

PROSPECTUS
December 27, 2016

ASPEN PORTFOLIO STRATEGY FUND

CLASS A SHARES (ASPEX) ■ CLASS I SHARES (ASPNX)

As with all mutual funds, the Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC") has approved or disapproved these securities or passed upon the accuracy or adequacy of this Prospectus. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offense.

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ASPEN PORTFOLIO STRATEGY FUND (THE “FUND”)

Investment Objective

The Fund seeks long term capital appreciation.

Fees and Expenses

This table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy and hold shares of the Fund. You may qualify for certain sales charge discounts if you and your family invest, or agree to invest in the future, at least \$50,000 in the Fund. More information about these and other discounts is available from your financial professional and in “**BUYING AND REDEMING SHARES**” at page 11 of the Prospectus and “**PURCHASE & REDEMPTION OF SHARES**” at page 51 of the Fund’s Statement of Additional Information (“SAI”).

Shareholder Fees (fees paid directly from your investment)

	Class A	Class I
Maximum sales charge (load) on purchases (as a percentage of offering price)	5.50%	None
Maximum deferred sales charge (as a percentage of the lower of original purchase price or redemption proceeds)	1.00%	None
Redemption fee (as a percentage of exchange price or amount redeemed within 30 days of purchase)	2.00%	2.00%

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

	Class A	Class I
Management fees ¹	1.00%	1.00%
Distribution and service (12b-1) fees	0.25%	None
Total Other expenses	0.87%	0.72%
Other Fund expenses ²	0.52%	0.52%
Shareholder Services Fees	0.15%	None
Expenses of the Subsidiary	0.20%	0.20%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	2.12%	1.72%
Fee waiver and/or expense reimbursement ³	-0.17%	-0.17%
Total annual Fund operating expenses after fee waiver/expense reimbursements	1.95%	1.55%

¹ The Fund intends to invest a portion of its assets in a wholly owned Cayman Islands subsidiary (the “Subsidiary”). The Subsidiary has entered into a separate advisory agreement with Aspen Partners, Ltd., the Subsidiary’s investment adviser and the Fund’s investment adviser (the “Adviser”), for the management of the Subsidiary’s portfolio pursuant to which the Subsidiary is obligated to pay the Adviser a management fee at the same rate that the Fund pays the Adviser for services provided to the Fund. Pursuant to the Expense Agreement (defined below), the Adviser has agreed to waive the advisory fee it receives from the Fund in an amount equal to the management fee paid by the Subsidiary. This waiver may not be terminated or modified without the consent of the Board of the Fund.

² “Other Expenses” are based on estimated amounts for the Fund’s first fiscal year.

³ The Adviser has agreed to waive and/or reimburse fees or expenses in order to limit total annual Fund operating expenses after fee waiver/ expense reimbursements (excluding distribution and service (12b-1) fees, shareholder services fees, acquired fund fees and expenses, brokerage expenses, interest expenses, taxes and extraordinary expenses) to 1.95% of the average daily net assets of the Fund’s Class A shares and 1.55% of the average daily net assets of the Fund’s Class I shares. This agreement (the “Expense Agreement”) is in effect through August 31, 2018. The Adviser will be permitted to recover, on a class-by-class basis, expenses they have borne through the Expense Agreement to the extent that the Fund’s expenses in later periods fall below the expense cap in effect at the time of waiver or reimbursement. Notwithstanding the foregoing, the Fund will not be obligated to pay any such deferred fees and expenses more than three years after the date of the waiver or reimbursement. The Expense Agreement may not be terminated or modified by the Adviser prior to August 31, 2018 except with the approval of the Fund’s Board of Trustees.

Example

This example is intended to help you compare the costs 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. This example reflects the net operating expenses with expense waivers through the current term of the Expense Agreement, which ends on August 31, 2018. The example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and that the Fund’s operating expenses remain the same.

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

	1 Year	3 Years
Class A Shares	\$ 737	\$ 1,146
Class I Shares	\$ 158	\$ 508

The Example does not reflect sales charges (loads) on reinvested dividends and other distributions. If these sales charges (loads) were included, your costs would be higher.

Portfolio Turnover

The Fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities or enters and exits derivative transactions (or “turns over” its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate may indicate higher transaction costs. These costs, which are not reflected in annual fund operating expenses or in the Example, affect the Fund’s performance. A higher portfolio turnover rate may also result in higher taxes for a shareholder of the Fund when Fund shares are held in a taxable account. Because the Fund is newly organized, portfolio turnover is not available.

Principal Investment Strategies of the Fund

The Fund seeks to achieve its investment objective by allocating its assets between two principal strategies, a “Futures” Strategy and an “Equity” Strategy. Under normal market conditions, Aspen Partners, Ltd. (the “Adviser”) will seek to allocate the Fund’s assets between the two strategies, with the goal of providing approximately equal exposure to both the Futures Strategy and the Equity Strategy. The Adviser reserves the discretion to adjust this allocation (up to certain limits, as described below) under unusual market conditions and/or delegate the management of the Equity Strategy to a sub-adviser, if the Adviser believes it to be in the best interests of the Fund.

Futures Strategy

The Adviser expects that, under normal market conditions, typically between 40% - 60% of the Fund’s exposure will be to a managed futures strategy as described below. The Adviser will trade a diverse basket of exchange traded futures contracts. The Fund’s investments will be held either directly or indirectly through a wholly-owned subsidiary organized under the laws of the Cayman Islands (the “Subsidiary”). The Adviser expects that such investments will generally be allocated across the equity, fixed income, currency and commodities sectors, and will also extend to global markets.

Through its investment in futures contracts, the Adviser seeks to capture medium to long term trends in the global financial markets. To pursue the Fund’s futures strategy, the Fund anticipates that it will generally invest up to 25% of its total assets in the Subsidiary. Assets in the Fund’s Subsidiary will be invested in commodity-related derivatives, expected to consist primarily of commodity futures and swaps on commodity futures. The Subsidiary may, however, also invest in financial futures, fixed income securities, and other investments intended to serve as margin or collateral for the Subsidiary’s derivative positions. Investments in futures contracts involve leverage, which means a small percentage of assets invested in futures contracts can have a disproportionately larger impact on the portfolio.

The Adviser also intends that the Fund will gain exposure to short equities, financial, currency and commodities futures positions and other similar transactions through derivative instruments. The Fund may employ leveraging techniques to attempt to achieve its investment objective.

Equity Strategy

The Adviser expects that, under normal market conditions, typically between 40% - 60% of the Fund’s exposure will be to an equity-focused strategy as described below. Under normal circumstances, the Fund’s equity strategy will seek to identify a diversified portfolio of equity securities of U.S. companies, as well as futures, options, mutual funds, Exchange Traded Notes (“ETNs”), or Exchange Traded Funds (“ETFs”) that provide diversified exposure to the U.S. equity markets. This will primarily be long exposure to the US equity markets. The equity securities to which the Fund will have exposure are not expected to be limited to any particular industry or any particular market capitalization range.

On a day-to-day basis, the Fund may hold U.S. government securities, short-term, high quality fixed-income securities, money market instruments, money market funds, overnight and fixed-term repurchase agreements, cash and other cash equivalents with maturities of one year or less to collateralize its derivative positions.

The Adviser may, from time to time, deploy a risk management overlay (which is not expected to exceed 20% of the Fund’s assets under normal conditions). The risk management overlay involves the use of a proprietary, broad market risk analysis system pursuant to which the Adviser may adjust the allocation between its two primary investment strategies (such that the respective allocations are no longer approximately equal) or invest a portion of the Fund’s portfolio in fixed income securities, futures, options, ETFs, and/or cash and cash equivalents in addition to the two primary investment strategies.

Principal Risks of the Fund

The following is a description of the principal risks of the Fund’s portfolio, which may adversely affect its net asset value and total return. It is important to read all of the disclosure information provided and to understand that you may lose money by investing in the Fund.

The following describes the risks the Fund may bear through direct investments in securities and derivatives, as well as indirectly through investments in structured notes and the Subsidiary.

Security Credit Risk. The companies issuing structured notes or collateral securities in which the Fund may invest may have their credit rating downgraded, fail financially or be unwilling or unable to make timely payments of interest or principal, thereby reducing the value of the Fund’s portfolio and its income.

Government Securities Risk. The Fund may invest in securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. government or its agencies and instrumentalities. These securities may be backed by the credit of the government as a whole or only by the issuing agency. No assurance can be given that the U.S. government would provide financial support to its agencies and instrumentalities if not required to do so by law. Neither the U.S. government nor its agencies guarantee the market value of their securities, and interest rate changes, prepayments and other factors may affect the value of government securities.

Derivatives Risk. The Fund may use derivatives (including futures contracts) to pursue its investment objective. The Fund’s use of derivative instruments involves risks different from, or possibly greater than, the risks associated with investing directly in securities and other traditional investments. These risks include (i) the risk that the counterparty to a derivative transaction may not fulfill its contractual obligations, (ii) risk of mispricing or improper valuation, and (iii) the risk that changes in the value of the derivative may not correlate perfectly with the underlying asset, rate or index. These risks could cause the Fund to lose more than the principal amount invested. In addition, the Fund’s use of futures contracts and options could expose the Fund to the particular risks described below.

- **Futures Contracts Risk.** The value of a futures contract tends to increase and decrease in correlation with the value of the underlying instrument. Risks of futures contracts may arise from an imperfect correlation between movements in the price of the instruments and the price of the underlying securities. The Fund’s use of futures contracts exposes the Fund to leverage risk because of the small margin requirements relative to the value of the futures contract. A relatively small market movement will have a proportionately larger impact on the funds that the Fund has deposited or will have to deposit with a broker to maintain its futures position. Leverage can lead to large losses as well as gains.



- **Options Risk.** The Fund's ability to close out its position as a purchaser or seller of an over-the-counter or exchange-listed put or call option is dependent, in part, upon the liquidity of the option market. There are significant differences between the securities and options markets that could result in an imperfect correlation among these markets, causing a given transaction not to achieve its objectives. The Fund's ability to utilize options successfully will depend on the ability of the Adviser to predict pertinent market movements, which cannot be assured.

Commodity Risk. Exposure to the commodities markets may subject the Fund to greater volatility than investments in traditional securities. Commodity prices are influenced by unfavorable weather, animal and plant disease, geologic and environmental factors, as well as changes in government regulation such as tariffs, embargoes or burdensome production rules and restrictions. The Fund's performance is linked to the performance of highly volatile commodities; investors should therefore consider purchasing shares of the Fund only as part of an overall diversified portfolio and should be willing to assume the risks of potentially significant fluctuations in the net asset value of the Fund's shares.

Equity Securities Risk. The risks that could affect the value of the Fund's shares and the total return on your investment include the possibility that the equity securities held by the Fund will experience sudden, unpredictable drops in value or long periods of decline in value. Equity securities generally have greater price volatility than fixed income securities.

Fixed-Income Securities Risk. The Fund's investments in fixed-income securities and positions in fixed-income derivatives may decline in value because of changes in interest rates. As nominal interest rates rise, the value of fixed-income securities and any long positions in fixed-income derivatives held by the Fund are likely to decrease, whereas the value of its short positions in fixed-income derivatives is likely to increase.

Non-U.S. Investments Risk. Non-U.S. securities and derivatives are subject to the risks of foreign currency fluctuations, generally higher volatility and lower liquidity than U.S. securities, less developed securities markets and economic systems, and political and economic instability. Foreign companies not publicly traded in the United States (U.S.) are not subject to accounting and financial reporting standards and requirements comparable to those U.S. companies must meet. Foreign securities may be less liquid and more volatile than U.S. securities, which could affect the Fund's investments.

Currency Risk. The value of foreign currencies may be affected by a variety of global economic factors, including inflation, interest rate levels, trade balances among countries and the actions of sovereign governments. In addition to changes in the value of the Fund's securities and derivatives holdings denominated in foreign currency, the value of foreign currency holdings or balances and foreign currency linked derivatives may fluctuate because of changes in the value of the U.S. Dollar relative to such currencies.

Foreign Counterparty Credit Risk. When the Fund invests in foreign currency contracts, or other over-the-counter instruments (including options), it is assuming a credit risk with regard to the party with which it trades and also bears the risk of settlement default. Relying on a counterparty exposes the Fund to the risk that a counterparty will not settle a transaction in accordance with its terms and conditions because of a dispute over the terms of the contract (whether or not bona fide) or

because of a credit or liquidity problem, thus causing the Fund to suffer a loss.

Leverage Risk. Using derivatives to increase the Fund's combined long and short exposure creates leverage, which can magnify the Fund's potential for gain or loss and, therefore, amplify the effects of market volatility on the Fund's share price. The Fund's use of futures contracts exposes the Fund to leverage risk because of the small margin requirements relative to the value of the futures contract.

Market Risk. Although the Fund generally maintains both long and short positions in a number of markets, overall securities and derivatives market risks will affect the value of individual instruments in which the Fund invests. Factors such as economic growth and market conditions, interest rate levels and political events affect the securities and derivatives markets. When the value of the Fund's long investments goes down, or the value of its short investments goes up, your investment in the Fund decreases in value and you could lose money.

Investments in Other Investment Companies. When the Fund invests in other investment companies (which may include mutual funds and ETFs), shareholders of the Fund bear both a proportionate share of Fund expenses and, indirectly, the expenses of the other investment companies in which the Fund invests. Furthermore, the Fund is exposed to the risks to which the other investment companies may be subject, including the risks of owning the underlying securities and other assets held by the ETF or other investment company.

Short Positions Risk. A short position will be successful if the price of the shorted security decreases. However, if the underlying security goes up in price during the period in which the short position is outstanding, the Fund will realize a loss. The risk on a short position is unlimited because the Fund must buy the shorted security at the higher price to complete the transaction. Therefore, short positions may be subject to greater risks than investments in long positions.

Structured Note Risk. The value of a structured note will be influenced by time to maturity, level of supply and demand for this type of note, interest rate and commodity market volatility, changes in the issuer's credit quality rating, and economic, legal, political or geographic events that affect the referenced commodity. These notes are typically issued by banks or brokerage firms, and have interest and/or principal payments which are linked to changes in the price level of certain assets or to the price performance of certain indices. There may be a lag between a change in the value of the underlying reference asset and the value of the structured note. The Fund may also be exposed to increased transaction costs.

Subsidiary Risk. By investing in the Subsidiary, the Fund is indirectly exposed to the risks associated with the Subsidiary's investments. In addition, the Subsidiary is not registered under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the "1940 Act"), and, unless otherwise noted in this Prospectus, is not subject to all of the investor protections of the 1940 Act. In addition, changes in the laws of the United States and/or the Cayman Islands could result in the inability of the Fund and/or the Subsidiary to operate as described in this Prospectus and the SAI and could adversely affect the Fund.

Issuer-Specific Risk. The value of a specific security can be more volatile than the market as a whole and can perform differently from the value of the market as a whole. The value of securities of smaller issuers can be more volatile than that of larger issuers. The value of certain types

of securities can be more volatile due to increased sensitivity to adverse issuer, political, regulatory, market, or economic developments.

Non-Diversification Risk. Because the Fund is non-diversified and may invest a greater percentage of its assets in securities of a single issuer and in a relatively small number of issuers, it is more susceptible to risks associated with a single economic, political or regulatory occurrence than a more diversified portfolio. Some of those issuers may also present substantial credit or other risks.

New Fund Risk. The Fund is newly formed and therefore has limited performance history for investors to evaluate.

Tax Risk. The Fund is limited in its ability to derive income that will allow the Company to qualify for the special tax treatment accorded to regulated investment companies ("qualifying income") from direct investment in commodity-linked derivatives. Based on the analysis in private letter rulings previously issued to other taxpayers, the Fund intends to treat its income from commodity-linked derivatives and the Subsidiary as qualifying income. There can be no assurance that the IRS will not change its historic position with respect to some or all of these issues or if the IRS did so, that a court would not sustain the IRS's position. If the Fund were to fail to qualify as a regulated investment company accorded special tax treatment in any taxable year, it would be subject to tax on its taxable income at corporate rates, and all distributions from earnings and profits, including any distributions of net tax-exempt income and net long-term capital gains, would be taxable to shareholders as ordinary income, and the Fund could be required to pay substantial taxes, penalties and interest and to make substantial distributions, in order to re-qualify for such special treatment.

Performance Information

As of the date of this Prospectus, the Fund has not yet commenced operations. When the Fund has completed a full calendar year of investment operations, this section will include charts that show annual total returns, highest and lowest quarterly returns and average annual total returns (before and after taxes) compared to a benchmark selected for the Fund. Updated performance information is available by calling 855.845.9444.

Investment Adviser

Aspen Partners, Ltd. is the investment adviser to the Fund (the "Adviser").

Portfolio Managers

William Ware Bush, Director of the Adviser, Bryan R. Fisher, Managing Director of the Adviser, and Nathan Dutzmann, Senior Financial Engineer of the Adviser, have been portfolio managers of the Fund since its inception in December, 2016.

Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares

The Fund offers investors two Classes of shares: Classes A and Class I shares. The minimum investment in Class A shares is \$500 for tax-deferred accounts and \$2,500 for other accounts. The minimum investment in Class I shares is \$100,000. Investors generally may meet the minimum investment amount by aggregating multiple accounts within the Fund. There is no subsequent investment minimum.

Purchases and redemptions can generally be made only through institutional channels, such as financial intermediaries and retirement platforms. You should contact your financial intermediary or refer to your plan documents for information on how to invest in the Fund.

Tax Information

For U.S. federal income tax purposes, the Fund's distributions are taxable and will be taxed as ordinary income, capital gains or, in some cases qualified dividend income subject to tax at minimum federal rates applicable to long-term capital gains, if you are not investing through a tax-deferred arrangement, such as a 401(k) plan or an individual retirement account.

Payments to Broker-Dealers and Other Financial Intermediaries

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



ASPEN PORTFOLIO STRATEGY FUND (THE “FUND”) INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE AND PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT STRATEGIES

This section describes the Fund’s investment objective and principal investment strategies. See “More on the Fund’s Investments and Related Risks” in this Prospectus and the Statement of Additional Information for more information about the Fund’s investments and the risks of investing.

What is the Fund’s Investment Objective?

The Fund seeks long term capital appreciation.

The Fund’s Board of Trustees (the “Board”) may change this investment objective or the Fund’s principal investment strategies without a shareholder vote. The Fund will notify you in writing at least sixty (60) days before making any such change. If there is a material change to the Fund’s investment objective or principal investment strategies, you should consider whether the Fund remains an appropriate investment for you.

What are the Fund’s Principal Investment Strategies?

The Fund seeks to achieve its investment objective by allocating its assets between two principal strategies, a “Futures” Strategy and an “Equity” Strategy. Under normal market conditions, Aspen Partners, Ltd. (the “Adviser”) will seek to allocate the Fund’s assets between the two strategies, with the goal of providing approximately equal exposure to both the Futures Strategy and the Equity Strategy. The Adviser reserves the discretion to adjust this allocation (up to certain limits, as described below) under unusual market conditions and/or delegate the management of the Equity Strategy to a sub-adviser, if the Adviser believes it to be in the best interests of the Fund.

Futures Strategy

The Adviser expects that, under normal market conditions, typically between 40% - 60% of the Fund’s exposure will be to a managed futures strategy as described below. The futures strategy pursues the Fund’s overall investment objective by employing a systematic, rules based, trend following strategy (seeking to identify opportunities as prices trend up and down). The Adviser will trade a diverse basket of exchange traded futures contracts. The Fund’s investments will be held either directly or indirectly through a wholly-owned subsidiary organized under the laws of the Cayman Islands (the “Subsidiary”). The Adviser expects that such investments will generally be allocated across the equity, fixed income, currency and commodities sectors, and will also extend to global markets.

Through its investment in futures contracts, the Adviser seeks to capture medium to long term trends in the global financial markets. The Adviser’s model identifies exchange-traded futures contracts through which to establish either long or short positions among the equity, fixed income, currency, and commodities sectors based upon the quantitative rules of the model and subject to pre-defined allocation limits.

To pursue the Fund’s futures strategy, the Fund anticipates that it will generally invest up to 25% of its total assets in the Subsidiary. Assets in the Fund’s Subsidiary will be invested in commodity-related derivatives, expected to consist primarily of commodity futures and swaps on commodity futures. The Subsidiary may, however, also invest in financial futures, fixed income securities, and other investments intended to serve

as margin or collateral for the Subsidiary’s derivative positions. Investments in futures contracts involve leverage, which means a small percentage of assets invested in futures contracts can have a disproportionately larger impact on the portfolio.

The Adviser also intends that the Fund will gain exposure to short equities, financial, currency and commodities futures positions and other similar transactions through derivative instruments. The Fund may employ leveraging techniques to attempt to achieve its investment objective.

Equity Strategy

The Adviser expects that, under normal market conditions, typically between 40% - 60% of the Fund’s exposure will be to an equity-focused strategy as described below. Under normal circumstances, the Fund’s equity strategy will seek to identify a diversified portfolio of equity securities of U.S. companies, as well as futures, options, mutual funds, Exchange Traded Notes (“ETNs”), or Exchange Traded Funds (“ETFs”) that provide diversified exposure to the US equity markets. This will primarily be long exposure to the U.S. equity markets. The equity securities to which the Fund will have exposure are not expected to be limited to any particular industry or any particular market capitalization range.

On a day-to-day basis, the Fund may hold U.S. government securities, short-term, high quality fixed-income securities, money market instruments, money market funds, overnight and fixed-term repurchase agreements, cash and other cash equivalents with maturities of one year or less to collateralize its derivative positions.

The Adviser may, from time to time, deploy a risk management overlay (which is not expected to exceed 20% of the Fund’s assets under normal conditions). The risk management overlay involves the use of a proprietary, broad market risk analysis system pursuant to which the Adviser may adjust the allocation between its two primary investment strategies (such that the respective allocations are no longer approximately equal) or invest a portion of the Fund’s portfolio in fixed income securities, futures, options, ETFs, and/or cash and cash equivalents in addition to the two primary investment strategies.

MORE ON THE FUND’S INVESTMENTS AND RELATED RISKS

The Fund’s investment objective and its principal investment strategies and risks are described above under “Investment Objective and Principal Investment Strategies.” This section provides additional information about the Fund’s investment strategies and portfolio management techniques the Fund may use, as well as the other risks that may affect the Fund’s portfolio. Additional information about some of these investments and portfolio management techniques and their associated risks is included in the Fund’s Statement of Additional Information, which is available without charge upon request (see back cover).

What are the Principal Securities in which the Fund Invests?

Government Securities

The Fund may invest in securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. government or its agencies and instrumentalities. These securities may be backed by the credit of the government as a whole or only by the issuing agency. U.S. Treasury bonds, notes and bills and some agency securities, such as those issued by the Federal Housing Administration and Ginnie Mae, are backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. government

as to payment of principal and interest and are the highest quality government securities.

Investments in a Wholly Owned Subsidiary

Investments in the Subsidiary are expected to provide the Fund with exposure to the commodity markets within the limitations of the Subchapter M of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the “Code”), and recent Internal Revenue Services (“IRS”) revenue rulings, as discussed below under “**DIVIDENDS AND DISTRIBUTIONS**” and “**TAXES.**”

It is expected that the Subsidiary will invest primarily in derivative instruments, including exchange-traded futures and forward currency contracts. Although the Fund may enter into these derivative instruments directly, the Fund likely will gain exposure to these derivative instruments indirectly by investing in the Subsidiary. The Subsidiary also may invest in securities, other fixed income instruments, or cash equivalents comparable to those eligible for investment by the Fund, which are intended to serve as collateral for the Subsidiary’s derivatives positions. To the extent that the Fund invests in the Subsidiary, it will be subject to the risks associated with those derivative instruments and other securities, which are discussed elsewhere in this Prospectus (see “**What are the Principal Risks of Investing in the Fund?**”), as if the Fund were investing in those derivative instruments and other securities directly rather than through the Subsidiary.

The Subsidiary is not registered under Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the “1940 Act”) and, unless otherwise noted in this Prospectus, is not subject to all of the investor protections of the 1940 Act. The Subsidiary has the same investment objective and is subject to substantially the same investment policies and investment restrictions as the Fund, except that the Subsidiary (unlike the Fund) may invest without limitation in swaps, structured notes, and other derivative instruments. The Fund and the Subsidiary do not currently contemplate investing in swaps, although they each reserve the right to do so in the future. The Subsidiary will also be subject to the same compliance policies and procedures as the Fund. In addition, the Fund wholly owns and controls the Subsidiary, and the Adviser acts as investment adviser to the Fund and the Subsidiary.

Futures Contracts

Futures contracts are contractual obligations to buy or sell a financial instrument, foreign currency or underlying commodity on a pre-determined future date at a specified price. The purchase of a futures contract enables the Fund, during the term of the contract, to lock in a price at which it may purchase an asset and protect against a rise in prices. Futures contracts enable the seller to lock in a price at which it may sell an asset and protect against declines in the value of the asset.

U.S. Equity Securities

Under normal market conditions, the Fund’s portfolio is expected to include assets in equity securities of issuers domiciled, headquartered, or listed in the United States. The capitalization range for such issuers is expected to be not less than USD 1 billion.

Non-U.S. Securities

Under normal market conditions, the Fund is expected to invest a portion of its assets (not expected to exceed 25%) in securities of issuers domiciled,

headquartered, or listed outside of the United States. The capitalization range for such issuers is expected to be not less than USD 1 billion.

Fixed-Income Securities

The Fund may also invest in other fixed-income securities, including U.S. and foreign government securities and affiliated and unaffiliated money market securities, including money market funds that invest in fixed-income securities.

Repurchase Agreements

The Fund may invest in repurchase agreements. When cash may be available for only a few days, it may be invested by the Fund in repurchase agreements until such time as it may otherwise be invested or used for payments of obligations of the Fund. These agreements, which may be viewed as a type of secured lending by the Fund, typically involve the acquisition by the Fund of debt securities from a selling financial institution such as a bank, savings and loan association or broker-dealer. The agreement provides that the Fund will sell back to the institution, and that the institution will repurchase, the underlying security serving as collateral at a specified price and at a fixed time in the future, usually not more than seven days from the date of purchase. The collateral will be marked-to-market daily to determine that the value of the collateral, as specified in the agreement, does not decrease below the purchase price plus accrued interest. If such decrease occurs, additional collateral will be requested and, when received, added to the account to maintain full collateralization. The Fund will accrue interest from the institution until the time when the repurchase is to occur. Although this date is deemed by the Fund to be the maturity date of a repurchase agreement, the maturities of securities subject to repurchase agreements are not subject to any limits.

Investment Limitations

Limitations on Fund investment types and characteristics listed in this Prospectus will apply at the time of investment. The Fund would not violate these limitations unless an excess or deficiency occurs or exists immediately after and as a result of an investment. In the course of investing in the securities or derivatives listed in this Prospectus and thereby pursuing its investment objective, the Fund may incur exposure to any given market, asset class, or overall gross or net exposure.

What are the Non-Principal Strategies of the Fund?

Illiquid Investments

The Fund may invest up to 15% of its net assets in illiquid investments. An illiquid investment is a security or other position that cannot be disposed of quickly in the normal course of business (within seven days). For example, some securities are not registered under U.S. securities laws and cannot be sold to the U.S. public because of SEC regulations (these are known as “restricted securities”). Under procedures adopted by the Fund’s Board, certain restricted securities may be deemed liquid and will not be counted toward this 15% limit.

Portfolio Turnover

The Fund may engage in short-term trading, generally approximately weekly in order to pursue its investment objective, or more frequently as necessary to manage capital activity such as subscriptions to and redemptions from the Fund. This activity will increase the Fund’s portfolio turnover rate and generate higher transaction costs due to commissions and other expenses that reduce the Fund’s investment performance.



In addition, a high level of short-term trading may increase the amount of taxable distributions to shareholders that would reduce the after-tax returns of the Fund, and in particular may generate short-term capital gains that when distributed to shareholders are taxed at ordinary income tax rates.

What are the Principal Risks of Investing in the Fund?

The following provides additional information about the risks of investing in the Fund. The following describes the risks the Fund may bear through direct investments in securities and derivatives as well as indirectly through investments in structured notes.

The shares offered by this Prospectus are not deposits or obligations of any bank, are not endorsed or guaranteed by any bank and are not insured or guaranteed by the U.S. government, the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, the Federal Reserve Board or any other government agency.

Security Credit Risk. There is a risk that issuers and counterparties will not make payments on securities and other investments held by the Fund, resulting in losses to the Fund. In addition, the credit quality of securities held by the Fund may be lowered if an issuer's financial condition changes. Lower credit quality will lead to greater volatility in the price of a security and in shares of the Fund. Lower credit quality also will affect liquidity and make it difficult for the Fund to sell the security.

Government Securities Risk. The Fund may invest in securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. government or its agencies and instrumentalities. These securities may be backed by the credit of the government as a whole or only by the issuing agency. U.S. Treasury bonds, notes and bills and some agency securities, such as those issued by the Federal Housing Administration and Ginnie Mae, are backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. government as to payment of principal and interest and are the highest quality government securities. Other securities issued by U.S. government agencies or instrumentalities, such as securities issued by the Federal Home Loan Banks and Freddie Mac, are supported only by the credit of the agency that issued them, and not by the U.S. government. Securities issued by the Federal Farm Credit System, the Federal Land Banks and Fannie Mae are supported by the agency's right to borrow money from the U.S. Treasury under certain circumstances, but are not backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. government. No assurance can be given that the U.S. government would provide financial support to its agencies and instrumentalities if not required to do so by law. However, on September 7, 2008, the U.S. Treasury Department and the Federal Housing Finance Authority (the "FHFA") announced that Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac had been placed into conservatorship, a statutory process designed to stabilize a troubled institution with the objective of returning the entity to normal business operations. The U.S. Treasury Department and the FHFA at the same time established a secured lending facility and a Secured Stock Purchase Agreement with both Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac to ensure that each entity had the ability to fulfill its financial obligations. The FHFA announced that it does not anticipate any disruption in pattern of payments or ongoing business operations of Fannie Mae or Freddie Mac. Neither the U.S. government nor its agencies guarantee the market value of their securities, and interest rate changes, prepayments and other factors may affect the value of government securities.

Derivatives Risk. The Fund, directly or indirectly through the Subsidiary, may use derivatives (including options and options on futures, but primarily futures contracts) to enhance returns, hedge against market declines or gain exposure to certain markets or indices. The Fund's use of derivative

instruments involves risks different from, or possibly greater than, the risks associated with investing directly in securities and other traditional investments. These risks include (i) the risk that the counterparty to a derivative transaction may not fulfill its contractual obligations, (ii) risk of mispricing or improper valuation, and (iii) the risk that changes in the value of the derivative may not correlate perfectly with the underlying asset, rate or index. In addition, the Fund's use of futures contracts and options could expose the Fund to the particular risks described below.

- **Futures Contracts Risk.** The value of a futures contract tends to increase and decrease in correlation with the value of the underlying instrument. Risks of futures contracts may arise from an imperfect correlation between movements in the price of the instruments and the price of the underlying securities. The Fund's use of futures contracts exposes the Fund to leverage risk because of the small margin requirements relative to the value of the futures contract. A relatively small market movement will have a proportionately larger impact on the funds that the Fund has deposited or will have to deposit with a broker to maintain its futures position. Leverage can lead to large losses as well as gains. While futures contracts are generally liquid instruments, under certain market conditions they may become illiquid. Futures exchanges may impose daily or intraday price change limits and/or limit the volume of trading. Additionally, government regulation may further reduce liquidity through similar trading restrictions.
- **Options Risk.** The Fund's ability to close out its position as a purchaser or seller of an over-the-counter or exchange-listed put or call option is dependent, in part, upon the liquidity of the option market. There are significant differences between the securities and options markets that could result in an imperfect correlation among these markets, causing a given transaction not to achieve its objectives. The Fund's ability to utilize options successfully will depend on the ability of the Adviser to predict pertinent market movements, which cannot be assured.

Commodity Risk. The Fund's exposure to the commodities markets may subject the Fund to greater volatility than investments in traditional securities. The value of commodity-linked derivative instruments, commodity-based exchange traded trusts and commodity-based exchange traded notes are affected by changes in overall market movements, commodity index volatility, changes in interest rates, or sectors affecting a particular industry or commodity, such as drought, floods, weather, livestock disease, embargoes, tariffs and international economic, political and regulatory developments.

Equity Securities Risk. The risks that could affect the value of the Fund's shares and the total return on your investment include the possibility that the equity securities held by the Fund will experience sudden, unpredictable drops in value or long periods of decline in value. Equity securities generally have greater price volatility than fixed income securities.

Fixed-Income Securities Risk. When the Fund invests in fixed-income securities or derivatives, the value of your investment in the Fund will fluctuate with changes in interest rates. Typically, a rise in interest rates causes a decline in the value of fixed-income securities or derivatives owned by the Fund. In general, the market price of debt securities with longer maturities will increase or decrease more in response to changes in interest rates than shorter-term securities. Other risk factors include credit risk (the debtor may default) and prepayment risk (the debtor may

pay its obligation early, reducing the amount of interest payments). These risks could affect the value of a particular investment by the Fund possibly causing the Fund's share price and total return to be reduced and fluctuate more than other types of investments.

Non-U.S. Investments Risk. Non-U.S. securities and derivatives are subject to the risks of foreign currency fluctuations, generally higher volatility and lower liquidity than U.S. securities, less developed securities markets and economic systems, and political and economic instability. Foreign companies not publicly traded in the United States (U.S.) are not subject to accounting and financial reporting standards and requirements comparable to those U.S. companies must meet. In addition, there may be less information publicly available about such companies. Some foreign companies may be located in countries with less developed legal and regulatory structures governing private or foreign investment or allowing for judicial redress for injury to private property. Foreign securities may be less liquid and more volatile than U.S. securities, which could affect the Fund's investments.

Foreign Currency Risk. Currency trading involves significant risks, including market risk, interest rate risk, country risk, counterparty credit risk and short sale risk. Market risk results from the price movement of foreign currency values in response to shifting market supply and demand. Since exchange rate changes can readily move in one direction, a currency position carried overnight or over a number of days may involve greater risk than one carried a few minutes or hours. Interest rate risk arises whenever a country changes its stated interest rate target associated with its currency. Country risk arises because virtually every country has interfered with international transactions in its currency. Interference has taken the form of regulation of the local exchange market, restrictions on foreign investment by residents or limits on inflows of investment funds from abroad. Restrictions on the exchange market or on international transactions are intended to affect the level or movement of the exchange rate. This risk could include the country issuing a new currency, effectively making the "old" currency worthless.

Foreign Counterparty Credit Risk. Credit risk exists whenever the Fund enters into a foreign exchange contract, because the counterparty may not be able or may choose not to perform under the contract. When the Fund invests in foreign currency contracts, or other over-the-counter instruments (including options), it is assuming a credit risk with regard to the party with which it trades and also bears the risk of settlement default. These risks may differ materially from risks associated with transactions effected on an exchange, which generally are backed by clearing organization guarantees, daily mark-to-market and settlement, segregation and minimum capital requirements applicable to intermediaries. Transactions entered into directly between two counterparties generally do not benefit from such protections. Relying on a counterparty exposes the Fund to the risk that a counterparty will not settle a transaction in accordance with its terms and conditions because of a dispute over the terms of the contract (whether or not bona fide) or because of a credit or liquidity problem, thus causing the Fund to suffer a loss. If a counterparty defaults on its payment obligations to the Fund, this default will cause the value of an investment in the Fund to decrease. In addition, to the extent the Fund deals with a limited number of counterparties, it will be more susceptible to the credit risks associated with those counterparties. The Fund is neither restricted from dealing with any particular counterparty nor from concentrating any or all of its transactions with one counterparty. The ability of the Fund to transact business with any one or number of counterparties and the absence of a regulated market to facilitate settlement may increase the potential for losses by the Fund.

Issuer-Specific Risk. The value of a specific security can be more volatile than the market as a whole and can perform differently from the value of the market as a whole. The value of securities of smaller issuers can be more volatile than that of larger issuers. The value of certain types of securities can be more volatile due to increased sensitivity to adverse issuer, political, regulatory, market, or economic developments.

Leverage Risk. Using derivatives to increase the Fund's combined long and short position exposure creates leverage, which can amplify the effects of market volatility on the Fund's share price and make the Fund's returns more volatile. The Fund's use of futures contracts exposes the Fund to leverage risk because of the small margin requirements relative to the value of the futures contract. The use of leverage may cause the Fund to liquidate portfolio positions when it would not be advantageous to do so in order to satisfy its obligations. The use of leverage may also cause the Fund to have higher expenses than those of mutual funds that do not use such techniques.

Market Risk. The net asset value of the Fund will fluctuate based on changes in the value of the securities and derivatives in which the Fund invests. The Fund invests in securities and derivatives, which may be more volatile and carry more risk than some other forms of investment. The price of securities and derivatives will rise or fall because of economic or political changes. Security and derivative prices in general may decline over short or even extended periods of time. Market prices of securities and derivatives in broad market segments may be adversely affected by a prominent issuer having experienced losses or by the lack of earnings or such an issuer's failure to meet the market's expectations with respect to new products or services, or even by factors wholly unrelated to the value or condition of the issuer, such as changes in interest rates.

Investments in Other Investment Companies. When the Fund invests in other investment companies (which may include mutual funds and ETFs), shareholders of the Fund bear both a proportionate share of Fund expenses and, indirectly, the expenses of the other investment companies in which the Fund invests. Furthermore, the Fund is exposed to the risks to which the other investment companies may be subject, including the risks of owning the underlying securities and other assets held by the ETF or other investment company.

Short Positions Risk. A short position will be successful if the price of the shorted security decreases. However, if the underlying security goes up in price during the period in which the short position is outstanding, the Fund will realize a loss. The risk on a short position is unlimited because the Fund must buy the shorted security at the higher price to complete the transaction. Therefore, short positions may be subject to greater risks than investments in long positions.

Portfolio Turnover Risk. Portfolio turnover refers to the rate at which the securities held by the Fund are replaced. The higher the rate, the higher the transactional and brokerage costs associated with the turnover, which will reduce the Fund's return unless the securities traded can be bought and sold without corresponding commission costs. Active trading of securities may also increase the Fund's realized capital gains or losses, which may affect the taxes you pay as a Fund shareholder.

Structured Note Risk. The Fund may seek investment exposure to sectors through structured notes that may be exchange traded or trade in the over the counter market. These notes are typically issued by banks or brokerage firms, and have interest and/or principal payments which are linked to changes in the price level of certain assets or to the price performance of



certain indices. The value of a structured note will be influenced by various factors depending on the assets in question, including but not limited to, time to maturity, level of supply and demand for this type of note, interest rate and commodity market volatility, changes in the issuer's credit quality rating, and economic, legal, political, or geographic events that affect the referenced asset. In addition, there may be a lag between a change in the value of the underlying reference asset and the value of the structured note. The Fund may also be exposed to increased transaction costs when it seeks to sell such notes in the secondary market.

Subsidiary Risk. By investing in the Subsidiary, the Fund is indirectly exposed to the risks associated with the Subsidiary's investments. In addition, the Subsidiary is not registered under the 1940 Act, and, unless otherwise noted in this Prospectus, is not subject to all of the investor protections of the 1940 Act. In addition, changes in the laws of the United States and/or the Cayman Islands could result in the inability of the Fund and/or the Subsidiary to operate as described in this Prospectus and the statement of additional information and could adversely affect the Fund.

Non-Diversification Risk. Because the Fund is non-diversified and may invest a greater percentage of its assets in securities of a single issuer and in a relatively small number of issuers, it is more susceptible to risks associated with a single economic, political or regulatory occurrence than a more diversified portfolio. Some of those issuers may also present substantial credit or other risks.

New Fund Risk. The Fund is newly formed and therefore has limited performance history for investors to evaluate.

Tax Risk. The Fund is limited in its ability to derive income that will allow the Company to qualify for the special tax treatment accorded to regulated investment companies ("qualifying income") from direct investment in commodity-linked derivatives. Based on the analysis in private letter rulings previously issued to other taxpayers, the Fund intends to treat its income from commodity-linked derivatives and the Subsidiary as qualifying income. However, a private letter ruling is binding on the Internal Revenue Service ("IRS") only for the taxpayer that receives it and the Fund has not obtained and does not presently expect to request such a private letter ruling from the IRS. In addition, the IRS announced in 2011 that it suspended the issuance of private letter rulings relating to the tax treatment of income and gain generated by investments in commodity-linked notes and income generated by investments in controlled foreign corporations, such as the Subsidiary. The IRS has not issued similar private letter rulings since then. Accordingly, there can be no assurance that the IRS will not change its historic position with respect to some or all of these issues or if the IRS did so, that a court would not sustain the IRS's position. If the Fund were to fail to qualify as a regulated investment company accorded special tax treatment in any taxable year, it would be subject to tax on its taxable income at corporate rates, and all distributions from earnings and profits, including any distributions of net tax-exempt income and net long-term capital gains, would be taxable to shareholders as ordinary income (or, if such distributions constituted "qualified dividends," they would be taxable to the shareholders at long-term capital gains rates), and the Fund could be required to pay substantial taxes, penalties and interest and to make substantial distributions, in order to re-qualify for such special treatment.

DISCLOSURE OF PORTFOLIO HOLDINGS

The Fund's policies and procedures with respect to the disclosure of the Fund's portfolio securities are described in the Fund's SAI.

MANAGEMENT

Aspen Partners Ltd. is the investment adviser to the Fund ("Aspen" or the "Adviser"). Subject to the authority of the Board, Aspen is responsible for the overall management and administration of the Fund's business affairs and is engaged to manage the investments of the Fund in accordance with its investment objective, policies and limitations and investment guidelines established by the Adviser and the Board. Formed in 1996, Aspen managed approximately \$265 million in client assets at July 31, 2016 and is registered with the SEC as an investment adviser. The Adviser's principal address is 9 East Franklin Street, Richmond, VA 23219.

Pursuant to the Investment Advisory Agreement (the "Advisory Agreement"), the Fund pays the Adviser an annual management fee of 1.00%% based on the Fund's average daily net assets. The management fee is paid on a monthly basis.

The initial term of the Advisory Agreement is two years. The Board may extend the Advisory Agreement for additional one-year terms. The Board, shareholders of the Fund or the Adviser may terminate the Advisory Agreement upon sixty (60) days' notice. A discussion regarding the basis for the Board's approval of the Advisory Agreement will be provided in the Fund's semi-annual report to shareholders for the period ending October 31, 2016.

The Subsidiary has entered into a separate advisory agreement (the "Subsidiary Advisory Agreement") with Aspen, the Subsidiary's investment adviser and the Fund's investment adviser, for the management of the Subsidiary's portfolio pursuant to which the Subsidiary is obligated to pay the Adviser a management fee at the same rate that the Fund pays the Adviser for investment advisory services provided to the Fund. Pursuant to the Expense Agreement (defined below), the Adviser has agreed to waive the advisory fee it receives from the Fund in an amount equal to the management fee pay by the Subsidiary. This waiver may not be terminated or modified without the consent of the Board of the Fund.

The Adviser has agreed to waive and/or reimburse fees or expenses in order to limit total annual Fund operating expenses after fee waiver/expense reimbursements (excluding distribution and service (12b-1) fees, shareholder services fees, acquired fund fees and expenses, brokerage expenses, interest expenses, taxes and extraordinary expenses) to 1.95% of the average daily net assets of the Fund's Class A shares and 1.55% of the average daily net assets of the Fund's Class I shares. This agreement (the "Expense Agreement") is in effect through August 31, 2018. The Adviser will be permitted to recover, on a class-by-class basis, expenses they have borne through the Expense Agreement to the extent that the Fund's expenses in later periods fall below the expense cap in effect at the time of waiver or reimbursement. Notwithstanding the foregoing, the Fund will not be obligated to pay any such deferred fees and expenses more than three years after the date of the waiver or reimbursement. The Expense Agreement may not be terminated or modified by the Adviser prior to August 31, 2018 except with the approval of the Fund's Board of Trustees.

THE PORTFOLIO MANAGERS

The persons listed below have served as the Fund's portfolio managers since the Fund's inception in December 2016 and are jointly responsible for the day-to-day operation of the Fund. More information about each portfolio manager's compensation, other accounts managed by each portfolio manager and each portfolio manager's ownership of securities in the Fund is included in the SAI.

Portfolio Manager	Past 5 Years' Business Experience
William Ware Bush	Mr. Bush, Director, has 26 years of experience in the financial services industry. He joined Aspen in 1998. He is primarily responsible for client relationships in the Southern and Western Regions of the United States.

In his career, he has served in a variety of roles at investment banks and management firms. He started his investment career as an Institutional Salesman for E. F. Hutton & Company and was a Vice President at Donaldson, Lufkin & Jenrette. He has been a senior marketer for two institutional investment advisory organizations. He has been with Aspen Partners since 1998 and has helped design, structure and promote investment programs in managed futures and hedge funds.

Mr. Bush has been registered as an associated person of Aspen with the NFA since January 2000 and principal of Aspen with the NFA since September 2007.

He often speaks on the area of managed futures at conferences and meetings of consultants and financial advisors.

A native of Augusta, Georgia, he received an undergraduate degree in history and international political science from Vanderbilt University and an MBA in International Business from Georgia State University in Atlanta.

Bryan R. Fisher	Mr. Bryan R. Fisher joined Aspen in 2000 and became a Director in the company in 2007. Mr. Fisher was promoted to Managing Director in September 2012 and is now responsible for overseeing and managing all aspects of Aspen's day to day business and setting the future direction of the firm. Prior to this promotion, Bryan was primarily responsible for client relationships in the Mid-Atlantic and Northeast Regions of the United States. Prior to joining Aspen, he previously worked for First Union Securities' (now Wells Fargo Securities) Alternative Investment Group where he was responsible for National sales and marketing of alternative investments. Bryan has been registered as an associated person of Aspen with the NFA since December 2001 and principal of Aspen with the NFA since September 2007. In addition, he has been registered as a Branch Office Manager with the NFA since December 2001.
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Mr. Fisher holds a Bachelor of Arts Degree from Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University.

Portfolio Manager	Past 5 Years' Business Experience
Nathan Dutzmann	Mr. Dutzmann joined Aspen in 2016 and currently serves as Senior Financial Engineer. Prior to joining Aspen, Mr. Dutzmann had been a partner of Quantitative Equity Strategies, LLC ("QES"), which he joined in 2010. While at QES, Mr. Dutzmann led the design of the Aspen Managed Futures Beta Index (AMFBI).

Mr. Dutzmann has extensive experience in financial services, having previously worked as a consultant for a global macro hedge fund known for its work in managed futures, as a researcher in the analytics unit of a financial derivatives consultancy, and as a project manager for a private banking/wealth management firm. Mr. Dutzmann's responsibilities include daily oversight and ongoing research on Aspen's systematic investment models. Mr. Dutzmann received a Bachelor's degree in Mathematical and Computer Sciences and a Master's degree in International Political Economy of Resources from the Colorado School of Mines, and an MBA from the Harvard Business School.

ADMINISTRATOR, DISTRIBUTOR AND TRANSFER AGENT OF THE FUND

ALPS Fund Services, Inc. (the "Transfer Agent") serves as the Fund's administrator, fund accounting agent and transfer agent. ALPS Distributors, Inc. ("ADI" or the "Distributor") serves as the Fund's distributor.

BUYING AND REDEEMING SHARES

The Fund currently offers two classes of shares: Class A and Class I shares. Each share class of the Fund represents an investment in the same portfolio of securities, but each share class has its own sales charge and expense structure, allowing you to choose the class that best meets your situation. When you purchase shares of the Fund, you must choose a share class.

Factors you should consider in choosing a class of shares include:

- » how long you expect to own the shares;
- » how much you intend to invest;
- » total expenses associated with owning shares of each class; and
- » whether you qualify for any reduction or waiver of sales charges (for example, Class A shares may be a less expensive option over time than Class A shares held for shorter periods if you qualify for a sales charge reduction or waiver).

Class A shares are generally available only in connection with investments through retirement plans, broker-dealers, bank trust departments, financial advisors and other financial intermediaries.

The Class I shares are generally offered only through the certain types of financial intermediaries and to certain institutional investors. Class I shares are offered through financial intermediaries (including, but not limited to, broker-dealers, retirement plans, bank trust departments and financial advisors) who do not require payment from the Fund or its service providers for the provision of distribution, administrative or shareholder retention services, except for networking and/or omnibus account fees.



Institutional investors may include, but are not limited to, corporations, retirement plans, public plans and foundations/endowments.

Not all financial intermediaries offer both classes of shares. Each investor's financial considerations are different. You should speak with your financial advisor to help you decide which share class is best for you. If your financial intermediary offers more than one class of shares, you should carefully consider which class of shares to purchase. Certain classes have higher expenses than other classes, which may lower the return on your investment.

You may transfer between classes of the Fund if you meet the minimum investment requirements for the class into which you would like to transfer. Transfers between classes of a Fund are generally not considered a taxable transaction.

Distribution and Services (12b-1) Plans for Class A Shares

The Fund has adopted a separate plan of distribution for Class A shares pursuant to Rule 12b-1 under the 1940 Act (the "Plan").

The Plan allows the Fund to use Class A assets to pay fees in connection with the distribution and marketing of Class A shares and/or the provision of shareholder services to Class A shareholders. The Plan permits payment for services in connection with the administration of plans or programs that use Class A shares as their funding medium and for related expenses.

The Plan permits the Fund to use its Class A assets to make total payments at an annual rate of up to 0.25% of the Fund's average daily net assets attributable to its Class A shares. Because these fees are paid out of the Fund's Class A assets on an ongoing basis, over time they will increase the cost of an investment in Class A shares and Plan fees may cost an investor more than other types of sales charges.

The Adviser and/or its affiliates may also make payments for distribution and/or shareholder servicing activities out of their own resources. The Adviser may also make payments out of its own resources for marketing, promotional or related expenses to dealers for Class A shares. The amount of these payments is determined by the Adviser and may be substantial. These payments are often referred to as "revenue sharing payments." The recipients of such payments may include the Distributor, other affiliates of the Adviser, broker-dealers, financial institutions, plan sponsors and administrators and other financial intermediaries through which investors may purchase shares of the Fund. In some circumstances, such payments may create an incentive for an intermediary or its employees or associated persons to recommend or sell shares of the Fund to you, rather than shares of another mutual fund. Please contact your financial intermediary or plan administrator or sponsor for details about revenue sharing payments it may receive.

Shareholder Services Plan for Class A Shares

The Fund has adopted a shareholder services plan (a "Shareholder Services Plan") with respect to the Fund's Class A shares. Under the Shareholder Services Plan, the Fund is authorized to pay banks and their affiliates and other institutions, including broker-dealers and Fund affiliates ("Participating Organizations"), an aggregate fee in an amount not to exceed on an annual basis 0.15% for Class A shares of the average daily net asset value of the Class A shares of the Fund attributable to or held in the name of a Participating Organization for its clients as compensation for providing service activities pursuant to an agreement with a Participating

Organization. Any amount of such payment not paid during the Fund's fiscal year for such service activities shall be reimbursed to the Fund.

Administrative Fees (Networking, Omnibus Positioning Fee)

Certain intermediaries may charge networking, omnibus account or other administrative fees with respect to transactions in shares of the Fund. Transactions may be processed through the National Securities Clearing Corporation ("NSCC") or similar systems or processed on a manual basis. These fees are paid by the Fund to the Distributor, which uses such fees to reimburse intermediaries. In the event an intermediary receiving payments from the Distributor on behalf of the Fund converts from a networking structure to an omnibus account structure or otherwise experiences increased costs, fees borne by the Fund may increase.

Investment Minimums

The Fund offers investors two Classes of shares: Classes A and I. The minimum investment in Class A shares is \$500 for tax-deferred accounts and \$2,500 for other accounts. The minimum investment in Class I shares is \$100,000. Investors generally may meet the minimum investment amount by aggregating multiple accounts within the Fund. There is no subsequent investment minimum.

The Fund reserves the right to waive or change investment minimums. For accounts sold through financial intermediaries, it is the primary responsibility of the financial intermediary to ensure compliance with investment minimums.

Buying Shares

In order to buy or redeem shares at that day's price, you must place your order with the Fund or its agent before the New York Stock Exchange ("NYSE") closes (normally, 4 p.m. Eastern time). If the NYSE closes early, you must place your order prior to the actual closing time. Orders received by financial intermediaries prior to the close of trading on the NYSE will be confirmed at the offering price computed as of the close of the trading on the NYSE. It is the responsibility of the financial intermediary to insure that all orders are transmitted in a timely manner to the Fund. Otherwise, you will receive the next business day's price.

Investors may not purchase or redeem shares of the Fund directly. Shares may be purchased or redeemed only through retirement plans, broker-dealers, bank trust departments, financial advisors or other financial intermediaries. Shares made available through full service broker-dealers may be available through wrap accounts under which such broker-dealers impose additional fees for services connected to the wrap account. **Contact your financial intermediary or refer to your plan documents for instructions on how to purchase or redeem shares.**

Investors may be charged a fee if they effect transactions through broker or agent. The Fund has authorized one or more brokers to receive on its behalf purchase and redemption orders. Such brokers are authorized to designate other intermediaries to receive purchase and redemption orders on the Fund's behalf. The Fund will be deemed to have received a purchase or redemption order when an authorized broker or, if applicable, a broker's authorized designee, receives the order. Customer orders will be priced at the Fund's Net Asset Value next computed after they are received by an authorized broker or the broker's authorized designee. The Fund calculates the Net Asset Value ("NAV") per share for each class of shares of the Fund at the end of each business day. You may obtain the

current NAV of Fund shares at no cost by calling 1-855-845-9444 or by logging on to the Fund’s website at www.aspenpartnersfunds.com.

With certain limited exceptions, the Fund is available only to U.S. citizens or residents.

The Funds will accept purchases only in US dollars drawn from US financial institutions. Cashier’s checks, third party checks, money orders, credit card convenience checks, cash or equivalents or payments in foreign currencies are not acceptable forms of payment.

Sales Charge When You Purchase

Class I shares do not charge an initial sales load.

Below is a summary of certain features of Class A shares:

Class A

Initial Sales Charge	Up to 5.50%
Contingent Deferred Sales Charge (“CDSC”)	None (except on redemptions of certain large purchases held for less than one year, see below)
Distribution and Service Fees	Up to 0.40%
Typical Shareholder	Generally more appropriate for long-term investors

Class A Shares

The following table lists the sales charges that will be applied to your purchase of Class A shares, subject to the breakpoint discounts indicated in the tables and described below.

Purchase Amount	Sales Charge as a Percentage of Offering Price	Dealer Concession as a Percentage of Offering Price
Less than \$50,000	5.50%	4.75%
\$50,000 but less than \$100,000	4.50%	3.75%
\$100,000 but less than \$250,000	3.50%	2.75%
\$250,000 but less than \$500,000	2.50%	2.00%
\$500,000 but less than \$1 million	2.00%	1.60%
\$1 million or greater*	0.00%	0.00%

* A CDSC of 1.00% may apply to Class A shares redeemed within the first 12 months after a purchase in excess of \$1 million. See section entitled “Contingent Deferred Sales Charge.”

Qualifying For A Reduction Or Waiver Of Class A Shares Sales Charge

You may be able to lower your Class A shares initial sales charge under certain circumstances. You can combine Class A shares you already own with your current purchase of Class A shares of the Fund to take advantage of the breakpoints in the sales charge schedule as set forth above. Certain

circumstances under which you may combine such ownership of shares and purchases are described below. Contact your financial intermediary for more information.

In order to obtain a sales charge discount, you should inform your financial intermediary of other accounts in which there are Fund holdings eligible to be aggregated to meet a sales charge breakpoint. These other accounts may include the accounts described below in “Aggregating Accounts.” You may need to provide documents such as account statements or confirmation statements to prove that the accounts are eligible for aggregation. The Letter of Intent described below requires historical cost information in certain circumstances. You should retain records necessary to show the price you paid to purchase Fund shares, as the Fund, its agents or your financial intermediary may not retain this information.

The Fund may waive Class A sales charges on investor purchases including shares purchased by:

- » Officers, directors, trustees and employees of the Adviser and its respective affiliates;
- » Registered representatives and employees of financial intermediaries with a current selling agreement with the Distributor or the Adviser;
- » Immediate family members of all such persons as described above; and
- » Financial intermediary supermarkets and fee-based platforms.

Right of Accumulation

You may purchase Class A shares of the Fund at a reduced initial sales charge determined by aggregating the dollar amount of the new purchase (measured by the offering price) and the total prior days net asset value (net amount invested) of all Class A shares of the Fund and of certain other classes then held by you, or held in accounts identified under “Aggregating Accounts,” and applying the sales charge applicable to such aggregate amount. In order to obtain such discount, you must provide sufficient information to your financial intermediary at the time of purchase to permit verification that the purchase qualifies for the reduced sales charge. The right of accumulation is subject to modification or discontinuance at any time with respect to all shares purchased thereafter.

Letter of Intent

You may obtain a reduced initial sales charge on Class A shares by signing a Letter of Intent indicating your intention to purchase \$50,000 or more of Class A shares over a 13-month period. The term of the Letter of Intent will commence upon the date you sign the Letter of Intent. You must refer to such Letter when placing orders. With regard to a Letter of Intent, the amount of investment for purposes of applying the sales load schedule includes (i) the historical cost (what you actually paid for the shares at the time of purchase, including any sales charges) of all Class A shares acquired during the term of the Letter, minus (ii) the value of any redemptions of Class A shares made during the term of the Letter of Intent. Each investment made during the period receives the reduced sales charge applicable to the total amount of the investment goal. A portion of shares purchased may be held in escrow to pay for any sales charge that may be applicable. If the goal is not achieved within the period, you must pay the difference between the sales charges applicable to the purchases made and the charges previously paid, or an appropriate number of escrowed shares will be redeemed. Please contact your financial intermediary to obtain a Letter of Intent application.



Aggregating Accounts

To take advantage of lower Class A shares initial sales charges on large purchases or through the exercise of a Letter of Intent or right of accumulation, investments made by you, your spouse and your children under age 21 may be aggregated if made for your own account(s) and/or certain other accounts such as:

- » trust accounts established by the above individuals (or the accounts of the primary beneficiary of the trust if the person who established the trust is deceased);
- » solely controlled business accounts; and
- » single participant retirement plans.

To receive a reduced sales charge under rights of accumulation or a Letter of Intent, you must notify your financial intermediary of any eligible accounts that you, your spouse and your children under age 21 have at the time of your purchase.

Contingent Deferred Sales Charge

Class A Shares

If you invest \$1 million or more, either as a lump sum or through the Fund's accumulation or Letter of Intent programs, you can purchase Class A shares without an initial sales charge. However, a contingent deferred sales charge ("CDSC") of 1% may apply to Class A shares redeemed within the first 12 months after a purchase in excess of \$1 million. The CDSC will be based on the lower of the original purchase price or the value of the redemption of the Class A shares redeemed.

Waiver of CDSC

The Fund may waive the imposition of a CDSC on redemption of Fund shares under certain circumstances and conditions, including without limitation, the following:

- » redemptions following the death or permanent disability (as defined by Section 72(m)(7) of the Code) of a shareholder if made within one year of death or the initial determination of permanent disability. The waiver is available only for shares held at the time of death or initial determination of permanent disability; and
- » required minimum distributions from a tax-deferred retirement plan or an individual retirement account (IRA) as required under the Code. The waiver of the CDSC for required distributions will be as a percentage of assets held in the Fund.

If you think you may be eligible for a CDSC waiver, contact your financial intermediary. You must notify the Fund prior to the redemption request to ensure your receipt of the waiver.

Redeeming Shares

Redemptions, like purchases, may generally be affected through retirement plans, broker-dealers and financial intermediaries. Please contact your financial intermediary or refer to the appropriate plan documents for details. Your financial intermediary may charge a processing or service fee in connection with the redemption of shares.

Redemption Payments

In all cases, your redemption price is the net asset value per share next determined after your request is received in good order less any applicable redemption fees. Redemption proceeds normally will be sent within seven days. However, if you recently purchased your shares by check, your redemption proceeds will not be sent to you until your original check clears, which may take up to 10 days. Your redemption proceeds can be sent by check to your address of record or by wire transfer to a bank account designated on your application. Your bank may charge you a fee for wire transfers. Any request that your redemption proceeds be sent to a destination other than your bank account or address of record must be in writing and must include a signature guarantee.

Redemptions In-Kind

The Fund reserves the right to make payment in securities rather than cash. If the Fund deems it advisable for the benefit of all shareholders that a redemption payment wholly or partly in-kind would be in the best interests of the Fund's remaining shareholders, the Fund may pay redemption proceeds to you in whole or in part with securities held by the Fund. A redemption in-kind could occur under extraordinary circumstances, such as a very large redemption that could affect the Fund's operations (for example, more than 1% of the Fund's net assets). However, the Fund is required to redeem shares solely for cash up to the lesser of \$250,000 or 1% of the NAV of the Fund during any 90-day period for any one shareholder. Should redemptions by any shareholder exceed such limitation, the Fund will have the option of redeeming the excess in cash or in-kind. Securities used to redeem Fund shares will be valued as described in "**SHARE TRANSACTIONS - How Fund Shares are Priced**" below. A shareholder may pay brokerage charges on the sale of any securities received as a result of a redemption in-kind.

The Fund is not responsible for losses or fees resulting from posting delays or non-receipt of redemption payments when shareholder payment instructions are followed.

Redemption Fees

If you sell your shares after holding them 30 days or less, a 2% short-term redemption fee may be deducted from the redemption amount. For this purpose, shares held longest will be treated as being redeemed first and shares held shortest as being redeemed last. The fees are paid to the Fund and are designed to help offset the brokerage commissions, market impact and other costs associated with short-term shareholder trading.

The short-term redemption fee does not apply to: (i) redemptions of shares acquired by reinvesting dividends and distributions; (ii) rollovers, transfers and changes of account registration within the Fund as long as the money never leaves the Fund; and (iii) redemptions in-kind.

The Fund also permits waivers of the short-term redemption fee for the following transactions:

- » Redemptions due to small balance maintenance fees;
- » Redemptions related to death or due to a divorce decree;
- » Certain types of IRA account transactions, including redemptions pursuant to systematic withdrawal programs, required minimum distributions, withdrawals due to disability or death, return of excess contribution amounts, and redemptions related to payment of custodian fees; and

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- » Certain types of employer-sponsored and 403(b) retirement plan transactions, including loans or hardship withdrawals, minimum required distributions, redemptions pursuant to systematic withdrawal programs, forfeiture of assets, return of excess contribution amounts, redemptions related to payment of plan fees, and redemptions related to death, disability or qualified domestic relations order.

The application of short-term redemption fees and waivers may vary among intermediaries and certain intermediaries may not apply the waivers listed above. If you purchase or sell Fund shares through an intermediary, you should contact your intermediary for more information on whether the short-term redemption fee will be applied to redemptions of your shares.

The Fund reserves the right to modify or eliminate the short-term redemption fee or waivers at any time. Investment advisers or their affiliates may pay short-term redemption fees on behalf of investors in managed accounts. Unitized group accounts consisting of qualified plan assets may be treated as a single account for redemption fee purposes.

Note: The Fund has the right to suspend or postpone redemptions of shares for any period (i) during which the NYSE or exchange or market of any portfolio constituent is closed, other than customary weekend and holiday closings, (ii) during which trading on the NYSE or exchange or market of any portfolio constituent is restricted, or (iii) during which (as determined by the SEC or other regulatory authority by rule or regulation) an emergency exists as a result of which disposal or valuation of portfolio securities is not reasonably practicable, or as otherwise permitted by the SEC or other regulatory authority.

SHARE TRANSACTIONS

Small Account Balances /Mandatory Redemptions

The Fund does not currently impose an account minimum. The Fund may adopt other policies from time to time requiring mandatory redemption of shares in certain circumstances, such as to comply with new regulatory requirements.

Share Certificates

The Fund does not issue share certificates.

Verification of Shareholder Transaction Statements

You must contact the Fund in writing regarding any errors or discrepancies within 60 days after the date of the statement confirming a transaction. The Fund may deny your ability to refute a transaction if it does not hear from you within 60 days after the confirmation statement date.

Non-receipt of Purchase Wire/Insufficient Funds Policy

The Funds reserve the right to cancel a purchase if payment if the check or electronic funds transfer does not clear your bank, or if a wire is not received by settlement date. A Fund may charge a fee for insufficient funds and you may be responsible for any fees imposed by your bank and any losses that the Fund may incur as a result of the canceled purchase.

Frequent Purchases and Sales of Fund Shares

The Fund does not permit market timing or other abusive trading practices. The Fund reserves the right, but does not have the obligation, to reject any purchase transaction at anytime. In addition, the Fund reserves the right to suspend their offering of shares or to impose restrictions on purchases at any time that are more restrictive than those that are otherwise stated in this Prospectus with respect to disruptive, excessive or short-term trading.

Excessive short-term trading or other abusive trading practices may disrupt portfolio management strategies, increase brokerage and administrative costs and hurt Fund performance. The Fund maintains a 2% short-term redemption fee applied to sales of shares held 30 days or less.

The Board has adopted policies and procedures designed to deter frequent purchases and redemptions and to seek to prevent market timing. To minimize harm to the Fund and its shareholders, the Fund reserves the right to reject, in its sole discretion, any purchase order from any investor it believes has a history of abusive trading or whose trading, in its judgment, has been or may be disruptive to the Fund. The Fund may also refuse purchase transactions from Fund intermediaries it believes may be facilitating or have facilitated abusive trading practices. In making this judgment, the Fund may consider trading done in multiple accounts under common ownership or control.

On a periodic basis, the Transfer Agent will review transaction history reports and will identify redemptions that are within a specific time period from a previous purchase in the same account(s) in the Fund, or in multiple accounts that are known to be under common control. Redemptions meeting the criteria will be investigated for possible inappropriate trading.

Certain accounts, in particular omnibus accounts, include multiple investors and such accounts typically provide the Fund with a net purchase or redemption request on any given day. In these cases, purchases and redemptions of Fund shares are netted against one another and the identity of individual purchasers and redeemers whose orders are aggregated may not be known by the Fund. Therefore, it becomes more difficult for the Fund to identify market timing or other abusive trading activities in these accounts, and the Fund may be unable to eliminate abusive traders in these accounts from the Fund. Further, identification of abusive traders may also be limited by operational systems and technical limitations. To the extent abusive or disruptive trading is identified, the Fund will encourage omnibus account intermediaries to address such trading activity in a manner consistent with how the Fund would address such activity directly, if it were able to do so.

Due to the complexity and subjectivity involved in identifying market timing and other abusive trading practices, there can be no assurance that the Fund's efforts will identify all market timing or abusive trading activities. Therefore, investors should not assume that the Fund will be able to detect or prevent all practices that may disadvantage the Fund.

How Fund Shares are Priced

The Board has approved procedures to be used to value the Fund's securities for the purposes of determining the Fund's NAV. The valuation of the securities of the Fund is determined in good faith by or under the direction of the Board. The Board has delegated certain valuation functions for the Fund to the Administrator.



The Fund generally values its securities based on market prices determined at the close of regular trading on the NYSE (normally, 4 p.m. Eastern time) on each business day (Monday through Friday) and values its exchange-traded derivative holdings based on daily settlement prices disseminated by the relevant exchange. The Fund will not value its securities on any day that the exchange or market for any constituent futures contract in the portfolio is closed, including but not limited to the following observed US holidays: New Year's Day, Martin Luther King, Jr. Day, Presidents' Day, Good Friday, Memorial Day, Independence Day, Labor Day, Thanksgiving Day and Christmas Day. The Fund's currency valuations are done as of the close of regular trading on the NYSE. For equity securities that are traded on an exchange, the market price is usually the closing sale or official closing price on that exchange. In the case of securities not traded on an exchange, or if such closing prices are not otherwise available, the market price is typically determined by independent third party pricing vendors approved by the Fund's Board using a variety of pricing techniques and methodologies. The market price for debt obligations (including short-term debt obligations that will mature in 60 days or less) is generally the price supplied by an independent third party pricing service approved by the Fund's Board, which may use a matrix, formula or other objective method that takes into consideration market indices, yield curves and other specific adjustments. In certain circumstances, bid and ask prices may be obtained from (i) a broker/dealer specified and deemed reliable by the Adviser, (ii) pink sheets, yellow sheets or the blue list, or (iii) a pricing agent that obtains quotations from broker/dealers or evaluates the value of the respective bid and ask prices. If vendors are unable to supply a price, or if the price supplied is deemed to be unreliable, the market price may be determined using quotations received from one or more brokers/dealers that make a market in the security.

When such prices or quotations are not available, or when the Adviser believes that they are unreliable, securities may be priced using fair value procedures approved by the Board. The Fund may also use fair value procedures if a significant event has occurred between the time at which a market price is determined and the time at which the Fund's net asset value is calculated. In particular, the value of non-U.S. securities may be materially affected by events occurring after the close of the market on which they are traded, but before the Fund prices its shares.

The Fund may determine the fair value of investments based on information provided by pricing services and other third-party vendors, which may recommend fair value prices or adjustments with reference to other securities, indices or assets. In considering whether fair value pricing is required and in determining fair values, the Fund may, among other things, consider significant events (which may be considered to include changes in the value of U.S. securities or securities indices) that occur after the close of the relevant market and before the Fund values its securities. In addition, the Fund may utilize modeling tools provided by third-party vendors to determine fair values of non-U.S. securities. The Fund's use of fair value pricing may help deter "stale price arbitrage."

Valuing securities at fair value involves greater reliance on judgment than valuation of securities based on readily available market quotations. A fund that uses fair value to price securities may value those securities higher or lower than another fund using market quotations or its own fair value methodologies to price the same securities. There can be no assurance that the Fund could obtain the fair value assigned to a security if it were to sell the security at approximately the time at which the Fund determines its net asset value.

The Fund invests, or may invest, in securities that are traded on foreign exchanges or markets, which may be open when the NYSE is closed. As a result, the value of your investment in the Fund may change on days when you are unable to purchase or redeem shares.

The Fund may invest up to 25% of its total assets in shares of the Subsidiary. The Subsidiary offers to redeem all or a portion of its shares at the current NAV per share every regular business day. The value of shares of the Subsidiary fluctuates with the value of the Subsidiary's portfolio investments. The Subsidiary prices its portfolio investments pursuant to the same pricing and valuation methodologies and procedures used by the Fund, which require, among other things, that each of the Subsidiary's investments be marked-to-market (that is, the value on the Subsidiary's books changes) each business day to reflect changes in the market value of each investment.

Customer Identification Program

To help the government fight the funding of terrorism and money laundering activities, federal law requires the Fund's Transfer Agent to obtain certain personal information from you (or persons acting on your behalf) in order to verify your (or such person's) identity when you open an account, including name, address, date of birth and other information (which may include certain documents) that will allow the Transfer Agent to verify your identity. If this information is not provided, the Transfer Agent may not be able to open your account. If the Transfer Agent is unable to verify your identity (or that of another person authorized to act on your behalf) shortly after your account is opened, or believes it has identified potentially criminal activity, the Fund, the Distributor and the Transfer Agent each reserve the right to reject further purchase orders from you or to take such other action as they deem reasonable or required by law, including closing your account and redeeming your shares at their NAV at the time of redemption.

DIVIDENDS AND DISTRIBUTIONS

The Fund normally pays dividends, if any, annually, and distributes capital gains, if any, on an annual basis.

Income dividend distributions are derived from interest and other income the Fund receives from its collateral holdings and include distributions of short-term capital gains. Capital gain distributions are derived from gains realized when the Fund sells an investment it has owned for more than a year, from capital gain distributions from securities in which the Fund own an investment, or from transactions in exchange-traded futures that qualify as section 1256 contracts, which may generate both short-term and long-term capital gains distributions.

The Fund may make additional distributions and dividends at other times if the Adviser believes doing so may be necessary for the Fund to avoid or reduce taxes. Distributions and dividends are reinvested in additional Fund shares unless you instruct the Transfer Agent to have your distributions and/or dividends paid by check mailed to the address of record or transferred through an Automated Clearing House to the bank of your choice. You can change your choice at any time to be effective as of the next distribution or dividend, except that any change given to the Transfer Agent less than five days before the payment date will not be effective until the next distribution or dividend is made.

TAXES

The discussion below only addresses the U.S. federal income tax consequences of an investment in the Fund for U.S. persons and does not address any foreign, state or local tax consequences. For purposes of this discussion, U.S. persons are:

- (i) U.S. citizens or residents;
- (ii) U.S. corporations;
- (iii) an estate whose income is subject to U.S. federal income taxation regardless of its source; or
- (iv) a trust, if a court within the United States is able to exercise primary supervision over its administration and one or more U.S. persons have the authority to control all of its substantial decisions, or certain electing trusts that were in existence on August 20, 1996, and were treated as domestic trusts on August 19, 1996.

This discussion does not address issues of significance to U.S. persons in special situations such as (i) certain types of tax-exempt organizations, (ii) shareholders holding shares through tax-advantaged accounts (such as 401(k) plan accounts or individual retirement accounts), (iii) shareholders holding investments through foreign institutions (financial and non-financial), (iv) financial institutions, (v) broker-dealers, (vi) entities not organized under the laws of the United States or a political subdivision thereof, (vii) shareholders holding shares as part of a hedge, straddle or conversion transaction, and (viii) shareholders who are subject to the U.S. federal alternative minimum tax. If a partnership (including for this purpose any entity treated as a partnership for U.S. federal income tax purposes) is a beneficial owner of shares, the tax treatment of a partner in the partnership will generally depend upon the status of the partner and the activities of the partnership. For further information regarding the U.S. federal income tax consequences of an investment in the Fund, investors should see the SAI under **"TAXES- Taxation of the Fund."**

Non-U.S. persons that are considering the purchase of shares should consult with their own tax advisers regarding the U.S. federal, foreign, state and local tax consequences of the purchase, ownership and disposition of shares in the Fund.

The Fund intends to meet all requirements under Subchapter M of the Code necessary to qualify for treatment as a "regulated investment company" and thus does not expect to pay any U.S. federal income tax on income and capital gains distributed to shareholders. The Fund also intends to meet certain distribution requirements such that the Fund is not subject to U.S. federal income tax in general. If the Fund does not meet the distribution requirements, the Fund may be subject to significant excise taxes. This discussion assumes that the Fund will satisfy these distribution requirements.

Taxation of Fund Distributions

For U.S. federal income tax purposes, shareholders of registered investment companies ("RICs") are generally subject to taxation based on the underlying character of the income and gain recognized by the RIC and distributed to the shareholders.

Distributions of net capital gains that are properly designated by the Fund as capital gain dividends ("capital gain dividends") will be taxable to Fund shareholders as long-term capital gains. Generally, distributions of earnings derived from ordinary income and short-term capital gains will be taxable as ordinary income. The Fund does not expect a significant

portion of its distributions to derive from "qualified dividend income," which will be taxed to non-corporate shareholders at favorable rates so long as certain requirements are met. Corporate shareholders may be able to take a dividends-received deduction for a portion of the dividends they receive from the Fund, to the extent such dividends are received by the Fund from a domestic corporation and to the extent a portion of interest paid or accrued on certain high yield discount obligations owned by the Fund are treated as dividends.

The Fund may realize long-term capital gains when it sells or redeems a security that it has owned for more than one year, when it receives capital gain distributions from exchange-traded funds ("ETFs") in which the Fund owns investments, or from transactions in section 1256 contracts, which may generate both short-term and long-term capital gains distributions. The Fund may realize short-term capital gains from the sale of investments that the Fund owned for one year or less or from transactions in section 1256 contracts. The Fund may realize ordinary income from distributions from ETFs, from foreign currency gains that are not section 1256 contracts, from interest on indebtedness owned by the Fund, from its investment in the Subsidiary, and from other sources.

The maximum long-term capital gain rate applicable to individuals is 20%.

Distributions of earnings are taxable whether a shareholder receives them in cash or reinvests them in additional shares. If a dividend or distribution is made shortly after a shareholder purchases shares of the Fund, while in effect a return of capital to you, the dividend or distribution is taxable. An investor can avoid this result by investing after the Fund has paid a dividend.

Sale or Redemption of Fund Shares

A shareholder who sells or redeems shares in the Fund generally will recognize a gain or a loss. The gain or loss will be equal to the difference between the amount received in the redemption (net of any applicable redemption fees) and the shareholder's aggregate adjusted basis in the shares surrendered. A shareholder who receives securities in redemption of shares of the Fund will generally recognize a gain or loss equal to the difference between the shareholder's adjusted basis in the shares redeemed and the aggregate fair market value of the securities plus the amount of any cash received (net of any applicable fees). In certain circumstances a loss realized upon a redemption of shares of the Fund for securities in kind may not be deducted currently under the rules governing "wash sales." Persons redeeming shares should consult their own tax advisor with respect to whether the wash sale rules apply and when a loss might be deductible.

Any capital gain or loss realized upon redemption of shares of the Fund is generally treated as long-term capital gain or loss if the shares have been held for more than one year and as a short-term capital gain or loss if the shares have been held for one year or less. The deductibility of capital losses is subject to significant limitations. For more information, see the SAI under **"TAXES- Sale or Redemption of Shares."**

Taxation of Certain Investments

The Fund's investments in foreign securities may be subject to foreign withholding or other taxes. In that case, the Fund's yield on those securities would be decreased. Shareholders generally will not be entitled to claim a foreign tax credit or deduction with respect to foreign taxes paid by the Fund, although it is possible that Fund may be able to elect



to pass through foreign tax credits or deductions to its shareholders. The Fund makes no assurances regarding its ability or willingness to so elect. In addition, the Fund's investments in foreign securities or foreign currencies may increase or accelerate the Fund's recognition of ordinary income and may affect the timing or amount of the Fund's distributions. For more information, see the SAI under "**TAXES- Special Tax Considerations.**"

The Fund may, at times, buy debt obligations at a discount from the price at which they were originally issued, especially during periods of rising interest rates. For U.S. federal income tax purposes, any original issue discount inherent in such investments will be included in the Fund's ordinary income to the extent required by applicable law. Even though payment of that amount is not received until a later time and will be subject to the risk of nonpayment, it will be distributed to shareholders as taxable dividends. The Fund may also buy debt obligations in the secondary market which are treated as having market discount. Generally, gain recognized on the disposition of such an investment is treated as ordinary income for U.S. federal income tax purposes to the extent of the accrued market discount, but the Fund may elect instead to currently include the amount of market discount as ordinary income even though the Fund does not receive payment of such amount at that time. The Fund's investments in certain debt obligations, mortgage-backed securities, asset-backed securities and derivatives may also cause the Fund to recognize taxable income in excess of the cash generated by such obligations. Thus, the Fund could be required at times to liquidate other investments in order to satisfy its distribution requirements, potentially increasing the amount of capital gain dividends made to shareholders.

Taxation of Certain Commodity-linked Instruments

In order to qualify as a regulated investment company under the Code, the Fund must derive at least 90% of its gross income from certain qualifying sources of income. Revenue Ruling 2006-1, issued by the IRS in 2006, concludes that income and gains from certain commodity-linked derivatives is not qualifying income under Subchapter M of the Code. As a result, the Fund's ability to invest directly in commodity-linked swaps as part of its investment strategy is limited by the requirement that it receive no more than ten percent (10%) of its gross income from investments generating non-qualifying income.

However, in Revenue Ruling 2006-31, the IRS subsequently indicated that income from alternative investment instruments (such as certain structured notes) that create commodity exposure may be considered qualifying income under the Code. The IRS subsequently issued private letter rulings to other taxpayers in which the IRS specifically concluded that income from certain commodity index-linked notes is qualifying income. The Fund seeks to gain exposure to the commodity markets primarily through investments in commodity index-linked notes.

A private letter ruling cannot be used or cited as precedent and is binding on the IRS only for the taxpayer that receives it. The Fund has not obtained a ruling from the IRS with respect to its investments or its structure and presently does not intend to seek such a ruling from the IRS. Based on the analysis in private letter rulings previously issued to other taxpayers, the Fund intends to treat its income from commodity index-linked notes as qualifying income without any such ruling from the IRS. There can be no assurance that the IRS will not change its historic position with respect to some or all of these issues or if the IRS did so, that a court would not sustain the IRS's position.

The IRS announced in 2011 that it suspended the issuance of private letter rulings relating to the tax treatment of income and gain generated by investments in commodity-linked notes and the IRS has not issued private rulings on this issue since. If the IRS were to change its historic position or otherwise determine that income derived by the Fund from commodity-linked notes does not constitute qualifying income and if such positions were upheld, the Fund might cease to qualify as a regulated investment company and/or might be required to reduce its exposure to such commodity-linked investments which might result in difficulty in implementing its investment strategy. If the Fund does not qualify as a regulated investment company for any taxable year, the Fund's taxable income would be subject to tax at the Fund level at regular corporate tax rates (without reduction for distributions to shareholders) and to a further tax at the shareholder level when such income is distributed. In such event, in order to re-qualify for taxation as a regulated investment company, the Fund may be required to recognize unrealized gains, pay substantial taxes, penalties and interest and make substantial distributions.

Investment in the Subsidiary

The Fund also will seek to gain exposure to equities, financial, currency and commodities markets by investing in the Subsidiary. The IRS has issued private letter rulings to other taxpayers in which it held that income derived from a fund's investment in a controlled foreign corporation, such as the Subsidiary, will constitute qualifying income to the fund, even if the controlled foreign corporation itself owns, for example, commodity-linked swaps. Private letter rulings may be relied upon only by the taxpayers to whom they are addressed. A private letter ruling cannot be used or cited as precedent and is binding on the IRS only for the taxpayer that receives it.

A foreign corporation, such as the Subsidiary, generally is not subject to U.S. federal income taxation on its business income unless it is engaged in, or deemed to be engaged in, a U.S. trade or business. It is expected that the Subsidiary will conduct its activities so as to satisfy the requirements of a safe-harbor set forth in the Code, under which the Subsidiary may engage in certain commodity-related investments without being treated as engaged in a U.S. trade or business. Proposed Treasury Regulations provide that such safe-harbor applies to certain transactions in commodity-related derivative contracts. Proposed Treasury Regulations do not have the force of law, and may not be binding upon the IRS. If the Subsidiary's activities were determined not to be of the type described in the safe harbor, its activities may be subject to U.S. federal income taxation.

A foreign corporation, such as the Subsidiary, that does not conduct a U.S. trade or business is nonetheless subject to a U.S. withholding tax at a flat 30% rate (or lower treaty rate) on certain U.S. source gross income. No tax treaty is in force between the United States and the Cayman Islands that would reduce the 30% rate of withholding tax. However, it is not expected that the Subsidiary will derive income subject to U.S. withholding taxes. If the Subsidiary recognizes a net loss, the net loss will not be available to offset income recognized by the Fund.

The Subsidiary will be treated as a controlled foreign corporation for U.S. federal income tax purposes. As a result, the Fund must include in gross income for such purposes all of the Subsidiary's "Subpart F" income when the Subsidiary recognizes that income, whether or not the Subsidiary distributes such income to the Fund. It is expected that all of the Subsidiary's income will be Subpart F income. The Fund's tax basis in the Subsidiary will be increased as a result of the Fund's recognition of the Subsidiary's Subpart F income. The Fund will not be taxed on

distributions received from the Subsidiary to the extent of the Subsidiary's previously- undistributed Subpart F income although its tax basis in the Subsidiary will be decreased by such amount. All Subpart F income will be taxed as ordinary income, regardless of the nature of the transactions that generate it. Although undistributed Subpart F income does not generally qualify for treatment as qualified dividend income, the above-mentioned private letter rulings hold that income derived from a fund's investment in a controlled foreign corporation will constitute qualifying income to the fund, where the controlled foreign corporation owns commodity-linked swaps. As a result, if the IRS continues to take the positions asserted in those private letter rulings, the Subpart F income generated by the Subsidiary with respect to commodity-linked swaps, will be considered qualifying income to the Fund. However, the IRS announced in 2011 that it suspended the issuance of private letter rulings relating to the tax treatment of income and gain generated by investments in controlled foreign corporations engaged in commodity-linked investments, such as the Subsidiary, and the IRS has not issued private rulings on the issue since. There can be no assurances that the IRS's position in those private letter rulings will be maintained.

Surtax on Net Investment Income

A surtax of 3.8% applies to net investment income of an individual taxpayer, and on the undistributed net investment income of a trust or estate, who recognizes adjusted gross income in excess of a threshold amount for a year. Net investment income includes, among other types of income, ordinary income, dividend income and capital gain derived from an investment in the Fund. For information regarding the surtax on net investment income, see the SAI under "**TAXES -Surtax on Net Investment Income.**"

Cost Basis Reporting

The Fund (or its administrative agent) must report to the Internal Revenue Service ("IRS") and furnish to Fund shareholders (other than shareholders who hold their shares through a tax-deferred arrangement such as a 401(k) plan or an individual retirement account) the cost basis information for Fund shares purchased on or after January 1, 2012, and sold on or after such date. If a shareholder does not make a timely election among the available IRS-accepted cost basis methods, the Fund will use a default cost basis method for the shareholder. Fund shareholders should consult with their tax advisers concerning the most desirable IRS-accepted cost basis method for their tax situations.

Backup Withholding

The Fund is required in certain circumstances to apply backup withholding on taxable dividends, redemption proceeds and certain other payments that are paid to any shareholder who does not furnish to the Fund certain information and certifications or who is otherwise subject to backup withholding. The backup withholding tax rate is 28%. For more information regarding backup withholding, see the SAI under "**TAXES-Backup Withholding.**"

Foreign Accounts

Shareholders that invest in the Fund through foreign accounts may be subject to a 30% withholding tax on: (1) income dividends paid by the Fund, and (2) certain capital gain distributions and the proceeds of a sale of Fund shares paid after December 31, 2018. This withholding tax generally may be avoided if the shareholder satisfies certain registration,

certification and reporting requirements. For more information regarding withholding with respect to foreign accounts, see the SAI under "**TAXES- Foreign Accounts.**"

Investors should consult with their tax advisers regarding the U.S. federal, foreign, state and local tax consequences of an investment in the Fund.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Because the Fund has not commenced operations as of the date of this Prospectus, there are no financial highlights for that Fund.



PRIVACY POLICY

FACTS	WHAT DOES THE ASPEN PORTFOLIO STRATEGY FUND (THE “FUND”) DO WITH YOUR PERSONAL INFORMATION?
WHY?	Financial companies choose how they share your personal information. Federal law gives consumers the right to limit some but not all sharing. Federal law also requires us to tell you how we collect, share, and protect your personal information. Please read this notice carefully to understand what we do.
WHAT?	The types of personal information we collect and share depend on the product or service you have with us. This information can include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Social Security number and account transactions » Account balances and transaction history » Wire transfer instructions
HOW?	All financial companies need to share customers’ personal information to run their everyday business. In the section below, we list the reasons financial companies can share their customers’ personal information; the reasons the Fund chooses to share; and whether you can limit this sharing.

Reasons We Can Share Your Personal Information	Does the Fund Share?	Can You Limit This Sharing?
For our everyday business purposes – such as to process your transactions, maintain your account(s), respond to court orders and legal investigations, or report to credit bureaus	Yes	No
For our marketing purposes – to offer our products and services to you	No	We do not share.
For joint marketing with other financial companies	No	We do not share.
For our affiliates’ everyday business purposes – information about your transactions and experiences	Yes	No
For our affiliates’ everyday business purposes – information about your creditworthiness	No	We do not share.
For non-affiliates to market to you	No	We do not share.

Questions?	Call 855.856.9444 or go to www.aspenpartnersfunds.com
Who we are	
Who is providing this notice?	Aspen Portfolio Strategy Fund
What we do	
How does the Fund protect my personal information?	To protect your personal information from unauthorized access and use, we use security measures that comply with federal law. These measures include computer safeguards and secured files and buildings.
How does the Fund collect my personal information?	We collect your personal information, for example, when you <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » open an account » provide account information or give us your contact information » make a wire transfer or deposit money
Why can’t I limit all sharing?	Federal law gives you the right to limit only <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » sharing for affiliates’ everyday business purposes-information about your creditworthiness » affiliates from using your information to market to you » sharing for non-affiliates to market to you State laws and individual companies may give you additional rights to limit sharing.

Definitions	
Affiliates	Companies related by common ownership or control. They can be financial and nonfinancial companies.
Non-affiliates	Companies not related by common ownership or control. They can be financial and nonfinancial companies. » <i>The Fund does not share with non-affiliates so they can market to you.</i>
Joint marketing	A formal agreement between non-affiliated financial companies that together market financial products or services to you. » <i>The Fund does not jointly market.</i>

Other Important Information	
California Residents	If your account has a California home address, your personal information will not be disclosed to nonaffiliated third parties except as permitted by applicable California law, and we will limit sharing such personal information with our affiliates to comply with California privacy laws that apply to us.
Vermont Residents	The State of Vermont requires financial institutions to obtain your consent prior to sharing personal information that they collect about you with affiliated companies and nonaffiliated third parties other than in certain limited circumstances. Except as permitted by law, we will not share personal information we collect about you with nonaffiliated third parties or other affiliated companies unless you provide us with your written consent to share such information.



ASPEN PARTNERS

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ABOUT THE FUND

Shareholder Reports

Annual and semi-annual reports to shareholders provide additional information about the Fund's investments. These reports, when available, will discuss the market conditions and investment strategies that significantly affected the Fund's performance during its last fiscal year.

Statement of Additional Information

The statement of additional information provides more detailed information about the Fund. It is incorporated by reference into (is legally a part of) this Prospectus.

The Fund sends only one report to a household if more than one account has the same address. Contact the Transfer Agent if you do not want this policy to apply to you.

How to Obtain Additional Information

- » You can obtain shareholder reports or the statement of additional information (without charge), make inquiries or request other information about the Fund by contacting the Transfer Agent at 855.845.9444, by writing the Fund at P.O. Box 13033, Denver, CO, 80201, or by calling your financial consultant. This information is also available free of charge on the Fund's website at www.aspenpartnersfunds.com.
- » You can also review the Fund's shareholder reports, Prospectus and statement of additional information at the Securities and Exchange Commission's Public Reference Room in Washington, D.C. You can get copies of these materials after paying a fee by electronic request at the following e-mail address: publicinfo@sec.gov, or by writing to the Public Reference Section of the Commission, Washington, D.C. 20549-1520. Information about the public reference room may be obtained by calling 202.551.8090. You can get the same reports and information free from the EDGAR Database on the Commission's Internet web site at <http://www.sec.gov>.

If someone makes a statement about the Fund that is not in this Prospectus, you should not rely upon that information. Neither the Fund nor the Distributor is offering to sell shares of the Fund to any person to whom the Fund may not lawfully sell their shares.

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