SUMMARY PROSPECTUS

May 1, 2026

Rational Premium Income Fund
(formerly, Rational Tactical Return Fund)
Class A Shares: HRSAX Class C Shares: HRSFX Institutional Shares: HRSTX

Before you invest, you may want to review the Fund's complete prospectus, which contains more information about the Fund and its risks. You can find the Fund's prospectus and other information about the Fund at http://rationalmf.com/literature-forms/. You can also get this information at no cost by calling 800-253-0412, emailing info@rationalmf.com, or by asking any financial intermediary that offers shares of the Fund. The Fund's prospectus and statement of additional information, both dated May 1, 2026, are incorporated by reference into this summary prospectus and may be obtained, free of charge, at the website or phone number noted above.

FUND SUMMARY – RATIONAL PREMIUM INCOME FUND

Investment Objective: The Fund's investment objective is to seek total return consisting of long-term capital appreciation and income**.**

Fees and Expenses of the Fund: This table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy, hold, and sell shares of the Fund. **You may pay other fees, such as brokerage commissions and other fees to financial intermediaries, which are not reflected in the table and Example below.** You may qualify for sales charge discounts on purchases of Class A shares if you and your family invest, or agree to invest in the future, at least $50,000 in the Fund. More information about these and other discounts is available from your financial professional and is included in the sections of the Fund's Prospectus entitled **How to Buy Shares** on page 145 and **Appendix A - Intermediary-Specific Sales Charge Reductions and Waivers**, and in the section of the Fund's Statement of Additional Information ("SAI") entitled **Waivers and Reductions of Up-Front Sales Charge on Class A Shares** on page 92.

Shareholder Fees (fees paid directly from your investment)	**Institutional Shares**	**Class A Shares**	**Class C Shares**
Maximum Sales Charge (Load) Imposed on Purchases (as a percentage of offering price)	None	4.75%	None
Maximum Deferred Sales Charge (Load) (as a percentage of the lesser of original purchase price or the net asset value of shares at the time of redemption)	None	None[(1)]	1.00%[(2)]
Maximum Sales Charge (Load) Imposed on Reinvested Dividends and other Distributions	None	None	None
Redemption Fee	None	None	None
Exchange Fee	None	None	None
Annual Fund Operating Expenses (expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)	**Institutional Shares**	**Class A Shares**	**Class C Shares**
Management Fees	1.75%	1.75%	1.75%
Distribution (12b-1) Fees	None	0.25%	1.00%
Other Expenses (including shareholder services fee of up to 0.25%)	0.53%	0.52%	0.49%
Interest/Dividend Expense	*0.01%*	*0.01%*	*0.01%*
Remaining Other Expenses	*0.52%*	*0.51%*	*0.48%*
Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses[(3)]	0.04%	0.04%	0.04%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	2.32%	2.56%	3.28%
Fee Waivers and/or Expense Reimbursements[(4)]	(0.28)%	(0.27)%	(0.24)%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses After Fee Waivers and/or Expense Reimbursements[(4)]	2.04%	2.29%	3.04%

(1) In the case of investments of $1 million or more (where you do not pay an initial sales charge and the selling broker receives a commission), a 1.00% contingent deferred sales charge ("CDSC") may be assessed on shares redeemed within two years of purchase

(2) Maximum Deferred Sales Charge on Class C shares applies to shares sold within 12 months of purchase.

(3) Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses are the indirect costs of investing in other investment companies. The total annual fund operating expenses in this fee table will not correlate to the expense ratio in the Fund's financial highlights because the financial statements include only the direct operating expenses incurred by the Fund, not the indirect costs of investing in other investment companies.

(4) The Fund's investment adviser, Rational Advisors, Inc. (the "Advisor") has contractually agreed to waive all or a portion of its management fee and/or reimburse certain operating expenses of the Fund to the extent necessary in order to limit the Fund's total annual fund operating expenses (excluding (i) acquired fund fees and expenses; (ii) brokerage commissions and trading costs; (iii) interest (including borrowing costs and overdraft charges), (iv) taxes, (v) short sale dividends and interest expenses, and (vi) non-routine or extraordinary expenses, such as (regulatory inquiry and litigation expenses) to not more than 1.99%, 2.24% and 2.99% of the average daily net assets of the Fund's Institutional, Class A, and Class C shares, respectively, through April 30, 2027. This arrangement may only be terminated prior to this date with the agreement of the Fund's Board of Trustees. Under certain conditions, the Advisor may recoup management fees that it waived or Fund expenses that it paid under this agreement for a period of three years from the date the fees were waived or expenses paid, if the recoupment can be achieved without causing the expense ratio of the share class (after the recoupment is taken into account) to exceed (i) the expense limit in effect at the time the fees were waived or expenses paid, or (ii) the expense limit in place at the time of the recoupment.

Example: This Example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in other mutual funds. The Example assumes that you invest $10,000 in the Fund for the time periods indicated and then redeem (or you hold, as applicable) all your shares at the end of those periods. The Example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year, the Fund's operating expenses remain the same, and the expense reduction/reimbursement remains in place for the contractual period only. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions your costs would be:

	1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
Institutional Shares	$207	$ 698	$ 1,215	$ 2,634
Class A Shares	$ 696	$1,209	$ 1,748	$ 3,213
Class C Shares – no redemption	$ 307	$ 987	$ 1,691	$ 3,560
Class C Shares – with redemption	$ 407	$ 987	$ 1,691	$ 3,560

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 Fund's portfolio turnover rate was 0% of the average value of its portfolio.

Principal Investment Strategy

The Fund seeks to achieve its investment objective by implementing options strategies on the S&P 500® Index, futures contracts on the S&P 500® Index, or options and futures contracts on similar U.S. stock indexes, and/or their underlying constituents. Options strategies may include buying and selling options, buying and selling option spreads, and writing covered call options. The Fund also invests collateral in excess of that needed for investing in options strategies in primarily high-quality, short-term income-producing securities and cash and cash equivalents, including treasury securities and money market funds.

The Fund may invest in one or more non-exchange-traded total return swap contracts and/or one or more structured notes to gain exposure to some or all of the options strategies. These instruments can provide exposure to a basket of options strategies, including option writing and various options spreads. The options strategies are generally designed to take advantage of certain inefficiencies in the market and typically have a positive carry expectation (i.e., a positive net income expectation from putting on the options positions). The options strategies may implement risk mitigation techniques, including intraday delta hedging, which is a risk management strategy intended to reduce market exposure from written options by establishing offsetting positions in the underlying asset or related instruments. These types of options strategies may also be implemented directly without the use of a total return swap and/or structured note.

The Fund may also implement covered call strategies in which the Fund sells call options on securities it holds to generate premium income and provide partial downside protection. The covered call writing may be implemented directly or included within the basket of options strategies implemented via total return swap contracts and/or structured notes. To the extent the Fund utilizes covered calls, the Fund intends to

write covered call options on stock indexes, such as the S&P 500® Index, or on individual large-capitalization stocks.

The Fund also invests in income-producing securities and cash and cash equivalents, some or all of which may serve as margin or collateral for the Fund's options exposures. The income-producing securities in which the Fund may invest include short-term U.S. corporate bonds (including convertible bonds) and real estate investment trusts ("REITs"). The Fund may invest in corporate bonds of any credit quality (including "junk" bonds), effective maturity or average modified duration; however, under normal circumstances, the Fund intends to hold a majority of its portfolio in investment grade corporate bonds (i.e., those rated BBB or higher by S&P Global Ratings, or the equivalent by another nationally recognized statistical ratings organization).

The Advisor generally intends to hold such bonds to maturity, but may sell any such security if the Advisor believes that the securities no longer offer compelling risk-adjusted return potential.

Distribution Policy – In order to allow shareholders of the Fund to realize a predictable, but not assured, level of cash flow, the Fund has adopted a policy (which may be modified at any time by its Board of Trustees) to pay monthly distributions on Fund shares at a specific target rate to be determined at the discretion of management. Shareholders receiving periodic payments from the Fund may be under the impression that they are receiving net profits. However, all or a portion of a distribution may consist of a return of capital. Return of capital is the portion of a distribution that is a return of your original investment dollars in the Fund. Shareholders should not assume that the source of a distribution from the Fund is net profit. For more information about the Fund's distribution policy, please turn to "Additional Information About the Fund's Principal Investment Strategies and Related Risks – Principal Investment Strategies – Distribution Policy and Goals" section in the Fund's Prospectus.

Principal Investment Risks

As with any mutual fund, there is no guarantee that the Fund will achieve its objective. Investment markets are unpredictable and there will be certain market conditions where the Fund will not meet its investment objective and will lose money. The Fund's net asset value and returns will vary and you could lose money on your investment in the Fund, and those losses could be significant. 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.

The following summarizes the principal risks of investing in the Fund. These risks could adversely affect the net asset value, total return and the value of the Fund and your investment.

> **Cash or Cash Equivalents Risk.** At times, the Fund may have significant investments in cash or cash equivalents. When a substantial portion of a portfolio is held in cash or cash equivalents, there is the risk that the value of the cash account, including interest, will not keep pace with inflation, thus reducing purchasing power over time.
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> **Counterparty Risk.** The value of the Fund's investments may be adversely affected if an issuer's securities experience a credit downgrade; an issuer or guarantor of an investment held by the Fund fails to pay an obligation on a timely basis, otherwise defaults or is perceived by other investors to be less creditworthy; or a counterparty to a derivatives or other transaction with the Fund files for bankruptcy, becomes insolvent, or otherwise becomes unable or unwilling to honor its obligation to the Fund and therefore delays or impairs the Fund's ability to recover its deposits with such counterparty.

Changing Fixed Income Market Conditions Risk. Interest rate increases could cause the value of any fund that invests in fixed income securities to decrease to the extent that it invests in fixed income securities. Federal Reserve policy changes may expose fixed-income and related markets to heightened volatility and may reduce liquidity for the Fund's investments, which could cause the value of the Fund's investments and share price to decline.

Credit Risk. Credit risk is the risk that an issuer of a security will fail to pay principal and interest in a timely manner, reducing the Fund's total return. There is a risk that issuers will not make payments on fixed income securities held by the Fund, resulting in losses to the Fund. In addition, the credit quality of fixed income securities held by the Fund may be lowered if an issuer's financial condition changes. The issuer of a fixed income security may also default on its obligations. Credit risk may be substantial for the Fund.

Derivatives Risk. The use of derivative instruments involves risks different from, or possibly greater than, the risks associated with investing directly in securities and other traditional investments. These risks include (i) the risk that the counterparty to a derivative transaction may not fulfill its contractual obligations (see "Counterparty Risk" above); (ii) the risk of mispricing or improper valuation; and (iii) the risk that changes in the value of the derivative may not correlate perfectly with the underlying reference asset. Derivatives can also create leverage risk because they do not require payment up front equal to the economic exposure created by holding a position in the derivative. As a result, an adverse change in the value of the underlying asset could result in the Fund sustaining a loss that is substantially greater than the amount invested in the derivative or the anticipated value of the underlying asset, which may make the Fund's returns more volatile and increase the risk of loss. Derivative instruments may be less liquid than more traditional investments and the Fund may be unable to sell or close out its derivative positions at a desirable time or price. This risk may be more acute under adverse market conditions, during which the Fund may be most in need of liquidating its derivative positions. Derivatives may also be less tax efficient and subject to changing government regulation that could impact the Fund's ability to use certain derivatives. When a derivative is used for hedging, the change in value of the derivative may also not correlate specifically with the risk of the underlying asset being hedged. Derivative prices are highly volatile and may fluctuate substantially during a short period of time. Such prices are influenced by numerous factors that affect the markets, including, but not limited to: changing supply and demand relationships; government programs and policies; national and international political and economic events; geopolitical conflicts; changes in interest rates; inflation and deflation. Derivatives strategies may not always be successful, and their successful use will depend on the portfolio managers' ability to accurately forecast movements in the market relating to the underlying asset.

Correlation Risk. A derivative may not perform as expected relative to the asset or strategy it is intended to track or replicate.

Futures Risk. Investments in futures contracts involve leverage, which means a small percentage of assets invested in futures contracts can have a disproportionately large impact on the Fund. This risk could cause the Fund to lose more than the principal amount invested. In addition, futures contracts may become mispriced or improperly valued relative to the Advisor's expectations and may not produce the desired investment results. Additionally, changes in the value of futures contracts may not track or correlate perfectly with the underlying reference asset because of temporary, or even long-term, supply and demand imbalances and because futures do not pay dividends.

Hedging Risk. Hedging is a strategy in which the Fund uses options or futures to offset the risks associated with other Fund holdings. There can be no assurance that the Fund's hedging strategy will reduce risk or that hedging transactions will be either available or cost effective. The Fund is not required to use hedging and may choose not to do so.

Call Options Risk. There are risks associated with the sale and purchase of call options. As the seller (writer) of a covered call option, the Fund assumes the risk of a decline in the market price of the underlying security below the purchase price of the underlying security less the premium received, and gives up the opportunity for gain on the underlying security above the exercise option price. The Fund continues to bear the risk that it will lose money if the value of the security falls below the strike price. Option premiums are treated as short-term capital gains and, when distributed to shareholders, are usually taxable as ordinary income, which may have a higher tax rate than long-term capital gains for shareholders holding Fund shares in a taxable account. As the buyer of a call option, the Fund assumes the risk that the market price of the underlying security will not increase above the strike price plus the premiums paid, so the Fund bears the risk that it will lose the premium paid for the option.

Options Market Risk. Markets for options and options on futures may not always operate on a fair and orderly basis. At times, prices for options and options on futures may not represent fair market value and prices may be subject to manipulation, which may be extreme under some circumstances. The dysfunction and manipulation of volatility and options markets may make it difficult for the Fund to effectively implement its investment strategy and achieve its objectives and could potentially lead to significant losses.

Options Risk. There are risks associated with the Fund's use of options. As the buyer of a call option, the Fund risks losing the entire premium invested in the option if the underlying reference instrument does not rise above the strike price, which means the option will expire worthless. As the buyer of a put option, the Fund risks losing the entire premium invested in the option if the underlying reference instrument does not fall below the strike price, which means the option will expire worthless. Conversely, as a seller (writer) of a call option or put option, the Fund will lose money if the value of the underlying reference instrument rises above (written call option) or falls below (written put option) the respective option's strike price. The Fund's losses are potentially large in a written put transaction and potentially unlimited in an unhedged written call transaction.

Additionally, purchased options may decline in value due to changes in price of the underlying reference instrument, passage of time and changes in volatility. Generally, options may not be an effective hedge because they may have imperfect correlation to the value of the Fund's portfolio securities. Further, the underlying reference instrument on which the option is based may have imperfect correlation to the value of the Fund's portfolio securities. Option premiums are treated as short-term capital gains and, when distributed to shareholders, are usually taxable as ordinary income, which may have a higher tax rate than long-term capital gains for shareholders holding Fund shares in a taxable account. Options are also subject to leverage and volatility risk, liquidity risk, tracking risk, and sub-strategy risk.

Swaps Risk. Swaps are subject to tracking risk because they may not be perfect substitutes for the instruments they are intended to hedge or replace. Over the counter swaps are subject to counterparty default. Leverage inherent in derivatives will tend to magnify the Fund's losses. The costs of investing in swaps will be indirectly paid by the Fund.

Distribution Policy Risk. Shareholders receiving periodic payments from the Fund may be under the impression that they are receiving net profits. However, all or a portion of a distribution may consist of a return of capital (i.e., from your original investment). Shareholders should not assume that the source of a distribution from the Fund is net profit. Any capital returned to investors through distributions will be distributed after payment of Fund fees and expenses. Shareholders should note that return of capital will reduce the tax basis of their shares and potentially increase the taxable gain, if any, upon disposition of their shares. For more information, please refer to the section of the Fund's prospectus entitled "Tax Consequences".

Equity Securities Risk. The price of equity securities in the Fund's portfolio will fluctuate based on actual or perceived changes in a company's financial condition and on market and economic conditions. Investor perceptions are based on various and unpredictable factors, including expectations regarding government, economic, monetary and fiscal policies; inflation and interest rates; economic expansion or contraction; and global or regional political, economic and banking crises.

Fixed Income Securities Risk. The value of the Fund's investments in fixed income securities will fluctuate with changes in interest rates. Typically, a rise in interest rates causes a decline in the value of fixed income securities owned by the Fund. In general, the market price of fixed income securities with longer maturities will increase or decrease more in response to changes in interest rates than shorter-term securities. Other risk factors include credit risk (the debtor may default), extension risk (an issuer may exercise its right to repay principal on a fixed rate obligation held by the Fund later than expected), and prepayment risk (the debtor may pay its obligation early, reducing the amount of interest payments). These risks could affect the value of a particular investment by the Fund, possibly causing the Fund's share price and total return to be reduced and fluctuate more than other types of investments.

Index Risk. The options and futures in which the Fund invests will be subject to the risks associated with changes in the index to which they are linked.

Interest Rate Risk. Interest rate risk is the risk that bond prices overall, including the prices of securities held by the Fund, will decline over short or long periods of time due to rising interest rates. Bonds with longer maturities tend to be more sensitive to interest rates than bonds with shorter maturities. The maturity and effective duration of the Fund's investment portfolio may vary materially, from time to time, and there is no assurance that the Fund will achieve or maintain any particular target maturity or effective duration of its investment portfolio.

Junk Bond Risk. Lower-quality bonds, known as "high yield" or "junk" bonds, are considered to be speculative with respect to the issuer's ability to pay interest and principal when due and present greater risk than bonds of higher quality, including an increased risk of default. An economic downturn or period of rising interest rates could adversely affect the market for these bonds and reduce the Fund's ability to sell such bonds in its portfolio. The lack of a liquid market for these bonds could decrease the value of the Fund's portfolio and net asset value per share.

Large Capitalization Stock Risk. Investments in larger, more established companies are subject to the risk that larger companies are sometimes unable to attain the high growth rates of successful, smaller companies, especially during extended periods of economic expansion. Large capitalization companies may be less able than smaller capitalization companies to adapt to changing market conditions. Larger, more established companies may be unable to respond quickly to new

competitive challenges, such as changes in consumer tastes or innovative smaller competitors, potentially resulting in lower markets for their common stock. During different market cycles, the performance of large capitalization companies has trailed the overall performance of the broader securities markets.

Leverage Risk. The use of leverage by the Fund, such as through the use of derivatives, will cause the Fund to incur additional expenses and magnify the Fund's gains or losses. Relatively small market movements may result in large changes in the value of a leveraged derivatives position. Leveraging also may require that the Fund liquidate portfolio securities when it may not be advantageous to do so to satisfy its obligations. Leveraging may expose the Fund to losses in excess of the amounts invested or borrowed.

Liquidity Risk. Liquidity risk exists when particular investments of the Fund would be difficult to purchase or sell, possibly preventing the Fund from selling such illiquid securities at an advantageous time or price, or possibly requiring the Fund to dispose of other investments at unfavorable times or prices in order to satisfy its obligations. Liquid securities can become illiquid due to political, economic or issuer specific events; supply/demand imbalances; changes in a specific market's size or structure, including the number of participants; or overall market disruptions.

Management Risk. The investment strategies and models employed by the Advisor in selecting investments for the Fund may not result in an increase in the value of your investment or in overall performance equal to other similar investment vehicles having similar investment strategies. In addition, the Advisor's judgment about the attractiveness, value and potential appreciation of particular securities, options, and futures in which the Fund invests may prove to be incorrect and there is no guarantee that the Advisor's judgment will produce the desired results. The measures that the Advisor or portfolio manager use to monitor and manage the risks of the Fund may not accomplish the intended results and the Fund may experience losses significantly greater than expected.

Market Risk. The value of securities in the Fund's portfolio will fluctuate and, as a result, the Fund's share price may decline suddenly or over a sustained period of time. Overall market risks may also affect the value of the Fund. Factors such as economic growth and market conditions, trading and tariff arrangements, geopolitical conflicts, interest rate levels and political events affect the securities markets.

Model and Data Risk. Like all quantitative analysis, the investment models utilized by the Advisor carry the risk that the ranking system, valuation results and predictions might be based on one or more incorrect assumptions, insufficient historical data, inadequate design, or may not be suitable for the purpose intended. In addition, models may not perform as intended for many reasons, including errors, omissions, imperfections or malfunctions. Because the use of models is usually based on data supplied by third parties, the success of the Advisor's use of such models is dependent on the accuracy and reliability of the supplied data. Historical data inputs may be subject to revision or corrections, which may diminish data reliability and quality of predictive results. Changing and unforeseen market dynamics could also lead to a decrease in the short-term or long-term effectiveness of a model. Models may lose their predictive validity and incorrectly forecast future market behavior and asset prices, leading to potential losses. No assurance can be given that a model will be successful under all or any market conditions.

Real Estate/REIT Risk. The Fund's investments in REITs are subject to the same risks as direct investments in real estate, including sensitivity to general economic downturns and the volatility of local real estate markets. REITs may have limited financial resources and their securities may trade infrequently and in limited volume, and thus may be more volatile than other securities.

Structured Note Risk. An Underlying Fund may seek investment exposure to sectors through structured notes that may be exchange traded or may trade in the over-the-counter market. These notes are typically issued by banks or brokerage firms, and have interest and/or principal payments which are linked to changes in the price level of certain assets or to the price performance of certain indices. The value of a structured note will be influenced by time to maturity, level of supply and demand for this type of note, interest rate and market volatility, changes in the issuer's credit quality rating, and economic, legal, political, or other events that affect the industry.

Regulatory Risk. Changes in the laws or regulations of the United States, including any changes to applicable tax laws and regulations, could impair the ability of the Fund to achieve its investment objective and could increase the operating expenses of the Fund. The Fund is deemed to be a "commodity pool" under the U.S. Commodity Exchange Act, and the Advisor is a "commodity pool operator" registered with and regulated by the Commodity Futures Trading Commission ("CFTC"). As a result, additional CFTC-mandated disclosure, reporting and recordkeeping obligations apply with respect to the Fund. Compliance with these regulatory requirements could increase the Fund's expenses.

U.S. Government Obligations Risk. U.S. Treasury obligations are backed by the "full faith and credit" of the U.S. government and generally have negligible credit risk. Securities issued or guaranteed by federal agencies or authorities and U.S. government-sponsored instrumentalities or enterprises may not be backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. government.

Underlying Fund Risk. Other investment companies, such as money market funds, in which the Fund invests are subject to investment advisory and other expenses, which will be indirectly paid by the Fund. As a result, the cost of investing in the Fund will be higher than the cost of investing directly in an Underlying Fund and may be higher than other funds that invest directly in stocks and bonds. Each Underlying Fund is subject to its own specific risks.

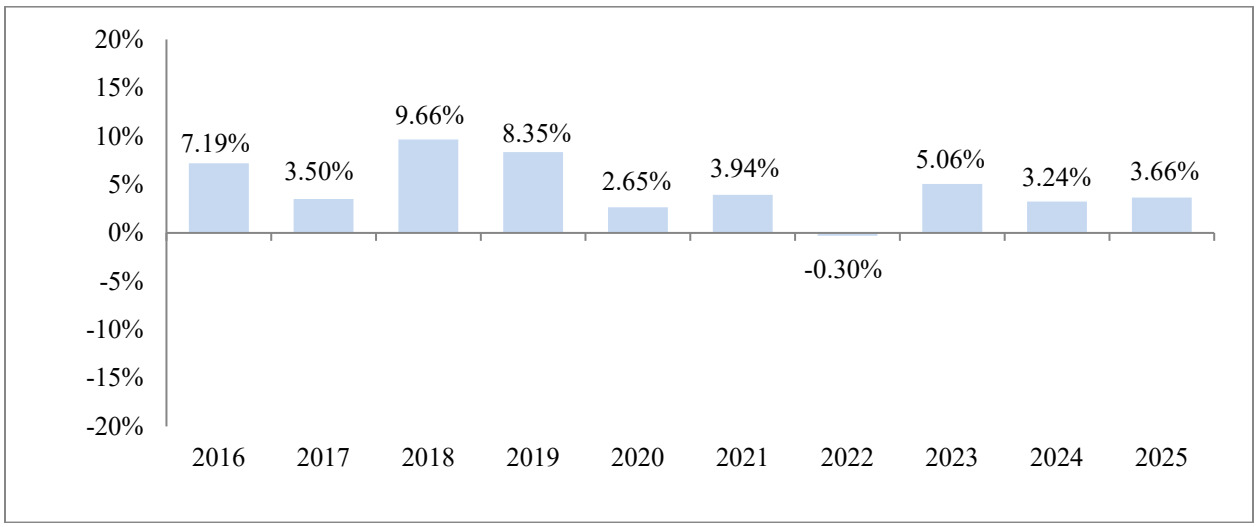
Volatility Risk. The Fund may have investments that appreciate or decrease significantly in value over short periods of time. This may cause the Fund's net asset value per share to experience significant increases or declines in value over short periods of time, however, all investments, long- or short-term, are subject to risk of loss.

For more information, please see the section of the Fund's Prospectus entitled "Additional Information About the Funds' Principal Investment Strategies and Related Risks."

Performance: The bar chart and accompanying table shown below provide an indication of the risks of investing in the Fund by showing the total return of its Institutional shares for each full calendar year, and by showing how its average annual returns compare over time with those of a broad-based market index. How the Fund has performed in the past (before and after taxes) is not necessarily an indication of how it will perform in the future. Updated performance information is available at no cost by calling 1-800-253-0412.

Prior to December 31, 2025, the Fund's portfolio was managed by a sub-advisor and under different investment strategies and policies. The performance data below for periods prior to December 31, 2025 reflects a different investment strategy. Consequently, the performance record may be less pertinent for investors considering whether to purchase shares of the Fund. The Fund's performance may have been different if the Fund's portfolio was managed under the current investment objective, strategies and policies.

Annual Total Returns



During the period shown in the bar chart, the highest return for a quarter was 12.07% (quarter ended September 30, 2017), and the lowest return for a quarter was (11.00)% (quarter ended March 31, 2017).

The Fund's Institutional shares year-to-date return as of March 31, 2026, was (0.55)%.

Average Annual Total Returns
(For periods ended December 31, 2025)

	1 Year	5 Years	10 Years
Institutional Shares			
Return Before Taxes	3.66%	3.10%	4.66%
Return After Taxes on Distributions	1.42%	1.75%	3.00%
Return After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Fund Shares	2.59%	1.99%	2.99%
Class A Shares			
Return Before Taxes	(1.52)%	1.86%	3.94%
	1 Year	**5 Years**	**Since Class C Inception (5/31/2016)**
Class C Shares			
Return Before Taxes	2.64%	2.08%	3.76%
S&P 500 Total Return Index® (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)	17.88%	14.42%	14.82%

			(10 Year) 15.09% *(Since 5/31/2016)*

After-tax returns are calculated using the highest historical individual federal marginal income tax rates and do not reflect the impact of state and local taxes. Actual after-tax returns depend on a shareholder's tax situation and may differ from those shown. After-tax returns are not relevant for shareholders who hold Fund shares in tax-advantaged accounts or to shares held by non-taxable entities. After-tax returns are only shown for Institutional shares. After-tax returns for other share classes will vary.

Investment Advisor and Portfolio Managers

Advisor: Rational Advisors, Inc. is the Fund's investment advisor.

Portfolio Managers: David Miller, Chief Investment Officer and Senior Portfolio Manager of the Advisor, and Charles Ashley, Portfolio Manager of the Advisor, serve as the Fund's portfolio managers. Messrs. Miller and Ashley are jointly and primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of the Fund's portfolio. Messrs. Miller and Ashley have served the Fund as portfolio managers since December 31, 2025.

Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares: The minimum initial purchase for the Fund's Class A, Class C, and Institutional shares is $1,000. For Class A and Class C shares, the minimum subsequent investment is $50; for Institutional shares, the minimum subsequent investment is $500. For Class A, Class C, and Institutional shares, the minimum initial and subsequent investment through the Automatic Investment Plan is $50.

You may purchase and redeem shares of the Fund on any day that the New York Stock Exchange is open. Redemption requests may be made in writing, by telephone or through a financial intermediary, to the Fund or the Transfer Agent and will be paid by check or wire transfer.

Tax Information: The Fund's distributions generally are taxable to you as ordinary income, capital gains, or some combination of both, unless you are investing through a tax-advantaged arrangement, such as a 401(k) plan or individual retirement account, in which case your distributions may be taxed as ordinary income when withdrawn from the tax-advantaged account.

Payments to Broker-Dealers and Other Financial Intermediaries: If you purchase the Fund through a broker-dealer or other financial intermediary (such as a bank), the Fund and 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.