").

FROST CREDIT FUND	1 YEAR	5 YEARS	SINCE INCEPTION (12/3/2012)
Fund Return Before Taxes	0.90%	3.85%	4.05%
Fund Return After Taxes on Distributions	(0.86)%	1.72%	2.01%
Fund Return After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Fund Shares	0.63%	1.98%	2.18%
Bloomberg Barclays U.S. Credit Index ("Credit Index") Return (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses, or taxes)	(2.11)%	3.22%	2.29%
Bloomberg Barclays U.S. Corporate High Yield Bond Index ("Bond Index") Return (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses, or taxes)	(2.08)%	3.83%	4.60%
Blended 50/50 Credit Index/Bond Index Return (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses, or taxes)	(2.07)%	3.55%	3.47%

INVESTMENT ADVISER

Frost Investment Advisors, LLC

PORTFOLIO MANAGERS

Jeffery Elswick, Director of Fixed Income, Managing Director and Senior Fund Manager at Frost, has been a portfolio manager for the Fund since its inception in 2019 and for the Predecessor Credit Fund since its inception in 2012.

Tim Tucker, Senior Fixed Income Research Analyst and Fund Co-Manager at Frost, has been a portfolio manager for the Fund since its inception in 2019 and for the Predecessor Credit Fund since 2015.

Messrs. Elswick and Tucker are supported by a team of appropriately trained, qualified analysts and fixed income traders.

TAX INFORMATION

The Fund intends to make distributions that may be taxed as ordinary income or capital gains, unless you are investing through a tax-deferred arrangement, such as a 401(k) plan or IRA, in which case your distribution will be taxed when withdrawn from the tax-deferred account.

For important information about the purchase and sale of Fund shares and financial intermediary compensation, please turn to "Summary Information about the Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares and Financial Intermediary Compensation" on page 39 of the Prospectus.

FROST LOW DURATION BOND FUND

INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE

The Frost Low Duration Bond Fund (the “Fund”) seeks to maximize total return, consisting of income and capital appreciation, consistent with the preservation of principal.

FUND FEES AND EXPENSES

The table below describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy and hold Investor Class Shares of the Fund.

*Annual Fund Operating Expenses (expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)*¹

	INVESTOR CLASS SHARES
Management Fees	0.30%
Distribution (12b-1) Fees	0.25%
Other Expenses	<u>0.14%</u>
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	0.69%

¹ The Fund operated as the Frost Low Duration Bond Fund (the “Predecessor Low Duration Bond Fund” or “Predecessor Fund”), a series of The Advisors’ Inner Circle Fund II, prior to the Fund’s acquisition of the assets and liabilities of the Predecessor Low Duration Bond Fund on June 24, 2019 (the “Value Equity Fund Reorganization”). Accordingly, the Fund’s “Annual Fund Operating Expenses” have been restated to reflect current fees.

EXAMPLE

This Example is intended to help you compare the cost 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:

1 YEAR	3 YEARS	5 YEARS	10 YEARS
\$70	\$221	\$384	\$859

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 Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses or in the Example, affect the Fund’s performance. During its fiscal year ended July 31, 2018, the Predecessor Low Duration Bond Fund’s portfolio turnover rate was 20% of the average value of its portfolio.

PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT STRATEGIES

Under normal market conditions, the Fund invests at least 80% of its net assets, plus any borrowings for investment purposes, in fixed income securities. This investment policy may be changed by the Fund upon 60 days’ prior written notice to shareholders. The Fund’s emphasis is on total return with low volatility by investing primarily in shorter-term investment grade securities. Short-term bonds are considered more stable than longer-maturity bonds, but less stable than money market securities.

FROST LOW DURATION BOND FUND

To achieve its objective, the Fund invests in a diversified mix of taxable fixed income securities. Frost Investment Advisors, LLC (the “Adviser” or “Frost”) actively manages the maturity of the Fund and purchases securities which will, on average, mature in less than 5 years. The Adviser actively manages the duration of the Fund and purchases securities such that the average weighted duration of the Fund’s portfolio will typically range within plus or minus one year of the Bloomberg Barclays U.S. 1-5 Year Government Credit Index duration. The Fund seeks to maintain a low duration but may lengthen or shorten its duration within that range to reflect changes in the overall composition of the short-term investment-grade debt markets. Duration is a measure of a bond price’s sensitivity to a given change in interest rates. Generally, the longer a bond’s duration, the greater its price sensitivity to a change in interest rates. For example, the price of a bond with a duration of five years would be expected to fall approximately 5% if rates were to rise by one percentage point. Thus, the higher the duration, the more volatile the security. The Adviser, in constructing and maintaining the Fund’s portfolio, employs the following four primary strategies to varying degrees depending on its views of economic growth prospects, interest rate predictions and relative value assessments: interest rate positioning based on duration and yield curve position; asset category allocations; credit sector allocations relating to security ratings by the national ratings agencies; and individual security selection.

The Fund typically invests in the following U.S. dollar-denominated fixed income securities: U.S. Treasury securities; governmental agency debt; corporate debt; collateralized loan obligations; asset-backed securities; taxable municipal bonds; and, to a lesser extent, residential and commercial mortgage-backed securities. The Fund’s fixed income investments are primarily of investment grade (rated in one of the four highest rating categories by at least one rating agency), but may at times include securities rated below investment grade (high yield or “junk” bonds). In addition, the Fund’s fixed income securities may include unrated securities, if deemed by the Adviser to be of comparable quality to investment grade. The Fund may also enter into repurchase agreements.

PRINCIPAL RISKS

As with all mutual funds, there is no guarantee that the Fund will achieve its investment objective. You could lose money by investing in the Fund. **A Fund share is not a bank deposit and it is not insured or guaranteed by the FDIC, or any government agency.** The principal risks affecting shareholders’ investments in the Fund are set forth below.

MUNICIPAL ISSUERS RISK – There may be economic or political changes that impact the ability of municipal issuers to repay principal and to make interest payments on municipal securities. Changes in the financial condition or credit rating of municipal issuers also may adversely affect the value of the Fund’s municipal securities. Constitutional or legislative limits on borrowing by municipal issuers may result in reduced supplies of municipal securities. Moreover, certain municipal securities are backed only by a municipal issuer’s ability to levy and collect taxes.

INTEREST RATE RISK – As with most funds that invest in debt securities, changes in interest rates are one of the most important factors that could affect the value of your investment. Rising interest rates tend to cause the prices of debt securities (especially those with longer maturities) and the Fund’s share price to fall. Risks associated with rising interest rates are heightened given that the Federal Reserve has begun to raise the federal funds rate.

Debt securities have a stated maturity date by when the issuer must repay the principal amount of the debt. Some debt securities, such as mortgage-backed and asset-backed securities and callable bonds, allow issuers to repay the principal earlier than the stated maturity date. This feature subjects such securities to Prepayment Risk, which is discussed below. Mutual funds that invest in debt securities have no real maturity. Instead, they calculate their weighted average maturity. This number is an average of the effective or anticipated maturity of each debt security held by the mutual fund, with the maturity of each security weighted by the percentage of its assets of the mutual fund it represents.

CREDIT RISK – The credit rating or financial condition of an issuer may affect the value of a debt security. Generally, the lower the quality rating of a security, the greater the risk that the issuer will fail to pay interest fully and return principal in a timely manner. If an issuer defaults or becomes unable to honor its financial obligations, the security may lose some or all of its value. The issuer of an investment-grade security is more likely to pay interest and repay principal than an issuer of a lower rated bond. Adverse economic conditions or changing circumstances, however, may weaken the capacity of the issuer to pay interest and repay principal.

FROST LOW DURATION BOND FUND

The Fund's U.S. government securities are not guaranteed against price movements due to changing interest rates. Obligations issued by some U.S. government agencies are backed by the U.S. Treasury, while others are backed solely by the ability of the agency to borrow from the U.S. Treasury or by the government sponsored agency's own resources. As a result, investments in securities issued by government sponsored agencies that are not backed by the U.S. Treasury are subject to higher credit risk than those that are.

High yield, or "junk," bonds are highly speculative securities that are usually issued by smaller less credit worthy and/or highly leveraged (indebted) companies. Compared with investment-grade bonds, high yield bonds carry a greater degree of risk and are less likely to make payments of interest and principal. Market developments and the financial and business conditions of the corporation issuing these securities influences their price and liquidity more than changes in interest rates, when compared to investment-grade debt securities. Insufficient liquidity in the junk bond market may make it more difficult to dispose of junk bonds and may cause the Fund to experience sudden and substantial price declines. A lack of reliable, objective data or market quotations may make it more difficult to value junk bonds accurately.

MARKET RISK – The risk that the value of securities owned by the Fund may go up or down, sometimes rapidly or unpredictably, due to factors affecting securities markets generally or particular industries.

ISSUER RISK – The risk that the value of a security may decline for a reason directly related to the issuer, such as management performance, financial leverage and reduced demand for the issuer's goods or services.

LIQUIDITY RISK – The risk that certain securities may be difficult or impossible to sell at the time and the price that the Fund would like. The Fund may have to accept a lower price to sell a security, sell other securities to raise cash, or give up an investment opportunity, any of which could have a negative effect on Fund management or performance.

ASSET-BACKED AND MORTGAGE-BACKED SECURITIES RISK – Payment of principal and interest on asset-backed securities is dependent largely on the cash flows generated by the assets backing the securities, and asset-backed securities may not have the benefit of any security interest in the related assets, which raises the possibility that recoveries on repossessed collateral may not be available to support payments on these securities. Asset-backed securities are also subject to the risk that underlying borrowers will be unable to meet their obligations. To lessen the effect of failures by obligors on underlying assets to make payments, the entity administering the pool of assets may agree to ensure the receipt of payments on the underlying pool occurs in a timely fashion ("liquidity protection"). In addition, asset-backed securities may obtain insurance, such as guarantees, policies or letters of credit obtained by the issuer or sponsor from third parties, for some or all of the assets in the pool ("credit support"). Delinquency or loss more than that anticipated or failure of the credit support could adversely affect the return on an investment in such a security.

Mortgage-backed securities are affected by, among other things, interest rate changes and the possibility of prepayment of the underlying mortgage loans. Mortgage-backed securities are also subject to the risk that underlying borrowers will be unable to meet their obligations. In addition, a variety of economic, geographic, social and other factors, such as the sale of the underlying property, refinancing or foreclosure, can cause investors to repay the loans underlying a mortgage-backed security sooner than expected. If the prepayment rates increase, the Fund may have to reinvest its principal at a rate of interest that is lower than the rate on existing mortgage-backed securities.

PREPAYMENT AND EXTENSION RISK – Prepayment and extension risk is the risk that a loan, bond or other security might be called or otherwise converted, prepaid or redeemed before maturity. This risk is primarily associated with corporate-backed, mortgage-backed and asset-backed securities. If a security is converted, prepaid or redeemed before maturity, particularly during a time of declining interest rates or spreads, the Fund may not be able to invest the proceeds in securities providing as high a level of income, resulting in a reduced yield to the Fund. Conversely, as interest rates rise or spreads widen, the likelihood of prepayment decreases. The Fund may be unable to capitalize on securities with higher interest rates or wider spreads because the Fund's investments are locked in at a lower rate for a longer period of time.

COLLATERALIZED LOAN OBLIGATIONS RISK – Collateralized loan obligations are subject to the risks of substantial losses due to actual defaults by underlying borrowers, which will be greater during periods of economic or financial stress. Collateralized loan obligations are investment vehicles typically collateralized by a pool of loans, which may include, among others, senior secured loans, senior unsecured

FROST LOW DURATION BOND FUND

loans, and subordinate corporate loans, including loans that may be rated below investment grade or equivalent unrated loans. Collateralized loan obligations are subject to the risks of substantial losses due to actual defaults by borrowers of the loans underlying the collateralized loan obligations, which will be greater during periods of economic or financial stress. Collateralized loan obligations may also lose value due to collateral defaults and disappearance of subordinate tranches, market anticipation of defaults, and investor aversion to collateralized loan obligation securities as a class. The Fund may invest in collateralized loan obligations that hold loans of uncreditworthy borrowers or in subordinate tranches of a collateralized loan obligation, which may absorb losses from underlying borrower defaults before senior tranches. Investments in such collateralized loan obligations present a greater risk of loss. In addition, collateralized loan obligations are subject to interest rate risk and credit risk.

REPURCHASE AGREEMENTS RISK – Under a repurchase agreement, the seller of a security to the Fund agrees to repurchase the security at a mutually agreed-upon time and price. If the seller in a repurchase agreement transaction defaults on its obligation under the agreement, the Fund may suffer delays and incur costs or lose money in exercising its rights under the agreement.

MANAGEMENT RISK – The risk that the investment techniques and risk analyses applied by the Adviser will not produce the desired results and that legislative, regulatory, or tax developments may affect the investment techniques available to the Adviser and the individual portfolio manager in connection with managing the Fund. There is no guarantee that the investment objective of the Fund will be achieved.

SECTOR FOCUS RISK – Because the Fund may, from time to time, be more heavily invested in particular sectors, the value of its shares may be especially sensitive to factors and economic risks that specifically affect those sectors. As a result, the Fund's share price may fluctuate more widely than the value of shares of a mutual fund that invests in a broader range of sectors.

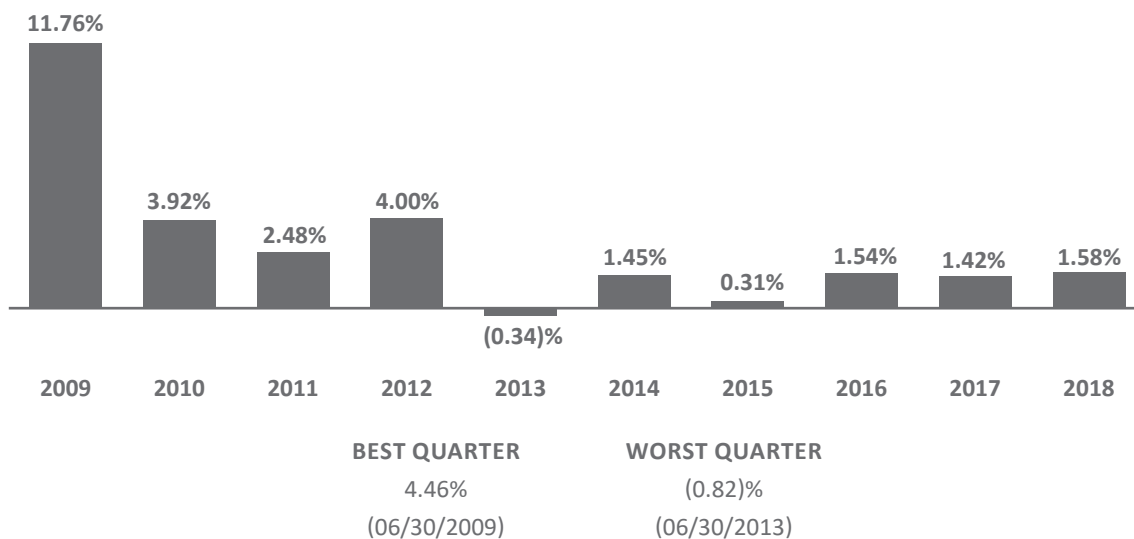
FROST LOW DURATION BOND FUND

PERFORMANCE INFORMATION

The bar chart and the performance table below illustrate the risks and volatility of an investment in the Fund by showing changes in the Fund's performance from year to year and by showing how the Fund's average annual total returns for 1, 5 and 10 years and since inception compare with those of a broad measure of market performance.

As a result of the Low Duration Bond Fund Reorganization, Investor Class Shares of the Fund assumed the performance and accounting history of Investor Class Shares of the Predecessor Low Duration Bond Fund. Accordingly, performance figures for periods prior to the date of the Reorganization represent the performance of Investor Class Shares of the Predecessor Low Duration Bond Fund.

Prior to March 31, 2015, Investor Class Shares of the Predecessor Low Duration Bond Fund were called "Class A Shares," and shareholders were charged a sales charge on certain purchases of Class A Shares. The performance information provided for the period prior to March 31, 2015 represents the performance of the Predecessor Low Duration Bond Fund's Investor Class Shares when they were called Class A Shares, but does not include the Maximum Sales Charge (Load) that was applicable to Class A Shares. If sales charges were included, the returns would be lower. Of course, the Fund's past performance (before and after taxes) does not necessarily indicate how the Fund will perform in the future. Updated performance information is available on the Fund's website at www.frostbank.com or by calling 1-877-71-FROST.



The performance information shown above is based on a calendar year. Year to date performance (non-annualized and before taxes) as of March 31, 2019: 0.99%.

FROST LOW DURATION BOND FUND

Average Annual Total Returns for Periods Ended December 31, 2018

This table compares the Fund's Investor Class Shares' average annual total returns for the periods ended December 31, 2018 to those of an appropriate broad-based 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 will depend on an investor's tax situation and may differ from those shown. After-tax returns shown are not relevant to investors who hold their Fund shares through tax-deferred arrangements, such as 401(k) plans or individual retirement accounts ("IRAs").

FROST LOW DURATION BOND FUND	1 YEAR	5 YEARS	10 YEARS	SINCE INCEPTION (6/30/2008)
Fund Return Before Taxes	1.58%	1.26%	2.76%	2.57%
Fund Return After Taxes on Distributions	0.97%	0.68%	1.95%	1.72%
Fund Return After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Fund Shares	0.97%	0.70%	1.88%	1.70%
Bloomberg Barclays U.S. 1-5 Year Government/Credit Index Return (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses, or taxes)	1.38%	1.32%	2.09%	2.30%

INVESTMENT ADVISER

Frost Investment Advisors, LLC

PORTFOLIO MANAGER

Jeffery Elswick, Director of Fixed Income, Managing Director and Senior Fund Manager at Frost, has been a portfolio manager for the Fund since its inception in 2019 and for the Predecessor Low Duration Bond Fund since its inception in 2008.

Markie Atkission, Senior Fixed Income Trader and Co-Fund Manager at Frost, has been a portfolio manager for the Fund since its inception in 2019 and for the Predecessor Low Duration Bond Fund since 2019.

Mr. Elswick and Mrs. Atkission are supported by a team of appropriately trained, qualified analysts and fixed income traders.

TAX INFORMATION

The Fund intends to make distributions that may be taxed as ordinary income or capital gains, unless you are investing through a tax-deferred arrangement, such as a 401(k) plan or IRA, in which case your distribution will be taxed when withdrawn from the tax-deferred account.

For important information about the purchase and sale of Fund shares and financial intermediary compensation, please turn to "Summary Information about the Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares and Financial Intermediary Compensation" on page 39 of the Prospectus.

FROST MUNICIPAL BOND FUND

INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE

The Frost Municipal Bond Fund (the “Fund”) seeks to provide a consistent level of current income exempt from federal income tax with a secondary emphasis on maximizing total return through capital appreciation.

FUND FEES AND EXPENSES

The table below describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy and hold Investor Class Shares of the Fund.

Annual Fund Operating Expenses (expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)¹

	INVESTOR CLASS SHARES
Management Fees	0.35%
Distribution (12b-1) Fees	0.25%
Other Expenses	<u>0.18%</u>
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	0.78%
Less Fee Waiver ²	<u>(0.01)%</u>
Total Annual Operating Expenses After Fee Waiver	0.77%

¹ The Fund operated as the Frost Municipal Bond Fund (the “Predecessor Municipal Bond Fund” or “Predecessor Fund”), a series of The Advisors’ Inner Circle Fund II, prior to the Fund’s acquisition of the assets and liabilities of the Predecessor Municipal Bond Fund on June 24, 2019 (the “Municipal Bond Fund Reorganization”). Accordingly, the Fund’s “Annual Fund Operating Expenses” have been restated to reflect current fees.

² Frost Investment Advisors, LLC has contractually agreed to waive 0.01% of its investment advisory fee until June 24, 2021. The amounts waived pursuant to this agreement are not subject to recoupment by the Adviser.

EXAMPLE

This Example is intended to help you compare the cost 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:

1 YEAR	3 YEARS	5 YEARS	10 YEARS
\$79	\$247	\$431	\$964

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 Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses or in the Example, affect the Fund’s performance. During its fiscal year ended July 31, 2018, the Predecessor Municipal Bond Fund’s portfolio turnover rate was 3% of the average value of its portfolio.

FROST MUNICIPAL BOND FUND

PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT STRATEGIES

Under normal circumstances, the Fund invests at least 80% of its net assets, plus any borrowings for investment purposes, in municipal securities that generate income exempt from federal income tax, but not necessarily the federal alternative minimum tax (“AMT”). These securities include securities of municipal issuers located in Texas as well as in other states, territories and possessions of the United States. This investment policy may not be changed without shareholder approval. The Fund may invest more than 25% of its total assets in bonds of issuers in Texas.

Frost Investment Advisors, LLC (the “Adviser” or “Frost”) considers the relative yield, maturity and availability of various types of municipal bonds and the general economic outlook in determining whether to over- or under-weight a specific type of municipal bond in the Fund’s portfolio. Duration adjustments are made relative to the Bloomberg Barclays Municipal Bond Index. The concept of duration is useful in assessing the sensitivity of a fixed income fund to interest rate movements, which are usually the main source of risk for most fixed income funds. Duration measures price volatility by estimating the change in price of a debt security for a 1% change in its yield. For example, a duration of five years means the price of a debt security will change about 5% for every 1% change in its yield. Thus, the higher the duration, the more volatile the security.

The Adviser, in constructing and maintaining the Fund’s portfolio, employs the following four primary strategies to varying degrees depending on its views of economic growth prospects, interest rate predictions and relative value assessments: interest rate positioning based on duration and yield curve positioning, with a typical range of three years; asset category allocations; credit sector allocations relating to security ratings by the national ratings agencies; and individual security selection.

Securities will be considered for sale in the event of or in anticipation of a credit downgrade; to effect a change in duration or sector weighting of the Fund; to realize an aberration in a security’s valuation; or when the Adviser otherwise deems appropriate.

PRINCIPAL RISKS

As with all mutual funds, there is no guarantee that the Fund will achieve its investment objective. You could lose money by investing in the Fund. **A Fund share is not a bank deposit and it is not insured or guaranteed by the FDIC, or any government agency.** The principal risks affecting shareholders’ investments in the Fund are set forth below.

MUNICIPAL ISSUERS RISK – There may be economic or political changes that impact the ability of municipal issuers to repay principal and to make interest payments on municipal securities. Changes in the financial condition or credit rating of municipal issuers also may adversely affect the value of the Fund’s municipal securities. Constitutional or legislative limits on borrowing by municipal issuers may result in reduced supplies of municipal securities. Moreover, certain municipal securities are backed only by a municipal issuer’s ability to levy and collect taxes.

STATE-SPECIFIC RISK – The Fund is subject to the risk that the economy of the states in which it invests, and the revenues underlying state municipal bonds, may decline. Investing primarily in a single state means that the Fund is more exposed to negative political or economic factors in that state than a fund that invests more widely.

TEXAS MUNICIPAL SECURITIES RISK – The Fund may invest more than 25% of its total assets in securities issued by Texas and its municipalities, and as a result is more vulnerable to unfavorable developments in Texas than funds that invest a lesser percentage of their assets in such securities. For example, important sectors of the State’s economy include the oil and gas industry (including drilling, production, refining, chemicals and energy-related manufacturing) and high technology manufacturing (including computers, electronics and telecommunications equipment), along with an increasing emphasis on international trade. Each of these sectors has from time to time suffered from economic downturns. Adverse conditions in one or more of these sectors could have an adverse impact on Texas municipal securities.

INTEREST RATE RISK – As with most funds that invest in debt securities, changes in interest rates are one of the most important factors that could affect the value of your investment. Rising interest rates tend to cause the prices of debt securities (especially those with longer maturities) and the Fund’s share price to fall. Risks associated with rising interest rates are heightened given that the Federal Reserve has begun to raise the federal funds rate.

FROST MUNICIPAL BOND FUND

Debt securities have a stated maturity date by when the issuer must repay the principal amount of the debt. Some debt securities, such as mortgage-backed and asset-backed securities and callable bonds, allow issuers to repay the principal earlier than the stated maturity date. This feature subjects such securities to Prepayment Risk, which is discussed below. Mutual funds that invest in debt securities have no real maturity. Instead, they calculate their weighted average maturity. This number is an average of the effective or anticipated maturity of each debt security held by the mutual fund, with the maturity of each security weighted by the percentage of its assets of the mutual fund it represents.

CREDIT RISK – The credit rating or financial condition of an issuer may affect the value of a debt security. Generally, the lower the quality rating of a security, the greater the risk that the issuer will fail to pay interest fully and return principal in a timely manner. If an issuer defaults or becomes unable to honor its financial obligations, the security may lose some or all of its value. The issuer of an investment-grade security is more likely to pay interest and repay principal than an issuer of a lower rated bond. Adverse economic conditions or changing circumstances, however, may weaken the capacity of the issuer to pay interest and repay principal.

The Fund's U.S. government securities are not guaranteed against price movements due to changing interest rates. Obligations issued by some U.S. government agencies are backed by the U.S. Treasury, while others are backed solely by the ability of the agency to borrow from the U.S. Treasury or by the government sponsored agency's own resources. As a result, investments in securities issued by government sponsored agencies that are not backed by the U.S. Treasury are subject to higher credit risk than those that are.

High yield, or "junk," bonds are highly speculative securities that are usually issued by smaller less credit worthy and/or highly leveraged (indebted) companies. Compared with investment-grade bonds, high yield bonds carry a greater degree of risk and are less likely to make payments of interest and principal. Market developments and the financial and business conditions of the corporation issuing these securities influences their price and liquidity more than changes in interest rates, when compared to investment-grade debt securities. Insufficient liquidity in the junk bond market may make it more difficult to dispose of junk bonds and may cause the Fund to experience sudden and substantial price declines. A lack of reliable, objective data or market quotations may make it more difficult to value junk bonds accurately.

MANAGEMENT RISK – The risk that the investment techniques and risk analyses applied by the Adviser will not produce the desired results and that legislative, regulatory, or tax developments may affect the investment techniques available to the Adviser and the individual portfolio manager in connection with managing the Fund. There is no guarantee that the investment objective of the Fund will be achieved.

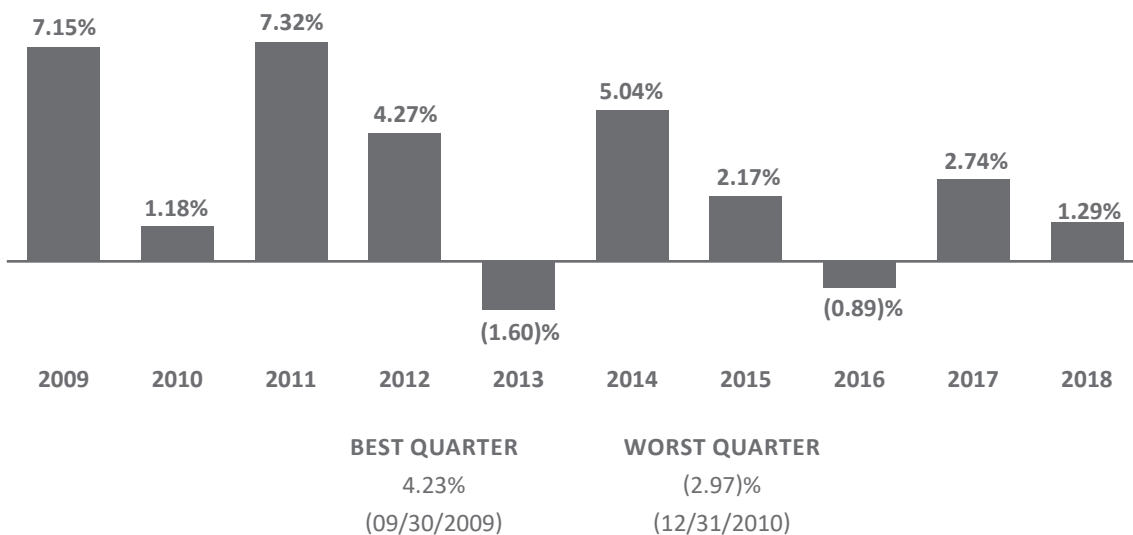
FROST MUNICIPAL BOND FUND

PERFORMANCE INFORMATION

The bar chart and the performance table below illustrate the risks and volatility of an investment in the Fund by showing changes in the Fund's performance from year to year and by showing how the Fund's average annual total returns for 1, 5 and 10 years and since inception compare with those of a broad measure of market performance.

As a result of the Municipal Bond Fund Reorganization, Investor Class Shares of the Fund assumed the performance and accounting history of Investor Class Shares of the Predecessor Municipal Bond Fund. Accordingly, performance figures for periods prior to the date of the Reorganization represent the performance of Investor Class Shares of the Predecessor Municipal Bond Fund.

Prior to March 31, 2015, Investor Class Shares of the Predecessor Municipal Bond Fund were called "Class A Shares," and shareholders were charged a sales charge on certain purchases of Class A Shares. The performance information provided for the period prior to March 31, 2015 represents the performance of the Predecessor Municipal Bond Fund's Investor Class Shares when they were called Class A Shares, but does not include the Maximum Sales Charge (Load) that was applicable to Class A Shares. If sales charges were included, the returns would be lower. Of course, the Fund's past performance (before and after taxes) does not necessarily indicate how the Fund will perform in the future. Updated performance information is available on the Fund's website at www.frostbank.com or by calling 1-877-71-FROST.



The performance information shown above is based on a calendar year. Year to date performance (non-annualized and before taxes) as of March 31, 2019: 2.06%.

FROST MUNICIPAL BOND FUND

Average Annual Total Returns for Periods Ended December 31, 2018

This table compares the Fund's Investor Class Shares' average annual total returns for the periods ended December 31, 2018 to those of an appropriate broad-based 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 will depend on an investor's tax situation and may differ from those shown. After-tax returns shown are not relevant to investors who hold their Fund shares through tax-deferred arrangements, such as 401(k) plans or individual retirement accounts ("IRAs").

Returns after taxes on distributions and sale of Fund shares may be higher than before tax returns when a net capital loss occurs upon the redemption of Fund shares.

FROST MUNICIPAL BOND FUND	1 YEAR	5 YEARS	10 YEARS	SINCE INCEPTION (8/28/2008)
Fund Return Before Taxes	1.29%	2.05%	2.83%	2.81%
Fund Return After Taxes on Distributions	1.25%	2.02%	2.68%	2.67%
Fund Return After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Fund Shares	1.58%	2.07%	2.66%	2.66%
Bloomberg Barclays Municipal Bond Index Return (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses, or taxes)	1.28%	3.82%	4.85%	4.28%

INVESTMENT ADVISER

Frost Investment Advisors, LLC

PORTFOLIO MANAGER

Jeffery Elswick, Director of Fixed Income, Managing Director and Senior Fund Manager at Frost, has been a portfolio manager for the Fund since its inception in 2019 and for the Predecessor Municipal Bond Fund since its inception in 2008. Mr. Elswick is supported by a team of appropriately trained, qualified analysts and fixed income traders.

TAX INFORMATION

The Fund's distributions of interest on municipal obligations generally are not subject to federal income tax; however, the Fund may distribute taxable dividends, including distributions of short-term capital gains, and long-term capital gains. In addition, interest on certain obligations may be subject to the federal AMT for non-corporate shareholders. Depending on the laws of the state of your residence, you may be subject to state tax on all or a portion of Fund distributions.

For important information about the purchase and sale of Fund shares and financial intermediary compensation, please turn to "Summary Information about the Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares and Financial Intermediary Compensation" on page 39 of the Prospectus.

SUMMARY INFORMATION ABOUT THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF FUND SHARES AND FINANCIAL INTERMEDIARY COMPENSATION

PURCHASE AND SALE OF FUND SHARES

To purchase shares of a Fund for the first time, you must invest at least \$2,500 (\$1,500 for IRAs). Your subsequent investments in a Fund must be made in amounts of at least \$500. Systematic planned contributions are required to be at least \$100. Each Fund reserves the right to waive the minimum investment amounts in its sole discretion.

If you own your shares directly, you may redeem your shares on any day that the New York Stock Exchange (“NYSE”) is open for business (a “Business Day”) via Automated Clearing House (“ACH”) (subject to certain account minimums) or by contacting the Funds directly by mail at: Frost Funds, P.O. Box 219009, Kansas City, Missouri 64121-9009 (Express Mail Address: Frost Funds, c/o DST Systems, Inc., 430 West 7th Street, Kansas City, Missouri 64105) or telephone at 1-877-71-FROST.

If you own your shares through an account with a broker or other institution, contact that broker or institution to redeem your shares.

PAYMENTS TO BROKER-DEALERS AND OTHER FINANCIAL INTERMEDIARIES

If you purchase shares of the Funds through a broker-dealer or other financial intermediary (such as a bank), the Funds and their 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 Funds over another investment. Ask your salesperson or visit your financial intermediary’s website for more information.

MORE INFORMATION ABOUT RISK

Investing in each Fund involves risk and there is no guarantee that each Fund will achieve its goals. The judgments of the Adviser about the markets, the economy, or companies may not anticipate actual market movements, economic conditions or company performance, and these judgments may affect the return on your investment. In fact, no matter how good of a job the Adviser does, you could lose money on your investment in a Fund, just as you could with similar investments.

The value of your investment in a Fund is based on the value of the securities the Fund holds. These prices change daily due to economic and other events that affect particular companies and other issuers. These price movements, sometimes called volatility, may be greater or lesser depending on the types of securities a Fund owns and the markets in which it trades. The effect on a Fund of a change in the value of a single security will depend on how widely the Fund diversifies its holdings. The risks disclosed below may not be applicable to each Fund.

EQUITY RISK (Frost Growth Equity Fund, Frost Value Equity Fund and Frost Mid Cap Equity Fund) – Equity securities in which the Funds invest include public and privately issued equity securities, common and preferred stocks, warrants, shares of American Depositary Receipts (“ADRs”), and rights to subscribe to common stock and convertible securities. Common stock represents an equity or ownership interest in an issuer. Preferred stock provides a fixed dividend that is paid before any dividends are paid to common stock holders, and which takes precedence over common stock in the event of a liquidation. Like common stock, preferred stocks represent partial ownership in a company, although preferred stock shareholders do not enjoy any of the voting rights of common stockholders. Also, unlike common stock, a preferred stock pays a fixed dividend that does not fluctuate, although the company does not have to pay this dividend if it lacks the financial ability to do so. Investments in equity securities in general are subject to market risks that may cause their prices to fluctuate over time. The value of such securities convertible into equity securities, such as warrants or convertible debt, is also affected by prevailing interest rates, the credit quality of the issuer and any call provision. Fluctuations in the value of equity securities in which a mutual fund invests will cause the fund’s net asset value (“NAV”) to fluctuate. An investment in a portfolio of equity securities may be more suitable for long-term investors who can bear the risk of these share price fluctuations.

FIXED INCOME RISK (Frost Total Return Bond Fund, Frost Credit Fund, Frost Low Duration Bond Fund and Frost Municipal Bond Fund) – The market values of fixed income investments change in response to interest rate changes and other factors. During periods of rising interest rates, the values of outstanding fixed income securities generally decrease. Moreover, while securities with longer maturities tend to produce higher yields, the prices of longer maturity securities are also subject to greater market value fluctuations as a result of changes in interest rates. During periods of falling interest rates, certain debt obligations with high interest rates may be prepaid (or “called”) by the issuer prior to maturity, and during periods of rising interest rates, certain debt obligations with low interest rates may be extended beyond maturity. Current market conditions may pose heightened risks for the Funds. While interest rates in the U.S. are near historic lows, changes in government policy, including the Federal Reserve ending its quantitative easing program and beginning to raise the federal funds rate, have increased the risk that interest rates will continue to rise in the near future. A rise in interest rates may, in turn, increase volatility and reduce liquidity in the fixed income markets, and result in a decline in the value of the fixed income investments held by the Funds. In addition, reductions in dealer market-making capacity as a result of structural or regulatory changes could further decrease liquidity and/or increase volatility in the fixed income markets. As a result of these conditions, a Fund’s value may fluctuate and/or a Fund may experience increased redemptions from shareholders, which may impact a Fund’s liquidity or force a Fund to sell securities into a declining or illiquid market.

In addition to these risks, fixed income securities may be subject to credit risk, which is the possibility that an issuer will be unable or unwilling to make timely payments of either principal or interest.

FOREIGN SECURITY RISK (Frost Growth Equity Fund, Frost Value Equity Fund and Frost Credit Fund) – Investments in securities of foreign companies or governments (including direct investments as well as investments through depositary receipts) can be more volatile than investments in U.S. companies or governments. Diplomatic, political, or economic developments, including nationalization or appropriation, could affect investments in foreign companies. Foreign securities markets generally have less trading volume and less liquidity than U.S. markets. In addition, the value of securities denominated in foreign currencies, and of dividends from such securities, can change significantly when foreign currencies strengthen or weaken relative to the U.S. dollar. Financial statements of foreign issuers are governed by different accounting, auditing, and financial reporting standards than the financial statements of U.S. issuers and may be less transparent and uniform than in the United States. Thus, there may be less information publicly available about foreign issuers than

MORE INFORMATION ABOUT RISK

about most U.S. issuers. Transaction costs are generally higher than those in the United States and expenses for custodial arrangements of foreign securities may be somewhat greater than typical expenses for custodial arrangements of similar U.S. securities. Some foreign governments levy withholding taxes against dividend and interest income. Although in some countries a portion of these taxes are recoverable, the non-recovered portion will reduce the income received from foreign securities.

MORE INFORMATION ABOUT FUND INVESTMENTS

Each Fund's investment objective may be changed without shareholder approval.

The investments and strategies described in this Prospectus are those that the Funds use under normal conditions. During unusual economic or market conditions, or for temporary defensive or liquidity purposes, each Fund may invest up to 100% of its assets in money market instruments or other cash equivalents that would not ordinarily be consistent with its investment objective. If a Fund invests in this manner, it may not achieve its investment objective. A Fund will do so only if the Adviser believes that the risk of loss outweighs the opportunity for a Fund to achieve its investment objective.

This Prospectus describes the Funds' principal investment strategies, and the Funds will normally invest in the types of investments described in this Prospectus. In addition to the securities and other investments and strategies described in this Prospectus, the Funds also may invest, to a lesser extent, in other securities, use other strategies and engage in other investment practices that are not part of their principal investment strategies. These investments and strategies, as well as those described in this Prospectus, are described in detail in the Funds' Statement of Additional Information ("SAI") (for information on how to obtain a copy of the SAI, see the back cover of this Prospectus). Of course, there is no guarantee that the Funds will achieve their investment goals.

The Funds define non-U.S. or foreign securities as securities issued by companies incorporated outside of the United States that do not maintain a headquarters or primary operation within the United States.

INFORMATION ABOUT PORTFOLIO HOLDINGS

A description of the Funds' policy and procedures with respect to the circumstances under which the Funds disclose their portfolio holdings is available in the SAI.

INVESTMENT ADVISER

Frost Investment Advisors, LLC (the “Adviser”), a Delaware limited liability company formed in 2007, serves as the investment adviser to the Funds. The Adviser is a wholly owned non-banking subsidiary of Frost Bank. The Adviser’s principal place of business is located at 111 West Houston Street, P.O. Box 2509, San Antonio, Texas 78299-2509. The Adviser manages and supervises the investment of the Funds’ assets on a discretionary basis. As of March 31, 2019, the Adviser had approximately \$4.7 billion in assets under management.

The Board of Trustees (the “Board”) of Frost Family of Funds (the “Trust”) supervises the Adviser and establishes policies that the Adviser must follow in its management activities.

For its services, the Adviser is entitled to a fee, which is calculated daily and paid monthly, at the following annual rates based on the average daily net assets of each Fund:

Fund	Advisory Fee Rate
Frost Growth Equity Fund	0.50%
Frost Value Equity Fund	0.50%
Frost Mid Cap Equity Fund	0.50%
Frost Total Return Bond Fund	0.35%
Frost Credit Fund	0.50%
Frost Low Duration Bond Fund	0.30%
Frost Municipal Bond Fund	0.35%

The Adviser has contractually agreed to reduce its fees and/or reimburse expenses to the extent necessary to keep total annual Fund operating expenses (excluding interest, taxes, brokerage commissions, acquired fund fees and expenses and extraordinary expenses (collectively, “excluded expenses”)) from exceeding certain levels as set forth below until June 24, 2021 (the “Contractual Expense Limitation”). This agreement may be terminated: (i) by the Board, for any reason at any time; or (ii) by the Adviser, upon ninety (90) days’ prior written notice to the Trust, effective as of the close of business on June 24, 2021.

Fund	Contractual Expense Limitation
Frost Growth Equity Fund	1.50%
Frost Value Equity Fund	1.50%
Frost Mid Cap Equity Fund	1.80%
Frost Total Return Bond Fund	1.20%
Frost Credit Fund	1.25%
Frost Low Duration Bond Fund	1.20%

INVESTMENT ADVISER

For the Frost Municipal Bond Fund, the Adviser has voluntarily agreed to reduce its investment advisory fee as set forth below (“Voluntary Fee Reduction”). In addition, the Adviser has voluntarily agreed to further reduce its fee and/or reimburse expenses for the Frost Municipal Bond Fund to the extent necessary to keep total annual Fund operating expenses (not including excluded expenses) from exceeding the level set forth below (“Voluntary Expense Limitation”). The Adviser intends to continue these voluntary fee reductions and expense limitations until further notice, but may discontinue all or part of these fee reductions or expense reimbursements at any time.

Fund	Voluntary Fee Reduction	Advisory Fee After Voluntary Fee Reduction	Voluntary Expense Limitation
Frost Municipal Bond Fund	0.10%	0.25%	1.30%

In addition, the Adviser may receive from a Fund the difference between the Fund’s total annual Fund operating expenses (not including excluded expenses) and the Fund’s Contractual Expense Limitation or the Voluntary Expense Limitation set forth above to recoup all or a portion of its prior fee reductions or expense reimbursements made during the three-year period preceding the date of the recoupment if at any point total annual Fund operating expenses (not including excluded expenses) are below the Contractual Expense Limitation or the Voluntary Expense Limitation: (i) at the time of the fee waiver and/or expense reimbursement; and (ii) at the time of the recoupment. The Adviser, however, will not be permitted to recoup the amount of any difference that is attributable to the Voluntary Fee Reduction.

For the fiscal year ended July 31, 2018, the Adviser received advisory fees (after fee reductions with respect to the Predecessor Municipal Bond Fund) as a percentage of the average daily net assets of each Predecessor Fund as follows:

Fund	Advisory Fees Paid
Predecessor Growth Equity Fund	0.51%
Predecessor Value Equity Fund	0.51%
Predecessor Mid Cap Equity Fund	0.52%
Predecessor Total Return Bond Fund	0.35%
Predecessor Credit Fund	0.51%
Predecessor Low Duration Bond Fund	0.30%
Predecessor Municipal Bond Fund	0.25%

The Adviser also has agreed contractually to waive its investment advisory fee payable by the Funds set forth below in the amounts set forth below (as a percentage of average daily net assets) until June 24, 2021.

Fund	Fee Waiver
Frost Value Equity Fund	0.03%
Frost Mid Cap Equity Fund	0.01%

The amounts waived pursuant to this agreement are not subject to recoupment by the Adviser.

A discussion regarding the basis for the Board’s approval of the investment advisory contract with the Adviser will be available in the Funds’ Annual Report to Shareholders dated July 31, 2019, which will cover the period from the commencement of each Fund’s operations to July 31, 2019.

PORTFOLIO MANAGERS

John Lutz, CFA, Senior Research Analyst at Frost, serves as Senior Fund Manager of the Frost Growth Equity Fund. Mr. Lutz is jointly and primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of the Frost Growth Equity Fund. Mr. Lutz joined Frost Bank, the parent company of the Adviser, in 1995. He received a bachelor's degree in business administration from Texas A&M University and a master's degree in business administration from Our Lady of the Lake University.

Tom Bergeron, CFA, Senior Research Analyst at Frost, serves as Senior Fund Manager of the Frost Value Equity Fund. Mr. Bergeron is jointly and primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of the Frost Value Equity Fund. Mr. Bergeron joined Frost Investment Advisors in 2014. Prior to joining Frost, he worked for Shepherd Asset and Inference Capital. He earned a Bachelor of Science degree in business administration from the University of Vermont and a Master of Arts degree in finance from Babson College. Mr. Bergeron is a holder of the right to use the Chartered Financial Analyst (CFA®) designation and is a member of the CFA Institute.

Alan Adelman, Senior Portfolio Manager at Frost, serves as Senior Fund Manager of the Frost Mid Cap Equity Fund. Mr. Adelman is jointly and primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of the Frost Mid Cap Equity Fund. Mr. Adelman joined Frost Investments Advisors in 2019. Prior to joining Frost, he worked for Angeles Investment Advisors from 2016 to 2019. Prior to joining Angeles Investment Advisors, Mr. Adelman worked for Cinque Partners from 2012 to 2016. He earned a Bachelor of Science Degree in Public Administration from Arizona State University.

Tom L. Stringfellow, CFA, CFP, CPA, CIC, President and CIO at Frost, serves as Fund Co-Manager of the Frost Mid Cap Equity Fund. Mr. Stringfellow is jointly and primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of the Frost Mid Cap Equity Fund. Mr. Stringfellow joined Frost Bank, the parent company of The Adviser, in 1980. He received a Bachelor of Arts degree in business administration from Southwest Texas State University, a Master of Arts degree in economics from St. Mary's University and a Master of Business Administration degree from Texas A&M University - Corpus Christi. Mr. Stringfellow is a holder of the right to use the Chartered Financial Analyst (CFA®) designation and is a member of the CFA Institute.

Jeffery Elswick, Director of Fixed Income and Managing Director at Frost, serves as Senior Fund Manager of the Frost Total Return Bond Fund, the Frost Credit Fund, the Frost Low Duration Bond Fund, and the Frost Municipal Bond Fund. Mr. Elswick is jointly and primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of the Frost Total Return Bond Fund, the Frost Credit Fund, the Frost Low Duration Bond Fund, and the Frost Municipal Bond Fund. Mr. Elswick joined Frost Bank, the parent company of the Adviser, in 2006. Prior to joining Frost Bank, Mr. Elswick served as a fixed income portfolio manager, analyst and trader at Capital One Financial Corporation from 2000 to 2006. He received a Master of Science in finance degree and a Bachelor of Business Administration degree from Texas A&M University.

Tim Tucker, Senior Fixed Income Research Analyst at Frost, serves as Fund Co-Manager of the Frost Credit Fund. Mr. Tucker is jointly and primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of the Frost Credit Fund. Mr. Tucker joined Frost Investment Advisors in 2011. Prior to joining Frost, he worked as a Director for THL Credit Group from 2007 to 2009. He received a Bachelor of Business Administration degree in finance with a minor in statistics from Southern Methodist University.

Markie Atkission, Senior Fixed Income Trader and Fund Manager at Frost, serves as Fund Co-Manager of the Frost Low Duration Bond Fund. Mrs. Atkission is jointly and primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of the Frost Low Duration Bond Fund. Mrs. Atkission joined Frost Investments Advisors in 2006. She earned a Bachelor of Business Administration Degree in Finance from Texas Tech University.

The SAI provides additional information about the portfolio managers' compensation, other accounts managed, and ownership of Fund shares.

PURCHASING, SELLING AND EXCHANGING FUND SHARES

This section tells you how to purchase, sell (sometimes called “redeem”) and exchange Investor Class Shares of the Funds.

Investor Class Shares are for individual and institutional investors.

For information regarding the federal income tax consequences of transactions in shares of the Funds, including information about cost basis reporting, see “Taxes.”

HOW TO PURCHASE FUND SHARES

All investments must be made by check, wire or ACH. All checks must be made payable in U.S. dollars and drawn on U.S. financial institutions. The Funds do not accept purchases made by third-party checks, credit cards, credit card checks, cash, traveler’s checks, money orders or cashier’s checks.

The Funds reserve the right to reject any specific purchase order for any reason. The Funds are not intended for excessive trading by shareholders in response to short-term market fluctuations. For more information about the Funds’ policy on excessive trading, see “Excessive Trading Policies and Procedures.”

The Funds do not generally accept investments by non-U.S. persons. Non-U.S. persons may be permitted to invest in the Funds subject to the satisfaction of enhanced due diligence. Please contact the Funds for more information.

BY MAIL

You can open an account with the Funds by sending a check and your account application to the address below. You can add to an existing account by sending the Funds a check and, if possible, the “Invest by Mail” stub that accompanies your confirmation statement. Be sure your check identifies clearly your name, your account number, the Fund name and the share class.

REGULAR MAIL ADDRESS

Frost Funds
P.O. Box 219009
Kansas City, MO 64121-9009

EXPRESS MAIL ADDRESS

Frost Funds
c/o DST Systems, Inc.
430 West 7th Street
Kansas City, MO 64105

The Funds do not consider the U.S. Postal Service or other independent delivery services to be their agents. Therefore, deposit in the mail or with such services of purchase orders does not constitute receipt by the Funds’ transfer agent. The share price used to fill the purchase order is the next price calculated by a Fund after the Funds’ transfer agent receives the order in proper form at the P.O. Box provided for regular mail delivery or the office address provided for express mail delivery.

BY WIRE

To open an account by wire, call 1-877-71-FROST for details. To add to an existing account by wire, wire your money using the wiring instructions set forth below (be sure to include the Fund name, the share class and your account number).

PURCHASING, SELLING AND EXCHANGING FUND SHARES

WIRING INSTRUCTIONS

Wiring Instructions:

UMB Bank, N.A.

ABA# 101000695

Frost Funds

DDA Acct. # 9872324900

Ref: Fund name/account number/account name/share class

BY SYSTEMATIC INVESTMENT PLAN (VIA ACH)

If you have a checking or savings account with a bank, you may purchase shares automatically through regular deductions from your account.

You may not open an account via ACH. However, once you have established an account, you can set up a systematic investment plan by mailing a completed application to the Funds. These purchases can be made monthly, quarterly, semi-annually or annually in amounts of at least \$100. To cancel or change a plan, write to the Funds at Frost Funds, P.O. Box 219009, Kansas City, MO 64121-9009 (Express Mail Address: Frost Funds, c/o DST Systems, Inc., 430 West 7th Street, Kansas City, MO 64105). Allow up to 15 days to create the plan and 3 days to cancel or change it.

PURCHASES IN-KIND

Subject to the approval of the Funds, an investor may purchase shares of a Fund with liquid securities and other assets that are eligible for purchase by the Fund (consistent with the Fund's investment policies and restrictions) and that have a value that is readily ascertainable in accordance with the Fund's valuation policies. These transactions will be effected only if the Adviser deems the security to be an appropriate investment for the Fund. Assets purchased by the Fund in such a transaction will be valued in accordance with procedures adopted by the Funds. The Funds reserve the right to amend or terminate this practice at any time.

MINIMUM INVESTMENTS

You can open an account with a Fund with a minimum initial investment of \$2,500 or a minimum initial investment for IRA accounts of \$1,500 for Investor Class Shares. Minimum subsequent investments are required to be at least \$500. Systematic planned contributions are required to be at least \$100. A Fund reserves the right to waive the minimum investment amounts in its sole discretion.

HOW TO REDEEM FUND SHARES

BY MAIL

To redeem shares by mail, you may contact the Funds directly at: Frost Funds, P.O. Box 219009, Kansas City, MO 64121-9009 (Express Mail Address: Frost Funds, c/o DST Systems, Inc., 430 West 7th Street, Kansas City, MO 64105). Please send a letter to the Funds signed by all registered parties on the account specifying:

- The Fund name;
- The share class;
- The account number;
- The dollar amount or number of shares you wish to redeem;
- The account name(s); and
- The address to which redemption (sale) proceeds should be sent.

PURCHASING, SELLING AND EXCHANGING FUND SHARES

The Funds do not consider the U.S. Postal Service or other independent delivery services to be their agents. Therefore, deposit in the mail or with such services of sell orders does not constitute receipt by the Funds' transfer agent. The share price used to fill the sell order is the next price calculated by a Fund after the Funds' transfer agent receives the order in proper form at the P.O. Box provided for regular mail delivery or the office address provided for express mail delivery.

All registered shareholders must sign the letter in the exact name(s) in which their account is registered and must designate any special capacity in which they are registered.

Certain redemption requests will require a signature guarantee by an eligible guarantor institution. Eligible guarantors include commercial banks, savings and loans, savings banks, trust companies, credit unions, member firms of a national stock exchange, or any other member or participant of an approved signature guarantor program. For example, signature guarantees may be required if your address of record has changed in the last 30 days, if you want the proceeds sent to a bank other than the bank of record on your account, or if you ask that the proceeds be sent to a different person or address. Please note that a notary public is not an acceptable provider of a signature guarantee and that we must be provided with the original guarantee. Signature guarantees are for the protection of Fund shareholders. Before they grant a redemption request, the Funds may require a shareholder to furnish additional legal documents to ensure proper authorization.

Accounts held by a corporation, trust, fiduciary or partnership, may require additional documentation along with a signature guaranteed letter of instruction. The Funds participate in the Paperless Legal Program (the "Program"), which eliminates the need for accompanying paper documentation on legal securities transfers. Requests received with a Medallion Signature Guarantee will be reviewed for the proper criteria to meet the guidelines of the Program and may not require additional documentation. Please contact Shareholder Services at 1-877-71-FROST for more information.

BY TELEPHONE

You must first establish the telephone redemption privilege (and, if desired, the wire and/or ACH redemption privilege) by completing the appropriate sections of the account application. Call 1-877-71-FROST to redeem your shares. Based on your instructions, the Funds will mail your proceeds to you or send them to your bank via wire or ACH.

BY SYSTEMATIC WITHDRAWAL PLAN (VIA ACH)

If your account balance is at least \$25,000, you may transfer as little as \$100 per month from your account to another financial institution through a Systematic Withdrawal Plan (via ACH). To participate in this service, you must complete the appropriate sections of the account application and mail it to the Funds.

EXCHANGING SHARES

At no charge, you may exchange Investor Class Shares of a Fund for Investor Class Shares of another fund in the Frost Funds complex by writing to or calling the Funds. At no charge, you may also convert Investor Class Shares of a Fund directly to Institutional Class Shares or A Class Shares of the same Fund, where offered, by writing to or calling the Fund, subject to the eligibility requirements and the fees and expenses of the share class you exchange into, as set forth in the applicable prospectus. You may only exchange or convert shares between accounts with identical registrations (i.e., the same names and addresses). A conversion between share classes of a Fund is not a taxable event.

The exchange privilege is not intended as a vehicle for short-term or excessive trading. The Funds may suspend or terminate your exchange privilege if you engage in a pattern of exchanges that is excessive, as determined in the sole discretion of the Funds. For more information about the Funds' policy on excessive trading, see "Excessive Trading Policies and Procedures."

PURCHASING, SELLING AND EXCHANGING FUND SHARES

TRANSACTION POLICIES

CALCULATING YOUR SHARE PRICE

NAV for one Fund share is the value of that share's portion of the net assets of that Fund.

You may buy or sell shares of a Fund on any Business Day. Requests to buy and sell shares of a Fund are processed at the NAV next computed after the Fund receives and accepts your order. The Funds calculate NAV once each Business Day as of the close of normal trading on the NYSE (normally, 4:00 p.m. Eastern Time). To receive the NAV on any given day, a Fund or an authorized institution (defined below) must receive your order in proper form (meaning that it is complete and contains all necessary information, and has all supporting documentation such as proper Medallion signature guarantees, IRA rollover forms, etc.) before the close of trading on the NYSE that day. Otherwise, you will receive the NAV that is calculated at the close of trading on the following Business Day. If the NYSE closes early, as in the case of scheduled half-day trading or unscheduled suspensions of trading, each Fund reserves the right to calculate NAV as of the earlier closing time. A Fund will not accept orders that request a particular day or price for the transaction or any other special conditions. Shares will only be priced on Business Days. Since securities that are traded on foreign exchanges may trade on days that are not Business Days, the value of a Fund's assets may change on days when you are unable to purchase or redeem shares.

The NAV of a class of each Fund's shares is determined by dividing the total value of the Fund's portfolio investments and other assets attributable to the class, less any liabilities attributable to the class, by the total number of shares outstanding of the class. In calculating NAV, each Fund generally values its investment portfolio at market price. If market prices are not readily available or a Fund reasonably believes that they are unreliable, such as in the case of a security value that has been materially affected by events occurring after the relevant market closes, the Fund is required to price those securities at fair value as determined in good faith using methods approved by the Board. A Fund's determination of a security's fair value price often involves the consideration of a number of subjective factors, and is therefore subject to the unavoidable risk that the value that the Fund assigns to a security may be higher or lower than the security's value would be if a reliable market quotation for the security was readily available.

BUYING OR SELLING SHARES THROUGH A FINANCIAL INTERMEDIARY

In addition to being able to buy and sell Fund shares directly from the Funds through their transfer agent, you may also buy or sell shares of the Funds through accounts with financial intermediaries such as brokers and other institutions that are authorized to place trades in Fund shares for their customers. When you purchase or sell Fund shares through a financial intermediary (rather than directly from the Funds), you may have to transmit your purchase and sale requests to the financial intermediary at an earlier time for your transaction to become effective that day. This allows the financial intermediary time to process your requests and transmit them to the Funds prior to the time the Funds calculate their NAV that day. Your financial intermediary is responsible for transmitting all purchase and redemption requests, investment information, documentation and money to the Funds on time. If your financial intermediary fails to do so, it may be responsible for any resulting fees or losses. Unless your financial intermediary is an authorized institution, orders transmitted by the financial intermediary and received by the Funds after the time NAV is calculated for a particular day will receive the following day's NAV.

Certain financial intermediaries, including certain broker-dealers and shareholder organizations, are authorized to act as agent on behalf of the Funds with respect to the receipt of purchase and redemption orders for Fund shares ("authorized institutions"). Authorized institutions are also authorized to designate other intermediaries to receive purchase and redemption orders on a Fund's behalf. A Fund will be deemed to have received a purchase or redemption order when an authorized institution or, if applicable, an authorized institution's designee, receives the order. Orders will be priced at a Fund's NAV next computed after they are received by an authorized institution or an authorized institution's designee. To determine whether your financial intermediary is an authorized institution or an authorized institution's designee such that it may act as agent on behalf of a Fund with respect to purchase and redemption orders for Fund shares, you should contact your financial intermediary directly.

If you deal directly with a financial intermediary, you will have to follow its procedures for transacting with the Funds. Your financial intermediary may charge a fee for your purchase and/or redemption transactions. For more information about how to purchase or sell Fund shares through a financial intermediary, you should contact your financial intermediary directly.

PURCHASING, SELLING AND EXCHANGING FUND SHARES

PAYMENT OF REDEMPTION PROCEEDS

Normally, a Fund will send your sale proceeds within one Business Day after it receives your redemption request. A Fund, however, may take up to seven days to pay redemption proceeds. Your proceeds can be wired to your bank account (may be subject to a \$10 fee), sent to you by check or sent via ACH to your bank account if you have established banking instructions with a Fund. **If you are selling shares that were recently purchased by check or through ACH, redemption proceeds may not be available until your check has cleared or the ACH transaction has been completed (which may take up to 15 days from your date of purchase).**

A Fund typically expects to sell portfolio assets and/or hold cash or cash equivalents to meet redemption requests. On a less regular basis, a Fund may also meet redemption requests by drawing on a line of credit, using short-term borrowings from its custodian and/or redeeming shares in-kind (as described below). These methods may be used during both normal and stressed market conditions.

REDEMPTIONS IN-KIND

The Funds generally pay sale (redemption) proceeds in cash. However, under unusual conditions that make the payment of cash unwise and for the protection of the Funds' remaining shareholders, the Funds might pay all or part of your redemption proceeds in liquid securities with a market value equal to the redemption price (redemption in-kind). It is highly unlikely that your shares would ever be redeemed in-kind, but if they were you would have to pay transaction costs to sell the securities distributed to you, as well as taxes on any capital gains from the sale as with any redemption. In addition, you would continue to be subject to the risks of any market fluctuation in the value of the securities you receive in-kind until they are sold.

INVOLUNTARY REDEMPTIONS OF YOUR SHARES

If your account balance drops below \$1,000 because of redemptions, you may be required to sell your shares. The Funds will provide you at least 30 days' written notice to give you time to add to your account and avoid the involuntary redemption of your shares.

SUSPENSION OF YOUR RIGHT TO SELL YOUR SHARES

The Funds may suspend your right to sell your shares or delay payment of redemption proceeds for more than seven days during times when the NYSE is closed, other than during customary weekends or holidays, or as otherwise permitted by the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (the "SEC"). More information about this is in the SAI.

TELEPHONE TRANSACTIONS

Purchasing, selling and exchanging Fund shares over the telephone is extremely convenient, but not without risk. Although the Funds have certain safeguards and procedures to confirm the identity of callers and the authenticity of instructions, the Funds are not responsible for any losses or costs incurred by following telephone instructions they reasonably believe to be genuine. If you or your financial intermediary transact with the Funds over the telephone, you will generally bear the risk of any loss.

PAYMENTS TO FINANCIAL INTERMEDIARIES

The Funds and/or the Adviser may compensate financial intermediaries for providing a variety of services to the Funds and/or their shareholders. Financial intermediaries include affiliated or unaffiliated brokers, dealers, banks (including bank trust departments), trust companies, registered investment advisers, financial planners, retirement plan administrators, insurance companies, and any other institution having a service, administration, or any similar arrangement with the Funds, their service providers or their respective affiliates. This section briefly describes how financial intermediaries may be paid for providing these services. For more information, please see “Payments to Financial Intermediaries” in the SAI.

DISTRIBUTION PLAN

The Funds have adopted a distribution plan under Rule 12b-1 of the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended, for Investor Class Shares that allows the Funds to pay distribution and/or service fees for the sale and distribution of Fund shares, and for services provided to shareholders. Because these fees are paid out of a Fund’s assets on an on-going basis, over time these fees will increase the cost of your investment and may cost you more than paying other types of sales charges. The maximum annual Rule 12b-1 fee for Investor Class Shares of a Fund is 0.25%.

OTHER PAYMENTS BY THE FUNDS

The Funds may enter into agreements with financial intermediaries pursuant to which the Funds may pay financial intermediaries for non-distribution-related sub-transfer agency, administrative, sub-accounting, and other shareholder services. Payments made pursuant to such agreements are generally based on either (1) a percentage of the average daily net assets of Fund shareholders serviced by a financial intermediary, or (2) the number of Fund shareholders serviced by a financial intermediary. Any payments made pursuant to such agreements may be in addition to, rather than in lieu of, distribution fees the Funds may pay to financial intermediaries pursuant to the Funds’ distribution plan.

PAYMENTS BY THE ADVISER

From time to time, the Adviser and/or its affiliates, in their discretion, may make payments to certain affiliated or unaffiliated financial intermediaries to compensate them for the costs associated with distribution, marketing, administration and shareholder servicing support for the Funds. These payments are sometimes characterized as “revenue sharing” payments and are made out of the Adviser’s and/or its affiliates’ own legitimate profits or other resources, and may be in addition to any payments made to financial intermediaries by the Funds. A financial intermediary may provide these services with respect to Fund shares sold or held through programs such as retirement plans, qualified tuition programs, fund supermarkets, fee-based advisory or wrap fee programs, bank trust programs, and insurance (e.g., individual or group annuity) programs. In addition, financial intermediaries may receive payments for making shares of the Funds available to their customers or registered representatives, including providing the Funds with “shelf space,” placing them on a preferred or recommended fund list, or promoting the Funds in certain sales programs that are sponsored by financial intermediaries. To the extent permitted by SEC and Financial Industry Regulatory Authority (“FINRA”) rules and other applicable laws and regulations, the Adviser and/or its affiliates may pay or allow other promotional incentives or payments to financial intermediaries.

The level of payments made by the Adviser and/or its affiliates to individual financial intermediaries varies in any given year and may be negotiated on the basis of sales of Fund shares, the amount of Fund assets serviced by the financial intermediary or the quality of the financial intermediary’s relationship with the Adviser and/or its affiliates. These payments may be more or less than the payments received by the financial intermediaries from other mutual funds and may influence a financial intermediary to favor the sales of certain funds or share classes over others. In certain instances, the payments could be significant and may cause a conflict of interest for your financial intermediary. Any such payments will not change the NAV or price of a Fund’s shares. Please contact your financial intermediary for information about any payments it may receive in connection with the sale of Fund shares or the provision of services to Fund shareholders.

In addition to these payments, your financial intermediary may charge you account fees, commissions or transaction fees for buying or redeeming shares of the Funds, or other fees for servicing your account. Your financial intermediary should provide a schedule of its fees and services to you upon request.

OTHER POLICIES

EXCESSIVE TRADING POLICIES AND PROCEDURES

The Funds are intended for long-term investment purposes only and discourage shareholders from engaging in “market timing” or other types of excessive short-term trading. This frequent trading into and out of a Fund may present risks to the Fund’s long-term shareholders, and could adversely affect shareholder returns. The risks posed by frequent trading include interfering with the efficient implementation of a Fund’s investment strategies, triggering the recognition of taxable gains and losses on the sale of Fund investments, requiring the Fund to maintain higher cash balances to meet redemption requests, and experiencing increased transaction costs.

In addition, because the Funds invest in foreign securities traded primarily on markets that close prior to the time the Funds determine their NAV, the risks posed by frequent trading may have a greater potential to dilute the value of Fund shares held by long-term shareholders than funds investing exclusively in U.S. securities. In instances where a significant event that affects the value of one or more foreign securities held by a Fund takes place after the close of the primary foreign market, but before the time that the Fund determines its NAV, certain investors may seek to take advantage of the fact that there will be a delay in the adjustment of the market price for a security caused by this event until the foreign market reopens (sometimes referred to as “price” or “time zone” arbitrage). Shareholders who attempt this type of arbitrage may dilute the value of the Fund’s shares if the prices of the Fund’s foreign securities do not reflect their fair value. Although the Funds have procedures designed to determine the fair value of foreign securities for purposes of calculating their NAV when such an event has occurred, fair value pricing, because it involves judgments which are inherently subjective, may not always eliminate the risk of price arbitrage. For more information on how the Funds use fair value pricing, see “Calculating Your Share Price.”

In addition, because the Funds may invest in small and mid-cap securities, which often trade in lower volumes and may be less liquid, the Funds may be more susceptible to the risks posed by frequent trading because frequent transactions in the Funds’ shares may have a greater impact on the market prices of these types of securities.

The Funds’ service providers will take steps reasonably designed to detect and deter frequent trading by shareholders pursuant to the Funds’ policies and procedures described in this Prospectus and approved by the Board. For purposes of applying these policies, the Funds’ service providers may consider the trading history of accounts under common ownership or control. The Funds’ policies and procedures include the following:

- Shareholders are restricted from making more than five “round trips,” including exchanges into or out of a Fund, per calendar year. If a shareholder exceeds this amount, the Fund and/or its service providers may, at their discretion, reject any additional purchase or exchange orders. The Funds define a round trip as a purchase or exchange into a Fund by a shareholder, followed by a subsequent redemption out of the Fund, of an amount the Adviser reasonably believes would be harmful or disruptive to the Fund.
- The Funds reserve the right to reject any purchase or exchange request by any investor or group of investors for any reason without prior notice, including, in particular, if a Fund or the Adviser reasonably believes that the trading activity would be harmful or disruptive to the Fund.

The Funds and/or their service providers seek to apply these policies to the best of their abilities uniformly and in a manner they believe is consistent with the interests of the Funds’ long-term shareholders. The Funds do not knowingly accommodate frequent purchases and redemptions by Fund shareholders. Although these policies are designed to deter frequent trading, none of these measures alone nor all of them taken together eliminate the possibility that frequent trading in the Funds will occur. Systematic purchases and redemptions are exempt from these policies.

Financial intermediaries (such as investment advisers and broker-dealers) often establish omnibus accounts in the Funds for their customers through which transactions are placed. The Funds have entered into “information sharing agreements” with these financial intermediaries, which permit the Funds to obtain, upon request, information about the trading activity of the intermediary’s customers that invest in the Funds. If the Funds or their service providers identify omnibus account level trading patterns that have the potential to be detrimental to the Funds, the Funds or their service providers may, in their sole discretion, request from the financial intermediary information concerning the trading activity of its customers. Based upon a review of that information, if the Funds or their service providers determine that the trading activity of any customer may be detrimental to the Funds, they may, in their sole discretion,

OTHER POLICIES

request the financial intermediary to restrict or limit further trading in the Funds by that customer. If the Funds are not satisfied that the intermediary has taken appropriate action, the Funds may terminate the intermediary's ability to transact in Fund shares. When information regarding transactions in the Funds' shares is requested by the Funds and such information is in the possession of a person that is itself a financial intermediary to a financial intermediary (an "indirect intermediary"), any financial intermediary with whom the Funds have an information sharing agreement is obligated to obtain transaction information from the indirect intermediary or, if directed by the Funds, to restrict or prohibit the indirect intermediary from purchasing shares of the Funds on behalf of other persons.

The Funds and their service providers will use reasonable efforts to work with financial intermediaries to identify excessive short-term trading in omnibus accounts that may be detrimental to the Funds. However, there can be no assurance that the monitoring of omnibus account level trading will enable the Funds to identify or prevent all such trading by a financial intermediary's customers. Please contact your financial intermediary for more information.

CUSTOMER IDENTIFICATION AND VERIFICATION

To help the government fight the funding of terrorism and money laundering activities, federal law requires all financial institutions to obtain, verify, and record information that identifies each person who opens an account.

What this means to you: When you open an account, the Funds will ask your name, address, date of birth, and other information that will allow the Funds to identify you. This information is subject to verification to ensure the identity of all persons opening a mutual fund account.

The Funds are required by law to reject your new account application if the required identifying information is not provided.

In certain instances, the Funds are required to collect documents to fulfill their legal obligation. Documents provided in connection with your application will be used solely to establish and verify your identity.

Attempts to collect the missing information required on the application will be performed by either contacting you or, if applicable, your broker. If this information is unable to be obtained within a reasonable timeframe established in the sole discretion of the Funds, your application will be rejected.

Upon receipt of your application in proper form (or upon receipt of all identifying information required on the application), your investment will be accepted and your order will be processed at the next-determined NAV per share.

However, each Fund reserves the right to close or liquidate your account at the NAV next determined and remit proceeds to you via check if it is unable to verify your identity. Attempts to verify your identity will be performed within a reasonable timeframe established in the sole discretion of the Fund. Further, each Fund reserves the right to hold your proceeds until your original check clears the bank, which may take up to 15 days from the date of purchase. In such an instance, you may be subject to a gain or loss on Fund shares and will be subject to corresponding tax implications.

ANTI-MONEY LAUNDERING PROGRAM

Customer identification and verification is part of the Funds' overall obligation to deter money laundering under federal law. The Funds have adopted an anti-money laundering compliance program designed to prevent the Funds from being used for money laundering or the financing of illegal activities. In this regard, the Funds reserve the right to: (i) refuse, cancel or rescind any purchase or exchange order; (ii) freeze any account and/or suspend account services; or (iii) involuntarily close your account in cases of threatening conduct or suspected fraudulent or illegal activity. These actions will be taken when, in the sole discretion of Fund management, they are deemed to be in the best interest of a Fund or in cases when a Fund is requested or compelled to do so by governmental or law enforcement authority. If your account is closed at the request of governmental or law enforcement authority, you may not receive proceeds of the redemption if the Funds are required to withhold such proceeds.

OTHER POLICIES

UNCLAIMED PROPERTY

Each state has unclaimed property rules that generally provide for escheatment (or transfer) to the state of unclaimed property under various circumstances. Such circumstances include inactivity (e.g., no owner-initiated contact for a certain period), returned mail (e.g., when mail sent to a shareholder is returned by the post office, or “RPO,” as undeliverable), or a combination of both inactivity and returned mail. Once it flags property as unclaimed, the applicable Fund will attempt to contact the shareholder, but if that attempt is unsuccessful, the account may be considered abandoned and escheated to the state.

Shareholders that reside in the state of Texas may designate a representative to receive escheatment notifications by completing and submitting a designation form that can be found on the website of the Texas Comptroller. While the designated representative does not have any rights to claim or access the shareholder’s account or assets, the escheatment period will cease if the representative communicates knowledge of the shareholder’s location and confirms that the shareholder has not abandoned his or her property. A completed designation form may be mailed to the Funds (if shares are held directly with the Funds) or to the shareholder’s financial intermediary (if shares are not held directly with the Funds).

More information on unclaimed property and how to maintain an active account is available through your state or by calling 1-877-71-FROST.

DIVIDENDS AND DISTRIBUTIONS

Normally, the Frost Growth Equity Fund and the Frost Mid Cap Equity Fund each distribute their net investment income and make distributions of their net realized capital gains, if any, at least annually. Normally, the Frost Value Equity Fund, the Frost Total Return Bond Fund, the Frost Credit Fund, the Frost Low Duration Bond Fund, and the Frost Municipal Bond Fund each distribute their net investment income, if any, monthly and make distributions of their net realized capital gains, if any, at least annually. If you own Fund shares on a Fund's record date, you will be entitled to receive the distribution.

Each Fund will automatically reinvest dividends and distributions in additional shares of the Fund, unless you elect on your account application to receive them in cash. To elect cash payment, you must notify the Funds in writing prior to the date of the distribution. Your election will be effective for dividends and distributions paid after the Funds receive your written notice. To cancel your election, simply send the Funds written notice.

TAXES

Please consult your tax advisor regarding your specific questions about federal, state and local income taxes. The following is a summary of the U.S. federal income tax consequences of investing in the Funds. This summary does not apply to shares held in an IRA or other tax-qualified plans, which are not subject to current tax. Transactions relating to shares held in such accounts may, however, be taxable at some time in the future. This summary is based on current tax laws, which may change.

The Tax Cuts and Jobs Act (the “Tax Act”) makes significant changes to the U.S. federal income tax rules for taxation of individuals and corporations, generally effective for taxable years beginning after December 31, 2017. Many of the changes applicable to individuals are temporary and only apply to taxable years beginning after December 31, 2017 and before January 1, 2026. There are only minor changes with respect to the specific rules applicable to regulated investment companies (“RICs”), such as the Funds. The Tax Act, however, makes numerous other changes to the tax rules that may affect shareholders and the Funds. You are urged to consult with your own tax advisor regarding how the Tax Act affects your investment in the Funds.

Each Fund intends to qualify as a RIC as defined in Section 851 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended. See the SAI for more information regarding the RIC qualification tests.

Each Fund intends to distribute substantially all of its net investment income and its net realized capital gains, if any. The dividends and distributions you receive, whether in cash or reinvested in additional shares of the Funds may be subject to federal, state, and local taxation, depending upon your tax situation. Income distributions, including distributions of net short-term capital gains but excluding distributions of qualified dividend income, are generally taxable at ordinary income tax rates. Distributions that are reported by the Funds as long-term capital gains and as qualified dividend income are generally taxable at the rates applicable to long-term capital gains and currently set at a maximum tax rate for individuals at 20% (lower rates apply to individuals in lower tax brackets). Distributions from the Frost Total Return Bond Fund, Frost Credit Fund, Frost Low Duration Bond Fund, and Frost Municipal Bond Fund are not expected to qualify for the reduced tax rates on qualified dividend income.

Because the Frost Municipal Bond Fund invests primarily in municipal bonds, the dividends you receive from the Fund will generally be exempt from regular federal income tax. All or a portion of these dividends, however, may be subject to state and local taxes or to the federal alternative minimum tax (“AMT”). For taxable years beginning after December 31, 2017, the federal AMT is applicable only to non-corporate shareholders. Although the Frost Municipal Bond Fund does not seek to realize taxable income or capital gains, the Fund may realize and distribute taxable income or capital gains from time to time as a result of its normal investment activities. The Frost Municipal Bond Fund may not be a suitable investment for IRAs, for other tax-exempt or tax-deferred accounts or for shareholders who are not sensitive to the federal income tax consequences of their investments since such shareholders generally would not benefit from the tax-exempt status of distributions from the Fund. Tax-exempt shareholders should contact their tax advisers and financial planners regarding the tax consequences to them of an investment in the Frost Municipal Bond Fund.

Once a year the Funds (or their administrative agent) will send you a statement showing the types and total amount of distributions you received during the previous year.

You should note that if you purchase shares just before a distribution, the purchase price would reflect the amount of the upcoming distribution. In this case, you would be taxed on the entire amount of the distribution received, even though, as an economic matter, the distribution simply constitutes a return of your investment. This is known as “buying a dividend” and should be avoided by taxable investors. Call 1-877-71-FROST to find out when a Fund expects to make a distribution to shareholders.

Each sale of shares of a Fund may be a taxable event. For tax purposes, an exchange of your Fund shares for shares of a different fund is the same as a sale. A sale may result in a capital gain or loss to you. The gain or loss generally will be treated as short term if you held the shares 12 months or less, long term if you held the shares for longer. Any capital loss arising from the sale or exchange of shares held for six months or less, however, will be treated as long-term capital loss to the extent of the amount of net long-term capital gain distributions or disallowed to the extent of the amount of exempt interest dividends received with respect to those shares.

U.S. individuals with income exceeding \$200,000 (\$250,000 if married and filing jointly) are subject to a 3.8% Medicare contribution tax on their “net investment income,” including interest, dividends, and capital gains (including capital gains realized on the sale or exchange of shares of a Fund).

TAXES

Many states grant tax-free status to dividends paid to you from interest earned on direct obligations of the U.S. government, subject in some states to minimum investment requirements that must be met by the Funds. Investment in Government National Mortgage Association (“Ginnie Mae”) or Federal National Mortgage Association (“Fannie Mae”) securities, banker’s acceptances, commercial paper, and repurchase agreements collateralized by U.S. government securities do not generally qualify for such tax-free treatment. The rules on exclusion of this income are different for corporate shareholders.

The Funds (or their administrative agent) must report to the Internal Revenue Service (“IRS”) and furnish to Fund shareholders cost basis information for Fund shares purchased on or after January 1, 2012, and sold on or after that date. In addition to reporting the gross proceeds from the sale of Fund shares, a Fund (or its administrative agent) is also required to report the cost basis information for such shares and indicate whether these shares have a short-term or long-term holding period. For each sale of Fund shares, a Fund will permit shareholders to elect from among several IRS-accepted cost basis methods, including the average basis method. In the absence of an election, a Fund will use the average basis method as the default cost basis method. The cost basis method elected by a Fund shareholder (or the cost basis method applied by default) for each sale of Fund shares may not be changed after the settlement date of each such sale of Fund shares. Fund shareholders should consult their tax advisors to determine the best IRS-accepted cost basis method for their tax situation and to obtain more information about cost basis reporting. Shareholders also should carefully review the cost basis information provided to them by a Fund and make any additional basis, holding period or other adjustments that are required when reporting these amounts on their federal income tax returns.

To the extent that a Fund invests in foreign securities, it may be subject to foreign withholding taxes with respect to dividends or interest the Fund received from sources in foreign countries. If more than 50% of the total assets of a Fund consist of foreign securities, the Fund may elect to treat some of those taxes as a distribution to shareholders, which would allow shareholders to offset some of their U.S. federal income tax. A Fund (or its administrative agent) will notify you if it makes such an election and provide you with the information necessary to reflect foreign taxes paid on your income tax return.

Because each shareholder’s tax situation is different, you should consult your tax advisor about the tax implications of an investment in the Funds.

More information about taxes is in the SAI.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

The Trust enters into contractual arrangements with various parties, including, among others, the Funds' investment adviser, custodian, transfer agent, accountants, administrator and distributor, who provide services to the Funds. Shareholders are not parties to, or intended (or "third-party") beneficiaries of, any of those contractual arrangements, and those contractual arrangements are not intended to create in any individual shareholder or group of shareholders any right to enforce the terms of the contractual arrangements against the service providers or to seek any remedy under the contractual arrangements against the service providers, either directly or on behalf of the Trust.

This Prospectus and the SAI provide information concerning the Trust and the Funds that you should consider in determining whether to purchase shares of the Funds. The Funds may make changes to this information from time to time. Neither this Prospectus, the SAI or any document filed as an exhibit to the Trust's registration statement, is intended to, nor does it, give rise to an agreement or contract between the Trust or the Funds and any shareholder, or give rise to any contract or other rights in any individual shareholder, group of shareholders or other person other than any rights conferred explicitly by federal or state securities laws that may not be waived.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

The tables that follow present performance information about Investor Class Shares of each Fund. The financial highlights table is intended to help you understand each Fund's financial performance for the past five fiscal years. Certain information reflects financial results for a single Investor Class Share. The total returns in the tables represent the rate that an investor would have earned (or lost) on an investment in a Fund (assuming reinvestment of all dividends and distributions).

The financial information shown below is that of each Predecessor Fund's Investor Class Shares for periods prior to June 24, 2019, which is the date on which the Investor Class Shares of each Fund assumed the performance and accounting history of the Investor Class Shares of its respective Predecessor Fund. The information for each period ended on or before July 31, 2018 has been audited by Ernst & Young LLP, the independent registered public accounting firm for each Predecessor Fund. The financial statements and the unqualified opinion of Ernst & Young LLP are included in the 2018 Annual Report of the Predecessor Funds, which is available upon request by calling 1-877-71-FROST. The information for each Predecessor Fund for the six months ended January 31, 2019 has been derived from the Predecessor Fund's unaudited financial statements, which are included in the Predecessor Funds' Semi-Annual Report, which is available upon request by calling 1-877-71-FROST.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

For a Share Outstanding Throughout Each Period
For the Six Months Ended January 31, 2019 (Unaudited) and the Years Ended July 31,

	Net Asset Value, Beginning of Year	Net Investment Income (Loss) ⁽¹⁾	Net Realized and Unrealized Gains (Losses) on Investments	Total from Operations	Dividends from Net Investment Income	Distributions from Net Realized Gains	Total Dividends & Distributions	Net Asset Value, End of Year	Total Return†	Net Assets End of Year (000)	Ratio of Expenses to Average Net Assets	Expenses to Average Net Assets (Including Waivers and Fees Paid Indirectly)	Ratio of Net Investment Income (Loss) to Average Net Assets	Portfolio Turnover Rate
Growth Equity Fund Investor Class Shares														
2019***	\$ 14.30	\$ 0.01	\$ (0.37)	\$ (0.36)	\$ (0.01)	\$ (1.77)	\$ (1.78)	\$ 12.16	(1.68)%	\$ 43,580	0.89%*	0.89%*	0.08%*	13%**
2018	14.70	—	3.15	3.15	(0.03)	(3.52)	(3.55)	14.30	24.72	46,266	0.90	0.90	0.01	15
2017	13.51	0.01	2.50	2.51	—	(1.32)	(1.32)	14.70	20.33	40,287	1.04	1.04	0.04	16
2016	15.53	(0.02)	(0.32)	(0.34)	—	(1.68)	(1.68)	13.51	(2.01)	64,238	1.05	1.05	(0.14)	23
2015	14.43	(0.01)	1.99	1.98	—	(0.88)	(0.88)	15.53	14.17	64,522	1.05	1.05	(0.03)	19
2014	12.55	(0.01)	2.40	2.39	—	(0.51)	(0.51)	14.43	19.47††	63,438	1.05	1.11	(0.08)	28
Value Equity Fund Investor Class Shares														
2019***	\$ 9.16	\$ 0.09	\$ (0.82)	\$ (0.73)	\$ (0.08)	\$ (0.54)	\$ (0.62)	\$ 7.81	(7.82)%	\$ 5,910	0.96%*	0.96%*	1.97%*	22%**
2018	9.10	0.11	0.71	0.82	(0.12)	(0.64)	(0.76)	9.16	9.16	29,512	0.95	0.95	1.23	26
2017	10.01	0.17	1.18	1.35	(0.16)	(2.10)	(2.26)	9.10	14.20	28,678	1.05	1.05	1.69	35
2016	11.19	0.13	(0.17)‡	(0.04)	(0.12)	(1.02)	(1.14)	10.01	0.30	60,576	1.05	1.05	1.29	52
2015	11.17	0.13	1.03	1.16	(0.13)	(1.01)	(1.14)	11.19	10.90	57,837	1.05	1.05	1.13	53
2014	10.82	0.16	1.45	1.61	(0.15)	(1.11)	(1.26)	11.17	16.00††	56,817	1.06	1.11	1.42	52
Mid Cap Equity Fund Investor Class Shares														
2019***	\$ 9.82	\$ —	\$ (0.45)	\$ (0.45)	\$ (0.01)	\$ (2.66)	\$ (2.67)	\$ 6.70	(3.08)%	\$ 671	1.80%*	1.90%*	(0.10)%*	14%**
2018	10.52	—	1.40	1.40	—	(2.10)	(2.10)	9.82	14.04	845	1.52	1.52	0.01	55
2017	9.74	(0.04)	1.49	1.45	—	(0.67)	(0.67)	10.52	15.43	6,531	1.62	1.62	(0.41)	38
2016	13.65	(0.04)	(1.35)	(1.39)	—	(2.52)	(2.52)	9.74	(9.38)	3,421	1.73	1.73	(0.43)	102
2015	14.53	(0.19)	1.91	1.72	—	(2.60)	(2.60)	13.65	14.01	583	1.74 ⁽²⁾	1.70	(1.39)	80
2014	13.67	(0.16)	1.94	1.78	—	(0.92)	(0.92)	14.53	13.35	415	1.58	1.58	(1.11)	58

* Annualized.

** Not annualized.

*** Six Months Ended January 31, 2019.

† Total return is for the period indicated and has not been annualized. Returns shown do not reflect the deduction of taxes that a shareholder would pay on Fund distributions or the redemption of Fund shares.

†† Total return would have been lower had certain expenses not been waived and assumed by the Adviser during the period.

‡ The amount shown for a share outstanding throughout the period does not accord with the aggregate net gains on investments for that period because of the sales and repurchases of Fund shares in relation to fluctuating market value of the investments of the Fund.

(1) Per share data calculated using the average shares method.

(2) Ratio includes previously waived investment advisory fees recovered.

Amounts designated as “—” are either \$0 or have been rounded to \$0.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

For a Share Outstanding Throughout Each Period
For the Six Months Ended January 31, 2019 (Unaudited) and the Years Ended July 31,

	Net Asset Value, Beginning of Year	Net Investment Income ⁽¹⁾	Net Realized and Unrealized Gains (Losses) on Investments	Total from Operations	Dividends from Net Investment Income	Distributions from Net Realized Gains	Total Dividends & Distributions	Net Asset Value, End of Year	Total Return [†]	Net Assets End of Year (000)	Ratio of Expenses to Average Net Assets	Expenses to Average Net Assets (Excluding Waivers and Fees Paid Indirectly)	Ratio of Net Investment Income (Loss) to Average Net Assets	Portfolio Turnover Rate
Total Return Bond Fund Investor Class Shares														
2019***	\$ 10.28	\$ 0.18	\$ (0.01)	\$ 0.17	\$ (0.18)	\$ —	\$ (0.18)	\$ 10.27	1.64%	\$413,282	0.72%*	0.72%*	3.46%*	17%**
2018	10.50	0.35	(0.21)	0.14	(0.34)	(0.02)	(0.36)	10.28	1.35	374,298	0.73	0.73	3.35	15
2017	10.52	0.36	(0.02)	0.34	(0.35)	(0.01)	(0.36)	10.50	3.37	324,772	0.76	0.76	3.43	24
2016	10.56	0.38	—	0.38	(0.37)	(0.05)	(0.42)	10.52	3.76	260,702	0.77	0.77	3.65	32
2015	10.90	0.35	(0.20)	0.15	(0.36)	(0.13)	(0.49)	10.56	1.33	253,157	0.75	0.75	3.26	49
2014	10.81	0.40	0.23	0.63	(0.41)	(0.13)	(0.54)	10.90	5.96 ^{††}	170,438	0.75	0.79	3.68	35

* Annualized.

** Not annualized.

*** Six Months Ended January 31, 2019.

[†] Total return is for the period indicated and has not been annualized. Returns shown do not reflect the deduction of taxes that a shareholder would pay on Fund distributions or the redemption of Fund shares.

^{††} Total return would have been lower had certain expenses not been waived and assumed by the Adviser during the period.

⁽¹⁾ Per share data calculated using the average shares method.

Amounts designated as “—” are either \$0 or have been rounded to \$0.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

For a Share Outstanding Throughout Each Period
For the Six Months Ended January 31, 2019 (Unaudited) and the Years Ended July 31,

	Net Asset Value, Beginning of Year	Net Investment Income ⁽¹⁾	Net Realized and Unrealized Gains (Losses) on Investments	Total from Operations	Dividends from Net Investment Income	Distributions from Net Realized Gains	Total Dividends & Distributions	Net Asset Value, End of Year	Total Return†	Net Assets End of Year (000)	Ratio of Expenses to Average Net Assets	Expenses to Average Net Assets (Excluding Waivers and Fees Paid Indirectly)	Ratio of Net Investment Income to Average Net Assets	Portfolio Turnover Rate
Credit Fund														
Investor Class Shares														
2019***	\$ 9.77	\$ 0.16	\$ (0.12)	\$ 0.04	\$ (0.24)	\$ (0.03)	\$ (0.27)	\$ 9.54	0.51%	\$ 13,335	0.96%*	0.96%*	3.22%*	5%**
2018	9.98	0.54	(0.18)	0.36	(0.44)	(0.13)	(0.57)	9.77	3.71	13,779	0.96	0.96	5.41	33
2017	9.62	0.52	0.31	0.83	(0.47)	—	(0.47)	9.98	8.82	13,317	1.06	1.06	5.28	27
2016	9.85	0.47	(0.25)	0.22	(0.45) [^]	—	(0.45)	9.62	2.54	10,565	1.08	1.08	5.02	36
2015	10.26	0.46	(0.34)	0.12	(0.46)	(0.07)	(0.53)	9.85	1.19	9,671	1.08	1.08	4.58	47
2014	10.00	0.44	0.26	0.70	(0.42)	(0.02)	(0.44)	10.26	7.11 ^{††}	9,164	1.17	1.17	4.33	38
Low Duration Bond Fund														
Investor Class Shares														
2019***	\$ 10.14	\$ 0.09	\$ 0.06	\$ 0.15	\$ (0.09)	\$ —	\$ (0.09)	\$ 10.20	1.46%	\$ 27,657	0.69%*	0.69%*	1.82%*	7%**
2018	10.25	0.16	(0.10)	0.06	(0.17) [^]	—	(0.17)	10.14	0.54	28,236	0.70	0.70	1.58	20
2017	10.28	0.16	(0.03)	0.13	(0.16)	—	(0.16)	10.25	1.24	28,317	0.71	0.71	1.55	26
2016	10.30	0.14	(0.02)	0.12	(0.14)	—	(0.14)	10.28	1.18	19,678	0.76	0.76	1.33	36
2015	10.30	0.11	—	0.11	(0.11)	—	(0.11)	10.30	1.05	19,026	0.77	0.77	1.04	52
2014	10.48	0.13	(0.04)	0.09	(0.12)	(0.15)	(0.27)	10.30	0.94 ^{††}	17,153	0.77	0.84	1.22	29
Municipal Bond Fund														
Investor Class Shares														
2019***	\$ 10.20	\$ 0.11	\$ 0.05	\$ 0.16	\$ (0.11)	\$ — ^{^^}	\$ (0.11)	\$ 10.25	1.61% ^{††}	\$ 4,241	0.67%*	0.77%*	2.16%*	2%**
2018	10.46	0.22	(0.22)	—	(0.22)	(0.04)	(0.26)	10.20	0.00 ^{††}	4,071	0.68	0.78	2.12	3
2017	10.70	0.21	(0.24)	(0.03)	(0.21)	—	(0.21)	10.46	(0.25) ^{††}	5,440	0.67	0.77	2.03	21
2016	10.50	0.23	0.19	0.42	(0.22)	—	(0.22)	10.70	4.06 ^{††}	5,432	0.67	0.77	2.18	5
2015	10.52	0.24	(0.01)	0.23	(0.24)	(0.01)	(0.25)	10.50	2.16 ^{††}	3,906	0.67	0.77	2.25	9
2014	10.37	0.25	0.18	0.43	(0.25)	(0.03)	(0.28)	10.52	4.18 ^{††}	4,028	0.69	0.83	2.42	16

* Annualized.

** Not annualized.

*** Six Months Ended January 31, 2019.

† Total return is for the period indicated and has not been annualized. Returns shown do not reflect the deduction of taxes that a shareholder would pay on Fund distributions or the redemption of Fund shares.

†† Total return would have been lower had certain expenses not been waived and assumed by the Adviser during the period.

^ Includes a return of capital of less than \$0.01 per share.

^^ Includes a distribution of less than \$0.01 per share.

(1) Per share data calculated using the average shares method.

Amounts designated as “—” are either \$0 or have been rounded to \$0.

PRIVACY POLICY

The Funds recognize and respect the privacy concerns of their customers. The Funds collect nonpublic personal information about you in the course of doing business with shareholders and investors. "Nonpublic personal information" is personally identifiable financial information about you. For example, it includes information regarding your social security number, account balance, bank account information and purchase and redemption history.

THE FUNDS COLLECT THIS INFORMATION FROM THE FOLLOWING SOURCES:

- Information we receive from you on applications or other forms;
- Information about your transactions with us and our service providers, or others;
- Information we receive from consumer reporting agencies (including credit bureaus).

WHAT INFORMATION THE FUNDS DISCLOSE AND TO WHOM THE FUNDS DISCLOSE INFORMATION.

The Funds only disclose nonpublic personal information the Funds collect about shareholders as permitted by law. For example, the Funds may disclose nonpublic personal information about shareholders to nonaffiliated third parties such as:

- To government entities, in response to subpoenas or to comply with laws or regulations.
- When you, the customer, direct the Trust to do so or consent to the disclosure.
- To companies that perform necessary services for the Trust, such as data processing companies that the Trust uses to process your transactions or maintain your account.
- To protect against fraud, or to collect unpaid debts.

INFORMATION ABOUT FORMER CUSTOMERS.

If you decide to close your account(s) or become an inactive customer, we will adhere to the privacy policies and practices described in this notice.

HOW THE FUNDS SAFEGUARD INFORMATION.

The Funds conduct their business affairs through trustees, officers and third parties that provide services pursuant to agreements with the Funds (for example, the service providers described above). We restrict access to your personal and account information to those persons who need to know that information in order to provide services to you. The Funds or their service providers maintain physical, electronic and procedural safeguards that comply with federal standards to guard your nonpublic personal information.

CUSTOMERS OF OTHER FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS.

In the event that you hold shares of the Funds through a financial intermediary, including, but not limited to, a broker-dealer, bank or trust company, the privacy policy of your financial intermediary will govern how your non-public personal information will be shared with nonaffiliated third parties by that entity.



[THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK]



[THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK]

FROST FAMILY OF FUNDS

Investment Adviser

Frost Investment Advisors, LLC
111 West Houston Street
P.O. Box 2509
San Antonio, Texas 78299-2509

Distributor

SEI Investments Distribution Co.
One Freedom Valley Drive
Oaks, Pennsylvania 19456

Legal Counsel

Morgan, Lewis & Bockius LLP
1701 Market Street
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19103

More information about the Funds is available, without charge, through the following:

Statement of Additional Information (“SAI”): The SAI, dated June 14, 2019, as it may be amended from time to time, includes detailed information about the Funds and Frost Family of Funds. The SAI is on file with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (the “SEC”) and is incorporated by reference into this Prospectus. This means that the SAI, for legal purposes, is a part of this Prospectus.

Annual and Semi-Annual Reports: These reports contain information from the Adviser about investment strategies, recent market conditions and trends and their impact on Fund performance. The reports also contain more information about the Funds’ holdings and detailed financial information about the Funds.

To Obtain an SAI, Annual or Semi-Annual Report, or More Information:

By Telephone: 1-877-71-FROST (1-877-713-7678)

By Mail: Frost Funds
P.O. Box 219009
Kansas City, MO 64121-9009

By Internet: www.frostbank.com

From the SEC: You can also obtain the SAI or the Annual and Semi-Annual Reports, as well as other information about Frost Family of Funds, from the EDGAR Database on the SEC’s website at: <http://www.sec.gov>. You may also obtain this information, upon payment of a duplicating fee, by e-mailing the SEC at the following address: publicinfo@sec.gov.

Frost Family of Funds’ Investment Company Act registration number is 811-23410.