



SUMMARY PROSPECTUS
NOVEMBER 8, 2021

EASTERLY SNOW LONG/SHORT OPPORTUNITY FUND
Class A (SNOAX) | Class C (SNOCX) | Class I (SNOIX) | Class R6 (SNORX)

Before you invest, you may want to review the Fund's Prospectus, which contains more information about the Fund and its risks. The Fund's Prospectus and Statement of Additional Information, both dated November 8, 2021, are incorporated by reference into this Summary Prospectus. You can obtain these documents and other information about the Fund online at <https://www.EasterlyFunds.com/funds/>. You can also obtain these documents at no cost by calling (toll free) (833) 999-2636, emailing info@EasterlyFunds.com or by asking any financial advisor, bank or broker-dealer that offers shares of the Fund.

Investment Objective: The investment objective of the Easterly Snow Long/Short Opportunity Fund (the “Long/Short Opportunity Fund” or the “Fund”) is long-term capital appreciation and protection of investment principal.

Fees and Expenses of the Fund: This table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy, hold, and sell shares of the Fund. You may pay other fees, such as brokerage commissions and other fees to financial intermediaries, for transactions in Class I and Class R6, which are not reflected in the tables and examples below. You may qualify for sales charge discounts if you and your family invest, or agree to invest in the future, at least \$50,000 in series of the Easterly Funds Trust. More information about these and other discounts is available from your financial professional and in the Choosing a Share Class section on page 21 of the Fund's Prospectus. In addition, Appendix A attached to this Prospectus contains information regarding financial intermediary-specific sales charge waivers and discounts.

SHAREHOLDER FEES	Class A	Class C	Class I	Class R6
Maximum Sales Charge (Load) Imposed on Purchases as a % of offering price	5.75%	NONE	NONE	NONE
Maximum Sales Charge (Load) Imposed on Reinvested Dividends as a % of offering price	NONE	NONE	NONE	NONE
Maximum Contingent Deferred Sales Charge (Load) as a % of offering price ¹	NONE	1.00%	NONE	NONE
Redemption Fee	NONE	NONE	NONE	NONE
ANNUAL FUND OPERATING EXPENSES (expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)				
	Class A	Class C	Class I	Class R6
Management Fees	0.80%	0.80%	0.80%	0.80%
Distribution and/or Service Rule 12b-1 Fees	0.25%	1.00%	NONE	NONE
Other Expenses ²				
Interest Expense	0.45%	0.45%	0.45%	0.45%
Remainder of Other Expenses	0.33%	0.33%	0.33%	0.33%
Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses ^{2,3}	0.04%	0.04%	0.04%	0.04%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses before Fee Waiver and/or Expense Reduction/Reimbursement	1.87%	2.62%	1.62%	1.62%
Fee Waiver and/or Expense Reduction/ Reimbursement	—	—	—	(0.13)%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses after Fee Waiver and/or Expense Reduction/Reimbursement ⁴	1.87%	2.62%	1.62%	1.49%

1. A contingent deferred sales charge may apply in some cases. See “Choosing a Share Class - Class A Shares.”
2. Other Expenses and Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses are based on estimated amounts for the current fiscal year.
3. Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses are the indirect costs of investing in other investment companies. These Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses are not considered in the calculation of the expense cap. The Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses in the above fee table will not correlate to the expense ratio in the Fund's financial statements (or the financial highlights in this Prospectus) because the financial statements will include only the direct operating expenses incurred by the Fund, not the indirect costs of investing in Acquired Funds.
4. Pursuant to an operating expense limitation agreement between Easterly Investment Partners LLC, the Fund's investment manager (“Easterly” or the “Adviser”), and the Fund, Easterly has contractually agreed to waive all or a portion of its advisory fee and/or pay expenses of the Fund so that total annual Fund operating expenses (excluding front-end and contingent deferred sales loads, leverage, interest and tax expenses, dividends and interest on short positions, brokerage commissions, expenses incurred in connection with any merger, reorganization or liquidation, extraordinary or non-routine expenses and Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses) for Class A, Class C, Class I, and Class R6 do not exceed 1.55%, 2.30%, 1.30%, and 1.00%, respectively. The expense limitation agreement for Class A, Class C, Class I, and Class R6 shares will be in effect through November 5, 2023. This operating expense limitation agreement cannot be terminated during its term. Easterly is permitted to seek reimbursement from the Fund, subject to limitations, for management fees waived and Fund expenses it paid within three (3) years of the end of the fiscal year in which such management fees were waived or expenses paid, as long as the reimbursement does not cause the Fund's operating expenses to exceed (i) the expense cap in place at the time the fees were waived or the expenses were incurred; or (ii) the current expense cap, whichever is less.

Expense 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. It also shows costs if you sold your shares at the end of the period or continued to hold them. The Example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and that the Fund’s operating expenses remain the same. The Example reflects the contractual fee waiver/expense reimbursement arrangement for the duration of the arrangement only. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions, your costs, would be:

If the shares are redeemed at the end of each period:

	1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
Class A	\$754	\$1,129	\$1,528	\$2,639
Class C	\$365	\$814	\$1,390	\$2,954
Class I	\$165	\$511	\$881	\$1,922
Class R6	\$152	\$485	\$856	\$1,899

If the shares are not redeemed:

	1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
Class A	\$754	\$1,129	\$1,528	\$2,639
Class C	\$265	\$814	\$1,390	\$2,954
Class I	\$165	\$511	\$881	\$1,922
Class R6	\$152	\$485	\$856	\$1,899

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 most recent fiscal year, the portfolio turnover rate of the Snow Capital Long/Short Opportunity Fund, a series of the Trust for Professional Managers (the “Predecessor Fund”), was 74.07% of the average value of its portfolio.

Principal Investment Strategies: To achieve its investment objective, the Long/Short Opportunity Fund will invest primarily in equity securities that Easterly Investment Partners LLC (“Easterly” or the “Adviser”), the Fund’s investment adviser, believes are undervalued, selling short equity securities the Adviser believes are overvalued and selling short equity securities to hedge market risk. The Fund may also invest in options, futures contracts and options on futures contracts (collectively, “Derivative Instruments”) as a substitute for a comparable market position in the underlying equity security or to attempt to “hedge” or limit the exposure of the Fund’s position in an equity security. Long and short investments can include common and preferred stocks, convertible securities, shares of other investment companies and exchange-traded funds (“ETFs”) that invest in equity securities. With a long position, the Fund purchases a security outright, while with a short position, the Fund sells a security that it has borrowed. When the Fund sells a security short, it borrows the security from a third party and sells it at the then-current market price. The Fund is then obligated to buy the security on a later date so that it can return the security to the lender. The Fund may invest in securities of companies of any size and is not managed toward sector or industry weights. In addition to domestic securities, the Fund may have up to 25% of its net assets invested directly or indirectly in foreign securities, including investments in emerging markets.

To achieve its investment objective, under normal market conditions, the Fund will typically invest the majority of its net assets in long equity securities, long and short equity derivatives, index futures, debt securities, and cash. Short sales will typically represent less than half of the Fund’s net assets. It is anticipated that the Fund will frequently adjust the size of its long and short positions with the intention of reducing risk and/or increasing risk-adjusted returns.

In addition to equity securities, the Fund may invest up to 50% of its net assets in debt securities of varying maturities and durations, including securities issued or guaranteed as to principal and interest by the U.S. Government or its agencies, instrumentalities or sponsored entities, and including debt securities that have been rated below investment grade by a nationally recognized statistical ratings organization (“NRSRO”), commonly referred to as “junk bonds” or “high yield bonds.” However, the Fund will not purchase debt securities rated as in default by an NRSRO. The Fund invests in debt securities when it anticipates that such securities will increase in value. The Fund’s mix of long positions, including debt securities, and short positions will change over time based on the Adviser’s assessment of market conditions. In addition to direct investments in debt securities, the Fund may invest in other investment companies and ETFs that invest in debt securities.

The Adviser selects investments for the Fund using a bottom-up approach that seeks to identify companies that the Adviser believes are undervalued and are likely to experience a rebound in earnings due to an event or series of events that creates a price to earnings expansion that leads to higher stock price valuations. The Adviser generally attempts to purchase equity securities for the Fund's portfolio after an event in which the company's equity valuation has fallen and business conditions are unfavorable, if not at or near a cyclical bottom. This is done in conjunction with extensive research to confirm the Adviser's opinion that a company can survive the near-term problems. While the Adviser's analysis does not eliminate the occurrence of short-term equity valuation volatility, the Adviser believes that this process provides for a reasonable level of capital protection. The Fund's portfolio typically consists of 30 to 60 long equity securities that are weighted according to the Adviser's projected return expectations. In general, the Adviser may sell an investment when it reaches its target price, when the position grows too large, when the company's financial position or outlook deteriorates, when an anticipated business catalyst for the investment does not materialize as expected, or to make room in the Fund for a more attractive investment.

Principal Risks: There is no assurance that the Fund will achieve its investment objective. The Fund share price will fluctuate with changes in the market value of its portfolio investments. When you sell your Fund shares, they may be worth less than what you paid for them and, accordingly, you can lose money investing in this Fund.

Management Risk. The Adviser's investment strategies for the Fund may not result in an increase in the value of your investment or in overall performance equal to other investments.

General Market Risk. The value of the Fund's shares will fluctuate based on the performance of the Fund's investments and other factors affecting the securities markets generally.

Recent Market Events Risk. U.S. and international markets have experienced significant periods of volatility in recent years due to a number of economic, political and global macro factors including the impact of the coronavirus (COVID-19) as a global pandemic and related public health issues, growth concerns in the U.S. and overseas, uncertainties regarding interest rates, trade tensions and the threat of tariffs imposed by the U.S. and other countries. These developments as well as other events, could result in further market volatility and negatively affect financial asset prices, the liquidity of certain securities and the normal operations of securities exchanges and other markets. As a result, the risk environment remains elevated. The Adviser will monitor developments and seek to manage the Fund in a manner consistent with achieving the Fund's investment objective, but there can be no assurance that it will be successful in doing so.

Equity Market Risk. Common stocks are susceptible to general stock market fluctuations and to volatile increases and decreases in value as market confidence in and perceptions of their issuers change. Preferred stocks are subject to the risk that the dividend on the stock may be changed or omitted by the issuer, and that participation in the growth of an issuer may be limited.

Short Sales Risk. The value of a security sold short may increase prior to the scheduled delivery date, and because the market price of the security sold short could increase without limit, the Fund could be subject to a theoretically unlimited loss. The counterparty to a short position or other market factors may prevent the Fund from closing out a short position at a desirable time or price and may reduce or eliminate any gain or result in a loss. In a rising market, the Fund's short positions will cause the Fund to underperform the overall market and its peers that do not engage in shorting. If the Fund holds both long and short positions, and both positions decline simultaneously, the short positions will not provide any buffer (hedge) from declines in value of the Fund's long positions. Certain types of short positions involve leverage, which may exaggerate any losses, potentially more than the actual cost of the investment, and will increase the volatility of the Fund's returns.

Shares of Other Investment Companies and ETFs Risk. You will indirectly bear fees and expenses charged by the underlying fund in which the Fund may invest in addition to the Fund's direct fees and expenses and, as a result, your cost of investing in the Fund will generally be higher than the cost of investing directly in the underlying fund shares. Investments in ETFs bear the risk that the market price of the ETF's shares may trade at a discount to their net asset value ("NAV") or that an active trading market for an ETF's shares may not develop or be maintained.

Convertible Securities Risk. The market value of a convertible security performs like that of a regular debt security, that is, if market interest rates rise, the value of the convertible security falls.

Large-Cap Company Risk. Larger, more established companies may be unable to respond quickly to new competitive challenges such as changes in consumer tastes or innovative smaller competitors. Also, large-cap companies are sometimes unable to attain the high growth rates of successful, smaller companies, especially during extended periods of economic expansion.

Mid-Cap Company Risk. The mid-cap companies in which the Fund may invest may be more vulnerable to adverse business or economic events than larger, more established companies. In particular, 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-cap stocks may be more volatile than those of larger companies.

Small- and Micro-Cap Company Risk. The securities of small-cap and micro-cap companies may be more volatile and less liquid than the securities of companies with larger market capitalizations. These small-cap companies may not have the management experience, financial resources, product diversification and competitive strengths of large- or mid-cap companies, and, therefore, their securities tend to be more volatile than the securities of larger, more established companies.

Foreign Securities and Emerging Markets Risks. Investing in foreign securities includes risks relating to political, social and economic developments abroad and differences between U.S. and foreign regulatory requirements and market practices, including fluctuations in foreign currencies. Emerging market investing involves risks in addition to those involved in foreign investing, such as substantial rates of inflation. Economies in emerging markets generally are dependent heavily upon international trade and may be adversely affected by trade barriers, exchange controls, managed adjustments in relative currency values and other protectionist measures imposed or negotiated by the countries with which they trade. The securities markets of emerging countries are substantially smaller, less developed, less liquid and more volatile than those of other more developed countries. Certain emerging market countries may be subject to less stringent requirements regarding accounting, auditing, financial reporting and record keeping and therefore, material information related to an investment may not be available or reliable. In addition, the Fund is limited in its ability to exercise its legal rights or enforce a counterparty's legal obligations in certain jurisdictions outside of the United States, in particular, in emerging markets countries.

Credit Risk. An issuer of debt securities may not make timely payments of principal and interest and may default entirely in its obligations. A decrease in the issuer's credit rating may lower the value of debt securities.

Debt Securities Risks. Interest rates may go up resulting in a decrease in the value of the debt securities held by the Fund. Investments in debt securities include credit risk, which is the risk that an issuer will not make timely payments of principal and interest. There is also the risk that a bond issuer may "call," or repay, its high yielding bonds before their maturity dates. Debt securities subject to prepayment can offer less potential for gains during a declining interest rate environment and similar or greater potential for loss in a rising interest rate environment. Limited trading opportunities for certain debt securities may make it more difficult to sell or buy a security at a favorable price or time.

Interest Rate Risk. Increases in interest rates typically lower the present value of a company's future earnings stream. Accordingly, stock prices will generally decline when investors anticipate or experience rising interest rates.

Junk Bonds Risk. Investments in junk bonds involve a greater risk of default and are subject to a substantially higher degree of credit risk or price changes than other types of debt securities.

Preferred Stock Risk. Preferred stock represents an interest in a company that generally entitles the holder to receive, in preference to the holders of common stock, dividends and a fixed share of the proceeds resulting from a liquidation of the company. Preferred stocks are generally subordinated in right of payment to all debt obligations and creditors of the issuer. Preferred stocks are subject to the risk that the dividend on the stock may be changed or discontinued by the issuer, and that participation in the growth of an issuer may be limited. Preferred stocks are also subject to the risk that the issuer may "call in," or redeem, the stock at a specific price after a certain date, as reflected in its prospectus.

U.S. Government and U.S. Agency Obligations Risk. There can be no assurance that the U.S. Government would provide financial support to its agencies or instrumentalities (including government-sponsored enterprises) who issue or guarantee certain securities where it is not obligated to do so.

Derivatives Risk. A derivative is an investment whose value depends on (or is derived from) the value of an underlying asset (including an underlying security), reference rate or index. The derivatives that the Fund primarily expects to use include options, futures contracts and options on futures contracts. Derivatives may be volatile and some derivatives have the potential for loss that is greater than the Fund's initial investment. OTC derivatives, which are those not cleared and settled through a central exchange, may be more difficult to purchase, sell or value than more traditional investments, such as stocks or bonds, because there may be fewer purchasers or sellers of the derivative instrument or the derivative instrument may require participants entering into offsetting transactions rather than making or taking delivery. The Fund may also lose money on a derivative if the counterparty (issuer) fails to pay the amount due. If a counterparty were to default on its obligations, the Fund's contractual remedies against such counterparty may be subject to bankruptcy and insolvency laws, which could affect the Fund's rights as a creditor (e.g., the Fund may not receive the amount of payments that it is contractually entitled to receive). The Fund may also lose money on a derivative if the underlying asset on which the derivative is based, or the derivative itself, does not perform as the Adviser anticipated. Changes in the value of a derivative may not correlate perfectly with, and may be more sensitive to market events than, the underlying asset. Changes in regulation relating to a mutual fund's use of derivatives and related instruments could potentially limit or impact the Fund's ability to invest in derivatives, limit the Fund's ability to employ certain strategies that use derivatives and/or adversely affect the value of derivatives and the Fund's performance.

Compared to other types of investments, derivatives may be less tax efficient. The use of certain derivatives may cause the Fund to realize higher amounts of ordinary income or short-term capital gains, distributions from which are taxable to individual shareholders at ordinary income tax rates rather than at the more favorable tax rates for long-term capital gain. In addition, changes in government regulation of derivative instruments could affect the character, timing and amount of the Fund's taxable income or gains, and may limit or prevent the Fund from using certain types of derivative instruments as a part of its investment strategy, which could make the investment strategy more costly to implement or require the Fund to change its investment strategy. The Fund's use of derivatives also may be limited by the requirements for taxation of the Fund as a regulated investment company.

Special Risks of Futures. Futures contracts are exchange-traded contracts that call for the future delivery of an asset at a certain price and date, or cash settlement of the terms of the contract. Risks of futures contracts may be caused by an imperfect correlation between movements in the price of the instruments and the price of the underlying assets. The liquidity of the futures market generally depends on participants entering into offsetting transactions rather than making or taking delivery. To the extent that participants decide to make or take delivery of the underlying investments, liquidity in this market could be reduced. Futures contracts can be purchased with relatively small amounts of initial margin compared to the cash value of the contracts. This economic leverage can increase the volatility of the Fund. Further, exchanges can limit the number of positions that can be held or controlled by the Fund or the Adviser, thus limiting the ability to implement the Fund's strategies. Even a well-conceived futures transaction may be unsuccessful due to market events.

Special Risks of Options - If the Fund sells (writes) a put option, there is risk that the Fund may be required to buy the underlying investment at a disadvantageous price. If the Fund sells (writes) a call option, there is risk that the Fund may be required to sell the underlying investment at a disadvantageous price. If the Fund purchases a put option or call option, there is risk that the price of the underlying investment will move in a direction that causes the option to expire worthless.

Value Style Investing Risk. Value investing strategies involve obtaining exposure to individual investments or market sectors that are out of favor and/or undervalued in comparison to their peers or their prospects for growth. Because different types of investments go out of favor with investors depending on market and economic conditions, the Fund's return may be adversely affected during market downturns and when value investment strategies are out of favor.

Tax Risk. Certain of the Fund's investment strategies, including transactions in options and futures contracts, may subject the Fund to special tax rules, the effect of which may have adverse tax consequences for the Fund, which in turn may result in adverse tax consequences for the Fund's shareholders.

Shares of the Fund are not bank deposits and are not guaranteed or insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or any other government agency.

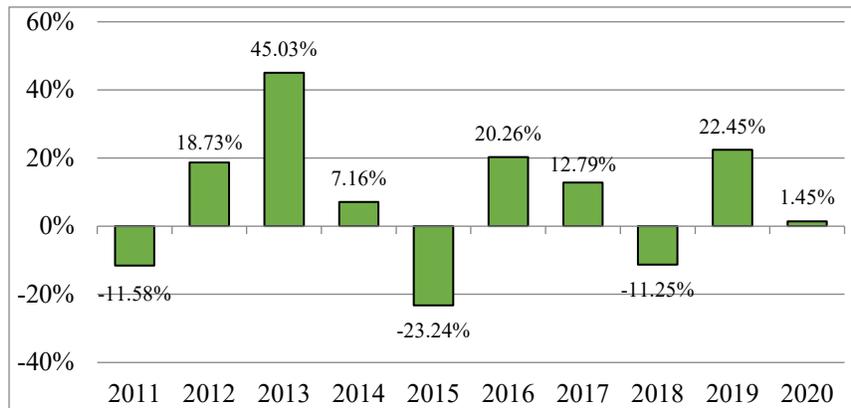
Performance: The Fund has adopted the performance of the Predecessor Fund as the result of a reorganization of the Predecessor Fund into the Fund, which was consummated after the close of business on November 5, 2021 (the “Reorganization”). Prior to the Reorganization, the Fund had not yet commenced operations.

The bar chart and table that follow provide some indication of the risks of investing in the Fund by showing changes in the performance of the Class I shares from year-to-year and by showing how the average annual returns for 1 year, 5 years, 10 years and since inception of the Predecessor Fund compare with those of the Russell 3000® Value Total Return Index and a blended index, the 70% Russell 3000® Value Total Return/30% ICE BofA Merrill Lynch 3 Month U.S. Treasury Bill Blend Index. The past performance of the Fund and Predecessor Fund (before and after taxes) is not necessarily an indication of how the Fund will perform in the future.

The returns shown for the periods ending on or prior to November 5, 2021 are those of the Class A, Class C, and Institutional Class shares of the Predecessor Fund. Class A, Class C, and Institutional Class shares of the Predecessor Fund were reorganized into Class A, Class C, and Class I shares of the Fund, respectively, after the close of business on November 5, 2021. Class A, Class C, and Class I shares’ returns of the Fund will be different from the returns of the Predecessor Fund as they have different expenses. Performance for Class A Shares has been restated to reflect the Fund’s applicable sales charge.

There is no performance information quoted for the Class R6 shares of the Fund as the Class R6 shares have not completed a full calendar year of operations as of the date of this prospectus. Although the Class R6 shares are invested in the same portfolio of securities, Class R6 shares’ returns of the Fund will be different from Class I returns of the Predecessor Fund as they have different expenses. You may obtain the Fund’s updated performance information by calling toll free (833) 999-2636 or by visiting <https://www.EasterlyFunds.com/funds/>.

CLASS I ANNUAL TOTAL RETURNS – CALENDAR YEARS



Best Quarter: Q4 2020 22.20%
Worst Quarter: Q1 2020 -25.94%

Class I performance year-to-date ended September 30, 2021: 19.14%

AVERAGE ANNUAL TOTAL RETURNS
(for the periods ended December 31, 2020)

	1 Year	5 Year	10 Year	Life of Class¹
Class I Shares				
Return Before Taxes	1.45%	8.38%	6.48%	5.15%
Return After Taxes on Distributions	1.01%	7.72%	5.67%	4.49%
Return After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Fund Shares	1.17%	6.46%	5.03%	4.02%
Class A Shares				
Return Before Taxes	-4.66%	6.84%	5.58%	4.16%
Class C Shares				
Return Before Taxes	-0.59%	7.31%	5.45%	4.12%
Russell 3000® Value Total Return Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)	2.87%	9.74%	10.36%	6.84%
70% Russell 3000® Value Total Return/30% ICE BofA Merrill Lynch 3 Month U.S. Treasury Bill Blend Index² (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)	3.13%	7.43%	7.60%	5.41%

- (1) Class A, Class C and the Institutional Class of the Predecessor Fund commenced operations on April 28, 2006.
- (2) The 70% Russell 3000® Value Total Return/30% ICE BofA Merrill Lynch 3 Month U.S. Treasury Bill Blend Index consists of 70% Russell 3000® Value Total Return Index and 30% ICE BofA Merrill Lynch 3 Month U.S. Treasury Bill Index. The Russell 3000® Value Total Return Index measures the performance of the broad value segment of U.S. equity value universe. It includes those Russell 3000® companies with lower price-to-book ratios and lower forecasted growth values. The ICE BofA Merrill Lynch 3 Month U.S. Treasury Bill Index is an unmanaged market index of U.S. Treasury securities maturing in 90 days that assumes reinvestment of all income.

After-tax returns are calculated using the historical highest individual federal marginal income tax rates during the period shown and do not reflect the impact of state and local taxes. Actual after-tax returns depend on the investor's tax situation and may differ from those shown, and the after-tax returns are not relevant to investors who hold their Fund shares through tax deferred arrangements such as 401(k) plans or individual retirement accounts. After-tax returns may be higher than before-tax returns due to an assumed benefit from capital losses that would have been realized had Fund shares been sold at the end of the relevant periods. After-tax returns are shown for Class I shares only and after-tax returns for other classes will vary.

Management

Investment Adviser: Easterly Investment Partners LLC

Portfolio Managers:

Richard A. Snow	Chief Investment Officer of the Adviser; Portfolio Manager of the Fund since its inception in 2021 (and of the Predecessor Fund since its inception in 2006).
Jessica W. Bemer, CFA	Portfolio Manager / Senior Analyst of the Adviser; Portfolio Manager of the Fund since its inception in 2021 (and of the Predecessor Fund since 2014).
Anne S. Wickland, CFA	Portfolio Manager / Senior Analyst of the Adviser; Portfolio Manager of the Fund since its inception in 2021 (and of the Predecessor Fund since 2016).

Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares: In general, you may purchase, exchange, or redeem shares of the Fund on any day the New York Stock Exchange is open for business. Redemption requests may be made in writing, by telephone, or through a financial intermediary and will be paid by check or wire transfer.

Generally, the minimum initial purchase for Class A and Class C shares is \$2,500 and the minimum initial purchase for Class I shares is \$1 million. Class R6 shares are only available to certain qualified investors and the minimum initial investment will vary depending on the type of qualified investor, as described under Choosing a Share Class in the Fund's prospectus. The minimum subsequent investment in the Trust is \$100, except for employee benefit plans, mutual fund platform programs, supermarket programs, associations and individual retirement accounts, which have no minimum subsequent investment requirements. There is no minimum subsequent investment for the Fund.

Tax Information: Distributions you receive from the Fund, whether you reinvest your distributions in additional Fund shares or receive them in cash, are taxable to you as ordinary income, capital gains, or some combination of both, unless you are investing through a tax-free plan, in which case your distributions generally will be taxed when withdrawn from the tax deferred account. The Fund's investment techniques may cause more of the Fund's income dividends and capital gains distributions to be taxable at ordinary income tax rates than it would if it did not engage in such techniques.

Financial Intermediary Compensation: If you purchase the Fund through a broker-dealer or other financial intermediary (such as a bank), the Fund and/or its 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 Fund over another investment. Ask your salesperson or visit your financial intermediary's website for more information.

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