



**SUMMARY PROSPECTUS
DECEMBER 31, 2021**

EASTERLY HEDGED EQUITY FUND

Class A (JDAEX) | Class C (JDCEX) | Class I (JDIEX) | Class R6 (JDSEX)

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 December 31, 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 Fund seeks capital appreciation.

Fees and Expenses of the Fund: This table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy, hold, and sell shares of the Fund. You may pay other fees, such as brokerage commissions and other fees to financial intermediaries, 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 the Easterly Funds. More information about these and other discounts is available from your financial professional and in the Choosing a Share Class section on page 63 of the Fund's prospectus. In addition, Appendix A attached to the Fund's 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	NONE ¹	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	1.20%	1.20%	1.20%	1.20%
Distribution and/or Service Rule 12b-1 Fees	0.25%	1.00%	NONE	NONE
Other Expenses	0.54%	0.43%	0.59%	0.59%
Interest/Dividend Expenses	0.05%	0.05%	0.05%	0.05%
Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses ²	0.08%	0.08%	0.08%	0.08%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses before Fee Waiver and/or Expense Reduction/Reimbursement	2.12%	2.76%	1.92%	1.92%
Fee Waiver and/or Expense Reduction/ Reimbursement	(0.49)%	(0.38)%	(0.54)%	(0.80)%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses after Fee Waiver and/or Expense Reduction/Reimbursement ³	1.63%	2.38%	1.38%	1.12%

1. Other A contingent deferred sales charge may apply in some cases. See "Choosing a Share Class - Class A Shares."
2. 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.
3. Pursuant to an operating expense limitation agreement between Easterly Funds 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 1.50%, 2.25%, 1.25%, and 0.99%, respectively. The expense limitation agreement for Class A, Class C, Class I, and Class R6 shares will be in effect through March 19, 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. Easterly has agreed to not seek reimbursement for management fees waived and Fund expenses it paid prior to the closing date of the reorganization of the predecessor series of The Saratoga Advantage Trust into the Fund.

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	\$731	\$1,108	\$1,558	\$2,801
Class C	\$341	\$781	\$1,386	\$3,023
Class I	\$140	\$494	\$930	\$2,143
Class R6	\$114	\$441	\$878	\$2,094

If the shares are not redeemed:

	1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
Class A	\$731	\$1,108	\$1,558	\$2,801
Class C	\$241	\$781	\$1,386	\$3,023
Class I	\$140	\$494	\$930	\$2,143
Class R6	\$114	\$441	\$878	\$2,094

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 Fund was 44% of the average value of its portfolio.

Principal Investment Strategies: Under normal market conditions, the Fund will seek to achieve its objective by combining a long equity strategy with an options hedging strategy that seeks to provide protection during significant equity market downturns. The long equity strategy seeks to replicate the returns of the S&P 500® Index and to enhance these returns through the use of leverage. The Fund may use swaps to gain exposure to one or more asset classes, individual investments or investment strategies, as well as to generate leverage or hedge the Fund’s exposure to an asset class, individual investment or group of investments. The Fund will achieve exposure to S&P 500® Index companies primarily through exchange-traded funds (“ETFs”), mutual funds, and closed-end funds but may also gain exposure through direct investment in common and preferred stocks.

The Fund’s options hedging strategy seeks to reduce the risk associated with the Fund’s long equity exposure from modest market downturns (e.g., a drop of between 6% and 8% in the value of the S&P 500® Index). Conventional put spreads consist of buying slightly out of the money put options and selling put options that are further out of the money with the same expiration. Typically, the notional value of the put spreads will be larger than the Fund’s exposure from its long equity strategy. The Fund expects primarily to use listed exchange-traded options. When market volatility is high, the Fund may also sell (write) covered call options to generate additional income.

The Fund’s sub-adviser may also seek to enhance the returns of the Fund’s long equity strategy by buying or selling options on ETFs whose strategies seek to minimize volatility (volatility ETFs). This strategy will be used opportunistically to express the Fund’s sub-adviser’s views on whether actual market volatility will be higher or lower than expected volatility. This strategy will include either buying long put or call options on volatility ETFs or employing a covered option spread on volatility ETFs. A covered option spread will consist of buying (or selling) slightly out of the money call or put options and selling (or buying) call or put options that are further out of the money with the same expiration.

Under normal circumstances, the Fund invests at least 80% of its net assets (plus any borrowings for investment purposes) in equity securities of U.S. issuers or investments that provide exposure to equity securities of U.S. issuers, and in derivatives and other instruments that have economic characteristics similar to such securities. The Fund may invest in equity securities without regard to market capitalization.

The Fund intends to borrow money from banks to create leverage of up to 30% of the Fund’s assets. The Fund plans to invest the assets obtained through leverage in additional instruments that provide exposure to the S&P 500 Index companies as well as in additional options as part of the Fund’s hedging strategies. The Fund will therefore have long exposure of up to 130% of its assets.

The Fund’s sub-adviser uses proprietary valuation methods and risk measures as well as publicly available data regarding market volatility levels in managing the hedging strategies. The Fund’s sub-adviser considers multiple factors in determining how much leverage to employ and expected market volatility levels, such as premium at risk (i.e., the amount of net option premiums paid in implementing the hedging strategy), the time to expiration of options, the rate that options lose value as they near maturity (known as Theta), the risk of gain or loss resulting from changes in volatility (known as Vega), and the notional exposure of the options relative to the Fund’s long positions. The Fund’s sub-adviser’s proprietary option valuation methods will be used to determine when to use a particular option strategy and when to realize gains on the Fund’s options positions.

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.

Volatility Risk - The Fund may have investments that appreciate or decrease significantly in value over short periods of time. This may cause the Fund's NAV per share to experience significant increases or declines in value over short periods of time.

Investment and Market Risk - An investment in the Fund's common shares is subject to investment risk, including the possible loss of the entire principal amount invested. An investment in the Fund's common shares represents an indirect investment in the securities owned by the Fund, which are generally traded on a securities exchange or in the over-the-counter ("OTC") markets. The value of these securities, like other market investments, may move up or down, sometimes rapidly and unpredictably due to changes in general market conditions, economic trends or events that are not specifically related to the issuer of the security or other asset, or factors that affect a particular issuer or issuers, exchange, country, group of countries, region, market, industry, group of industries, sector or asset class. Social, political, economic and other conditions and events (such as war, natural disasters, epidemics and pandemics, terrorism, conflicts and social unrest) will occur that have significant impacts on issuers, industries, governments and other systems, including the financial markets. As global systems, economies and financial markets are increasingly interconnected, events that once had only local impact are now more likely to have regional or even global effects. Events that occur in one country, region or financial market will, more frequently, adversely impact issuers in other countries, regions or markets. These impacts can be exacerbated by failures of governments and societies to adequately respond to an emerging event or threat. Investors will be negatively impacted if the value of their portfolio holdings decreases as a result of such events, if these events adversely impact the operations and effectiveness of the Adviser or key service providers or if these events disrupt systems and processes necessary or beneficial to the management of accounts. These events may negatively impact broad segments of businesses and populations and have a significant and rapid negative impact on the performance of the Fund's investments, increase the Fund's volatility and exacerbate pre-existing risks to the Fund. The Fund's common shares at any point in time may be worth less than the original investment, even after taking into account any reinvestment of dividends and distributions.

Equity Securities Risk - The Fund is subject to risks associated with investing in equity securities, including market risk, issuer risk, price volatility risks and market trends risk. The prices of equity securities generally fluctuate in value more than fixed-income investments, may rise or fall rapidly or unpredictably and may reflect real or perceived changes in the issuing company's financial condition and changes in the overall market or economy. The Fund's ability to achieve its investment objective may be affected by the risks attendant to any investment in equity securities. Common stockholders are subordinate to debt or preferred stockholders in a company's capital structure in terms of priority to corporate income and liquidation payments and, therefore, will be subject to greater credit risk than preferred stock or debt instruments. The price of an individual security or particular type of security can be more volatile than the market as a whole and can fluctuate differently than the market as a whole.

Hedging Strategy Risk - The Fund's hedging strategy is designed to reduce, but not necessarily eliminate, losses resulting from volatility and equity market declines. Even where the hedging strategy is used successfully, the Fund is likely to experience some loss in value during periods of volatility and/or equity market declines. It is important to know that the hedging strategy may not be successful in reducing volatility or offsetting equity market declines, and may result in losses. Also, the hedging strategy may prevent the Fund from achieving higher investment returns than may be available by investing in an unhedged portfolio or a comparable mutual fund without a similar hedging strategy.

The Fund's use of derivatives and ETFs will increase the Fund's expenses. It is possible that the hedging strategy could result in losses and/or expenses that are greater than if the Fund did not include the hedging strategy.

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. 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 or the Fund's sub-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 Swaps - Swap transactions are structured as over-the-counter two-party contracts and are often less liquid than other types of investments, and the Fund may be unable to sell or terminate its swap positions at a desired time or price. Certain swaps, such as total return swaps where two parties agree to "swap" payments on defined underlying assets or interest rates, can have the potential for unlimited losses. Swaps are also subject to the risk that the swap counterparty will not fulfill its contractual obligations. The swaps market is subject to extensive regulation under the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act ("Dodd-Frank Act") and certain SEC and CFTC rules promulgated thereunder. It is possible that developments in the swaps market, including new and additional government regulation, could result in higher Fund costs and expenses and could adversely affect the Fund's ability, among other things, to terminate existing swap agreements or to realize amounts to be received under such agreements.

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.

ETF Risk - Shares of ETFs have many of the same risks as direct investments in common stocks or bonds. ETFs are typically open-end investment companies, which may seek to track the performance of a specific index or be actively managed. In addition, their market value is expected to rise and fall as the value of the underlying index or other assets rises and falls. The market value of their shares may differ from the net asset value ("NAV") of the particular fund. As a shareholder in an ETF (as with other investment companies), the Fund would bear its ratable share of that entity's expenses in addition to its own fees and expenses. Further, if the Fund invests in leveraged ETFs, the more this leverage will magnify any losses on those investments. In addition, investments in an ETF are subject to, among other risks, the risk that the ETF's shares may trade at a discount or premium relative to the NAV of the shares and the listing exchange may halt trading of the ETF's shares. When all or a portion of an ETF's underlying securities trade in a foreign market that is closed during the time the domestic market in which the ETF's shares are listed and traded is open, there may be changes between the last quote from the closed foreign market and the value of such underlying security during the ETF's trading day. ETFs also involve the risk that an active trading market for an ETF's shares may not develop or be maintained. In addition, ETFs that track particular indices may be unable to match the performance of such underlying indices due to the temporary unavailability of certain index securities in the secondary market or other factors, such as discrepancies with respect to the weighting of securities.

In times of market stress, market makers or authorized participants may step away from their respective roles in making a market in shares of the ETF and in executing purchase or redemption orders. During such times, the ETF's shares may trade at a wider than normal discount or premium and may possibly face trading halts. International ETFs may have a limited number of authorized participants. To the extent that these authorized participants exit the business or are unable to proceed with creation and/or redemption orders with the ETF, and no other authorized participant is able to step forward, ETF shares may trade at a discount to net asset value and possibly face trading halts and/or delisting.

Leverage Risk - Leverage created from borrowing money or certain types of transactions or instruments, including derivatives, may impair the Fund's liquidity, cause it to liquidate positions at an unfavorable time, increase volatility or otherwise not achieve its intended objective. In addition to leverage resulting from borrowing money or entering into derivative positions, investments such as ETFs may include "embedded" leverage, which means the ETF pays a return linked to a multiple of the performance of the underlying index, securities basket or other reference asset. These investments may be more volatile than investments in unlevered securities, which may increase the volatility of the Fund.

Borrowing - The Fund will borrow money for investment purposes, which is a form of leveraging. Leveraging investments, by purchasing securities with borrowed money, is a speculative technique that increases investment risk while increasing investment opportunity. Leverage will magnify changes in the Fund's net asset value ("NAV") and on the Fund's investments. For example, leveraging may exaggerate the effect on NAV of any increase or decrease in the market value of the long equity positions held by the Fund. Although the principal of such borrowings will be fixed, the Fund's assets may change in value during the time the borrowing is outstanding. Leverage also creates interest expenses for the Fund. To the extent the income derived from securities purchased with borrowed funds exceeds the interest the Fund will have to pay, the Fund's net income will be greater than it would be if leverage were not used. Conversely, if the income from the assets obtained with borrowed funds is not sufficient to cover the cost of leveraging, the net income of the Fund will be less than it would be if leverage were not used, and therefore the amount available for distribution to shareholders as dividends will be reduced. The use of derivatives in connection with leverage creates the potential for significant loss.

Portfolio Turnover Risk - The frequency of the Fund’s transactions will vary from year to year. Increased portfolio turnover may result in higher brokerage commissions, dealer mark-ups and other transaction costs and may result in higher taxes. Higher costs associated with increased portfolio turnover may offset gains in the Fund’s performance.

London Interbank Offered Rate (“LIBOR”) Transition Risk - The Fund invests in financial instruments that may have floating or variable rate calculations for payment obligations or financing terms based on LIBOR, which is the benchmark interest rate at which major global banks lend to one another in the international interbank market for short-term loans. On July 27, 2017, the Chief Executive of the UK Financial Conduct Authority (“FCA”), which regulates LIBOR, announced a desire to phase out the use of LIBOR by the end of 2021. Although many LIBOR rates will be phased out at the end of 2021 as originally intended, a selection of widely used USD LIBOR rates will continue to be published until June 2023 in order to assist with the transition. The impact of the discontinuation of LIBOR and the transition to an alternative rate on the Fund’s portfolio remains uncertain. There can be no guarantee that financial instruments that transition to an alternative reference rate will retain the same value or liquidity as they would otherwise have had. This announcement and any additional regulatory or market changes that occur as a result of the transition away from LIBOR and the adoption of alternative reference rates may have an adverse impact on the value of the Fund’s investments, performance or financial condition, and might lead to increased volatility and illiquidity in markets that currently rely on LIBOR to determine interest rates.

Management Risk - The investment techniques and risk analysis used by the Fund’s portfolio managers may not produce the desired results. For example, there is no guarantee that the hedging strategy employed by the Fund’s sub-adviser will produce a portfolio with the level of reduced exposure to stock market risk that is expected by the Fund’s sub-adviser. In addition, the Fund’s hedging strategy will cause the Fund to underperform the broader equity markets during market rallies and to underperform significantly during sharp market upswings. There is no guarantee that the Fund’s hedging strategies will protect against all market losses and may cause the Fund to lose money during modest market downturns.

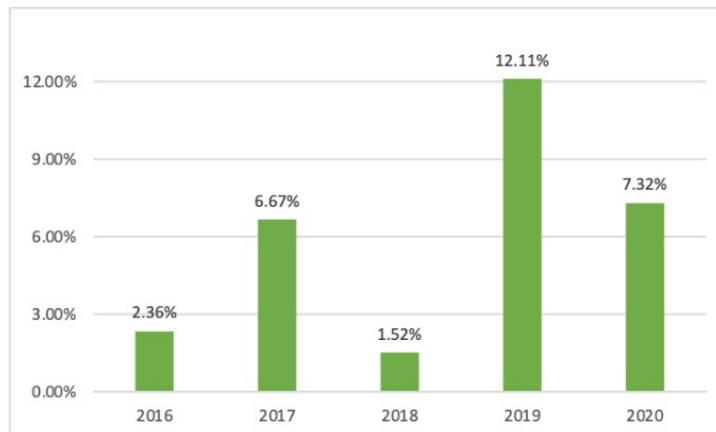
Shares of the Fund are not bank deposits and are not guaranteed or insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or any other government agency.

Performance: The Fund has adopted the performance of the James Alpha Managed Risk Domestic Equity Portfolio, a series of The Saratoga Advantage Trust (the “Predecessor Portfolio”) as the result of a reorganization of the Predecessor Portfolio into the Fund, which was consummated after the close of business on March 19, 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 and since inception of the Predecessor Portfolio compare with those of the S&P 500 Index. The past performance of the Fund and Predecessor Portfolio (before and after taxes) is not necessarily an indication of how the Fund will perform in the future.

The returns shown for periods ending on or prior to March 19, 2021 are those of the Class A, Class C, Class I, and Class S shares of the Predecessor Portfolio. Class A, Class C, Class I, and Class S shares of the Predecessor Portfolio were reorganized into Class A, Class C, Class I, and Class R6 shares of the Fund, respectively, after the close of business on March 19, 2021. Class A, Class C, Class I, and Class R6 shares’ returns of the Fund will be different from the returns of the Predecessor Portfolio as they have different expenses.

You may obtain the Fund’s updated performance information by calling toll free (833) 999-2636 or by visiting www.EasterlyFunds.com/funds/.

CLASS I ANNUAL TOTAL RETURNS – CALENDAR YEARS



Best Quarter:	Q2 2020	7.86%
Worst Quarter:	Q1 2020	-6.84%

Class I performance year-to-date ended September 30, 2021: 6.59%

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

	1 Year	5 Year	Life of Fund
Class I Shares			
Return Before Taxes	7.32%	5.93%	5.12% ¹
Return After Taxes on Distributions	4.37%	4.31%	3.62% ¹
Return After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Fund Shares	4.57%	4.01%	3.42% ¹
Class A Shares			
Return Before Taxes	0.93%	4.30%	3.60% ¹
Class C Shares			
Return Before Taxes	5.08%	4.69%	3.92% ¹
Class R6 Shares			
Return Before Taxes	7.90%	N/A	7.79% ²
S&P 500 Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)	18.40%	15.22%	*

* S&P 500 Index performance for life of Class I, Class A, and Class C shares is 13.56% and for Class R6 shares is 15.99%.

(1) The Predecessor Portfolio's Class I, Class A and Class C shares commenced operations on July 31, 2015.

(2) The performance figures for Class R6 reflect the performance of the Predecessor Portfolio's Class S shares. The Predecessor Portfolio's Class S shares commenced operations on August 17, 2017.

After-tax returns are calculated using the historical highest individual federal marginal income tax rates and do not reflect the impact of state and local taxes. Actual after-tax returns depend on an investor's tax situation and may differ from those shown, and after-tax returns shown are not relevant to investors who hold their Fund shares through tax-advantaged arrangements, such as 401(k) plans or individual retirement accounts. After-tax returns are shown for Class I shares only and after-tax returns for other classes will vary.

Management

Investment Adviser: Easterly Funds LLC

Sub-Adviser: EAB Investment Group, LLC (“EAB”)

Portfolio Managers:

Edward Boll	Chief Executive Officer and Director of Portfolio Management of EAB; Portfolio Manager of the Fund since its inception in 2021 (and of the Hedged Equity Strategies portion of the Predecessor Portfolio since its inception in 2015).
William Viscontò	President and Director of Risk Management of EAB; Portfolio Manager of the Fund since its inception in 2021 (and of the Hedged Equity Strategies portion of the Predecessor Portfolio since its inception in 2015).
James Ryan	Director of Strategy Development of EAB; Portfolio Manager of the Fund since its inception in 2021 (and of the Hedged Equity Strategies portion of the Predecessor Portfolio since its inception in 2015).

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 may be taxed when withdrawn from the tax advantaged 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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