

Hartford Total Return Bond ETF

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<u>Ticker</u>	<u>Exchange</u>
HTRB	NYSE Arca

Before you invest, you may want to review the Fund's prospectus, which contains more information about the Fund and its risks. You can find the Fund's prospectus, reports to shareholders and other information about the Fund, including the Fund's daily net asset value, online at <http://www.hartfordfunds.com/etf-prospectuses.html>. You can also get this information at no cost by calling 1-800-456-7526 or request a copy of the prospectus by sending an e-mail to orders@mysummaryprospectus.com. The Fund's prospectus and statement of additional information dated November 28, 2023, as may be amended, supplemented or restated, are incorporated by reference into this summary prospectus. The Fund's statement of additional information may be obtained, free of charge, in the same manner as the Fund's prospectus.

INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE. The Fund seeks a competitive total return, with income as a secondary objective.

YOUR EXPENSES. The table below describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy, hold and sell shares of the Fund. **You may pay other fees, such as brokerage commissions and other fees to financial intermediaries, which are not reflected in the table or the example below.**

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

Management fees	0.29%
Distribution and service (12b-1) fees	None
Other expenses	0.00%
Total annual fund operating expenses	0.29%

Example. The example below is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in other exchange-traded funds. The example assumes that:

- Your investment has a 5% return each year
- The Fund's operating expenses remain the same

Your actual costs may be higher or lower. Based on these assumptions, for every \$10,000 invested, you would pay the following expenses if you sell all of your shares at the end of each time period indicated:

Year 1	Year 3	Year 5	Year 10
\$30	\$93	\$163	\$368

Portfolio Turnover. The Fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities (or "turns over" its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate may indicate higher transaction costs and may result in higher taxes when Fund shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in annual fund operating expenses or in the example, affect the Fund's performance. During the fiscal year ended July 31, 2023, the Fund's portfolio turnover rate was 69% (excluding to be announced (TBA) roll transactions) of the average value of its portfolio. If TBA roll transactions were included, the Fund's portfolio turnover rate would have been 436% of the average value of its portfolio.

PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT STRATEGY. Under normal circumstances, the Fund invests at least 80% of its net assets in bonds that the sub-adviser, Wellington Management Company LLP ("Wellington Management" or the "Sub-Adviser"), considers to be attractive from a total return perspective along with current income. The Fund may invest up to 20% of its net assets in securities rated below investment grade (also known as "junk bonds").

Bonds in which the Fund invests include, but are not limited to, (1) securities issued or guaranteed as to principal or interest by the U.S. Government, its agencies or instrumentalities; (2) non-convertible debt securities issued or guaranteed by U.S. corporations or other issuers (including foreign governments or corporations); (3) asset-backed and mortgage-related securities, including collateralized loan obligations; and (4) securities issued or guaranteed as to principal or interest by a sovereign government or one of its agencies or political subdivisions, supranational entities such as development banks, non-U.S. corporations, banks or bank holding companies, or other foreign issuers.

The Fund may use derivatives to manage portfolio risk or for other investment purposes. The derivatives in which the Fund may invest include, but are not limited to, futures and options contracts, swap agreements and forward foreign currency contracts. Additionally, the Fund may invest up to 40% of its net assets in debt securities of foreign issuers, including from emerging markets, and up to 20% of its net assets in non-dollar securities. The Fund may purchase or sell securities on a when-issued, delayed delivery or forward commitment basis, including securities acquired or sold in the "to be announced" (TBA) market. The Fund may invest in "Rule 144A" securities, which are privately placed, restricted securities that may only be resold under certain circumstances to other qualified institutional buyers. The Fund may trade securities actively. Although the Fund may invest in securities and other instruments of any maturity or duration, the Fund normally invests in debt securities with a maturity of at least one year. There is no limit on the average maturity of the Fund's portfolio.

The investment team is organized with generalist portfolio managers leading sector, rates and risk positioning decisions. The portfolio managers may allocate a portion of the Fund's assets to specialists within Wellington Management who drive individual sector and security selection strategies.

PRINCIPAL RISKS. The principal risks of investing in the Fund are described below. When you sell your shares they may be worth more or less than what you paid for them, which means that you could lose money as a result of your investment. **An investment in the Fund is not a bank deposit and is not insured or guaranteed by the Federal**

Deposit Insurance Corporation or any other government agency. As with any fund, there is no guarantee that the Fund will achieve its investment objective. For more information regarding risks and investment matters, please see “Additional Information Regarding Investment Strategies and Risks” in the Fund’s statutory prospectus.

Market Risk – Market risk is the risk that one or more markets in which the Fund invests will go down in value, including the possibility that the markets will go down sharply and unpredictably. Securities of a company may decline in value due to its financial prospects and activities, including certain operational impacts, such as data breaches and cybersecurity attacks. Securities may also decline in value due to general market and economic movements and trends, including adverse changes to credit markets, or as a result of other events such as geopolitical events, natural disasters, or widespread pandemics (such as COVID-19) or other adverse public health developments.

Interest Rate Risk – The risk that your investment may go down in value when interest rates rise, because when interest rates rise, the prices of bonds and fixed rate loans fall. A wide variety of factors can cause interest rates to rise, including central bank monetary policies and inflation rates. Generally, the longer the maturity of a bond or fixed rate loan, the more sensitive it is to this risk. Falling interest rates also create the potential for a decline in the Fund’s income. These risks are greater during periods of rising inflation. Volatility in interest rates and in fixed income markets may increase the risk that the Fund’s investment in fixed income securities will go down in value. Risks associated with rising interest rates are currently heightened because the Federal Reserve has raised, and may continue to raise, interest rates and inflation is elevated. Actions taken by the Federal Reserve Board or foreign central banks to stimulate or stabilize economic growth, such as decreases or increases in short-term interest rates, may adversely affect markets, which could, in turn, negatively impact Fund performance.

Credit Risk – Credit risk is the risk that the issuer of a security or other instrument will not be able to make principal and interest payments when due. Changes in an issuer’s financial strength, credit rating or the market’s perception of an issuer’s creditworthiness may also affect the value of the Fund’s investment in that issuer. The degree of credit risk depends on both the financial condition of the issuer and the terms of the obligation. Periods of market volatility may increase credit risk.

Mortgage-Related and Asset-Backed Securities Risk – Mortgage-related and asset-backed securities represent interests in “pools” of mortgages or other assets, including consumer loans or receivables held in trust. These mortgage-related or asset-backed securities are subject to credit risk, interest rate risk, “prepayment risk” (the risk that borrowers will repay a loan more quickly in periods of falling interest rates) and “extension risk” (the risk that borrowers will repay a loan more slowly in periods of rising interest rates). If the Fund invests in mortgage-related or asset-backed securities that are subordinated to other interests in the same mortgage or asset pool, the Fund may only receive payments after the pool’s obligations to other investors have been satisfied. An unexpectedly high rate of defaults on the mortgages held by a mortgage pool may limit substantially the pool’s ability to make payments of principal or interest to the Fund, reducing the values of those securities or in some cases rendering them worthless. The risk of such defaults is generally higher in the case of mortgage pools that include so-called “subprime” mortgages. The Fund may purchase or sell mortgage-backed securities on a delayed delivery or forward commitment basis through the TBA market. Uniform Mortgage-Backed Securities, which generally align the characteristics of Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac certificates, are a recent innovation and the effect they may have on the market for mortgage-related securities is uncertain.

Collateralized Loan Obligations Risk – Collateralized loan obligations (“CLOs”) bear many of the same risks as other forms of asset-backed securities. As they are backed by pools of loans, CLOs also bear similar risks to investing in loans directly. CLOs may experience substantial losses attributable to loan defaults. Losses caused by defaults on underlying assets are borne first by the holders of subordinate tranches. The Fund’s investment in CLOs may decrease in market value when the CLO experiences loan defaults or credit impairment, the disappearance of a subordinate tranche, or market anticipation of defaults and investor aversion to CLO securities as a class.

To Be Announced (TBA) Transactions Risk – TBA investments include when-issued and delayed delivery securities and forward commitments. TBA transactions involve the risk that the security the Fund buys will lose value prior to its delivery. The Fund is subject to this risk whether or not the Fund takes delivery of the securities on the settlement date for a transaction. There also is the risk that the security will not be issued or that the other party to the transaction will not meet its obligation. If this occurs, the Fund loses both the investment opportunity for the assets it set aside to pay for the security and any gain in the security’s price. The Fund may also take a short position in a TBA investment when it owns or has the right to obtain, at no added cost, identical securities. If the Fund takes such a short position, it may reduce the risk of a loss if the price of the securities declines in the future, but will lose the opportunity to profit if the price rises. TBA transactions may also result in a higher portfolio turnover rate and/or increased capital gains for the Fund.

Derivatives Risk – Derivatives are instruments whose value depends on, or is derived from, the value of an underlying asset, reference rate or index. Derivatives may be riskier than other types of investments because they may be more sensitive to changes in economic or market conditions than other types of investments and could result in losses that significantly exceed the Fund’s original investment. Successful use of derivative instruments by the Fund depends on the Sub-Adviser’s judgment with respect to a number of factors and the Fund’s performance could be worse and/or more volatile than if it had not used these instruments. In addition, the fluctuations in the value of derivatives may not correlate perfectly with the value of any portfolio assets being hedged, the performance of the asset class to which the Sub-Adviser seeks exposure, or the overall securities markets.

Foreign Investments Risk – Investments in foreign securities may be riskier, more volatile, and less liquid than investments in U.S. securities. Differences between the U.S. and foreign regulatory regimes and securities markets, including the less stringent investor protection, less stringent accounting, corporate governance, financial reporting and disclosure standards of some foreign markets, as well as political and economic developments in foreign countries and regions and the U.S. (including the imposition of sanctions, tariffs, or other governmental restrictions), may affect the value of the Fund’s investments in foreign securities. Changes in currency exchange rates may also adversely affect the Fund’s foreign investments. The impact of the United Kingdom’s departure from the European Union, commonly known as “Brexit,” and the potential departure of one or more other countries from the European Union may have significant political and financial consequences for global markets. This may adversely impact Fund performance.

High Yield Investments Risk – High yield investments rated below investment grade (also referred to as “junk bonds”) are considered to be speculative and are subject to heightened credit risk, which may make the Fund more sensitive to adverse developments in the U.S. and abroad. Lower rated debt securities generally involve greater risk of default or price changes due to changes in the issuer’s creditworthiness than higher rated debt securities. The market prices of these securities may fluctuate more than those of higher rated securities and may decline significantly in periods of general economic difficulty. There may be little trading in the secondary market for particular debt securities, which may make them more difficult to value or sell.

Emerging Markets Risk – The risks related to investing in foreign securities are generally greater with respect to investments in companies that conduct their principal business activities in emerging markets or whose securities are traded principally on exchanges in emerging markets. The risks of investing in emerging markets include risks of illiquidity, increased price volatility, smaller market capitalizations, less government regulation and oversight, less extensive and less frequent accounting, financial, auditing and other reporting requirements, significant delays in settlement of trades, risk of loss resulting from problems in share registration and custody and substantial economic and political disruptions. In addition, the imposition of exchange controls (including repatriation restrictions), sanctions, confiscations, trade restrictions (including tariffs) and other government restrictions by the United States and other governments may also result in losses. Frontier markets are those emerging markets that are considered to be among the smallest, least mature and least liquid, and as a result, the risks of investing in emerging markets are magnified in frontier markets.

Currency Risk – The risk that the value of the Fund’s investments in foreign securities or currencies will be affected by the value of the applicable currency relative to the U.S. dollar. When the Fund sells a foreign currency or foreign currency denominated security, its value may be worth less in U.S. dollars even if the investment increases in value in its local market. U.S. dollar-denominated securities of foreign issuers may also be affected by currency risk, as the revenue earned by issuers of these securities may also be affected by changes in the issuer’s local currency.

Leverage Risk – Certain transactions, such as the use of derivatives, may give rise to leverage. Leverage can increase market exposure, increase volatility in the Fund, magnify investment risks, and cause losses to be realized more quickly. The use of leverage may cause the Fund to liquidate portfolio positions to satisfy its obligations when it may not be advantageous to do so.

Swaps Risk – A swap is a contract that generally obligates the parties to exchange payments based on a specified reference security, basket of securities, security index or index component. Swaps can involve greater risks than direct investment in securities because swaps may be leveraged and are subject to counterparty risk (e.g., the risk of a counterparty defaulting on the obligation or bankruptcy), credit risk and pricing risk (i.e., swaps may be difficult to value). Certain swaps may also be considered illiquid. It may not be possible for the Fund to liquidate a swap position at an advantageous time or price, which may result in significant losses.

Futures and Options Risk – Futures and options may be more volatile than direct investments in the securities underlying the futures and options, may not correlate perfectly to the underlying securities, may involve additional costs, and may be illiquid. Futures and options also may involve the use of leverage as the Fund may make a small initial investment relative to the risk assumed, which could result in losses greater than if futures or options had not been used. Futures and options are also subject to the risk that the other party to the transaction may default on its obligation.

Forward Currency Contracts Risk – A forward currency contract is an agreement between two parties to buy and sell a currency at a set price on a future date. The market value of a forward currency contract fluctuates with changes in foreign currency exchange rates. While forward foreign currency exchange contracts do not eliminate fluctuations in the value of foreign securities, they do allow the Fund to establish a fixed rate of exchange for a future point in time. Use of such contracts, therefore, can have the effect of reducing returns and minimizing opportunities for gain. The Fund could also lose money when the contract is settled. The Fund's gains from its positions in forward foreign currency contracts may accelerate and/or recharacterize the Fund's income or gains and its distributions to shareholders as ordinary income. The Fund's losses from such positions may also recharacterize the Fund's income and its distributions to shareholders and may cause a return of capital to Fund shareholders. Such acceleration or recharacterization could affect an investor's tax liability.

U.S. Government Securities Risk – Treasury obligations may differ in their interest rates, maturities, times of issuance and other characteristics. Securities backed by the U.S. Treasury or the full faith and credit of the United States are guaranteed only as to the timely payment of interest and principal when held to maturity. Accordingly, the current market values for these securities will fluctuate with changes in interest rates. Obligations of U.S. Government agencies and authorities are supported by varying degrees of credit but generally are not backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. Government. No assurance can be given that the U.S. Government will provide financial support to its agencies and authorities if it is not obligated by law to do so. In addition, the value of U.S. Government securities may be affected by changes in the credit rating of the U.S. Government. U.S. Government securities are also subject to the risk that the U.S. Treasury will be unable to meet its payment obligations.

Restricted Securities Risk – Restricted securities are subject to the risk that they may be difficult to sell at the time and price the Fund prefers.

Call Risk – Call risk is the risk that an issuer, especially during a period of falling interest rates, may redeem a security by repaying it early, which may reduce the Fund's income if the proceeds are reinvested at lower interest rates.

Liquidity Risk – The risk that the market for a particular investment or type of investment is or becomes relatively illiquid, making it difficult for the Fund to sell that investment at an advantageous time or price. Illiquidity may be due to events relating to the issuer of the securities, market events, rising interest rates, economic conditions or investor perceptions. Illiquid securities may be difficult to value and their value may be lower than the market price of comparable liquid securities, which would negatively affect the Fund's performance.

Event Risk – Event risk is the risk that corporate issuers may undergo restructurings, such as mergers, leveraged buyouts, takeovers, or similar events financed by increased debt. As a result of the added debt, the credit quality and market value of a company's bonds and/or other debt securities may decline significantly.

Active Investment Management Risk – The risk that, if the Sub-Adviser's investment strategy does not perform as expected, the Fund could underperform its peers or lose money. In addition, to the extent the Fund allocates a portion of its assets to specialist portfolio managers, those styles employed may not be complementary, which could adversely affect the Fund's performance.

Active Trading Risk – Active trading could increase the Fund's transaction costs and may increase your tax liability as compared to a fund with less active trading policies. These effects may adversely affect Fund performance.

Market Price Risk – The net asset value ("NAV") of the Fund's shares and the value of your investment may fluctuate. The market prices of the Fund's shares will generally fluctuate in accordance with changes in NAV and changes in the intraday value of the Fund's holdings, as well as the relative supply of and demand for the shares on the Fund's listing exchange. Although it is expected that the Fund's shares will remain listed on the exchange, disruptions to creations and redemptions, the existence of market volatility or lack of an active trading market for the shares (including through a trading halt), as well as other factors, may result in the shares trading significantly above (at a premium to) or below (at a discount to) the Fund's NAV or the intraday value of the Fund's holdings. During such periods, you may be unable to sell your shares or may incur significant losses if you sell your shares. There are various methods by which investors can purchase and sell shares and various types of orders that may be placed. Investors should consult their financial intermediary before purchasing or selling shares of the Fund. Neither the investment manager nor the Fund's Sub-Adviser can predict whether the Fund's shares will trade below, at or above their NAV. Price differences may be due, in large part, to the fact that supply and demand forces at work in the secondary trading market for the Fund's shares will be closely related to, but not identical to, the same forces influencing the prices of the Fund's holdings trading individually or in the aggregate at any point in time. In addition, unlike many ETFs, the Fund is not an index fund. The Fund is actively managed and does not seek to replicate the performance of a specified index. There can be no assurance as to whether and/or to what extent the Fund's shares will trade at premiums or discounts to NAV or to the intraday value of the Fund's holdings.

Cash Transactions Risk – The Fund, unlike certain other ETFs, may effect creations and redemptions partly or wholly for cash, rather than through in-kind distributions of securities. Because the Fund may effect redemptions for cash rather than in-kind, the Fund may be required to sell portfolio securities in order to obtain the cash needed to distribute redemption proceeds and it may subsequently recognize gains on such sales that the Fund might not have recognized if it were to distribute portfolio securities in-kind. As a result, an investment in the Fund may be less tax-efficient than an investment in an ETF that primarily or wholly effects creations and redemptions in-kind. Moreover, cash transactions may have to be carried out over several days if the securities markets are relatively illiquid at the time the Fund must sell securities and may involve considerable brokerage fees and taxes. These brokerage fees and taxes, which will be higher than if the Fund sold and redeemed its shares principally in-kind, will be passed on to purchasers and redeemers of Creation Units in the form of creation and redemption transaction fees. As a result of these factors, the spreads between the bid and the offered prices of the Fund’s shares may be wider than those of shares of ETFs that primarily or wholly transact in-kind.

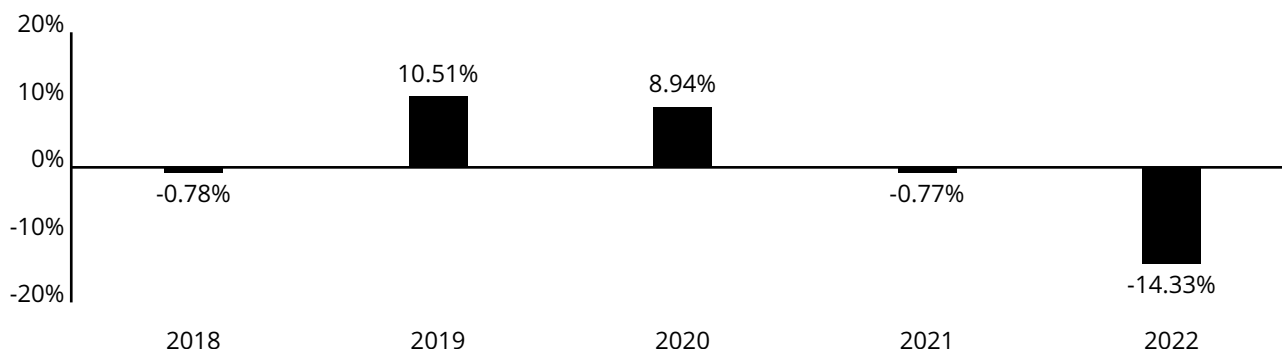
Authorized Participant Concentration Risk – Only an authorized participant may engage in creation or redemption transactions directly with the Fund. The Fund has a limited number of intermediaries that act as authorized participants, and none of these authorized participants are or will be obligated to engage in creation or redemption transactions. To the extent that these intermediaries exit the business or are unable to or choose not to proceed with creation and/or redemption orders with respect to the Fund and no other authorized participant is able to step forward to create or redeem, Fund shares may trade at a premium or discount to NAV and possibly face trading halts and/or delisting.

The Fund is subject to certain other risks, which are discussed in “Additional Information Regarding Investment Strategies and Risks” and “More Information About Risks” in the Fund’s statutory prospectus.

PAST PERFORMANCE. The performance information below provides some indication of the risks of investing in the Fund by comparing the Fund’s performance to a broad measure of market performance. Keep in mind that past performance does not indicate future results. Updated performance information is available at hartfordfunds.com.

The bar chart shows the Fund’s performance for each calendar year since the Fund’s inception.

Total returns by calendar year



During the periods shown in the chart above:	Returns	Quarter Ended
Best Quarter Return	6.02%	June 30, 2020
Worst Quarter Return	-6.69%	March 31, 2022

The year-to-date return of the Fund as of September 30, 2023 was -0.39%.

Average Annual Total Returns. The table below shows returns for the Fund over time compared to those of a broad-based market index. After-tax returns are calculated using the historical highest individual U.S. federal marginal income tax rates and do not reflect the impact of state and local taxes. In some instances, the “Return After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Fund Shares” may be greater than “Return Before Taxes” because the investor is assumed to be able to use the capital loss from the sale of Fund shares to offset other taxable gains. Actual after-tax returns, which depend on an investor’s particular tax situation, may differ from those shown and are not relevant to investors who hold their Fund shares through tax-deferred arrangements, such as 401(k) plans or individual retirement accounts. Updated performance information is available by visiting our website at hartfordfunds.com.

Average annual total returns for periods ending December 31, 2022

Hartford Total Return Bond ETF	1 Year	5 Years	Since Inception (9/27/2017)
Return Before Taxes	-14.33%	0.31%	0.40%
Return After Taxes on Distributions	-15.35%	-1.30%	-1.18%
Return After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Fund Shares	-8.46%	-0.34%	-0.27%
Bloomberg US Aggregate Bond Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)	-13.01%	0.02%	0.11%

MANAGEMENT. The Fund's investment manager is Hartford Funds Management Company, LLC. The Fund's sub-adviser is Wellington Management.

Portfolio Manager	Title	Involved with Fund Since
Joseph F. Marvan, CFA	Senior Managing Director and Fixed Income Portfolio Manager	2017
Campe Goodman, CFA	Senior Managing Director and Fixed Income Portfolio Manager	2017
Robert D. Burn, CFA	Senior Managing Director and Fixed Income Portfolio Manager	2017

PURCHASE AND SALE OF FUND SHARES. The Fund is an exchange-traded fund ("ETF"). Individual Fund shares may only be purchased and sold on a national securities exchange through a broker-dealer and may not be purchased or redeemed directly with the Fund. The price of Fund shares is based on market price, and because ETF shares trade at market prices rather than at NAV, shares may trade at a price greater than NAV (a premium) or less than NAV (a discount). When buying and selling Fund shares on an exchange, therefore, investors may incur costs related to the difference between the highest price a buyer is willing to pay to purchase Fund shares (bid) and the lowest price a seller is willing to accept for Fund shares (ask) (the "bid-ask spread"). The Fund will only issue or redeem shares at NAV that have been aggregated into blocks of shares ("Creation Units") to authorized participants ("Authorized Participants") who have entered into participation agreements with the Fund's distributor, ALPS Distributors, Inc. (the "Distributor"). The Fund will issue or redeem Creation Units in return for a basket of securities and/or cash that the Fund specifies each business day. Additional information about the Fund, including the Fund's net asset value, market price, premiums and discounts and bid-ask spreads can be found at hartfordfunds.com.

TAX INFORMATION. The Fund's distributions are generally taxable, and 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 an individual retirement account. Such tax-deferred arrangements may be taxed later upon withdrawal of monies from those arrangements.

PAYMENTS TO BROKER-DEALERS AND OTHER FINANCIAL INTERMEDIARIES. If you purchase shares of the Fund through a broker-dealer or other financial intermediary (such as a bank), the Fund's related companies may pay the intermediary for services and/or data related to the sale of Fund shares. These payments may create a conflict of interest by influencing the broker-dealer or other intermediary and your financial intermediary to recommend the Fund over another investment. Ask your financial intermediary or visit your financial intermediary's website for more information.

