ACR Opportunity Fund
Class I Shares (Ticker Symbol: ACROX)

ACR Equity International Fund
Class I Shares (Ticker Symbol: ACREX)

Each a series (the "Funds") of Investment Managers Series Trust II

Supplement dated September 15, 2026, to the
Prospectus, Statement of Additional Information,
and Summary Prospectuses, each dated March 31, 2026.

Effective immediately, the Funds' new website is https://acr-invest.com/. Fund specific information can be accessed at the Funds' new website.

Please retain this Supplement with your records.

ACR Opportunity Fund
Class I Shares (Ticker Symbol: ACROX)

A series of Investment Managers Series Trust II (the "Trust")

Supplement dated September 8, 2026, to the
Prospectus and Statement of Additional Information ("SAI"),
each dated March 31, 2026.

ACR Alpine Capital Research, LLC (the "Advisor"), the investment advisor of the ACR Opportunity Fund (the "Fund"), currently (i) receives an annual contractual advisory fee of 1.00% of the Fund's average daily net assets, and (ii) limits the Fund's total annual operating expenses to 1.25% of the Fund's daily net assets pursuant to a contractual arrangement that is in effect until at least March 31, 2027. Effective September 10, 2026 (the "Effective Date"), the Advisor has voluntarily agreed to (i) waive the advisory fee it receives from the Fund by 0.05%, from 1.00% to 0.95% of the Fund's average daily net assets, and (ii) further limit the Fund's total annual operating expenses to 0.95% of the Fund's average daily net assets. Each voluntarily waiver/limitation will be in effect through December 31, 2027. Accordingly, as of the Effective Date, the following revisions are made to the Prospectus and SAI:

The following disclosure is added under the heading titled "Investment Advisor" on page 35 of the Prospectus and the heading titled "The Advisor" beginning on page B-45 of the SAI.

> The Advisor has agreed to voluntarily waive its advisory fee for the ACR Opportunity Fund by 0.05% to 0.95% from September 10, 2026 through December 31, 2027. The Advisor will not seek recoupment of the voluntary advisory fees waived.

The following disclosure is added under the heading titled "Fund Expenses" beginning on page 36 of the Prospectus and page B-46 of the SAI.

> The Advisor has voluntarily agreed to waive its fees and/or pay for operating expenses of the ACR Opportunity Fund to ensure that the total annual fund operating expenses (excluding, as applicable, any taxes, leverage interest, brokerage commissions, dividend and interest expenses on short sales, acquired fund fees and expenses (as determined in accordance with Form N-1A), professional fees related to services for the collection of foreign tax reclaims, expenses incurred in connection with any merger or reorganization, and extraordinary expenses such as litigation expenses) do not exceed 0.95% of the average daily net assets of the Fund for the period September 10, 2026 through December 31, 2027. The Advisor may terminate this voluntary reduction at any time. The Advisor will not seek recoupment of any fees waived or payments made pursuant to this voluntary waiver.

Please file this Supplement with your records.

ACR Opportunity Fund

Class I Shares
(Ticker Symbol: ACROX)

ACR Equity International Fund

Class I Shares
(Ticker Symbol: ACREX)

PROSPECTUS
March 31, 2026

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

ACR Opportunity Fund
ACR Equity International Fund

Each a series of Investment Managers Series Trust II (the "Trust")
Each of the funds described in this Prospectus is referred to as a "Fund" and collectively as the "Funds."

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This Prospectus sets forth basic information about the Funds that you should know before investing. It should be read and retained for future reference.

The date of this Prospectus is March 31, 2026.

SUMMARY SECTION — ACR Opportunity Fund

Investment Objectives

The investment objectives of the ACR Opportunity Fund are to preserve capital during periods of economic decline, and to provide above average absolute and relative returns in the long run. Return objectives are subordinate to the objective of preserving capital.

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.**

		Class I Shares
Shareholder Fees *(fees paid directly from your investment)*		
Maximum sales charge (load) imposed on purchases (as a percentage of offering price)		None
Maximum deferred sales charge (load)		None
Redemption fee if redeemed within 90 days of purchase (as a percentage of amount redeemed)		2.00%
Wire fee		$20
Overnight check delivery fee		$25
Retirement account fees (annual maintenance fee)		$15
Annual Fund Operating Expenses *(expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)*		
Management fees		1.00%
Distribution and service (Rule 12b-1) fees		None
Other expenses		0.43%
Shareholder service fee	0.07%	
All other expenses	0.36%	
Total annual fund operating expenses		**1.43%**
Fees waived and/or expenses reimbursed[1]		(0.18)%
Total annual fund operating expenses after waiving fees and/or reimbursing expenses[1]		**1.25%**

1 The Fund's advisor has contractually agreed to waive its fees and/or pay for operating expenses of the Fund to ensure that total annual fund operating expenses (excluding any taxes, leverage interest, brokerage commissions, dividend and interest expenses on short sales, acquired fund fees and expenses (as determined in accordance with SEC Form N-1A), professional fees related to services for the collection of foreign tax reclaims, expenses incurred in connection with any merger or reorganization, and extraordinary expenses such as litigation expenses) do not exceed 1.25% of the Fund's average daily net assets. This agreement is in effect through March 31, 2027, and it may be terminated before that date only by the Trust's Board of Trustees. The Fund's advisor is permitted to seek reimbursement from the Fund, subject to certain limitations, of fees waived or payments made to the Fund for a period ending three full fiscal years after the date of the waiver or payment. This reimbursement may be requested from the Fund if the reimbursement will not cause the Fund's annual expense ratio to exceed the lesser of (a) the expense limitation in effect at the time such fees were waived or payments made, or (b) the expense limitation in effect at the time of the reimbursement.

Example

This example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in other mutual funds.

The example assumes that you invest $10,000 in the Fund for the time periods indicated and then redeem all of your shares at the end of those periods. The example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and that the Fund's operating expenses remain the same. The example reflects the Fund's contractual fee waiver and/or expense reimbursement only for the term of the contractual fee waiver and/or expense reimbursement.

Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions your costs would be:

	One Year	Three Years	Five Years	Ten Years
Class I Shares	$127	$435	$765	$1,698

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 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 24% of the average value of its portfolio.

Principal Investment Strategies

The Fund seeks to preserve capital during periods of economic decline. In seeking to preserve capital, ACR Alpine Capital Research, LLC ("ACR Alpine Capital Research", "ACR" or the "Advisor") seeks to identify and avoid "permanent loss." The Advisor considers permanent loss to refer to two general types of economic losses through a full market cycle: (i) the impairment of the fundamental value of a security and (ii) the payment of a speculative (higher) price to acquire the fundamental value of a security. The Advisor considers the fundamental value of a security to be impaired when the earning power of an enterprise or security permanently declines, or the assets of an enterprise must be sold or written down for a loss. The Advisor considers a security's price to be speculative when it is inordinately high relative to the Advisor's estimated fundamental value of the security. In addition, the Advisor evaluates the financial condition of the enterprise or security in which the Fund invests to determine its ability to withstand difficult economic conditions.

The Fund also seeks to provide above average absolute and relative returns in the long run.

- "Above average absolute returns" means returns higher than a "fair" equity-like return (i.e., the stock market returns over a full market cycle) commensurate with the risk of investing in equities in the long run. There is no assurance the Fund will provide above average absolute returns in the long run. In seeking above average absolute returns, the Advisor assigns a required return to each of the securities it selects for investment based on the Advisor's assessment of the risk of the security. The weighted average required return of the portfolio becomes the absolute return expectation for the Fund. The Advisor then seeks to purchase each security at a discount to its estimated intrinsic value, to assure a margin of safety against a return below its assigned required absolute return expectation.
- "Above average relative returns" means returns higher than returns of an equity market benchmark in the long run. The Advisor has selected the MSCI All-Country World (Net) Index ("MSCI ACWI (Net) Index") as the Fund's benchmark because it is a broad proxy for the world equity market. In seeking above average relative returns, the Advisor engages in research to identify companies and securities which are undervalued by the securities markets.
- The Advisor defines "long run" as a period of time that includes both an up and down equity market. A down market is characterized with a peak to trough decline of 20% or greater, otherwise known as a "full market cycle". A full market cycle can be measured from a prior equity market peak to the next equity market peak. Full market cycles are usually measured in years.

Under normal circumstances, the Fund pursues its investment objectives by investing its assets in equity securities, debt securities, derivatives, cash and cash equivalents. The Fund is not limited by security type, issuer size or geographic location, and may invest in securities of issuers in emerging markets as well as developed markets. The Fund invests in the asset class or classes in which the Advisor sees the best opportunity for appreciation. The Advisor seeks to identify companies and securities which are undervalued by the securities markets. The Advisor estimates the intrinsic value of companies and invests in securities across the capital structure, including related derivatives, which the Advisor believes provide an optimal combination of return and risk. In selecting securities for the Fund, the Advisor engages in an extensive search process across global markets for companies with desirable investment characteristics. The Advisor also conducts research on the financial and business characteristics of potential and current investments. The Fund may hold a significant amount in cash or cash equivalents in markets where the Advisor cannot find enough securities that meet its risk and return thresholds.

Equity securities in which the Fund may invest include common stocks, convertible securities, rights and warrants. The Fund may invest in debt securities of any maturity and credit quality and the Fund may purchase high yield securities, commonly referred to as "junk bonds", that are rated below investment grade by at least one of Moody's Investors Service, Inc. ("Moody's"), Standard & Poor's, a division of McGraw Hill Companies Inc. ("S&P") or Fitch Ratings Ltd. ("Fitch") (or if unrated, determined by the Advisor to be of comparable credit quality). The Fund's investments in high yield securities may include mezzanine securities, which are subordinated debt securities generally issued in private placements in connection with issuance of equity securities (e.g., with attached warrants). The Fund may invest in bank loans and loan participations. The Advisor may also invest in derivatives, which include, but are not limited to, futures, options, swaps (including total return swaps) and forward contracts. The Advisor may utilize derivatives to profit from expected price appreciation or depreciation of an underlying security, to generate a desired return stream, to generate incremental income, or to create a desired excess return spread over a market average yield or estimated fair return.

The Fund may also invest in other types of financing instruments such as convertible bonds and preferred stocks, American Depositary Receipts ("ADRs"), European Depositary Receipts ("EDRs"), and real estate investment trusts ("REITs"). In addition, the Advisor may use a short selling strategy for a portion of the Fund. The Fund will engage in two general types of short positions: directional and arbitrage. Directional short selling refers to selling short securities or groups of securities based on the Advisor's assessment that the prices of the securities are significantly higher than their intrinsic values. Arbitrage short selling refers to selling short securities the Advisor considers to be overpriced in combination with related long positions in securities the Advisor considers to be underpriced, seeking to profit when the prices of the two securities converge. The Advisor may also invest in arbitrage or event-related securities, using fundamental analysis of the intrinsic values of companies to seek to profit from securities it deems to be relatively mispriced due to the market under or overestimating the successful completion of corporate events, including mergers, takeovers, tender offers, leveraged buyouts, spin-offs, liquidations and other corporate reorganizations.

The Advisor emphasizes "quality" and "opportunity" when making investment decisions for the Fund. The Advisor defines the quality of a security by the reliability of the cash flows or assets which are the basis of the security's estimated intrinsic value. The Advisor believes a quantifiable margin of safety is the hallmark of a quality investment. The Advisor defines the opportunity of an investment by the price paid for the estimated intrinsic value received. For equity investments, the Advisor's estimated intrinsic value of a company must be significantly greater than its price. In seeking opportunistic investments in higher rated fixed income investments, the Advisor believes an issuer's available resources must be significantly greater than the interest and principal due the investor. For lower rated fixed income investments selling below their principal value, the Advisor believes the value of the assets backing an issue must be significantly greater than its price. For other types of investments and as a general rule, the Advisor believes the probability of achieving a return commensurate with the risk taken must be very high.

The Fund is classified as "non-diversified" under the Investment Company Act of 1940 (the "1940 Act"), which means that it may invest more of its assets in a smaller number of issuers than "diversified" funds.

Principal Risks of Investing

Risk is inherent in all investing and you could lose money by investing in the Fund. A summary description of certain principal risks of investing in the Fund is set forth below. Before you decide whether to invest in the Fund, carefully consider these risk factors associated with investing in the Fund, which may cause investors to lose money. There can be no assurance that the Fund will achieve its investment objectives.

Market risk. The market price of a security or instrument may decline, sometimes rapidly or unpredictably, due to general market conditions that are not specifically related to a particular company, such as real or perceived adverse economic, political, or geopolitical conditions throughout the world, changes in the general outlook for corporate earnings, changes in interest or currency rates, or adverse investor sentiment generally. The market value of a security or instrument also may decline because of factors that affect a particular industry or industries, such as tariffs, labor shortages or increased production costs and competitive conditions within an industry. In addition, local, regional or global events such as war, acts of terrorism, international conflicts, trade disputes, supply chain disruptions, cybersecurity events, technological advances (such as artificial intelligence and machine learning), the spread of infectious illness or other public health issues, natural disasters or climate events, or other events could have a significant impact on a security or instrument. The increasing interconnectivity between global economies and financial markets increases the likelihood that events or conditions in one region or financial market may adversely impact issuers in a different country, region or financial market.

Equity risk. The value of the equity securities held by the Fund may fall due to general market and economic conditions, perceptions regarding the industries in which the issuers of securities held by the Fund participate, or factors relating to specific companies in which the Fund invests.

Foreign investment risk. The prices of foreign securities may be more volatile than the prices of securities of U.S. issuers because of economic and social conditions abroad, political developments, and changes in the regulatory environments of foreign countries. Changes in exchange rates and interest rates, and the imposition of sanctions, confiscations, trade restrictions (including tariffs) and other government restrictions by the United States and/or other governments may adversely affect the values of the Fund's foreign investments. Foreign companies are generally subject to different legal and accounting standards than U.S. companies, and foreign financial intermediaries may be subject to less supervision and regulation than U.S. financial firms. Foreign securities include ADRs and Global Depositary Receipts ("GDRs"). Unsponsored ADRs and GDRs are organized independently and without the cooperation of the foreign issuer of the underlying securities, and involve additional risks because U.S. reporting requirements do not apply. In addition, the issuing bank may deduct shareholder distribution, custody, foreign currency exchange, and other fees from the payment of dividends.

Management and strategy risk. The value of your investment depends on the judgment of the Advisor about the quality, relative yield, value or market trends affecting a particular security, industry, sector or region, which may prove to be incorrect.

Market capitalization risk. Larger, more established companies may be unable to attain the high growth rates of successful, smaller companies during periods of economic expansion. The securities of small-capitalization and mid-capitalization companies may be subject to more abrupt or erratic market movements and may have lower trading volumes or more erratic trading than securities of larger, more established companies or market averages in general. In addition, such companies typically are more likely to be adversely affected than large capitalization companies by changes in earning results, business prospects, investor expectations or poor economic or market conditions.

Value-oriented investment strategies risk. Value stocks are those that are believed to be undervalued in comparison to their peers due to adverse business developments or other factors. Value investing is subject to the risk that the market will not recognize a security's inherent value for a long time or at all, or that a stock judged to be undervalued may actually be appropriately priced or overvalued. In addition, during some periods (which may be extensive) value stocks generally may be out of favor in the markets.

Non-diversification risk. The Fund is classified as "non-diversified," which means the Fund may invest a larger percentage of its assets in the securities of a smaller number of issuers than a diversified fund. Investment in securities of a limited number of issuers exposes the Fund to greater market risk and potential losses than if its assets were diversified among the securities of a greater number of issuers.

Fixed income securities risk. The prices of fixed income securities respond to economic developments, particularly interest rate changes, as well as to changes in an issuer's credit rating or market perceptions about the creditworthiness of an issuer. Generally, fixed income securities decrease in value if interest rates rise and increase in value if interest rates fall, and longer-term and lower rated securities are more volatile than shorter-term and higher rated securities.

Private placements and restricted securities risk. Private placements and other restricted securities may be considered illiquid securities. Private placements typically are subject to restrictions on resale as a matter of contract or under federal securities laws. Because there may be relatively few potential purchasers for such securities, especially under adverse market or economic conditions or in the event of adverse changes in the financial condition of the issuer, the Fund could find it more difficult to sell such securities when it may be advisable to do so or it may be able to sell such securities only at prices lower than if such securities were more widely held. The absence of a liquid trading market may also make it difficult to determine the fair value of such securities for purposes of computing the Fund's net asset value.

Short sales risk. In connection with a short sale of a security or other instrument, the Fund is subject to the risk that instead of declining, the price of the security or other instrument sold short will rise. If the price of the security or other instrument sold short increases between the date of the short sale and the date on which the Fund replaces the security or other instrument borrowed to make the short sale, the Fund will experience a loss, which is theoretically unlimited since there is a theoretically unlimited potential for the market price of a security or other instrument sold short to increase. Shorting options or futures may have an imperfect correlation to the assets held by the Fund and may not adequately protect against losses in or may result in greater losses for the Fund's portfolio.

Emerging markets risk. Many of the risks with respect to foreign investments are more pronounced for investments in issuers in developing or emerging market countries. Emerging market countries tend to have more government exchange controls, more volatile interest and currency exchange rates, less market regulation, and less developed and less stable economic, political and legal systems than those of more developed countries. There may be less publicly available and reliable information about issuers in emerging markets than is available about issuers in more developed markets. In addition, emerging market countries may experience high levels of inflation and may have less liquid securities markets and less efficient trading and settlement systems.

Sector focus risk. The Fund may invest a larger portion of its assets in one or more sectors than many other mutual funds, and thus will be more susceptible to negative events affecting those sectors.

Arbitrage and event-driven risk. Employing arbitrage strategies involves the risk that anticipated opportunities do not turn out as planned, resulting in potentially reduced returns or losses to the Fund. With respect to event-driven strategies, the Advisor's evaluation of the outcome of a proposed corporate event, whether it be a merger, reorganization, regulatory issue or other event, may prove incorrect and the Fund's return on the investment may be negative. If the proposed corporate event appears likely not to be consummated, in fact is not consummated, or is delayed, the market price of the security may decline sharply, resulting in a loss to the Fund. Even if the Advisor's judgment regarding the likelihood of a specific outcome proves correct, the expected event may be delayed or completed on terms other than those originally proposed, which may cause the Fund to lose money or fail to achieve a desired rate of return. These risks may be realized for a variety of reasons, such as the inability to finance a transaction, lack of regulatory approval from state, federal or international agencies or failure of shareholders to approve a transaction.

Preferred stock risk. Preferred stock represents an equity interest in a company that generally entitles the holder to receive, in preference to the holders of other stocks such as common stock, dividends and a fixed share of the proceeds resulting from a liquidation of the company. The market value of preferred stock is subject to company-specific and market risks applicable generally to equity securities and is also sensitive to changes in the company's creditworthiness, the ability of the company to make payments on the preferred stock, and changes in interest rates, typically declining in value if interest rates rise.

Currency risk. The values of investments in securities denominated in foreign currencies increase or decrease as the rates of exchange between those currencies and the U.S. dollar change. Currency conversion costs and currency fluctuations could erase investment gains or add to investment losses. Currency exchange rates can be volatile and are affected by factors such as general economic conditions, the actions of the United States and foreign governments or central banks, the imposition of currency controls, and speculation.

Valuation risk. The sales price the Fund could receive for any particular portfolio investment may differ from the Fund's valuation of the investment, particularly for securities that trade in thin or volatile markets or that are valued by the Advisor using a fair value methodology. Investors who purchase or redeem Fund shares on days when the Fund is holding fair-valued securities may receive fewer or more shares or lower or higher redemption proceeds than they would have received if the Advisor had not fair-valued the security or had used a different valuation methodology.

Derivatives risk. Derivatives include instruments and contracts that are based on and valued in relation to one or more underlying securities, financial benchmarks, indices, or other reference obligations or measures of value. Major types of derivatives include futures, options, swaps and forward contracts. Using derivatives exposes the Fund to additional or heightened risks, including leverage risk, liquidity risk, valuation risk, market risk, counterparty risk, and credit risk. Derivatives transactions can be highly illiquid and difficult to unwind or value, they can increase Fund volatility, and changes in the value of a derivative held by the Fund may not correlate with the value of the underlying instrument or the Fund's other investments. Many of the risks applicable to trading the instruments underlying derivatives are also applicable to derivatives trading. However, derivatives are subject to additional risks, such as operational risk, including settlement issues, and legal risk, including that underlying documentation is incomplete or ambiguous. For derivatives that are required to be cleared by a regulated clearinghouse, other risks may arise from the Fund's relationship with a brokerage firm through which it submits derivatives trades for clearing, including in some cases from other clearing customers of the brokerage firm.

High yield ("junk") bond risk. High yield bonds are debt securities rated below investment grade (often called "junk bonds"). Junk bonds are speculative, involve greater risks of default, downgrade, or price declines and are more volatile and tend to be less liquid than investment-grade securities. Companies issuing high yield bonds are less financially strong, are more likely to encounter financial difficulties, and are more vulnerable to adverse market events and negative sentiments than companies with higher credit ratings.

Liquidity risk. The Fund may not be able to sell some or all of the investments that it holds due to a lack of demand in the marketplace or other factors such as market turmoil, or if the Fund is forced to sell an illiquid asset to meet redemption requests or other cash needs it may only be able to sell those investments at a loss. In addition, the reduction in dealer market-making capacity in the fixed income markets that has occurred in recent years has the potential to decrease the liquidity of the Fund's investments. Illiquid assets may also be difficult to value.

Recent market events. Periods of market volatility may occur in response to market events, public health emergencies, natural disasters or climate events, and other economic, political, and global macro factors. U.S. and international markets have recently experienced, and may continue to experience, periods of significant volatility due to various factors, including uncertainty regarding inflation and central banks' interest rate changes, the possibility of a national or global recession, trade tensions and tariffs, and political and geopolitical events. In addition, wars or threats of war and aggression, such as Russia's invasion of Ukraine and conflicts among nations and militant groups in the Middle East, have led, and in the future may lead, to increased short-term market volatility and may have adverse long-term effects on the U.S. and world economies and markets generally, each of which may negatively impact the Fund's investments. Additionally, since the change in the U.S. presidential administration in 2025, the administration has pursued an aggressive foreign policy agenda, including through suggestions that the United States should control certain sovereign foreign territories, attempts to restructure federal government agencies with international influence, and the imposition of tariffs and trade barriers on certain foreign countries, including China and long-time U.S. allies. These and other similar events could be prolonged and could adversely affect the value and liquidity of the Fund's investments, impair the Fund's ability to satisfy redemption requests, and negatively impact the Fund's performance.

REIT risk. The Fund's investment in REITs will subject the Fund to risks similar to those associated with direct ownership of real estate, including losses from casualty or condemnation, and changes in local and general economic conditions, supply and demand, interest rates, zoning laws, regulatory limitations on rents, property taxes and operating expenses.

Bank loans and loan participations risk. Bank loans and loan participations are subject to credit risk, including the risk of nonpayment of principal or interest. Also, substantial increases in interest rates may cause an increase in loan defaults. Although the loans may be fully collateralized at the time of acquisition, the collateral may decline in value, be relatively illiquid, or lose all or substantially all of its value subsequent to investment. In addition, in the event an agent bank becomes insolvent, a bank loan could be subject to settlement risks or administrative disruptions that could adversely affect the Fund's investment. It may also be difficult to obtain reliable information about a bank loan or loan participation.

Many loans are relatively illiquid or subject to restrictions on resale and may be difficult to value, which will have an adverse impact on the Fund's ability to dispose of particular bank loans or loan participations when necessary to meet redemption requests or liquidity needs, or to respond to a specific economic event, such as deterioration in the creditworthiness of the borrower. Bank loans may also be subject to extension risk and prepayment risk.

Convertible securities risk. Convertible securities are subject to market and interest rate risk and credit risk. When the market price of the equity security underlying a convertible security decreases the convertible security tends to trade on the basis of its yield and other fixed income characteristics, and is more susceptible to credit and interest rate risks. When the market price of such equity security rises, the convertible security tends to trade on the basis of its equity conversion features and be more exposed to market risk. Convertible securities are typically issued by smaller capitalized companies with stock prices that may be more volatile than those of other companies.

Mezzanine securities risk. Mezzanine securities or mezzanine loans generally are rated below investment grade, and frequently are unrated. Mezzanine investments may be issued with or without registration rights. Mezzanine investments are usually unsecured and subordinate to other obligations of the issuer. Because mezzanine loans typically are the most subordinated debt obligation in an issuer's capital structure, they are subject to the additional risk that the cash flow of the related borrower and any property securing the loan may be insufficient to repay the loan after the related borrower pays off any senior obligations. Mezzanine loans, which are usually issued in private placement transactions, may be considered illiquid. In addition, they are often used by smaller companies that may be highly leveraged, and in turn may be subject to a higher risk of default. Investment in mezzanine loans is a specialized practice that depends more heavily on independent credit analysis than investments in other fixed-income securities.

Warrants and rights risk. Warrants and rights may lack a liquid secondary market for resale. The prices of warrants and rights may fluctuate as a result of speculation or other factors. Warrants and rights can provide a greater potential for profit or loss than an equivalent investment in the underlying security. Prices of warrants and rights do not necessarily move in tandem with the prices of their underlying securities and are highly volatile and speculative investments. If a warrant or right expires without being exercised, the Fund will lose any amount paid for the warrant or right.

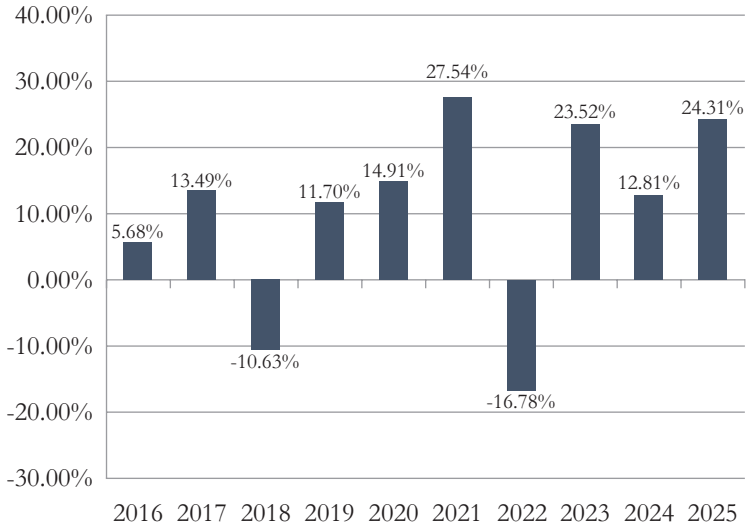
Cybersecurity risk. Cybersecurity incidents may allow an unauthorized party to gain access to Fund assets, customer data (including private shareholder information), or proprietary information, or cause the Fund, the Advisor, and/or other service providers (including custodians, sub-custodians, transfer agents and financial intermediaries) to suffer data breaches, data corruption or loss of operational functionality. In an extreme case, a shareholder's ability to exchange or redeem Fund shares may be affected. The use of artificial intelligence and machine learning could exacerbate these risks. Issuers of securities in which the Fund invests are also subject to cybersecurity risks, and the value of those securities could decline if the issuers experience cybersecurity incidents.

Performance

The bar chart and table below provide some indication of the risks of investing in the Fund by showing changes in the Fund's performance from year to year for Class I shares and by showing how the average annual total returns of the Fund compare with the average annual total returns of the MSCI ACWI (Net) Index. Updated performance information is available at the Fund's website, www.acr-investfunds.com, or by calling the Fund at 1-855-955-9552. The Fund's past performance, before and after taxes, is not necessarily an indication of how the Fund will perform in the future.

Calendar-Year Total Return (before taxes) for Class I Shares

For each calendar year at net asset value per share ("NAV"):



Class I Shares		
Highest Calendar Quarter Return at NAV	27.39%	Quarter Ended 12/31/2020
Lowest Calendar Quarter Return at NAV	(30.16)%	Quarter Ended 03/31/2020

Average Annual Total Returns for Periods Ended December 31, 2025	One Year	Five Years	Ten Years
Class I Shares – Return Before Taxes	24.31%	12.95%	9.72%
Class I Shares – Return After Taxes on Distributions*	22.91%	12.13%	8.98%
Class I Shares – Return After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Fund Shares*	15.37%	10.24%	7.78%
MSCI ACWI (Net) Index (reflects no deduction for fees or expenses)	22.34%	11.19%	11.72%

* 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. After-tax returns shown are not relevant to investors who hold their Fund shares through tax-deferred arrangements, such as 401(k) plans or individual retirement accounts.

Investment Advisor
ACR Alpine Capital Research, LLC

Portfolio Managers
Nicholas Tompras, CFA, Chief Executive Officer and Chief Investment Officer, Willem Schilpzand, CFA, Portfolio Manager, Tim Piechowski, CFA, Portfolio Manager, and Mark Unferth, Portfolio Manager, are jointly and primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of the Fund. Mr. Tompras, Mr. Schilpzand and Mr. Piechowski have served as portfolio managers of the Fund since its inception in December 2014. Mr. Unferth has served as a portfolio manager of the Fund since February 2017.

Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares

To purchase shares of the Fund, you must invest at least the minimum amount.

Minimum Investments	To Open Your Account	To Add to Your Account
Class I		
Direct Regular Accounts	$10,000	$100
Direct Retirement Accounts	$10,000	$100
Automatic Investment Plan	$10,000	$100
Gift Account For Minors	$10,000	$100

In addition, the Fund has set a minimum of $1,500 for initial purchases of shares through certain approved financial intermediaries (i.e., a financial supermarket, investment advisor, financial planner or consultant, broker, dealer or other investment professional and their agents) authorized by the Fund to receive purchase orders. Fund shares are redeemable on any business day the New York Stock Exchange (the "NYSE") is open for business, by written request or by telephone.

Tax Information

The Fund's distributions are generally taxable, and will ordinarily be taxed as ordinary income, qualified dividend income or capital gains, unless you are investing through a tax-advantaged arrangement, such as a 401(k) plan or an individual retirement account. Shareholders investing through such tax-advantaged arrangements may be taxed later upon withdrawal of monies from those arrangements.

Payments to Broker-Dealers and Other Financial Intermediaries

If you purchase shares of the Fund through a broker-dealer or other financial intermediary (such as a bank), the Fund 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.

Investment Objective

The investment objective of the ACR Equity International Fund is to protect capital from permanent impairment while providing a return above both the Fund's cost of capital and the Fund's benchmark over a full market cycle.

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.**

		Class I Shares
Shareholder Fees *(fees paid directly from your investment)*		
Maximum sales charge (load) imposed on purchases (as a percentage of offering price)		None
Maximum deferred sales charge (load)		None
Redemption fee if redeemed within 90 days of purchase (as a percentage of amount redeemed)		2.00%
Wire fee		$20
Overnight check delivery fee		$25
Retirement account fees (annual maintenance fee)		$15
Annual Fund Operating Expenses *(expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)*		
Management fees		1.00%
Distribution and service (Rule 12b-1) fees		None
Other expenses		0.41%
Shareholder service fee	0.11%	
All other expenses	0.30%	
Acquired fund fees and expenses		0.01%
Total annual fund operating expenses[1]		**1.42%**
Fees waived and/or expenses reimbursed[2]		(0.31)%
Total annual fund operating expenses after waiving fees and/or reimbursing expenses[1,2]		**1.11%**

1 The total annual fund operating expenses and total annual fund operating expenses after fee waiver and/or expense reimbursements do not correlate to the ratio of expense to average net assets in the financial highlights, which reflect only the operating expenses of the Fund and do not include acquired fund fees and expenses.

2 The Fund's advisor has contractually agreed to waive its fees and/or pay for operating expenses of the Fund to ensure that total annual fund operating expenses (excluding any taxes, leverage interest, brokerage commissions, dividend and interest expenses on short sales, acquired fund fees and expenses (as determined in accordance with SEC Form N-1A), professional fees related to services for the collection of foreign tax reclaims, expenses incurred in connection with any merger or reorganization, and extraordinary expenses such as litigation expenses) do not exceed 1.10% of the Fund's average daily net assets. This agreement is in effect through March 31, 2027, and it may be terminated before that date only by the Trust's Board of Trustees. The Fund's advisor is permitted to seek reimbursement from the Fund, subject to certain limitations, of fees waived or payments made to the Fund for a period ending three full fiscal years after the date of the waiver or payment. This reimbursement may be requested from the Fund if the reimbursement will not cause the Fund's annual expense ratio to exceed the lesser of (a) the expense limitation in effect at the time such fees were waived or payments made, or (b) the expense limitation in effect at the time of the reimbursement.

Example
This example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in other mutual funds.

The example assumes that you invest $10,000 in the Fund for the time periods indicated and then redeem all of your shares at the end of those periods. The example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and that the Fund's operating expenses remain the same. The example reflects the Fund's contractual fee waiver and/or expense reimbursement only for the term of the contractual fee waiver and/or expense reimbursement.

Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions your costs would be:

	One Year	Three Years	Five Years	Ten Years
Class I Shares	$113	$419	$747	$1,675

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 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 30% of the average value of its portfolio.

Principal Investment Strategies
Under normal circumstances, the Fund will invest at least 80% of its net assets (including amounts borrowed for investment purposes) in equity securities. The Fund will invest primarily in equity securities, including common stock, preferred stock, American Depositary Receipts ("ADRs"), European Depositary Receipts ("EDRs") and Global Depositary Receipts ("GDRs"). ADRs are receipts that represent interests in foreign securities held on deposit by U.S. banks. EDRs and GDRs are similar to ADRs, except that they may be traded in international trading markets. The Fund may invest in shares of other registered investment companies and exchange-traded funds ("ETFs") that invest substantially all of their assets in equity securities of companies located outside of the United States.

The Fund will invest primarily in the equity securities of companies: (i) that are organized under the laws of a foreign country or maintain principal offices or headquarters in a foreign country; (ii) the securities of which are principally traded in a foreign country; or (iii) that derive at least 50% of their revenues or profits from goods produced or sold, investments made, or services performed in a foreign country, or have at least 50% of their assets in a foreign country. The Fund will allocate its assets among various regions and countries and will normally invest its assets in issuers representing at least three different countries outside of the United States. The Fund may, from time to time, have significant exposure to certain geographic regions and countries, including Europe and the United Kingdom. ACR Alpine Capital Research, LLC ("ACR Alpine Capital Research", "ACR" or the "Advisor") does not expect, under normal circumstances, to invest more than 35% of the Fund's net assets in securities of companies located in emerging markets; however, the Fund's investments in emerging markets may exceed this amount from time to time depending on market opportunities. The Fund may invest in companies of any market capitalization. The Fund's investments may be denominated in foreign currencies.

The Advisor adheres to a bottom-up due diligence and a fundamental valuation process in which each prospective investment is analyzed from an operating quality perspective, a financial quality perspective and a valuation perspective. The Advisor considers a company with high operating quality to have an understandable business model, a solid competitive position, long term staying power, sufficient returns on capital, a management team that allocates capital appropriately, and competitive dynamics that can be reasonably forecasted and will not be significantly impacted by technological developments or foreign competition. The Advisor considers a company with high financial quality to have understandable financial statements, appropriate accounting judgment, a conservative balance sheet, an appropriate capital structure for the cyclicality and profit profile of the business, a sustainable debt maturity schedule, and understandable cash flow dynamics. The Advisor's fundamental valuation process considers the long term cash flows

a company generates and the manners in which the company may distribute those cash flows. In seeking to generate "quality returns," the Fund will attempt to limit its investments to those with reasonable and sustainable returns for full market cycles — i.e., returns from companies that the Advisor believes are well positioned to be in business over the long term, have a high likelihood of generating sufficient returns on capital, and are capitalized conservatively so that the company should remain solvent during, and be able to overcome, any near to medium term recessions or market headwinds.

With respect to the Fund's objective, the Advisor defines certain terms as follows:

- "Permanent impairment" means a loss of value on the purchase price of an investment that the Advisor, believes will not be recovered together with a reasonable return on the purchase price.
- "Cost of capital" refers to the opportunity cost of making a specific investment. It is the rate of return that an investor believes, at the time of an investment, could have been earned by putting the same money into a different investment with equal risk. The Fund's cost of capital at any time is the weighted average of the cost of capital of the securities that comprise the Fund's portfolio, as estimated by the Advisor.
- "Fund's benchmark" means the MSCI All Country World (Net) Index Ex-U.S. ("MSCI ACWI ex USA (Net) Index"). The Advisor has selected the MSCI ACWI ex USA (Net) Index as the Fund's benchmark because it is a broad proxy for the world equity market excluding U.S.-based companies.
- "Full market cycle" means a period of time that includes both an up and down equity market. A down market is characterized with a peak to trough decline of 20% or greater. A full market cycle can be measured from a prior equity market peak to the next equity market peak. Full market cycles are usually measured in years.

When fully invested, the Fund's portfolio will generally consist of approximately 20 holdings and will not be limited by security type, issuer size or geographic location. The Fund may hold a significant amount in cash or cash equivalents in markets where the Advisor cannot find enough securities that meet its risk and return thresholds. For example, the cash allocation may be larger during times of high security prices with relatively few investment opportunities and may also be significantly lower, or zero, during periods of ample investment opportunities that adhere to the Fund's investment criteria. The Fund will generally invest 3-5% of its net assets in any new investment. The Advisor will consider specific risk factors of the individual companies that comprise the Fund's portfolio (e.g., currency exposure, interest rate sensitivity, end market exposure, customer concentration, commodity prices), in addition to the Fund's industry exposure, in an effort to prevent the Fund's portfolio from being overly exposed to a specific factor or industry that could impair the portfolio's return.

Investments are sold for five general reasons: (1) an unanticipated change at the company, (2) an error in the analysis of the company, (3) an ability to invest in a superior investment opportunity that requires the sale of a current portfolio holding that has a relatively inferior prospective return, (4) a share price approaching/reaching/exceeding the estimate of intrinsic value, or (5) the Fund requires cash to meet redemption requests.

The Fund is classified as "non-diversified" under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the "1940 Act") which means that it may invest more of its assets in fewer issuers than "diversified" mutual funds.

Principal Risks of Investing

Risk is inherent in all investing. A summary description of certain principal risks of investing in the Fund is set forth below. Before you decide whether to invest in the Fund, carefully consider these risk factors associated with investing in the Fund, which may cause investors to lose money. There can be no assurance that the Fund will achieve its investment objective.

Market risk. The market price of a security or instrument may decline, sometimes rapidly or unpredictably, due to general market conditions that are not specifically related to a particular company, such as real or perceived adverse economic, political, or geopolitical conditions throughout the world, changes in the general outlook for corporate earnings, changes in interest or currency rates, or adverse investor sentiment generally. The market value of a security or instrument also may decline because of factors that affect a particular industry or industries, such as tariffs, labor shortages or increased production costs and competitive conditions within an industry. In addition,

local, regional or global events such as war, acts of terrorism, international conflicts, trade disputes, supply chain disruptions, cybersecurity events, technological advances (such as artificial intelligence and machine learning), the spread of infectious illness or other public health issues, natural disasters or climate events, or other events could have a significant impact on a security or instrument. The increasing interconnectivity between global economies and financial markets increases the likelihood that events or conditions in one region or financial market may adversely impact issuers in a different country, region or financial market.

Equity risk. The value of the equity securities held by the Fund may fall due to general market and economic conditions, perceptions regarding the industries in which the issuers of securities held by the Fund participate, or factors relating to specific companies in which the Fund invests.

Foreign investment risk. The prices of foreign securities may be more volatile than the prices of securities of U.S. issuers because of economic and social conditions abroad, political developments, and changes in the regulatory environments of foreign countries. Changes in exchange rates and interest rates, and the imposition of sanctions, confiscations, trade restrictions (including tariffs) and other government restrictions by the United States and/or other governments may adversely affect the values of the Fund's foreign investments. Foreign companies are generally subject to different legal and accounting standards than U.S. companies, and foreign financial intermediaries may be subject to less supervision and regulation than U.S. financial firms. Foreign securities include ADRs and GDRs. Unsponsored ADRs and GDRs are organized independently and without the cooperation of the foreign issuer of the underlying securities, and involve additional risks because U.S. reporting requirements do not apply. In addition, the issuing bank may deduct shareholder distribution, custody, foreign currency exchange, and other fees from the payment of dividends.

Currency risk. The values of investments in securities denominated in foreign currencies increase or decrease as the rates of exchange between those currencies and the U.S. dollar change. Currency conversion costs and currency fluctuations could erase investment gains or add to investment losses. Currency exchange rates can be volatile and are affected by factors such as general economic conditions, the actions of the United States and foreign governments or central banks, the imposition of currency controls, and speculation.

Market capitalization risk. Larger, more established companies may be unable to attain the high growth rates of successful, smaller companies during periods of economic expansion. The securities of small-capitalization and mid-capitalization companies may be subject to more abrupt or erratic market movements and may have lower trading volumes or more erratic trading than securities of larger, more established companies or market averages in general. In addition, such companies typically are more likely to be adversely affected than large capitalization companies by changes in earning results, business prospects, investor expectations or poor economic or market conditions.

Value-oriented investment strategies risk. Value stocks are those that are believed to be undervalued in comparison to their peers due to adverse business developments or other factors. Value investing is subject to the risk that the market will not recognize a security's inherent value for a long time or at all, or that a stock judged to be undervalued may actually be appropriately priced or overvalued. In addition, during some periods (which may be extensive) value stocks generally may be out of favor in the markets.

Management and strategy risk. The value of your investment depends on the judgment of the Advisor about the quality, relative yield, value or market trends affecting a particular security, industry, sector or region, which may prove to be incorrect.

Sector focus risk. The Fund may invest a larger portion of its assets in one or more sectors than many other mutual funds, and thus will be more susceptible to negative events affecting those sectors.

Geographic risk related to Europe. Europe includes both developed and emerging markets. Most Western European countries are members of the European Union (the "EU"), which imposes restrictions on inflation rates, deficits and debt levels. Both developed and emerging market countries in Europe will be significantly affected by the fiscal and monetary controls of the European Monetary Union. Changes in regulations on trade, decreasing imports or exports, changes in the exchange rate of the euro, recessions among European countries and acts of war in the region may have a significant adverse effect on the economies of other European countries, including those of Eastern Europe. In particular, the duration of Russia's large-scale invasion of Ukraine that began in February 2022, the long-term impact of the resulting sanctions on Russia, and the full extent of the impact on global markets and trade remains uncertain, but there have been significant adverse impacts on the European economy as well as on the prices and availability of certain commodities, including oil and natural gas. The markets in Eastern Europe remain relatively undeveloped and can be particularly sensitive to political and economic developments. The European financial markets have recently experienced volatility and adverse trends due to concerns about rising government debt levels of certain European countries, each of which may require external assistance to meet its obligations and run the risk of default on its debt, possible bail-out by the rest of the EU or debt restructuring. Assistance given to an EU member state may be dependent on a country's implementation of reforms in order to curb the risk of default on its debt, and a failure to implement these reforms or increase revenues could result in a deep economic downturn. These events have adversely affected the exchange rate of the euro and therefore may adversely affect the Fund and its investments.

United Kingdom risk. Investments in the securities of United Kingdom ("UK") issuers may subject the Fund to regulatory, political, currency, security, and economic risks specific to the UK. The UK trades heavily with other European countries, the United States and China, and it may be impacted by changes to the economic health of its key trading partners. The UK also relies heavily on the export of financial services. Accordingly, a downturn in the financial sector may have an adverse impact on the UK's economy. On January 31, 2020, the UK formally withdrew from the EU (commonly referred to as "Brexit") and, after a transition period, left the EU single market and customs union under the terms of a new trade agreement, effective January 1, 2021. The agreement governs the relationship between the UK and EU with respect to trading goods and services, but certain aspects of the relationship remain unresolved and subject to further negotiation and agreement. The effects of Brexit are also being shaped by the trade agreements that the UK negotiates with other countries. The potential negative effects of Brexit on the UK and EU economies and the broader global economy could include, among others, business and trade disruptions, increased volatility and illiquidity, currency fluctuations, and potentially lower economic growth of markets in the UK, EU, and globally, which could negatively impact the value of the Fund's investments.

Liquidity risk. The Fund may not be able to sell some or all of the investments that it holds due to a lack of demand in the marketplace or other factors such as market turmoil, or if the Fund is forced to sell an illiquid asset to meet redemption requests or other cash needs it may only be able to sell those investments at a loss. Illiquid assets may also be difficult to value.

Recent market events. Periods of market volatility may occur in response to market events, public health emergencies, natural disasters or climate events, and other economic, political, and global macro factors. U.S. and international markets have recently experienced, and may continue to experience, periods of significant volatility due to various factors, including uncertainty regarding inflation and central banks' interest rate changes, the possibility of a national or global recession, trade tensions and tariffs, and political and geopolitical events. In addition, wars or threats of war and aggression, such as Russia's invasion of Ukraine and conflicts among nations and militant groups in the Middle East, have led, and in the future may lead, to increased short-term market volatility and may have adverse long-term effects on the U.S. and world economies and markets generally, each of which may negatively impact the Fund's investments. Additionally, since the change in the U.S. presidential administration in 2025, the administration has pursued an aggressive foreign policy agenda, including through suggestions that the United States should control certain sovereign foreign territories, attempts to restructure

federal government agencies with international influence, and the imposition of tariffs and trade barriers on certain foreign countries, including China and long-time U.S. allies. These and other similar events could be prolonged and could adversely affect the value and liquidity of the Fund's investments, impair the Fund's ability to satisfy redemption requests, and negatively impact the Fund's performance.

Non-diversification risk. The Fund is classified as "non-diversified," which means the Fund may invest a larger percentage of its assets in the securities of a smaller number of issuers than a diversified fund. Investment in securities of a limited number of issuers exposes the Fund to greater market risk and potential losses than if its assets were diversified among the securities of a greater number of issuers.

Valuation risk. The sales price the Fund could receive for any particular portfolio investment may differ from the Fund's valuation of the investment, particularly for securities that trade in thin or volatile markets or that are valued by the Advisor using a fair value methodology. Investors who purchase or redeem Fund shares on days when the Fund is holding fair-valued securities may receive fewer or more shares or lower or higher redemption proceeds than they would have received if the Advisor had not fair-valued the security or had used a different valuation methodology.

Preferred stock risk. Preferred stock represents an equity interest in a company that generally entitles the holder to receive, in preference to the holders of other stocks such as common stock, dividends and a fixed share of the proceeds resulting from a liquidation of the company. The market value of preferred stock is subject to company-specific and market risks applicable generally to equity securities and is also sensitive to changes in the company's creditworthiness, the ability of the company to make payments on the preferred stock, and changes in interest rates, typically declining in value if interest rates rise.

Cybersecurity risk. Cybersecurity incidents may allow an unauthorized party to gain access to Fund assets, customer data (including private shareholder information), or proprietary information, or cause the Fund, the Advisor, and/or other service providers (including custodians, sub-custodians, transfer agents and financial intermediaries) to suffer data breaches, data corruption or loss of operational functionality. In an extreme case, a shareholder's ability to exchange or redeem Fund shares may be affected. The use of artificial intelligence and machine learning could exacerbate these risks. Issuers of securities in which the Fund invests are also subject to cybersecurity risks, and the value of those securities could decline if the issuers experience cybersecurity incidents.

Emerging markets risk. Many of the risks with respect to foreign investments are more pronounced for investments in issuers in developing or emerging market countries. Emerging market countries tend to have more government exchange controls, more volatile interest and currency exchange rates, less market regulation, and less developed and less stable economic, political and legal systems than those of more developed countries. There may be less publicly available and reliable information about issuers in emerging markets than is available about issuers in more developed markets. In addition, emerging market countries may experience high levels of inflation and may have less liquid securities markets and less efficient trading and settlement systems.

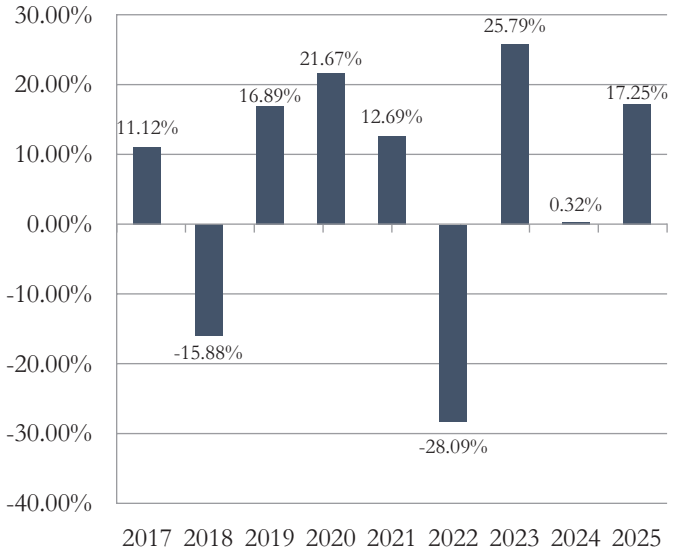
ETF and mutual fund risk. Investing in ETFs or mutual funds (including other funds managed by the Advisor) will provide the Fund with exposure to the risks of owning the underlying securities the ETFs or mutual funds hold. Shares of ETFs typically trade on securities exchanges and may at times trade at a premium or discount to their net asset values. In addition, an ETF or a mutual fund, if the mutual fund is an index fund, may not replicate exactly the performance of the benchmark index it seeks to track for a number of reasons, including transaction costs incurred by the ETF or mutual fund, the temporary unavailability of certain index securities in the secondary market, or discrepancies between the ETF or mutual fund and the index with respect to the weighting of securities or the number of securities held. It may be more expensive for the Fund to invest in an ETF or mutual fund than to own the portfolio securities of these investment vehicles directly. Investing in ETFs and mutual funds, which are investment companies, involves duplication of advisory fees and certain other expenses. The Fund will pay brokerage commissions in connection with the purchase and sale of shares of ETFs. In addition, the Fund may invest in underlying funds which invest a larger portion of their assets in one or more sectors than many other mutual funds, and thus will be more susceptible to negative events affecting those sectors.

Performance

The bar chart and table below provide some indication of the risks of investing in the Fund by showing changes in the Fund's performance from year to year for Class I shares and by showing how the average annual total returns of the Fund compare with the average annual total returns of the MSCI ACWI ex USA (Net) Index, a broad-based market index. Updated performance information is available at the Fund's website, www.acr-investfunds.com, or by calling the Fund at 1-855-955-9552. The Fund's past performance, before and after taxes, is not necessarily an indication of how the Fund will perform in the future.

Calendar-Year Total Return (before taxes) for Class I Shares

For each calendar year at net asset value per share ("NAV"):



Class I Shares		
Highest Calendar Quarter Return at NAV	27.47%	Quarter Ended 12/31/2020
Lowest Calendar Quarter Return at NAV	(28.75)%	Quarter Ended 03/31/2020

Average Annual Total Returns for Periods Ended December 31, 2025	One Year	Five Years	Since Inception (December 30, 2016)
Class I Shares – Return Before Taxes	17.25%	3.70%	5.32%
Class I Shares – Return After Taxes on Distributions*	16.44%	2.78%	4.68%
Class I Shares – Return After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Fund Shares*	10.78%	2.75%	4.13%
MSCI ACWI ex USA (Net) Index (reflects no deduction for fees or expenses)	32.38%	7.91%	8.86%

* 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. After-tax returns shown are not relevant to investors who hold their Fund shares through tax-deferred arrangements, such as 401(k) plans or individual retirement accounts.

Investment Advisor
ACR Alpine Capital Research, LLC

Portfolio Managers
The portfolio management team is comprised of Willem Schilpzand, CFA, Portfolio Manager, Nicholas Tompras, CFA, Chief Executive Officer and Chief Investment Officer, and Tim Piechowski, CFA, Portfolio Manager. Mr. Schilpzand is the Lead Portfolio Manager and is primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of the Fund. Mr. Schilpzand, Mr. Tompras, and Mr. Piechowski have served as portfolio managers of the Fund since its inception in January 2017.

Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares
To purchase shares of the Fund, you must invest at least the minimum amount.

Minimum Investments	To Open Your Account	To Add to Your Account
Class I		
Direct Regular Accounts	$10,000	$100
Direct Retirement Accounts	$10,000	$100
Automatic Investment Plan	$10,000	$100
Gift Account For Minors	$10,000	$100

In addition, the Fund has set a minimum of $1,500 for initial purchases of shares through certain approved financial intermediaries (i.e., a financial supermarket, investment advisor, financial planner or consultant, broker, dealer or other investment professional and their agents) authorized by the Fund to receive purchase orders.

Fund shares are redeemable on any business day the New York Stock Exchange (the "NYSE") is open for business, by written request or by telephone.

Tax Information
The Fund's distributions are generally taxable, and will ordinarily be taxed as ordinary income, qualified dividend income or capital gains, unless you are investing through a tax-advantaged arrangement, such as a 401(k) plan or an individual retirement account. Shareholders investing through such tax-advantaged arrangements may be taxed later upon withdrawal of monies from those arrangements.

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

MORE ABOUT THE FUNDS' INVESTMENT OBJECTIVES, PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT STRATEGIES AND RISKS

ACR Opportunity Fund

Investment Objectives

The investment objectives of the Fund are to preserve capital during periods of economic decline, and provide above-average absolute and relative returns in the long run. Return objectives are subordinate to the objective of preserving capital. There is no assurance that the Fund's objectives will be achieved.

The Fund's investment objectives are not fundamental and may be changed by the Board of Trustees without shareholder approval, upon at least 60 days' prior written notice to shareholders. The Fund's investment strategies and policies may be changed from time to time without shareholder approval or prior written notice, unless specifically stated otherwise in this Prospectus or the Statement of Additional Information ("SAI").

Principal Investment Strategies

The Fund seeks to preserve capital during periods of economic decline. In seeking to preserve capital, the Advisor seeks to identify and avoid "permanent loss." The Advisor considers permanent loss to refer to two general types of economic losses through a full market cycle: (i) the impairment of the fundamental value of a security and (ii) the payment of a speculative (higher) price to acquire the fundamental value of a security. The Advisor considers the fundamental value of a security to be impaired when the earning power of an enterprise or security permanently declines, or the assets of an enterprise must be sold or written down for a loss. The Advisor considers a security's price to be speculative when it is inordinately high relative to the Advisor's estimated fundamental value of the security. In addition, the Advisor evaluates the financial condition of the enterprise or security in which the Fund invests to determine its ability to withstand difficult economic conditions.

The Fund also seeks to provide above-average absolute and relative returns in the long run.

- "Above-average absolute returns" means higher than a "fair" equity-like return (i.e., stock market returns over a full market cycle) commensurate with the risk of investing in equities in the long run. There is no assurance the Fund will provide above average absolute returns in the long run. In seeking above average absolute returns, the Advisor assigns a required return to each of the securities it selects for investment based on the Advisor's assessment of the risk of the security. The weighted average required return of the portfolio becomes the absolute return expectation for the Fund. The Advisor then seeks to purchase each security at a discount to its estimated intrinsic value, to assure a margin of safety against a return below its assigned required absolute return expectation. The term "absolute return" in no way implies there will be positive returns in any period other than in the "long run" as defined below. Market value fluctuations are expected to produce significant negative returns in certain short-term periods. Annual returns are expected to be both positive and negative.
- "Above average relative returns" mean returns higher than returns of an equity market benchmark in the long run. The Advisor has selected the MSCI ACWI (Net) Index as the Fund's benchmark because it is a broad proxy for the world equity market.
- The Advisor defines "long run" as a period of time that includes both an up and down equity market. A down market is characterized with a peak to trough decline of 20% or greater, otherwise known as a "full market cycle". A full market cycle can be measured from a prior equity market peak to the next equity market peak. Full market cycles are usually measured in years.

Under normal circumstances, the Fund pursues its investment objectives by investing in equity securities, debt securities, derivatives, cash and cash equivalents. The Fund is not limited by security type, issuer size or geographic location, and may invest in securities of issuers in emerging markets as well as developed markets. The Fund invests in the asset class or classes in which the Advisor sees the best opportunity for appreciation. The Advisor seeks to identify companies and securities which are undervalued by the securities markets. The Advisor estimates the intrinsic value of a company

by assessing past corporate performance, identifying economic factors it believes are responsible for past performance, assessing the durability of these factors and then estimating future corporate performance and business value. The Fund will invest in securities across the capital structure, including related derivatives, which the Advisor believes provide an optimal combination of return and risk.

In selecting securities for the Fund, the Advisor engages in an extensive search process across global markets for companies with desirable investment characteristics including strong cash flow generating ability, debt paying capacity, and valuation metrics. The Advisor conducts research on the financial and business characteristics of potential and current investments. Financial analysis consists generally of evaluating issuers' past and current financial statements. The objective of financial analysis is to determine an issuer's credit quality and accurately measure its historical performance. As part of that process, the Advisor adjusts the issuer's financial statements and evaluates its earnings quality and financial condition. Business analysis consists generally of evaluating business lines, products, markets, management teams, and competitive conditions. The objective of business analysis is to determine why the company performed as it did and to establish the relative stability of the factors of performance and the likelihood of worse, similar, or better future performance.

Equity securities represent an ownership interest, or the right to acquire an ownership interest, in an issuer. Different types of equity securities provide different voting and dividend rights and priority in the event of the issuer undergoing bankruptcy. Equity securities include common stocks, convertible securities, rights and warrants. The Advisor generally seeks equity securities which sell at a significant discount to the Advisor's conclusion regarding the fundamental or intrinsic value of the company.

The Fund may invest its assets in foreign securities or the securities of companies organized, headquartered or doing a substantial amount of business outside the United States, including in emerging market countries. Foreign securities may include ADRs and EDRs. The Fund may also invest in REITs. Foreign securities and REITs are analyzed using the same general financial and business methods previously described.

A debt security is an interest-bearing security that companies and governments use to borrow money from investors. The issuer of a debt security promises to pay interest at a stated rate, which may be variable or fixed, and to repay the amount borrowed at maturity, which is the date that the debt securities are due and payable. The Fund may invest in debt securities of any maturity and credit quality, and the Fund may purchase high yield securities, commonly referred to as "junk bonds", that are rated below investment grade by at least one of Moody's, S&P or Fitch (or if unrated, are determined by the Advisor to be of comparable credit quality). The Fund's investments in high yield securities may include mezzanine securities, which are subordinated debt securities generally issued in private placements in connection with issuance of equity securities (e.g., with attached warrants). The Fund may also invest in other types of financing instruments such as bank loans and loan participations risk, convertible bonds and preferred stocks. The Advisor performs detailed credit analysis to determine the debt paying capacity of a company or other enterprise. In addition to the analysis of general financial and business characteristics described previously, the Advisor analyses the capital structure of the enterprise to assess the priority of claims, and assesses credit agreements and other documents as necessary to determine the specific characteristics of the security evaluated for investment.

The Advisor may also engage in a strategy known as selling short. Selling a security short is when the Fund sells a security the Fund does not own. To sell a security short, the Fund must borrow the security from someone else to deliver it to the buyer. The Fund then replaces the security it borrowed by purchasing it at the market price at, or before, the time of replacement. Until it replaces the security, the Fund repays the person lending the security for any interest or dividends that may have accrued during the period of the loan. The Fund will engage in two general types of short positions: directional and arbitrage. Directional short selling refers to selling short securities or groups of securities based on the Advisor's assessment that the prices of the securities are significantly higher than their intrinsic values. Arbitrage short selling refers to selling short securities the Advisor considers to be overpriced in combination with related long positions in securities the Advisor considers to be underpriced, seeking to profit when the prices of the two securities converge.

The Fund may also invest in arbitrage or event-related securities. Arbitrage and event-related investments include, but are not limited to, capital structure arbitrage, pairs arbitrage, merger arbitrage, and convertible arbitrage. Capital structure arbitrage seeks to profit from relative pricing discrepancies between related debt and/or equity securities. Pairs arbitrage seeks to profit from the mispricing of two securities with exposure to common economic factors such as a related entity

or industry. Merger arbitrage (or "risk arbitrage") is designed to profit from the successful completion of mergers, takeovers, tender offers, leveraged buyouts, spin-offs, liquidations and other corporate reorganizations. Convertible arbitrage is designed to profit from mispricing between a company's convertible securities and its underlying equity. The Advisor generally relies on fundamental analysis or probabilistic assessments of events to determine whether or not to establish an arbitrage or event-related position.

The Fund may utilize derivatives to accomplish its objectives. For example, derivatives may be used to profit from the expected price appreciation or depreciation of an underlying security; to generate a desired return stream; to generate incremental income; or to create a desired excess return spread over a market average yield or estimated fair return. Derivatives in which the Fund may invest include, but are not limited to, futures, options, swaps (including total return swaps) and forward contracts.

The Advisor emphasizes "quality" and "opportunity" when making investment decisions for the Fund. The Advisor defines the quality of a security by the reliability of the cash flows or assets which are the basis of the security's estimated intrinsic value. The Advisor believes a quantifiable margin of safety is the hallmark of a quality investment. The Advisor defines the opportunity of an investment by the price paid for the estimated intrinsic value received. For equity investments, the Advisor's estimated intrinsic value of a company must be significantly greater than its price. In seeking opportunistic investments in higher rated fixed income investments, the Advisor believes an issuer's available resources must be significantly greater than the interest and principal due the investor. For lower rated fixed income investments selling below their principal value, the Advisor believes the value of the assets backing an issue must be significantly greater than its price. For other types of investments and as a general rule, the Advisor believes the probability of achieving a return commensurate with the risk taken must be very high.

The Fund is classified as "non-diversified" under the 1940 Act, which means that it may invest more of its assets in fewer issuers than "diversified" mutual funds.

The Advisor may sell all or a portion of a position of the Fund's portfolio holdings when in its opinion one or more of the following occurs, among other reasons: (1) an unanticipated change in the characteristics of the investment; (2) an error in the analysis of the investment; (3) a price increase of the holding which exceeds the Advisor's estimate of its intrinsic value; (4) the purchase of a security with a significantly lower price-to-estimated value ratio, or (5) the Fund requires cash to meet redemption requests. While the Fund maintains a long-term equity investment horizon, the Advisor will act upon the opportunity to profit from unexpected price increases when available. The Advisor applies a "margin of safety" principle on all sales – i.e., an investment's current price must be higher than the Advisor's assessment of its current value to help assure that selling is more profitable than holding. The margin of safety requirement for both sales and purchases generally slows purchase and sale activity since significant margins on both sides are less frequent.

Although the Fund's strategy is to remain fully invested, when the Advisor believes that current market, economic, political, or other conditions are unsuitable and would impair the pursuit of the Fund's investment objectives, the Fund may invest up to 100% of its assets in cash or cash equivalents. When the Fund takes a temporary defensive position, the Fund may not achieve its investment objectives. Cash or cash equivalents may also be held on a more regular basis for three general reasons: (a) "frictional cash" which is held after one position is sold and before another is acquired; (b) "tactical cash" which is held in markets where the Advisor has not identified securities that meet its risk and return thresholds; or (c) "hedged cash" which is held to mitigate a potential negative outcome or to fund a potential or known future liability.

ACR Equity International Fund

Investment Objective

The Fund's investment objective is to protect capital from permanent impairment while providing a return above both the Fund's cost of capital and above the Fund's benchmark over a full market cycle. There is no assurance that the Fund's objective will be achieved.

The Fund's investment objective is not fundamental and may be changed by the Board of Trustees without shareholder approval, upon at least 60 days' prior written notice to shareholders. The Fund's investment strategies and policies may

be changed from time to time without shareholder approval or prior written notice, unless specifically stated otherwise in this Prospectus or the SAI.

Principal Investment Strategies

Under normal circumstances, the Fund will invest at least 80% of its net assets (including amounts borrowed for investment purposes) in equity securities. The Fund will invest primarily in equity securities, including common stock, preferred stock, ADRs, EDRs and GDRs. ADRs are receipts that represent interests in foreign securities held on deposit by U.S. banks. EDRs and GDRs are similar to ADRs, except that they may be traded in international trading markets. The Fund may invest in shares of other registered investment companies and ETFs that invest substantially all of their assets in equity securities of companies located outside of the United States.

The Fund will invest primarily in the equity securities of companies: (i) that are organized under the laws of a foreign country or maintain principal offices or headquarters in a foreign country; (ii) the securities of which are principally traded in a foreign country; or (iii) that derive at least 50% of their revenues or profits from goods produced or sold, investments made, or services performed in a foreign country, or have at least 50% of their assets in a foreign country. The Fund will allocate its assets among various regions and countries and will normally invest its assets in issuers representing at least three different countries outside the United States. The Fund may, from time to time, have significant exposure to certain geographic regions and countries, including Europe and the United Kingdom. The Advisor does not expect, under normal circumstances, to invest more than 35% of the Fund's net assets in securities of companies located in emerging markets; however, the Fund's investments in emerging markets may exceed this amount from time to time depending on market opportunities. The Fund may invest in companies of any market capitalization. The Fund's investments may be denominated in foreign currencies.

The Advisor adheres to a bottom-up due diligence and a fundamental valuation process in which each prospective investment is analyzed from an operating quality perspective, a financial quality perspective and a valuation perspective. The Advisor considers a company with high operating quality to have an understandable business model, a solid competitive position, long term staying power, sufficient returns on capital, a management team that allocates capital appropriately, and competitive dynamics that can be reasonably forecasted and will not be significantly impacted by technological developments or foreign competition. The Advisor considers a company with high financial quality to have understandable financial statements, appropriate accounting judgment, a conservative balance sheet, an appropriate capital structure for the cyclicality and profit profile of the business, a sustainable debt maturity schedule, and understandable cash flow dynamics. The Advisor's fundamental valuation process considers the long term cash flows a company generates and the manners in which the company may distribute those cash flows. In seeking to generate "quality returns," the Fund will attempt to limit its investments to those with reasonable and sustainable returns over full market cycles — i.e., returns from companies that the Advisor believes are well positioned to be in business over the long term, have a high likelihood of generating sufficient returns on capital, and are capitalized conservatively so that the company should remain solvent during, and be able to overcome, any near to medium term recessions or market headwinds.

With respect to the Fund's objective, the Advisor defines certain terms as follows:

- "Permanent impairment" means a loss of value on the purchase price of an investment that the Advisor believes will not be recovered together with a reasonable return on the purchase price.
- "Cost of capital" refers to the opportunity cost of making a specific investment. It is the rate of return that an investor believes, at the time of an investment, could have been earned by putting the same money into a different investment with equal risk. The Fund's cost of capital at any time is the weighted average of the cost of capital of the securities that comprise the Fund's portfolio, as estimated by the Advisor.
- "Fund benchmark" means the MSCI ACWI ex USA (Net) Index. The Advisor has selected the MSCI ACWI ex USA (Net) Index as the Fund's benchmark because it is a broad proxy for the world equity market excluding U.S.-based companies.

- "Full market cycle" means a period of time that includes both an up and down equity market. A down market is characterized with a peak to trough decline of 20% or greater. A full market cycle can be measured from a prior equity market peak to the next equity market peak. Full market cycles are usually measured in years.

In seeking to protect capital from permanent impairment the Advisor attempts, among other items, to:

- Invest in companies the Advisor understands and from which it can reasonably estimate the future cash in order to protect against unexpected negative outcomes;
- Invest in quality businesses that have a strong competitive position within their industry and are financed conservatively or appropriately to attempt to prevent impairment to the company's long-run cash flow generating capability;
- Invest in companies domiciled in geographies with satisfactory protections of shareholder rights and rules of law;
- Invest in companies at a sufficient discount to the Advisor's estimate of fundamental value to compensate for potential errors in the fundamental value evaluation or unexpected negative outcomes; and
- Refrain from putting capital at risk and hold cash if investment opportunities adhering to the above investment criteria are unavailable to prevent deploying capital at prices the Advisor believes are speculative (too high) or in companies that have insufficient quality and will fail to generate a sufficient investment return.

In seeking to generate a return above both the Fund's cost of capital and the Fund's benchmark over a full market cycle the Advisor attempts, among other items, to:

- Perform thorough bottom-up fundamental research on prospective investments;
- Invest only in a select group of companies in order to attempt to increase the probability of favorable outcomes;
- Apply an extended investment time horizon (3-7 years) to allow the Advisor to take advantage of shorter term company specific dislocations and allow the cash flow generating power of the company's business to be recognized;
- Adhere to a diligent investment process with strict guidelines for entering a new investment at a sufficient discount to the Advisor's estimate of fundamental value; and
- Increase the Fund's investment opportunity set by employing a mandate that spans across the entire international (ex-US) market and allows investment across the entire market capitalization range (small to large cap), thereby potentially increasing the probability of favorable outcomes.

When fully invested, the Fund's portfolio will generally consist of approximately 20 holdings and will not be limited by security type, issuer size or geographic location. The Fund, however, may hold fewer than 20 securities during periods associated with a lack of investment opportunities that meet the Advisor's investment criteria and the Fund may hold more than 20 holdings during periods where investment opportunities are more abundant. The Fund may hold a significant amount in cash or cash equivalents in markets where the Advisor cannot find enough securities that meet its risk and return thresholds. For example, the cash allocation may be larger during times of high security prices with relatively few investment opportunities and may also be significantly lower, or zero, during periods of ample investment opportunities that adhere to the Fund's investment criteria.

The Fund's maximum individual security position is 10% of the Fund's net asset value at the time of purchase, although this maximum level is rarely expected to be reached. The Fund will generally invest 3-5% of its net assets in any new investment. The Fund may invest up to 25% of its total assets in any one industry. The Advisor will consider specific risk factors of the individual companies that comprise the Fund's portfolio (e.g., currency exposure, interest rate sensitivity, end market exposure, customer concentration, commodity prices), in addition to the Fund's industry exposure, in an effort to prevent the Fund's portfolio from being overly exposed to a specific factor or industry that could impair the portfolio's return.

Investments are sold for five general reasons: (1) an unanticipated change at the company, (2) an error in the analysis of the company, (3) an ability to invest in a superior investment opportunity that requires the sale of a current portfolio holding that has a relatively inferior prospective return, (4) a share price approaching/reaching/exceeding the estimate of intrinsic value, or (5) the Fund requires cash to meet redemption requests.

The Fund is classified as "non-diversified" under the 1940 Act, which means that it may invest more of its assets in fewer issuers than "diversified" mutual funds.

When adverse market, economic, political or other conditions dictate a more defensive investment strategy, the Fund may, on a temporary basis, hold cash or invest a portion or all of its assets in money market instruments including obligations of the U.S. government, its agencies or instrumentalities, obligations of foreign sovereignties, or other high-quality debt securities, including prime commercial paper, repurchase agreements and bank obligations, such as bankers' acceptances and certificates of deposit. Under normal market conditions, the potential for capital appreciation on these securities will tend to be lower than the potential for capital appreciation on other securities that may be owned by the Fund. In taking such a temporary short term defensive position, the Fund's investment returns may be lower in the shorter term than would be expected under normal market conditions.

Principal Risks of Investing in the Funds

The Funds' principal risks are set forth below. Before you decide whether to invest in a Fund, carefully consider these risk factors and special considerations associated with investing in the Funds, which may cause you to lose money.

- **Market risk.** The market price of a security or instrument may decline, sometimes rapidly or unpredictably, due to general market conditions that are not specifically related to a particular company, such as real or perceived adverse economic, political, or geopolitical conditions throughout the world, changes in the general outlook for corporate earnings, changes in interest or currency rates, or adverse investor sentiment generally. The market value of a security or instrument also may decline because of factors that affect a particular industry or industries, such as tariffs, labor shortages or increased production costs and competitive conditions within an industry. In addition, local, regional or global events such as war, acts of terrorism, international conflicts, trade disputes, supply chain disruptions, cybersecurity events, technological advances (such as artificial intelligence and machine learning), the spread of infectious illness or other public health issues, natural disasters or climate events, or other events could have a significant impact on a security or instrument. Such events could make identifying investment risks and opportunities especially difficult for the Advisor. In response to certain crises, the United States and other governments have taken steps to support financial markets. The withdrawal of this support or failure of efforts in response to a crisis could negatively affect financial markets generally as well as the value and liquidity of certain securities. In addition, policy and legislative changes in the United States and in other countries are changing many aspects of financial regulation. The impact of these changes on the markets, and the practical implications for market participants, may not be fully known for some time. The increasing interconnectivity between global economies and financial markets increases the likelihood that events or conditions in one region or financial market may adversely impact issuers in a different country, region or financial market.

- **Equity risk.** The value of equity securities held by the Funds may fall due to general market and economic conditions, perceptions regarding the industries in which the issuers of securities held by the Funds participate, or factors relating to specific companies in which the Funds invest. The price of common stock of an issuer in the Funds' portfolio may decline if the issuer fails to make anticipated dividend payments because, among other reasons, the financial condition of the issuer declines. Common stock is subordinated to preferred stocks, bonds and other debt instruments in a company's capital structure in terms of priority with respect to corporate income, and therefore will be subject to greater dividend risk than preferred stocks or debt instruments of such issuers. In addition, while broad market measures of common stocks have historically generated higher average returns than fixed income securities, common stocks have also experienced significantly more volatility in those returns.

- **Foreign investment risk.** Investments in foreign securities are affected by risk factors generally not thought to be present in the United States. The prices of foreign securities may be more volatile than the prices of securities of U.S. issuers because of economic and social conditions abroad, political developments, and changes in the regulatory environments of foreign countries. Special risks associated with investments in foreign markets include less liquidity, less developed or less efficient trading markets, lack of comprehensive company information, less government supervision of exchanges, brokers and issuers, greater risks associated with counterparties and settlement, and difficulty in enforcing contractual obligations. Changes in exchange rates and interest rates, and the imposition of foreign taxes, sanctions, confiscations, trade restrictions (including tariffs) and other

government restrictions by the United States and/or other governments may adversely affect the values of the Funds' foreign investments. Foreign companies are generally subject to different legal and accounting standards than U.S. companies, and foreign financial intermediaries may be subject to less supervision and regulation than U.S. financial firms. The Funds' investments in depositary receipts (including ADRs) are subject to these risks, even if denominated in U.S. dollars, because changes in currency and exchange rates affect the values of the issuers of depositary receipts. In addition, the underlying issuers of certain depositary receipts, particularly unsponsored or unregistered depositary receipts, are under no obligation to distribute shareholder communications to the holders of such receipts, or to pass through to them any voting rights with respect to the deposited securities.

- **Emerging markets risk.** Many of the risks with respect to foreign investments are more pronounced for investments in issuers in developing or emerging market countries. Emerging market countries tend to have more government exchange controls, more volatile interest and currency exchange rates, less market regulation, and less developed and less stable economic, political and legal systems than those of more developed countries. There may be less publicly available and reliable information about issuers in emerging markets than is available about issuers in more developed capital markets, and such issuers may not be subject to regulatory, accounting, auditing, and financial reporting and recordkeeping standards comparable to those to which U.S. companies are subject. The Public Company Accounting Oversight Board ("PCAOB"), which regulates auditors of U.S. public companies, for example, may be unable to inspect audit work and practices in certain countries. If the PCAOB is unable to oversee the operations of accounting firms in such countries, inaccurate or incomplete financial records of an issuer's operations may not be detected, which could negatively impact the Funds' investment in such company. In addition, emerging market countries may experience high levels of inflation and may have less liquid securities markets and less efficient trading and settlement systems. Their economies also depend heavily upon international trade and may be adversely affected by protective trade barriers and the economic conditions of their trading partners. Emerging market countries may have fixed or managed currencies that are not free-floating against the U.S. dollar and may not be traded internationally. Some countries with emerging securities markets have experienced high rates of inflation for many years. Inflation and rapid fluctuations in inflation rates have had and may continue to have negative effects on the economies and securities markets of certain countries. Emerging markets typically have substantially less volume than U.S. markets, securities in these markets are less liquid, and their prices often are more volatile than those of comparable U.S. companies. Securities markets in emerging markets may also be susceptible to manipulation or other fraudulent trade practices, which could disrupt the functioning of these markets or adversely affect the value of investments traded in these markets, including investments of a Fund. A Fund's rights with respect to its investments in emerging markets, if any, will generally be governed by local law, which may make it difficult or impossible for the Fund to pursue legal remedies or to obtain and enforce judgments in local courts. Delays may occur in settling securities transactions in emerging market countries, which could adversely affect a Fund's ability to make or liquidate investments in those markets in a timely fashion. In addition, it may not be possible for a Fund to find satisfactory custodial services in an emerging market country, which could increase the Fund's costs and cause delays in the transportation and custody of its investments. There may also be restrictions on imports from certain countries, such as Russia, and dealings and transactions with certain Russian companies, officials, individuals, and state-sponsored entities. Further, there may be restrictions on investments in companies domiciled in certain countries, such as China and Russia. Such restrictions can change from time to time, and as a result of forced selling or an inability to participate in an investment the Advisor otherwise believes is attractive, a Fund may incur losses. Any of these factors may adversely affect a Fund's performance or the Fund's ability to pursue its investment objective.

- **Fixed income securities risk (with respect to ACR Opportunity Fund).** The prices of fixed income securities respond to economic developments, particularly interest rate changes, as well as to changes in an issuer's credit rating or market perceptions about the creditworthiness of an issuer. Prices of fixed income securities tend to move inversely with changes in interest rates. Generally, fixed income securities decrease in value if interest rates rise and increase in value if interest rates fall, with lower rated securities more volatile than higher rated securities. The longer the effective maturity and duration of the Fund's portfolio, the more the Fund's share price is likely to react to changes in interest rates. (Duration is a weighted measure of the length of time required to receive the present value of future payments, both interest and principal, from a fixed income security.) Some fixed income securities give the issuer the option to call, or redeem, the securities before their maturity dates. If

an issuer calls its security during a time of declining interest rates, the Fund might have to reinvest the proceeds in an investment offering a lower yield, and therefore might not benefit from any increase in value of the security as a result of declining interest rates. During periods of market illiquidity or rising interest rates, prices of callable issues are subject to increased price fluctuation. In addition, the Fund may be subject to extension risk, which occurs during a rising interest rate environment because certain obligations may be paid off by an issuer more slowly than anticipated, causing the value of those securities held by the Fund to fall.

- **Private placements and restricted securities risks (with respect to ACR Opportunity Fund).** Private placement securities are securities that have been privately placed and are not registered under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the "Securities Act"). They are eligible for sale only to certain eligible investors. Private placements often may offer attractive opportunities for investment not otherwise available on the open market. Private placement and other "restricted" securities often cannot be sold to the public without registration under the Securities Act or an exemption from registration (such as Rules 144 or 144A).

  Investing in private placements and other restricted securities is subject to certain risks. Private placements may be considered illiquid securities. Private placements typically are subject to restrictions on resale as a matter of contract or under federal securities laws. Because there may be relatively few potential purchasers for such securities, especially under adverse market or economic conditions or in the event of adverse changes in the financial condition of the issuer, the Fund could find it more difficult to sell such securities when it may be advisable to do so or it may be able to sell such securities only at prices lower than if such securities were more widely held. At times, it also may be more difficult to determine the fair value of such securities for purposes of computing the Fund's NAV due to the absence of a trading market. Also, the Fund may get only limited information about the issuer of a restricted security, so it may be less able to predict a loss.

- **Short sales risk (with respect to ACR Opportunity Fund).** In connection with a short sale of a security or other instrument, the Fund is subject to the risk that instead of declining, the price of the security or other instrument sold short will rise. If the price of the security or other instrument sold short increases between the date of the short sale and the date on which the Fund replaces the security or other instrument borrowed to make the short sale, the Fund will experience a loss, which is theoretically unlimited since there is a theoretically unlimited potential for the market price of a security or other instrument sold short to increase. Shorting options or futures may have an imperfect correlation to the assets held by the Fund and may not adequately protect against losses in or may result in greater losses for the Fund's portfolio. By investing the proceeds received from selling securities short, the Fund is employing leverage, which creates special risks. Furthermore, until the Fund replaces a security borrowed, or sold short, it must pay to the lender amounts equal to any dividends that accrue during the period of the short sale. In addition, the Fund will incur certain transaction fees associated with short selling.

- **Currency risk.** The values of investments in securities denominated in foreign currencies increase or decrease as the rates of exchange between those currencies and the U.S. dollar change. Currency conversion costs and currency fluctuations could erase investment gains or add to investment losses. Currency exchange rates can be volatile and are affected by factors such as general economic conditions, the actions of the United States and foreign governments or central banks, the imposition of currency controls, and speculation.

- **Management and strategy risk.** The value of your investment depends on the judgment of the Advisor about the quality, relative yield, value or market trends affecting a particular security, industry, sector or region, which may prove to be incorrect. Investment strategies employed by the Advisor in selecting investments for each Fund may not result in an increase in the value of your investment or in overall performance equal to other investments.

- **Sector focus risk.** From time to time, each Fund may invest a significant amount of its total assets in each of certain sectors of the economy. Each of those sectors may be subject to specific risks. These risks include governmental regulation of the sector and governmental monetary and fiscal policies, which may impact interest rates and currencies and affect corporate funding and international trade. Certain sectors may be more vulnerable than others to these factors. In addition, market sentiment and expectations toward a particular sector could affect a company's market valuation and access to equity funding.

- **Geographic risk related to Europe (with respect to ACR Equity International Fund).** Europe includes both developed and emerging markets. Most Western European countries are members of the EU, which imposes restrictions on inflation rates, deficits and debt levels. Both developed and emerging market countries in Europe will be significantly affected by the fiscal and monetary controls of the European Monetary Union. Changes in regulations on trade, decreasing imports or exports, changes in the exchange rate of the euro, recessions among European countries and acts of war in the region may have a significant adverse effect on the economies of other European countries, including those of Eastern Europe. In particular, the duration of Russia's large-scale invasion of Ukraine that began in February 2022, the long-term impact of the resulting sanctions on Russia, and the full extent of the impact on global markets and trade remains uncertain, but there have been significant adverse impacts on the European economy as well as on the prices and availability of certain commodities, including oil and natural gas. The markets in Eastern Europe remain relatively undeveloped and can be particularly sensitive to political and economic developments. The European financial markets have recently experienced volatility and adverse trends due to concerns about rising government debt levels of certain European countries, each of which may require external assistance to meet its obligations and run the risk of default on its debt, possible bail-out by the rest of the EU or debt restructuring. Assistance given to an EU member state may be dependent on a country's implementation of reforms in order to curb the risk of default on its debt, and a failure to implement these reforms or increase revenues could result in a deep economic downturn. These events have adversely affected the exchange rate of the euro and therefore may adversely affect the Fund and its investments.

- **United Kingdom risk (with respect to ACR Equity International Fund).** Investments in the securities of UK issuers may subject the Fund to regulatory, political, currency, security, and economic risks specific to the UK. The UK trades heavily with other European countries, the United States and China, and it may be impacted by changes to the economic health of its key trading partners. The UK also relies heavily on the export of financial services. Accordingly, a downturn in the financial sector may have an adverse impact on the UK's economy. On January 31, 2020, the UK formally withdrew from the EU (commonly referred to as "Brexit") and, after a transition period, left the EU single market and customs union under the terms of a new trade agreement, effective January 1, 2021. The agreement governs the relationship between the UK and EU with respect to trading goods and services, but certain aspects of the relationship remain unresolved and subject to further negotiation and agreement. The effects of Brexit are also being shaped by the trade agreements that the UK negotiates with other countries. Although the longer term political, regulatory, and economic consequences of Brexit are uncertain, Brexit has caused volatility in UK, EU, and global markets. The potential negative effects of Brexit on the UK and EU economies and the broader global economy could include, among others, business and trade disruptions, increased volatility and illiquidity, currency fluctuations, and potentially lower economic growth of markets in the UK, EU, and globally, which could negatively impact the value of the Fund's investments. Brexit could also lead to legal uncertainty and politically divergent national laws and regulations while the relationship between the UK and EU continues to be defined and the UK determines which EU laws to replace or replicate.

- **Arbitrage and event-driven risk (with respect to ACR Opportunity Fund).** Employing arbitrage strategies involves the risk that anticipated opportunities do not turn out as planned, resulting in potentially reduced returns or losses to the Fund. With respect to event-driven strategies, the Advisor's evaluation of the outcome of a proposed corporate event, whether it be a merger, reorganization, regulatory issue or other event, may prove incorrect and the Fund's return on the investment may be negative. If the proposed corporate event appears likely not to be consummated, in fact is not consummated, or is delayed, the market price of the security may decline sharply, resulting in a loss to the Fund. Even if the Advisor's judgment regarding the likelihood of a specific outcome proves correct, the expected event may be delayed or completed on terms other than those originally proposed, which may cause the Fund to lose money or fail to achieve a desired rate of return. The consummation of corporate events may be prevented or delayed by a variety of factors, including: (i) regulatory and antitrust restrictions; (ii) political motivations; (iii) industry weakness; (iv) stock specific events; (v) failed financings and (vi) general market declines. The losses that can occur in the event of deal break-ups can far exceed the gains to be had if deals close successfully.

- **Preferred stock risk.** Preferred stock represents an equity interest in a company that generally entitles the holder to receive, in preference to the holders of other stocks such as common stocks, dividends and a fixed share of the proceeds resulting from a liquidation of the company. Preferred stocks may pay fixed or adjustable rates of return. The market value of preferred stock is subject to issuer-specific and market risks applicable generally to equity securities and is sensitive to changes in the issuer's creditworthiness, the ability of the issuer to make payments on the preferred stock and changes in interest rates, typically declining in value if interest rates rise. In addition, a company's preferred stock generally pays dividends only after the company makes required payments to holders of its bonds and other debt. Therefore, the value of preferred stock will usually react more strongly than bonds and other debt to actual or perceived changes in the company's financial condition or prospects.

- **Valuation risk.** Many factors may influence the price at which a Fund could sell any particular portfolio investment. The sales price may well differ—higher or lower—from the Fund's last valuation, and such differences could be significant, particularly for illiquid securities and securities that trade in relatively thin markets and/or markets that experience extreme volatility. If market conditions make it difficult to value some investments, the Advisor may value these investments using more subjective methods, such as fair value methodologies. Investors who purchase or redeem Fund shares on days when the Fund is holding fair-valued securities may receive fewer or more shares, or lower or higher redemption proceeds, than they would have received if the Advisor had not fair-valued the securities or had used a different valuation methodology. The value of foreign securities, certain fixed income securities, and currencies may be materially affected by events after the close of the market on which they are valued but before the Fund determines its NAV.

- **ETF and mutual fund risk (with respect to ACR Equity International Fund).** Investing in ETFs or mutual funds (including other funds managed by the Advisor) will provide the Fund with exposure to the risks of owning the underlying securities the ETFs or mutual funds hold. Shares of ETFs typically trade on securities exchanges and may at times trade at a premium or discount to their net asset values. In addition, an ETF or a mutual fund, if the mutual fund is an index fund, may not replicate exactly the performance of the benchmark index it seeks to track for a number of reasons, including transaction costs incurred by the ETF or mutual fund, the temporary unavailability of certain index securities in the secondary market, or discrepancies between the ETF or mutual fund and the index with respect to the weighting of securities or the number of securities held. It may be more expensive for the Fund to invest in an ETF or mutual fund than to own the portfolio securities of these investment vehicles directly. Investing in ETFs and mutual funds, which are investment companies, involves duplication of advisory fees and certain other expenses. The Fund will pay brokerage commissions in connection with the purchase and sale of shares of ETFs. In addition, the Fund may invest in underlying funds which invest a larger portion of their assets in one or more sectors than many other mutual funds, and thus will be more susceptible to negative events affecting those sectors.

- **Market capitalization risk.** Larger, more established companies may be unable to attain the high growth rates of successful, smaller companies during periods of economic expansion. In addition, large-capitalization companies may be unable to respond quickly to new competitive challenges, such as changes in technology and consumer tastes, and may be more prone to global economic risks. Investing in small-capitalization and mid-capitalization companies generally involves greater risks than investing in large-capitalization companies. Small- or mid-cap companies may have limited product lines, markets or financial resources or may depend on the expertise of a few people and may be subject to more abrupt or erratic market movements than securities of larger, more established companies or market averages in general. Many small capitalization companies may be in the early stages of development. Since equity securities of smaller companies may lack sufficient market liquidity and may not be regularly traded, it may be difficult or impossible to sell securities at an advantageous time or a desirable price.

- **Liquidity risk.** Due to a lack of demand in the marketplace or other factors, such as market turmoil, a Fund may not be able to sell some or all of the investments that it holds, or if the Fund is forced to sell an illiquid asset to meet redemption requests or other cash needs, it may only be able to sell those investments at a loss. Liquidity risk arises, for example, from small average trading volumes, trading restrictions, or temporary suspensions of trading. In addition, when the market for certain investments is illiquid, the Fund may be unable to achieve its

desired level of exposure to a certain sector. Liquid investments may become illiquid or less liquid after purchase by the Fund, particularly during periods of market turmoil. Illiquid and relatively less liquid investments may be harder to value, especially in changing markets. Moreover, the reduction in dealer market-making capacity in the fixed income markets that has occurred in recent years has the potential to decrease the liquidity of the Fund's investments. Liquidity risk may be more pronounced for the Fund's investments in developing countries.

- **Recent market events.** Periods of market volatility may occur in response to market events, public health emergencies, natural disasters or climate events, and other economic, political, and global macro factors. U.S. and international markets have recently experienced, and may continue to experience, periods of significant volatility due to various factors, including uncertainty regarding inflation and central banks' interest rate changes, the possibility of a national or global recession, trade tensions and tariffs, and political and geopolitical events. In addition, wars or threats of war and aggression, such as Russia's invasion of Ukraine and conflicts among nations and militant groups in the Middle East, have led, and in the future may lead, to increased short-term market volatility and may have adverse long-term effects on the U.S. and world economies and markets generally, each of which may negatively impact the Funds' investments. Additionally, since the change in the U.S. presidential administration in 2025, the administration has pursued an aggressive foreign policy agenda, including through suggestions that the United States should control certain sovereign foreign territories, attempts to restructure federal government agencies with international influence, and the imposition of tariffs and trade barriers on certain foreign countries, including China and long-time U.S. allies. In particular, the imposition of tariffs has led to retaliatory tariffs by targeted foreign countries and could lead to retaliatory tariffs by additional foreign countries, as well as increased and prolonged market volatility, and sector-specific downturns in industries reliant on international trade. The administration has also sought to reduce the headcount of and freeze or reduce funding available to certain U.S. government agencies. Such efforts may continue throughout U.S. federal agencies, which could increase administrative burdens on remaining government employees, increase processing times of company filings, alter regulatory policymaking, and increase regulatory volatility. These efforts and other similar actions may have unforeseen consequences on the economy and markets generally, and could negatively impact the Funds.

  Raising the ceiling on U.S. government debt and passing periodic legislation to fund the government have become increasingly politicized. Any failure to do either could lead to a default on U.S. government obligations, with unpredictable consequences for economies and markets in the United States and elsewhere.

  Changing interest rate environments (whether downward or upward) impact various sectors of the economy and asset classes in different ways. For example, low interest rate environments tend to be positive for the equity markets, whereas high interest rate environments tend to apply downward pressure on earnings and equity prices. It is difficult to accurately predict the pace at which interest rates might change, the timing, frequency or magnitude of any such changes in interest rates, or when such changes might stop or reverse course. Unexpected changes in interest rates could lead to significant market volatility or reduce liquidity in certain sectors of the market.

  The events and circumstances described above could be prolonged and could adversely affect the value and liquidity of a Fund's investments, impair the Fund's ability to satisfy redemption requests, and negatively impact the Fund's performance. Other market events may cause similar disruptions and effects.

- **Derivatives risk (with respect to ACR Opportunity Fund).** Derivatives include instruments and contracts that are based on and valued in relation to, one or more underlying securities, financial benchmarks, indices, or other reference obligations or measures of value. Major types of derivatives include futures, options, swaps and forward contracts. Depending on how the Fund uses derivatives and the relationship between the market value of the derivative and the underlying instrument, the use of derivatives could increase or decrease the Fund's exposure to the risks of the underlying instrument. Using derivatives exposes the Fund to additional or heightened risks, including leverage risk, liquidity risk, valuation risk, market risk, counterparty risk, and credit risk. A small investment in derivatives could have a potentially large impact on the Fund's performance. Derivatives transactions can be highly illiquid and difficult to unwind or value, they can increase Fund volatility,

and changes in the value of a derivative held by the Fund may not correlate with the value of the underlying instrument or the Fund's other investments. Many of the risks applicable to trading the instruments underlying derivatives are also applicable to derivatives trading. However, derivatives are subject to additional risks such as operational risk (such as documentation issues and settlement issues) and legal risk (such as insufficient documentation, insufficient capacity or authority of a counterparty, and issues with the legality or enforceability of a contract). For derivatives that are required to be cleared by a regulated clearinghouse, other risks may arise from the Fund's relationship with a brokerage firm through which it submits derivatives trades for clearing, including in some cases from other clearing customers of the brokerage firm. The Fund would also be exposed to counterparty risk with respect to the clearinghouse. Financial reform laws have changed many aspects of financial regulation applicable to derivatives. Once implemented, new regulations, including margin, clearing, and trade execution requirements, may make investment in derivatives more costly, may limit their availability, may present different risks or may otherwise adversely affect the value or performance of these instruments. The extent and impact of these regulations are not yet fully known and may not be known for some time.

In October 2020, the SEC adopted Rule 18f-4 under the 1940 Act (the "Derivatives Rule"), which provides a comprehensive regulatory framework for the use of derivatives by registered investment companies, such as the Fund, and sets an outer limit on leverage based on value-at-risk (or "VaR"). The effect of the Derivatives Rule could, among other things, make investment in derivatives more costly, limit the availability or reduce the liquidity of derivatives, or otherwise adversely affect the value or performance of derivatives. Any such adverse future developments could impair the effectiveness or raise the costs of the Fund's derivative transactions, impede the employment of the Fund's derivatives strategies, or adversely affect the Fund's performance.

Certain risks relating to various types of derivatives in which the Fund may invest are described below.

Forward Contracts. The Fund may enter into forward contracts that are not traded on exchanges and may not be regulated. There are no limitations on daily price moves of forward contracts. Banks and other dealers with which the Fund maintains accounts may require that the Fund deposit margin with respect to such trading. The Fund's counterparties are not required to continue making markets in such contracts. There have been periods during which certain counterparties have refused to continue to quote prices for forward contracts or have quoted prices with an unusually wide spread (the difference between the price at which the counterparty is prepared to buy and that at which it is prepared to sell). Arrangements to trade forward contracts may be made with only one or a few counterparties, and liquidity problems therefore might be greater than if such arrangements were made with numerous counterparties. The imposition of credit controls by governmental authorities might limit such forward trading to less than the amount that the Advisor would otherwise recommend, to the possible detriment of the Fund.

Swaps. The Fund may enter into swaps. A swap is a commitment between two parties to make or receive payments based on agreed upon terms, and whose value and payments are derived by changes in the value of an underlying financial instrument. Swaps can take many different forms and are known by a variety of names. Depending on their structure, swaps may increase or decrease the Fund's exposure to long-term or short-term interest rates, foreign currency values, corporate borrowing rates, or other factors such as security prices, values of baskets of securities, or inflation rates. Interest rate swaps are contracts involving the exchange between two contracting parties of their respective commitments to pay or receive interest (e.g., an exchange of floating rate payments for fixed rate payments). Credit default swaps are contracts whereby one party makes periodic payments to a counterparty in exchange for the right to receive from the counterparty a payment equal to the par (or other agreed-upon) value of an underlying debt obligation in the event of default by the issuer of the debt security. Total return swaps are contracts in which one party agrees to make periodic payments based on the change in market value of the underlying assets, which may include a specified security, basket of securities or security indexes during the specified period, in return for periodic payments based on a fixed or variable interest rate of the total return from other underlying assets. Depending on how they are used, swaps may increase or decrease the overall volatility of the Fund's portfolio. The most significant factor in the performance of a swap is the change in the specific interest rate, currency, individual equity values or other factors that determine the amounts of payments due to and from the Fund.

Call Options. The seller (writer) of a call option which is covered (e.g., for which the writer holds the underlying security) 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 price of the option. The seller of an uncovered call option assumes the risk of a theoretically unlimited increase in the market price of the underlying security above the exercise price of the option. The buyer of a call option assumes the risk of losing its entire investment in the call option. However, if the buyer of the call sells short the underlying security, the loss on the call will be offset in whole or in part by gain on the short sale of the underlying security.

Put Options. The seller (writer) of a put option which is covered (e.g., the writer holds or has a short position in the underlying security) assumes the risk of an increase in the market price of the underlying security above the exercise price of the option plus the premium received, and gives up the opportunity for gain on the underlying security above the exercise price of the option. The seller of an uncovered put option assumes the risk of an increase in the market price of the underlying security above the exercise price of the option plus the premium received. The buyer of a put option assumes the risk of losing its entire investment in the put option.

Over-the-Counter, Non-Cleared Derivatives Transactions. The Fund may enter into derivatives that are not traded on an exchange or other organized facility or contract market. Many of these instruments are also not required to be cleared or are not cleared on a voluntary basis. The risk of nonperformance by the obligor on such an instrument may be greater than the risk associated with an instrument traded on an exchange or other organized trading facility and centrally cleared. In addition, the Fund may not be able to dispose of, or enter into a closing transaction with respect to, such an instrument as easily as in the case of an instrument traded on an exchange or other organized trading facility. Significant disparities may exist between "bid" and "asked" prices for derivative instruments that are not traded on an exchange or other organized facility. Derivatives not traded on exchanges or other organized facilities may be subject to less regulation than exchange-traded and on-facility instruments, and many of the protections afforded to participants on an exchange or other organized facility may not be available with respect to these instruments. In situations where the Fund is required to post margin or other collateral with a counterparty, the counterparty may fail to segregate the collateral or may commingle the collateral with the counterparty's own assets. As a result, in the event of the counterparty's bankruptcy or insolvency, the Fund's collateral may be subject to the conflicting claims of the counterparty's creditors and the Fund may be exposed to the risk of being treated as a general unsecured creditor of the counterparty, rather than as the owner of the collateral.

Bilateral derivatives trading has become subject to increased regulation under recent financial reform laws, and further proposed measures – such as margin requirements for non-cleared transactions – may offer market participants additional protections once implemented. Nonetheless, the Fund will not be fully protected from risks that are present in an over-the-counter, non-cleared trading environment.

Cleared Derivatives Transactions. Transactions in certain derivatives, including some classes of swaps, that are traded on exchanges or other organized regulated trading facilities must be settled ("cleared") by a regulated clearinghouse. For cleared derivatives transactions, the Fund will be subject to risks that may arise from its relationship with a brokerage firm through which it submits derivatives trades for clearing, including counterparty risk. A brokerage firm typically imposes margin requirements with respect to open derivatives positions, and it is generally able to require termination of those positions in specified circumstances. These margin requirements and termination provisions may adversely affect the Fund's ability to trade derivatives. The Fund may not be able to recover the full amount of its margin from a brokerage firm if the firm were to go into bankruptcy. The Fund would also be exposed to the credit risk of the clearinghouse. In addition, it is possible that the Fund would not be able to enter into a swap that is required to be cleared if no clearinghouse will accept the swap for clearing.

On-Facility Trading of Swaps. Swaps that are required to be cleared must be traded on a regulated swap execution facility or contract market that makes them available for trading. Other swaps may be traded through such a facility or contact market on a voluntarily basis. The transition from entering into swaps

bilaterally to trading them on a facility or contract market may not result in swaps being easier to trade or value and may present certain execution risks if the facilities and contract markets do not operate properly. On-facility trading of swaps is also expected to lead to greater standardization of contract terms. It is possible that the Fund may not be able to enter into swaps that fully meet its investment or hedging needs, or that the costs of entering into customized swaps, including any applicable margin requirements, will be significant.

Illiquidity. Derivatives, especially when traded in large amounts, may not always be liquid. In such cases, in volatile markets the Fund may not be able to close out a position without incurring a loss. Daily limits on price fluctuations and speculative position limits on exchanges on which the Fund may conduct its transactions in derivatives may prevent profitable liquidation of positions, subjecting the Fund to potentially greater losses.

Counterparty Credit Risk. Many purchases, sales, financing arrangements, and derivative transactions in which the Fund may engage involve instruments that are not traded on an exchange. Rather, these instruments are traded between counterparties based on contractual relationships. As a result, the Fund is subject to the risk that a counterparty will not perform its obligations under the related contract. Although the Fund expects to enter into transactions only with counterparties believed by the Advisor to be creditworthy, there can be no assurance that a counterparty will not default and that the Fund will not sustain a loss on a transaction as a result.

In situations where the Fund is required to post margin or other collateral with a counterparty, the counterparty may fail to segregate the collateral or may commingle the collateral with the counterparty's own assets. As a result, in the event of the counterparty's bankruptcy or insolvency, the Fund's collateral may be subject to the conflicting claims of the counterparty's creditors and the Fund may be exposed to the risk of being treated as a general unsecured creditor of the counterparty, rather than as the owner of the collateral.

The Fund is subject to the risk that issuers of the instruments in which it invests and trades may default on their obligations, and that certain events may occur that have an immediate and significant adverse effect on the value of those instruments. There can be no assurance that an issuer will not default, or that an event that has an immediate and significant adverse effect on the value of an instrument will not occur, and that the Fund will not sustain a loss on a transaction as a result.

- **High yield ("junk") bond risk (with respect to ACR Opportunity Fund).** High yield bonds (often called "junk bonds") are speculative, involve greater risks of default or downgrade and are more volatile and tend to be less liquid than investment-grade securities. High yield bonds involve a greater risk of price declines than investment-grade securities due to actual or perceived changes in an issuer's creditworthiness. Companies issuing high yield fixed-income securities are less financially strong, are more likely to encounter financial difficulties, and are more vulnerable to adverse market events and negative sentiments than companies with higher credit ratings. These factors could affect such companies' abilities to make interest and principal payments and ultimately could cause such companies to stop making interest and/or principal payments. In such cases, payments on the securities may never resume, which would result in the securities owned by the Fund becoming worthless. The market prices of junk bonds are generally less sensitive to interest rate changes than higher rated investments, but more sensitive to adverse economic or political changes or individual developments specific to the issuer.

- **REIT risk (with respect to ACR Opportunity Fund).** The Fund's investments in REITs will subject the Fund to risks similar to those associated with direct ownership of real estate, including losses from casualty or condemnation, and changes in local and general economic conditions, supply and demand, interest rates, zoning laws, regulatory limitations on rents, property taxes and operating expenses. Investment in REITs is subject to additional risks, such as poor performance by the manager of the REIT, adverse changes to the tax laws or failure by the REIT to qualify for the favorable tax treatment generally available to REITs under the

Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "Internal Revenue Code"). In addition, some REITs have limited diversification because they invest in a limited number of properties, a narrow geographic area, or a single type of property.

- **Bank loans and loan participations risk (with respect to ACR Opportunity Fund).** Bank loans and loan participations are subject to credit risk, including the risk of nonpayment of principal or interest. Also, substantial increases in interest rates may cause an increase in loan defaults. Although the loans may be fully collateralized at the time of acquisition, the collateral may decline in value, be relatively illiquid, or lose all or substantially all of its value subsequent to investment. In addition, in the event an agent bank becomes insolvent, a bank loan could be subject to settlement risks or administrative disruptions that could adversely affect the Fund's investment. It may also be difficult to obtain reliable information about a bank loan or loan participation.

  Many loans are relatively illiquid or subject to restrictions on resale and may be difficult to value, which will have an adverse impact on the Fund's ability to dispose of particular bank loans or loan participations when necessary to meet redemption requests or liquidity needs, or to respond to a specific economic event, such as deterioration in the creditworthiness of the borrower. Bank loans may also be subject to extension risk and prepayment risk.

- **Convertible securities risk (with respect to ACR Opportunity Fund).** Convertible securities are securities that are convertible into or exchangeable for common or preferred stock. The values of convertible securities may be affected by changes in interest rates, the creditworthiness of their issuer, and the ability of the issuer to repay principal and to make interest payments. A convertible security tends to perform more like a stock when the underlying stock price is high and more like a debt security when the underlying stock price is low. A convertible security is not as sensitive to interest rate changes as a similar non-convertible debt security and generally has less potential for gain or loss than the underlying stock.

- **Value-oriented investment strategies risk.** Value stocks are those that are believed to be undervalued in comparison to their peers due to adverse business developments or other factors. Value investing carries the risk that the market will not recognize a security's inherent value for a long time or at all, or that a stock judged to be undervalued may actually be appropriately priced or overvalued. In addition, during some periods (which may be extensive) value stocks generally may be out of favor in the markets. Therefore, the Fund is most suitable for long-term investors who are willing to hold their shares for extended periods of time through market fluctuations and the accompanying changes in share prices.

- **Mezzanine securities risk (with respect to ACR Opportunity Fund).** Mezzanine securities or mezzanine loans generally are rated below investment grade, and frequently are unrated. Mezzanine investments may be issued with or without registration rights. Mezzanine investments are usually unsecured and subordinate to other obligations of the issuer. Because mezzanine loans typically are the most subordinated debt obligation in an issuer's capital structure, they are subject to the additional risk that the cash flow of the related borrower and any property securing the loan may be insufficient to repay the loan after the related borrower pays off any senior obligations. Mezzanine loans, which are usually issued in private placement transactions, may be considered illiquid. In addition, they are often used by smaller companies that may be highly leveraged, and in turn may be subject to a higher risk of default. Investment in mezzanine loans is a specialized practice that depends more heavily on independent credit analysis than investments in other fixed-income securities.

- **Non-diversification risk.** Each Fund is classified as "non-diversified," which means the Fund may invest a larger percentage of its assets in the securities of a smaller number of issuers than a diversified fund. Investment in securities of a limited number of issuers exposes the Fund to greater market risk and potential losses than if its assets were diversified among the securities of a greater number of issuers.

- **Warrants and rights risk (with respect to ACR Opportunity Fund).** A warrant gives the holder a right to purchase, at any time during a specified period, a predetermined number of shares of common stock at a fixed price. Rights are similar to warrants but typically have a shorter duration and are issued by a company to existing stockholders to provide those holders the right to purchase additional shares of stock at a later date. Unlike a convertible debt security or preferred stock, a warrant or right does not pay fixed dividends. A warrant or

right may lack a liquid secondary market for resale. The price of a warrant or right may fluctuate as a result of speculation or other factors. In addition, the price of the underlying security may not reach, or have reasonable prospects of reaching, a level at which the warrant or right can be exercised prudently (in which case the warrant or right may expire without being exercised, resulting in a loss of the Fund's entire investment in the warrant or right). If the Fund owns common stock of a company, failing to exercise rights to purchase common stock would dilute the Fund's interest in the issuing company. The market for rights is not well developed and the Fund may not always realize full value on the sale of rights.

- **Cybersecurity risk.** Cybersecurity incidents may allow an unauthorized party to gain access to Fund assets, customer data (including private shareholder information), or proprietary information, or cause the Funds, the Advisor, and/or other service providers (including custodians, sub-custodians, transfer agents and financial intermediaries) to suffer data breaches, data corruption or loss of operational functionality. A cybersecurity incident may disrupt the processing of shareholder transactions, impact a Fund's ability to calculate its NAV, and prevent shareholders from redeeming their shares. The use of artificial intelligence and machine learning could exacerbate these risks. Issuers of securities in which a Fund invests are also subject to cybersecurity risks and the value of those securities could decline if the issuers experience cybersecurity incidents.

Portfolio Holdings Information

A description of the Funds' policies and procedures with respect to the disclosure of the Funds' portfolio securities is available in the Funds' SAI. Currently, disclosure of the Funds' holdings is required to be made quarterly within 60 days of the end of each fiscal quarter in the Funds' Form N-CSR filings, and in the monthly holdings report on Form N-PORT.

Investment Advisor

Alpine Investment Management LLC ("AIM"), a Missouri limited liability company (formerly d/b/a ACR Alpine Capital Research) formed in 1999, which maintains its principal offices at 190 Carondelet Plaza, Suite 1300, St. Louis, Missouri 63105, initially acted as the investment advisor to the Funds pursuant to an investment advisory agreement (the "Advisory Agreement") with the Trust. The Advisor, a Delaware limited liability company formed on December 12, 2016 and a wholly-owned subsidiary of AIM, succeeded to AIM's registration with the SEC and the Advisory Agreement on January 26, 2017. The Advisor's principal offices are located at 190 Carondelet Plaza, Suite 1300, St. Louis, Missouri 63105. The Advisor provided investment advisory services to approximately $10.6 billion in assets for private investment funds, financial intermediaries and institutions as of November 30, 2025.

Pursuant to the Advisory Agreement, the following table illustrates an annual contractual advisory fee to the Advisor for the services and facilities it provides, payable on a monthly basis.

Fund	Contractual Advisory Fees As a Percentage of Average Daily Net Assets
ACR Opportunity Fund	1.00%
ACR Equity International Fund	1.00%

For the fiscal year ended November 30, 2025, the Advisor received the following advisory fees from each Fund, after waiving fees pursuant to its expense limitation agreement with each Fund:

Fund	Advisory Fees Received As a Percentage of Average Daily Net Assets
ACR Opportunity Fund	0.82%
ACR Equity International Fund	0.69%

A discussion regarding the basis for the Board's approval of the Advisory Agreement is available in the Funds' Form N-CSR for the fiscal year ended November 30, 2025.

Portfolio Managers

ACR Opportunity Fund

Nicholas Tompras, CFA, Willem Schilpzand, CFA, Tim Piechowski, CFA, and Mark Unferth are jointly and primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of the Fund's portfolio.

ACR Equity International Fund

The portfolio management team is comprised of Willem Schilpzand, CFA, Nicholas Tompras, CFA, and Tim Piechowski, CFA. Mr. Schilpzand is the Lead Portfolio Manager and is primarily responsible for the day-to day management of the Fund. Mr. Piechowski serves as Associate Portfolio Manager for the Fund's strategy, while Mr. Tompras, as Chief Investment Officer of the Advisor, provides oversight to confirm that the Fund adheres to its strategy mandate, objectives, principal strategies and policies. The Portfolio Managers work as a team in considering securities for selection and implementing portfolio strategies. Mr. Schilpzand, as the Lead Portfolio Manager, has final approval of all companies in the Fund's portfolio.

Nicholas Tompras, CFA. Mr. Tompras has over 32 years of experience in the investment management industry. He founded ACR Alpine Capital Research (formerly AIM) in 1999 and developed its core investment philosophy and research process. Mr. Tompras has been the lead portfolio manager of the firm's primary Equity Quality Return strategy

since its inception in 2000 as well as the lead portfolio manager for its Value Opportunity Fund. Prior to forming the firm, Mr. Tompras was a portfolio manager at a St. Louis based asset management company. Mr. Tompras has a BA from Southern Methodist University in Dallas, Texas and has attained the Chartered Financial Analyst designation.

Willem Schilpzand, CFA. Mr. Schilpzand is a Portfolio Manager for the Advisor. Mr. Schilpzand joined ACR in 2010 and has over 18 years of investment experience. Mr. Schilpzand's prior experience includes positions with MFS International in London in 2009, East Coast Asset Management in 2009, Merrill Lynch from 2005 to 2008 and IBM from 2003 to 2004 in both the U.S. and Europe. Mr. Schilpzand earned his MBA from the Columbia Business School in New York and earned his BBA, Magna Cum Laude, in International Business from the University of Georgia. Mr. Schilpzand has attained the Chartered Financial Analyst designation and is a dual citizen of the Netherlands and the U.S.

Tim Piechowski, CFA. Mr. Piechowski is a Portfolio Manager and Senior Analyst for the Advisor. Mr. Piechowski joined ACR in 2010. Prior to joining the Advisor he was a Research Associate at Brandes Investment Partners in San Diego from 2007 to 2009, where he analyzed banks, thrifts, insurers and holding companies on a global basis. Mr. Piechowski holds a JD from Saint Louis University School of Law and earned a BSBA with concentrations in Finance and Accounting from the McDonough School of Business at Georgetown University. While at Georgetown, Mr. Piechowski held internships with Credit Suisse, the Allied Irish Banks, and the Griswold Company, a direct access broker on the floor of the NYSE. Mr. Piechowski is a member of the Missouri Bar and has attained the Chartered Financial Analyst designation.

Mark Unferth. Mr. Unferth is a Portfolio Manager for the Advisor. Mr. Unferth joined the Advisor in January 2017. Prior to joining the Advisor, he co-founded Alder Hill Management, a cross-capital structure hedge fund, and previously spent five years as a Portfolio Manager at CQS where he was head of distressed debt strategies. Mr. Unferth has also served as a Principal at Columbus Hill Capital Management, a Portfolio Manager at Metropolitan West Asset Management and a Managing Director in the Leveraged Finance Group at Credit Suisse. He holds an MBA in Finance from the University of Rochester and a BA in Economics from the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill.

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

Other Service Providers

IMST Distributors, LLC, a wholly-owned subsidiary of Foreside Financial Group, LLC (d/b/a ACA Group) (the "Distributor"), is the Trust's principal underwriter and acts as the Trust's distributor in connection with the offering of Fund shares. The Distributor may enter into agreements with banks, broker-dealers, or other financial intermediaries through which investors may purchase or redeem shares. The Distributor is not affiliated with the Trust, the Advisor, or any other service provider for the Funds.

Fund Expenses

Each Fund is responsible for its own operating expenses (all of which will be borne directly or indirectly by the Fund's shareholders), including among others, legal fees and expenses of counsel to the Fund and the Fund's independent trustees; insurance (including trustees' and officers' errors and omissions insurance); auditing and accounting expenses; taxes and governmental fees; listing fees; fees and expenses of the Fund's custodians, administrators, transfer agents, registrars and other service providers; expenses for portfolio pricing services by a pricing agent, if any; expenses in connection with the issuance and offering of shares; brokerage commissions and other costs of acquiring or disposing of any portfolio holding of the Fund; and any litigation expenses.

The Advisor has contractually agreed to waive its fees and/or pay for operating expenses of each Fund to ensure that the total annual fund operating expenses (excluding any taxes, leverage interest, brokerage commissions, dividend and interest expenses on short sales, acquired fund fees and expenses (as determined in accordance with Form N-1A),

professional fees related to services for the collection of foreign tax reclaims, expenses incurred in connection with any merger or reorganization, and extraordinary expenses such as litigation expenses) do not exceed the limits (as a percentage of average daily net assets) as stated below:

Fund	Expense Limit as percent of Fund's average daily net assets
ACR Opportunity Fund	1.25%
ACR Equity International Fund	1.10%

This agreement is in effect through March 31, 2027, and it may be terminated before that date only by the Trust's Board of Trustees.

Any reduction in advisory fees or payment of a Fund's expenses made by the Advisor in a fiscal year may be reimbursed by the Fund for a period ending three full fiscal years after the date of reduction or payment if the Advisor so requests. This reimbursement may be requested from a Fund if the reimbursement will not cause the Fund's annual expense ratio to exceed the lesser of (a) the expense limitation in effect at the time such fees were waived or payments made, or (b) the expense limitation in effect at the time of the reimbursement. However, the reimbursement amount may not exceed the total amount of fees waived and/or Fund expenses paid by the Advisor and will not include any amounts previously reimbursed to the Advisor by the Fund. Any such reimbursement is contingent upon the Board's subsequent review of the reimbursed amounts. A Fund must pay current ordinary operating expenses before the Advisor is entitled to any reimbursement of fees and/or Fund expenses.

SHAREHOLDER SERVICE PLAN

Shareholder Service Fee

Each Fund may pay a fee at an annual rate of up to 0.15% of its average daily net assets attributable to Class I shares to shareholder servicing agents. Shareholder servicing agents provide non-distribution administrative and support services to their customers, which may include establishing and maintaining accounts and records relating to shareholders, processing dividend and distribution payments from a Fund on behalf of shareholders, forwarding communications from the Funds, providing sub-accounting with respect to Fund shares, and other similar services.

Additional Payments to Broker-Dealers and Other Financial Intermediaries

The Advisor may pay service fees to intermediaries such as banks, broker-dealers, financial advisors or other financial institutions, some of which may be affiliates, for sub-administration, sub-transfer agency and other shareholder services associated with shareholders whose shares are held of record in omnibus accounts, other group accounts or accounts traded through registered securities clearing agents.

The Advisor, out of its own resources, and without additional cost to the Funds or their shareholders, may provide additional cash payments or non-cash compensation to broker-dealers or intermediaries that sell shares of the Funds. These additional cash payments are generally made to intermediaries that provide shareholder servicing, marketing support and/or access to sales meetings, sales representatives and management representatives of the intermediary. The Advisor may pay cash compensation for inclusion of the Funds on a sales list, including a preferred or select sales list, or in other sales programs, or may pay an expense reimbursement in cases where the intermediary provides shareholder services to the Funds' shareholders. The Advisor may also pay cash compensation in the form of finder's fees that vary depending on the dollar amount of the shares sold.

Share Price

The offering price of a Fund's shares is the NAV. Each Fund's NAV is calculated as of 4:00 p.m. Eastern Time, the normal close of regular trading on the NYSE, on each day the NYSE is open for trading. If for example, the NYSE closes at 1:00 p.m. Eastern Time, each Fund's NAV would still be determined as of 4:00 p.m. Eastern Time. In this example, portfolio securities traded on the NYSE would be valued at their closing prices unless the Advisor determines that a "fair value" adjustment is appropriate due to subsequent events. Each Fund's NAV is determined by dividing the value of the Fund's portfolio securities, cash and other assets (including accrued interest) allocable to such class, less all liabilities (including accrued expenses) allocable to such class, by the total number of outstanding shares of such class. Each Fund's NAV may be calculated earlier if permitted by the SEC. The NYSE is closed on weekends and most U.S. national holidays. However, foreign securities listed primarily on non-U.S. markets may trade on weekends or other days on which the Funds do not value their shares, which may significantly affect each Fund's NAV on days when you are not able to buy or sell Fund shares.

The Funds' securities generally are valued at market price. Securities are valued at fair value when market quotations are not readily available. The Board has designated the Advisor as each Fund's valuation designee (the "Valuation Designee") to make all fair value determinations with respect to each Fund's portfolio investments, subject to the Board's oversight. As the Valuation Designee, the Advisor adopted and implemented policies and procedures to be followed when a Fund must utilize fair value pricing, including when reliable market quotations are not readily available, when the Fund's pricing service does not provide a valuation (or provides a valuation that, in the judgment of the Advisor, does not represent the security's fair value), or when, in the judgment of the Advisor, events have rendered the market value unreliable (see, for example, the discussion of fair value pricing of foreign securities in the paragraph below). Valuing securities at fair value involves reliance on the judgment of the Advisor, and may result in a different price being used in the calculation of the Funds' NAVs from quoted or published prices for the same securities. Fair value determinations are made by the Advisor, in good faith, in accordance with procedures approved by the Board. There can be no assurance that a Fund will obtain the fair value assigned to a security if it sells the security.

In certain circumstances, the Advisor employs fair value pricing to ensure greater accuracy in determining a Fund's daily NAV and to prevent dilution by frequent traders or market timers who seek to exploit temporary market anomalies. Fair value pricing may be applied to foreign securities held by a Fund upon the occurrence of an event after the close of trading on non-U.S. markets but before the close of trading on the NYSE when the Fund's NAV are determined. If the event may result in a material adjustment to the price of a Fund's foreign securities once non-U.S. markets open on the following business day (such as, for example, a significant surge or decline in the U.S. market), the Advisor may value such foreign securities at fair value, taking into account the effect of such event, in order to calculate the Fund's NAV.

Other types of portfolio securities that the Advisor may fair value include, but are not limited to: (1) investments that are illiquid or traded infrequently, including "restricted" securities and private placements for which there is no public market; (2) investments for which, in the judgment of the Advisor, the market price is stale; (3) securities of an issuer that has entered into a restructuring; (4) securities for which trading has been halted or suspended; and (5) fixed income securities for which there is no current market value quotation.

Pricing services generally value debt securities assuming orderly transactions of an institutional round lot size, but such securities may be held or transactions may be conducted in such securities in smaller, odd lot sizes. Odd lots often trade at lower prices than institutional round lots.

Purchase of Shares
This Prospectus offers one class of shares of each Fund, designated as Class I shares.

To purchase shares of a Fund, you must invest at least the minimum amount indicated in the following table.

Minimum Investments	To Open Your Account	To Add to Your Account
Class I		
Direct Regular Accounts	$10,000	$100
Direct Retirement Accounts	$10,000	$100
Automatic Investment Plan	$10,000	$100
Gift Account For Minors	$10,000	$100

Shares of a Fund may be purchased by check, by wire transfer of funds via a bank or through an approved financial intermediary (i.e., a financial supermarket, investment advisor, financial planner or consultant, broker, dealer or other investment professional and their designees) authorized by the Fund to receive purchase orders. The Funds have set a minimum of $1,500 for initial purchases of shares through certain approved financial intermediaries authorized by the Fund to receive purchase orders. Financial intermediaries may provide varying arrangements for their clients to purchase and redeem shares, which may include different sales charges as described in this Prospectus, additional fees and different investment minimums. In addition, from time to time, a financial intermediary may modify or waive the initial and subsequent investment minimums.

You may make an initial investment in an amount greater than the minimum amounts shown in the preceding table and a Fund may, from time to time, reduce or waive the minimum initial investment amounts. The minimum initial investment amount is automatically waived for Fund shares purchased by Trustees of the Trust and current or retired directors and employees of the Advisor and its affiliates.

To the extent allowed by applicable law, each Fund reserves the right to discontinue offering shares at any time or to cease operating entirely.

Class I Shares
To purchase Class I shares of a Fund, you generally must invest at least $10,000. Class I shares are not subject to any initial sales charge.

Class I shares are available for purchase by clients of financial intermediaries who charge such clients an ongoing fee for advisory, investment, consulting or similar services. Such clients may include individuals, corporations, endowments and foundations.

In-Kind Purchases and Redemptions
Each Fund reserves the right to accept payment for shares in the form of securities that are permissible investments for the Fund. Each Fund also reserves the right to pay redemptions by an "in-kind" distribution of portfolio securities (instead of cash) from the Fund. In-kind purchases and redemptions are generally taxable events and may result in the recognition of gain or loss for federal income tax purposes. See the SAI for further information about the terms of these purchases and redemptions.

Additional Investments
Additional subscriptions in a Fund generally may be made by investing at least the minimum amount shown in the table above. Exceptions may be made at the Fund's discretion. You may purchase additional shares of a Fund by sending a check together with the investment stub from your most recent account statement to the Fund at the applicable address listed in the table below. Please ensure that you include your account number on the check. If you do not have the investment stub from your account statement, list your name, address and account number on a separate sheet of

paper and include it with your check. You may also make additional investments in a Fund by wire transfer of funds or through an approved financial intermediary. The minimum additional investment amount is automatically waived for shares purchased by Trustees of the Trust and current or retired directors and employees of the Advisor and its affiliates. Please follow the procedures described in this Prospectus.

Dividend Reinvestment

You may reinvest dividends and capital gains distributions in shares of the Funds. Such shares are acquired at NAV (without a sales charge) on the applicable payable date of the dividend or capital gain distribution. Unless you instruct otherwise, dividends and distributions on Fund shares are automatically reinvested in shares of the same class of the Fund paying the dividend or distribution. This instruction may be made by writing to the Transfer Agent or by telephone by calling 1-855-955-9552. You may, on the account application form or prior to any declaration, instruct that dividends and/or capital gain distributions be paid in cash or be reinvested in the Fund at the next determined NAV. If you elect to receive dividends and/or capital gain distributions in cash and the U.S. Postal Service cannot deliver the check, or if a check remains outstanding for six months or more, the Funds reserve the right to reinvest the distribution check in your account at the relevant Fund's current NAV and to reinvest all subsequent distributions.

Customer Identification Information

To help the government fight the funding of terrorism and money laundering activities, federal law requires all financial institutions to obtain, verify and record information that identifies each person who opens an account. When you open an account, you will be asked for your name, date of birth (for a natural person), your residential address or principal place of business, and mailing address, if different, as well as your Social Security Number or Taxpayer Identification Number. Additional information is required for corporations, partnerships and other entities, including the name, residential address, date of birth and Social Security Number of the underlying beneficial owners and authorized control persons of entity owners. Applications without such information will not be considered in good order. Each Fund reserves the right to deny any application if the application is not in good order.

This Prospectus should not be considered a solicitation to purchase or as an offer to sell shares of the Funds in any jurisdiction where it would be unlawful to do so under the laws of that jurisdiction. Please note that the value of your account may be transferred to the appropriate state if no activity occurs in the account within the time period specified by state law.

Automatic Investment Plan

If you intend to use the Automatic Investment Plan ("AIP"), you may open your account with the initial minimum investment amount. Once an account has been opened, you may make additional investments in the Funds at regular intervals through the AIP. If elected on your account application, funds can be automatically transferred from your checking or savings account on the 5th, 10th, 15th, 20th or 25th of each month. In order to participate in the AIP, each additional subscription must be at least $100, and your financial institution must be a member of the Automated Clearing House ("ACH") network. The first AIP purchase will be made 15 days after the Transfer Agent receives your request in good order. The Transfer Agent will charge a $25 fee for any ACH payment that is rejected by your bank. Your AIP will be terminated if two successive mailings we send to you are returned by the U.S. Postal Service as undeliverable. You may terminate your participation in the AIP at any time by notifying the Transfer Agent at 1-855-955-9552 at least five days prior to the date of the next AIP transfer. A Fund may modify or terminate the AIP at any time without notice.

Timing and Nature of Requests

The purchase price you will pay for a Fund's shares will be the next NAV (plus any sales charge, as applicable) calculated after the Transfer Agent or your authorized financial intermediary receives your request in good order. "Good order" means that your purchase request includes: (1) the name of the Fund, (2) the dollar amount of shares to be purchased, (3) your purchase application or investment stub, and (4) a check payable to ***ACR Funds.*** All requests received in good order before 4:00 p.m. (Eastern Time) on any business day will be processed on that same day. Requests received at or after 4:00 p.m. (Eastern Time) will be transacted at the next business day's NAV. All purchases must be made in U.S. dollars and drawn on U.S. financial institutions.

Methods of Buying

Through a broker-dealer or other financial intermediary

The Funds are offered through certain approved financial intermediaries (and their designees). The Funds are also offered directly. A purchase order placed with a financial intermediary or its authorized designee is treated as if such order were placed directly with the Funds, and will be deemed to have been received by the Funds when the financial intermediary or its authorized designee receives the order and executed at the next NAV (plus any sales charge, as applicable) calculated by the Funds. Your financial intermediary will hold your shares in a pooled account in its (or its designee's) name. A Fund may pay your financial intermediary (or its designee) to maintain your individual ownership information, maintain required records, and provide other shareholder services. A financial intermediary which offers shares may charge its individual clients transaction fees which may be in addition to those described in this Prospectus. If you invest through your financial intermediary, its policies and fees may be different than those described in this Prospectus. For example, the financial intermediary may charge transaction fees or set different minimum investments. Your financial intermediary is responsible for processing your order correctly and promptly, keeping you advised of the status of your account, confirming your transactions and ensuring that you receive copies of the Funds' Prospectus. Please contact your financial intermediary to determine whether it is an approved financial intermediary of the Funds or for additional information. The Funds have authorized one or more brokers to receive purchase orders on their behalf.

By mail

The Funds will not accept payment in cash, including cashier's checks. Also, to prevent check fraud, the Funds will not accept third party checks, Treasury checks, credit card checks, traveler's checks, money orders or starter checks for the purchase of shares. All checks must be made in U.S. dollars and drawn on U.S. financial institutions.

To buy shares directly from a Fund by mail, complete an account application and send it together with your check for the amount you wish to invest to the Funds at the address indicated below. To make additional investments once you have opened your account, write your account number on the check and send it to the Funds together with the most recent confirmation statement received from the Transfer Agent. If your check is returned for insufficient funds, your purchase will be canceled and a $25 fee will be assessed against your account by the Transfer Agent.

Regular Mail
ACR Funds
P.O. Box 2175
Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53201

Overnight Delivery
ACR Funds
235 West Galena Street
Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53212

The Funds do not consider the U.S. Postal Service or other independent delivery services to be its agents.

By telephone	To make additional investments by telephone, you must authorize telephone purchases on your account application. If you have given authorization for telephone transactions and your account has been open for at least 15 days, call the Transfer Agent toll-free at 1-855-955-9552 and you will be allowed to move money in amounts of at least $100, but not greater than $50,000, from your bank account to the Funds' account upon request. Only bank accounts held at U.S. institutions that are ACH members may be used for telephone transactions. If your order is placed before 4:00 p.m. (Eastern Time) on a business day, shares will be purchased in your account at the NAV (plus any sales charge, as applicable) calculated on that day. Orders received at or after 4:00 p.m. (Eastern Time) will be transacted at the next business day's NAV. For security reasons, requests by telephone will be recorded.
By wire	To open an account by wire, a completed account application form must be received by the Funds before your wire can be accepted. You may mail or send by overnight delivery your account application form to the Transfer Agent. Upon receipt of your completed account application form, an account will be established for you. The account number assigned to you will be required as part of the wiring instruction that should be provided to your bank to send the wire. Your bank must include the name of the relevant Fund, the account number, and your name so that monies can be correctly applied. Your bank should transmit monies by wire to: **UMB Bank, n.a.** **ABA Number 101000695** **For credit to ACR Funds** **A/C #9872189426** **For further credit to:** **Your account number** **Fund Name** **Name(s) of investor(s)** **Social Security Number or Taxpayer Identification Number** Before sending your wire, please contact the Transfer Agent at 1-855-955-9552 to notify it of your intention to wire funds. This will ensure prompt and accurate credit upon receipt of your wire. Your bank may charge a fee for its wiring service. Wired funds must be received prior to 4:00 p.m. (Eastern Time) on a business day to be eligible for same day pricing. The Funds and UMB Bank, n.a. are not responsible for the consequences of delays resulting from the banking or Federal Reserve wire system, or from incomplete wiring instructions.

Selling (Redeeming) Fund Shares

Through a broker-dealer or other financial intermediary

If you purchased your shares through an approved financial intermediary, your redemption order must be placed through the same financial intermediary. Such financial intermediaries are authorized to designate other financial intermediaries to receive purchase and redemption orders on each Fund's behalf. The Funds will be deemed to have received a redemption order when a financial intermediary (or its authorized designee) receives the order. The financial intermediary (or its authorized designee) must receive your redemption order prior to 4:00 p.m. (Eastern Time) on a business day for the redemption to be processed at the current day's NAV. Orders received at or after 4:00 p.m. (Eastern Time) on a business day or on a day when the Funds do not value its shares will be transacted at the next business day's NAV. Please keep in mind that your financial intermediary (or its authorized designee) may charge additional fees for its services. In the event your approved financial intermediary is no longer available or in operation, you may place your redemption order directly with the Funds as described below. The Funds have authorized one or more brokers to receive redemption orders on their behalf.

By mail

You may redeem shares purchased directly from each Fund by mail. Send your written redemption request to ACR Funds at the address indicated below. Your request must be in good order and contain the relevant Fund's name, the name(s) on the account, your account number and the dollar amount or the number of shares to be redeemed. The redemption request must be signed by all shareholders listed on the account. Additional documents are required for certain types of shareholders, such as corporations, partnerships, executors, trustees, administrators, or guardians (i.e., corporate resolutions dated within 60 days, or trust documents indicating proper authorization).

Regular Mail
ACR Funds
P.O. Box 2175
Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53201

Overnight Delivery
ACR Funds
235 West Galena Street
Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53212

A Medallion signature guarantee must be included if any of the following situations apply:

- You wish to redeem more than $50,000 worth of shares;
- When redemption proceeds are sent to any person, address or bank account not on record;
- If a change of address was received by the Transfer Agent within the last 15 days;
- If ownership is changed on your account; or
- When establishing or modifying certain services on your account.

By telephone

To redeem shares by telephone, call the Funds at 1-855-955-9552 and specify the amount of money you wish to redeem. You may have a check sent to the address of record, or, if previously established on your account, you may have proceeds sent by wire or electronic funds transfer through the ACH network directly to your bank account. Wire transfers are subject to a $20 fee paid by the shareholder and your bank may charge a fee to receive wired funds. Checks sent via overnight delivery are subject to a $25 charge. You do not incur any charge when proceeds are sent via the ACH network; however, credit may not be available for two to three business days.

If you are authorized to perform telephone transactions (either through your account application form or by subsequent arrangement in writing with the Funds), you may redeem shares worth up to $50,000, by instructing the Funds by phone at 1-855-955-9552. Unless noted on the initial account application, a Medallion signature guarantee is required of all shareholders in order to qualify for or to change telephone redemption privileges.

Note: The Funds and all of its service providers will not be liable for any loss or expense in acting upon instructions that are reasonably believed to be genuine. To confirm that all telephone instructions are genuine, the caller must verify the following:

- The Fund account number;
- The name in which his or her account is registered;
- The Social Security Number or Taxpayer Identification Number under which the account is registered; and
- The address of the account holder, as stated in the account application form.

Medallion Signature Guarantee

In addition to the situations described above, each Fund reserves the right to require a Medallion signature guarantee in other instances based on the circumstances relative to the particular situation.

Shareholders redeeming more than $50,000 worth of shares by mail should submit written instructions with a Medallion signature guarantee from an eligible institution acceptable to the Transfer Agent, such as a domestic bank or trust company, broker, dealer, clearing agency or savings association, or from any participant in a Medallion program recognized by the Securities Transfer Association. The three currently recognized Medallion programs are Securities Transfer Agents Medallion Program, Stock Exchanges Medallion Program and New York Stock Exchange, Inc. Medallion Signature Program. Signature guarantees that are not part of these programs will not be accepted. Participants in Medallion programs are subject to dollar limitations which must be considered when requesting their guarantee. The Transfer Agent may reject any signature guarantee if it believes the transaction would otherwise be improper. *A notary public cannot provide a signature guarantee.*

Systematic Withdrawal Plan

You may request that a predetermined dollar amount be sent to you on a monthly or quarterly basis. Your account must maintain a value of at least $1,000 for you to be eligible to participate in the Systematic Withdrawal Plan ("SWP"). The minimum withdrawal amount is $100. If you elect to receive redemptions through the SWP, the relevant Fund will send a check to your address of record, or will send the payment via electronic funds transfer through the ACH network, directly to your bank account on record. You may request an application for the SWP by calling the Transfer Agent toll-free at 1-855-955-9552. Each Fund may modify or terminate its SWP at any time. You may terminate your participation in the SWP by calling the Transfer Agent at least five business days before the next withdrawal.

Payment of Redemption Proceeds

You may redeem shares of a Fund at a price equal to the NAV next determined after the Transfer Agent and/or authorized designee receives your redemption request in good order. Generally, your redemption request cannot be processed on days the NYSE is closed. Redemption proceeds for requests received in good order by the Transfer Agent and/or authorized designee before the close of the regular trading session of the NYSE (generally 4:00 p.m. Eastern Time) will usually be sent to the address of record or the bank you indicate, or wired using the wire instructions on record, on the following business day. Payment of redemption proceeds may take longer than typically expected, but will be sent within seven calendar days after the Fund receives your redemption request, except as specified below.

If you purchase shares using a check and request a redemption before the check has cleared, a Fund may postpone payment of your redemption proceeds up to 15 calendar days while the Fund waits for the check to clear. Furthermore, a Fund may suspend the right to redeem shares or postpone the date of payment upon redemption for more than seven calendar days: (1) for any period during which the NYSE is closed (other than customary weekend or holiday closings)

or trading on the NYSE is restricted; (2) for any period during which an emergency exists affecting the sale of the Funds' securities or making such sale or the fair determination of the value of the Fund's net assets not reasonably practicable; or (3) for such other periods as the SEC may permit for the protection of the Funds' shareholders.

Other Redemption Information

IRA and retirement plan redemptions from accounts for which UMB Bank, n.a. is the custodian must be completed on an IRA Distribution Form or other acceptable form approved by UMB Bank, n.a. Shareholders who hold shares of a Fund through an IRA or other retirement plan must indicate on their redemption requests whether to withhold federal income tax. Such redemption requests will generally be subject to a 10% federal income tax withholding unless a shareholder elects not to have taxes withheld. An IRA owner with a foreign residential address may not elect to forgo the 10% withholding. In addition, if you are a resident of certain states, state income tax also applies to non-Roth IRA distributions when federal withholding applies. Please consult with your tax professional.

A Fund generally pays sale (redemption) proceeds in cash. A Fund typically expects to satisfy redemption requests by selling portfolio assets or by using holdings of cash or cash equivalents. On a less regular basis, each Fund may utilize a temporary overdraft facility offered through its custodian, UMB Bank, n.a., in order to assist the Fund in meeting redemption requests. A Fund uses these methods during both normal and stressed market conditions. During conditions that make the payment of cash unwise and/or in order to protect the interests of a Fund's remaining shareholders, a Fund may pay all or part of a shareholder's redemption proceeds in portfolio securities with a market value equal to the redemption price (redemption-in-kind) in lieu of cash. A Fund may redeem shares in-kind during both normal and stressed market conditions. Generally, in-kind redemptions will be effected through a pro rata distribution of a Fund's portfolio securities. If a Fund redeems your shares in kind, you will bear any market risks associated with investment in these securities, and you will be responsible for the costs (including brokerage charges) of converting the securities to cash.

A Fund may redeem all of the shares held in your account if your balance falls below the Fund's minimum initial investment amount due to your redemption activity. In these circumstances, the relevant Fund will notify you in writing and request that you increase your balance above the minimum initial investment amount within 60 days of the date of the notice. If, within 60 days of a Fund's written request, you have not increased your account balance, your shares will be automatically redeemed at the current NAV. A Fund will not require that your shares be redeemed if the value of your account drops below the investment minimum due to fluctuations of the Fund's NAV.

Cost Basis Information

Federal law requires that regulated investment companies, such as the Funds, report their shareholders' cost basis, gain/loss, and holding period to the IRS on the Funds' shareholders' Consolidated Form 1099s when "covered" shares of the regulated investment companies are sold. Covered shares are any shares acquired (including pursuant to a dividend reinvestment plan) on or after January 1, 2012.

Each Fund has chosen "first-in, first-out" (FIFO) as its standing (default) tax lot identification method for all shareholders, which means this is the method the Fund will use to determine which specific shares are deemed to be sold when there are multiple purchases on different dates at differing net asset values and the entire position is not sold at one time. The Funds' standing tax lot identification method is the method it will use to report the sale of covered shares on your Consolidated Form 1099 if you do not select a specific tax lot identification method. Redemptions are taxable and you may realize a gain or a loss upon the sale of your shares. Certain shareholders may be subject to backup withholding.

Subject to certain limitations, you may choose a method other than the Funds' standing method at the time of your purchase or upon the sale of covered shares. Please refer to the appropriate Treasury regulations or consult your tax advisor with regard to your personal circumstances.

Tools to Combat Frequent Transactions

The Trust's Board of Trustees has adopted policies and procedures with respect to frequent purchases and redemptions of Fund shares by Fund shareholders. The Trust discourages excessive, short-term trading and other abusive trading practices that may disrupt portfolio management strategies and harm a Fund's performance. The Trust takes steps to reduce the frequency and effect of these activities on the Funds. These steps may include monitoring trading activity

and using fair value pricing. In addition, the Trust may take action, which may include using its best efforts to restrict a shareholder from making additional purchases in a Fund, if that shareholder has engaged in four or more "round trips" in the Fund during a 12-month period. Although these efforts (which are described in more detail below) are designed to discourage abusive trading practices, these tools cannot eliminate the possibility that such activity may occur. Further, while the Trust makes efforts to identify and restrict frequent trading, the Trust receives purchase and sale orders through financial intermediaries and cannot always know or detect frequent trading that may be facilitated by the use of intermediaries or the use of group or omnibus accounts by those intermediaries. The Trust seeks to exercise its judgment in implementing these tools to the best of its ability in a manner that the Trust believes is consistent with the interests of Fund shareholders.

Redemption Fee	You will be charged a redemption fee of 2.00% of the value of the Fund shares being redeemed if you redeem your shares of a Fund within 90 days of purchase. The FIFO method is used to determine the holding period; this means that if you bought shares on different days, the shares purchased first will be redeemed first for the purpose of determining whether the redemption fee applies. The redemption fee is deducted from the sale proceeds and is retained by a Fund for the benefit of its remaining shareholders. The fee will not apply to redemptions (i) due to a shareholder's death or disability, (ii) from certain omnibus accounts with systematic or contractual limitations, (iii) of shares acquired through reinvestments of dividends or capital gains distributions, (iv) through certain employer-sponsored retirement plans or employee benefit plans or, with respect to any such plan, to comply with minimum distribution requirements, (v) effected pursuant to asset allocation programs, wrap fee programs, and other investment programs offered by financial institutions where investment decisions are made on a discretionary basis by investment professionals, (vi) effected pursuant to an automatic non-discretionary rebalancing program, (vii) effected pursuant to the SWP, or (viii) by the Fund with respect to accounts falling below the minimum initial investment amount. The Trust reserves the right to waive this fee in other circumstances if the Advisor determines that doing so is in the best interests of a Fund.
Monitoring Trading Practices	The Trust may monitor trades in Fund shares in an effort to detect short-term trading activities. If, as a result of this monitoring, the Trust believes that a shareholder of a Fund has engaged in excessive short-term trading, it may, in its discretion, ask the shareholder to stop such activities or refuse to process purchases in the shareholder's accounts. In making such judgments, the Trust seeks to act in a manner that it believes is consistent with the best interest of Fund shareholders. Due to the complexity and subjectivity involved in identifying abusive trading activity, there can be no assurance that the Trust's efforts will identify all trades or trading practices that may be considered abusive.

General Transaction Policies

Some of the following policies are mentioned above. In general, each Fund reserves the right to:

- vary or waive any minimum investment requirement;
- refuse, change, discontinue, or temporarily suspend account services, including purchase or telephone redemption privileges (if redemption by telephone is not available, you may send your redemption order to the Fund via regular or overnight delivery), for any reason;
- reject any purchase request for any reason (generally the Fund does this if the purchase is disruptive to the efficient management of the Fund due to the timing of the investment or an investor's history of excessive trading);
- delay paying redemption proceeds for up to seven calendar days after receiving a request, if an earlier payment could adversely affect the Fund;
- reject any purchase or redemption request that does not contain all required documentation; and
- subject to applicable law and with prior notice, adopt other policies from time to time requiring mandatory redemption of shares in certain circumstances.

If you elect telephone privileges on the account application or in a letter to a Fund, you may be responsible for any fraudulent telephone orders as long as the Fund and/or its service providers have taken reasonable precautions to verify your identity. In addition, once you place a telephone transaction request, it cannot be canceled or modified.

During periods of significant economic or market change, telephone transactions may be difficult to complete. If you are unable to contact a Fund by telephone, you may also mail your request to the Fund at the address listed under "Methods of Buying."

Your broker or other financial intermediary may establish policies that differ from those of the Funds. For example, the organization may charge transaction fees, set higher minimum investments, or impose certain limitations on buying or selling shares in addition to those identified in this Prospectus. Contact your broker or other financial intermediary for details.

Please note that the value of your account may be transferred to the appropriate state if no activity occurs in the account within the time period specified by state law.

Exchange Privilege

You may exchange Class I shares of a Fund into shares of another Fund. The amount of the exchange must be equal to or greater than the required minimum initial investment of the other Fund (see "Minimum Investment" table). You may realize either a gain or loss on those shares and will be responsible for paying any applicable taxes. If you exchange shares through a broker, the broker may charge you a transaction fee. You may exchange shares by sending a written request to the Funds or by telephone. Be sure that your written request includes the dollar amount or number of shares to be exchanged, the name(s) on the account and the account number(s), and is signed by all shareholders on the account. In order to limit expenses, each Fund reserves the right to limit the total number of exchanges you can make in any year.

Prospectus and Shareholder Report Mailings

In order to reduce the amount of mail you receive and to help reduce expenses, we generally send a single copy of any shareholder report and Prospectus to each household. If you do not want the mailing of these documents to be combined with those of other members of your household, please contact your authorized dealer or the Transfer Agent.

Additional Information

The Funds enter into contractual arrangements with various parties, including among others the Advisor, who provide services to the Funds. Shareholders are not parties to, or intended (or "third party") beneficiaries of, those contractual arrangements.

The Prospectus and the SAI provide information concerning the Funds that you should consider in determining whether to purchase shares of the Funds. The Funds may make changes to this information from time to time. Neither this prospectus nor the SAI is intended to give rise to any contract rights or other rights in any shareholder, other than any rights conferred by federal or state securities laws that may not be waived.

DIVIDENDS AND DISTRIBUTIONS

The Funds will make distributions of net investment income and net capital gains, if any, at least annually, typically in December. A Fund may make additional payments of dividends or distributions if it deems it desirable at any other time during the year.

All dividends and distributions will be reinvested in Fund shares unless you choose one of the following options: (1) to receive net investment income dividends in cash, while reinvesting capital gain distributions in additional Fund shares; or (2) to receive all dividends and distributions in cash. If you wish to change your distribution option, please write to the Transfer Agent before the payment date of the distribution.

If you elect to receive distributions in cash and the U.S. Postal Service cannot deliver your check, or if your distribution check has not been cashed for six months, each Fund reserves the right to reinvest the distribution check in your account at the Fund's then current NAV and to reinvest all subsequent distributions.

FEDERAL INCOME TAX CONSEQUENCES

The following discussion is very general and does not address investors subject to special rules, such as investors who hold Fund shares through an IRA, 401(k) plan or other tax-advantaged account. The SAI contains further information about taxes. Because each shareholder's circumstances are different and special tax rules may apply, you should consult your tax advisor about your investment in a Fund.

You will generally have to pay federal income taxes, as well as any state or local taxes, on distributions received from a Fund, whether paid in cash or reinvested in additional shares. If you sell Fund shares, it is generally considered a taxable event. If you exchange shares of a Fund for shares of another fund, the exchange will generally be treated as a sale of the Fund's shares and any gain on the transaction may be subject to federal income tax.

Distributions of net investment income, other than distributions a Fund reports as "qualified dividend income," are taxable for federal income tax purposes at ordinary income tax rates. Distributions of net short-term capital gains are also generally taxable at ordinary income tax rates. Distributions from a Fund's net capital gain (i.e., the excess of net long-term capital gain over its net short-term capital loss) are taxable for federal income tax purposes as long-term capital gain, regardless of how long the shareholder has held Fund shares.

Dividends paid by a Fund (but none of the Fund's capital gain distributions) may qualify in part for the dividends-received deduction available to corporate shareholders, provided certain holding period and other requirements are satisfied. Dividends received by a Fund from REITs generally are not expected to qualify for treatment as qualified dividend income or for the dividends-received deduction. Distributions that a Fund reports as "qualified dividend income" may be eligible to be taxed to non-corporate shareholders at the reduced rates applicable to long-term capital gain if derived from the Fund's qualified dividend income and/or if certain other requirements are satisfied. "Qualified dividend income" generally is income derived from dividends paid by U.S. corporations or certain foreign corporations that are either incorporated in a U.S. possession or eligible for tax benefits under certain U.S. income tax treaties. In addition, dividends that a Fund receives in respect of stock of certain foreign corporations may be qualified dividend income if that stock is readily tradable on an established U.S. securities market.

You may want to avoid buying shares of a Fund just before it declares a distribution (on or before the record date), because such a distribution will be taxable to you even though it may effectively be a return of a portion of your investment.

Although distributions are generally taxable when received, dividends declared in October, November or December to shareholders of record as of a date in such month and paid during the following January are treated as if received on December 31 of the calendar year when the dividends were declared.

Information on the federal income tax status of dividends and distributions is provided annually.

Dividends and distributions from a Fund and net gain from redemptions of Fund shares will generally be taken into account in determining a shareholder's "net investment income" for purposes of the 3.8% Medicare contribution tax applicable to certain individuals, estates and trusts.

If you do not provide the Fund with your correct taxpayer identification number and any required certifications, you will be subject to backup withholding on your redemption proceeds, dividends and other distributions. The backup withholding rate is currently 24%.

Dividends and certain other payments made by a Fund to a non-U.S. shareholder are subject to withholding of federal income tax at the rate of 30% (or such lower rate as may be determined in accordance with any applicable treaty). Dividends that are reported by a Fund as "interest-related dividends" or "short-term capital gain dividends" are generally exempt from such withholding. In general, a Fund may report interest-related dividends to the extent of its net

income derived from U.S.-source interest and a Fund may report short-term capital gain dividends to the extent its net short-term capital gain for the taxable year exceeds its net long-term capital loss. Backup withholding will not be applied to payments that have been subject to the 30% withholding tax described in this paragraph.

Under legislation commonly referred to as "FATCA," unless certain non-U.S. entities that hold shares comply with requirements that will generally require them to report information regarding U.S. persons investing in, or holding accounts with, such entities, a 30% withholding tax may apply to dividends payable to such entities. A non-U.S. shareholder may be exempt from the withholding described in this paragraph under an applicable intergovernmental agreement between the United States and a foreign government, provided that the shareholder and the applicable foreign government comply with the terms of the agreement.

Some of the Funds' investment income may be subject to foreign income taxes that are withheld at the country of origin. Tax treaties between certain countries and the United States may reduce or eliminate such taxes, but there can be no assurance that a Fund will qualify for treaty benefits.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

The Funds' Financial Highlights information for the fiscal year ended November 30, 2025, is incorporated in this Prospectus by reference to the Funds' Annual Financials and Other Information, which are included as part of the Funds' most recent Form N-CSR filing. The Funds' Form N-CSR filings can be located on the SEC's website, and the Funds' Annual Financials and Other Information are available upon request (see back cover).

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ACR Opportunity Fund
ACR Equity International Fund

Each a series of Investment Managers Series Trust II

FOR MORE INFORMATION

Statement of Additional Information (SAI)
The SAI provides additional details about the investments and techniques of the Funds and certain other additional information. The SAI is on file with the SEC and is incorporated into this Prospectus by reference. This means that the SAI is legally considered a part of this Prospectus even though it is not physically within this Prospectus.

Shareholder Reports and Financials and Other Information
Additional information about each Fund's investments is available in the Funds' annual and semi-annual reports to shareholders and each Fund's Financials and Other Information, which are each included in the Funds' Form N-CSR filings. In each Fund's annual report, you will find a discussion of the market conditions and investment strategies that significantly affected the Fund's performance during its most recent fiscal year. In each Fund's Financials and Other Information, you will find the Fund's annual and semi-annual financial statements.

The Funds' SAI, and annual and semi-annual reports, and Financials and Other Information are available, free of charge, on the Funds' website at www.acr-investfunds.com. You can also obtain a free copy of the Funds' SAI or annual and semi-annual reports, request other information, or inquire about the Funds by contacting a broker that sells shares of the Funds or by calling the Funds (toll-free) at 1-855-955-9552 or by writing to:

ACR Funds
P.O. Box 2175
Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53201

Reports and other information about the Funds are also available:

- Free of charge, on the SEC's EDGAR Database on the SEC's Internet site at http://www.sec.gov; or
- For a duplication fee, by electronic request at the following e-mail address: publicinfo@sec.gov.

(Investment Company Act file no. 811-22894.)