

FPA Flexible Fixed Income Fund

PROSPECTUS

Institutional Class - (FPFIX)

Advisor Class - (FFIAX)

Investor Class - (FFIRX)

FPA Flexible Fixed Income Fund seeks to provide long-term total return, which includes income and capital appreciation, while considering capital preservation. The Fund's portfolio manager invests the Fund's assets primarily in a diversified portfolio of debt instruments, cash and cash equivalents.

THE SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION HAS NOT APPROVED OR DISAPPROVED THESE SECURITIES OR PASSED UPON THE ACCURACY OR ADEQUACY OF THIS PROSPECTUS. ANY REPRESENTATION TO THE CONTRARY IS A CRIMINAL OFFENSE.

June 30, 2025



Distributor:

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FPA FLEXIBLE FIXED INCOME FUND

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FUND SUMMARY

INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE

FPA Flexible Fixed Income Fund seeks to provide long-term total return, which includes income and capital appreciation, while considering capital preservation.

FEES AND EXPENSES OF THE FUND

This table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy and hold shares of the Fund. **The table and example below do not reflect commissions that a shareholder may be required to pay directly to a broker or other financial intermediary when buying or selling shares of the Fund.**

Shareholder Fees <i>(fees paid directly from your investment)</i>	Institutional Class	Advisor Class	Investor Class
Maximum Sales Charge (Load) Imposed on Purchases (as a percentage of offering price)	None	None	None
Maximum Deferred Sales Charge (Load) (as a percentage of original sales price or redemption proceeds, as applicable)	None	None	None
Redemption Fee	None	None	None
Exchange Fee	None	None	None
Annual Fund Operating Expenses <i>(expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)</i>			
Management fees	0.50%	0.50%	0.50%
Distribution (Rule 12b-1) fees	None	None	None
Other Expenses	0.12%	0.15%	0.30% ¹
Shareholder Service Fee	0.07%	0.10%	0.25% ¹
All Other Expenses	0.05%	0.05%	0.05%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	0.62%	0.65%	0.80%
Expense Reimbursement ²	(0.07)%	(0.05)%	(0.15)%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses after Expense Reimbursement	0.55%	0.60%	0.65%

¹ Estimated for the current fiscal year.

² First Pacific Advisors, LP (the “Adviser” or “FPA”), the Fund’s investment adviser, has contractually agreed to reimburse the Fund for Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses (excluding interest, taxes, brokerage fees and commissions payable by the Fund in connection with the purchase or sale of portfolio securities, redemption liquidity service expenses, and extraordinary expenses, including litigation expenses not incurred

in the Fund's ordinary course of business) in excess of 0.554% of the average net assets of the Fund attributable to the Institutional Class, 0.604% of the average net assets of the Fund attributable to the Advisor Class, and 0.654% of the average net assets of the Fund attributable to the Investor Class for the one-year period ending June 30, 2026. Any expenses reimbursed to the Fund by FPA during any of the previous 36 months may be recouped by FPA, provided the Fund's Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses do not exceed 0.64% of the average net assets of the Fund attributable to the Institutional Class, 0.74% of the average net assets of the Fund attributable to the Advisor Class, and 0.79% of the average net assets of the Fund attributable to the Investor Class for any subsequent calendar year, regardless of whether there is a then-effective higher expense limit. This agreement may only be terminated earlier by the Fund's Board of Trustees (the "Board") or upon termination of the Advisory Agreement.

Example. This Example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in other mutual funds. The Example assumes you invest \$10,000 in the Fund for the time periods indicated and then redeem all of your shares at the end of those periods. The Example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and that the Fund's operating expenses remain the same. The figures are based on total annual Fund operating expenses after expense reimbursement, but the example reflects the Fund's expense reimbursement only for the term of the contractual expense reimbursement. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions your costs would be:

	One Year	Three Years	Five Years	Ten Years
Institutional Class	\$57	\$191	\$338	\$767
Advisor Class	\$62	\$203	\$357	\$805
Investor Class	\$67	\$241	\$430	\$976

Portfolio Turnover. The Fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities (or "turns over" its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate may indicate higher transaction costs and may result in higher taxes when shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in annual fund operating expenses or in the example, affect the Fund's performance. During the most recent fiscal year, the Fund's portfolio turnover rate was 58% of the average value of its portfolio. The Fund's portfolio turnover rate may vary from year to year as well as within a year.

PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT STRATEGIES

Under normal circumstances, the Fund's portfolio manager invests at least 80% of the value of its assets in a diversified portfolio of debt instruments. The debt instruments (bonds, debentures, notes, loans, convertible debt and other debt-related or fixed income instruments) will generally comprise the core of the Fund's portfolio, including, but not limited to the, following:

- Debt instruments issued by corporations, municipalities, governments, and their agencies and instrumentalities, including high yield bonds (sometimes called "junk" bonds), mortgage-backed pools, and obligations of supra-national agencies, including international development institutions that provide global financing and advisory services for economic development; and/or
- Structured debt instruments, including commercial mortgage-backed securities (CMBS), residential mortgage-backed securities (RMBS), asset-backed securities (ABS), collateralized loan obligations (CLOs), collateralized debt obligations (CDOs), whole loans, structured notes, and similar such issues; and

- Privately placed debt instruments, including securities initially offered and sold without registration pursuant to Rule 144A under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (“Rule 144A Securities”).

The Fund’s 80% investment policy is a non-fundamental investment policy that may be changed by the Fund’s Board without shareholder approval upon at least 60 days’ notice to shareholders.

The portfolio manager may also invest opportunistically using other non-principal investments and/or strategies, including, but not limited to:

- Cash and cash equivalents;
- Preferred shares, including convertible preferred securities;
- Equity residuals of structured debt transactions;
- Common shares, rights, and warrants: (i) attached to securities purchased or held; or (ii) in connection with conversion, corporate restructuring and/or recapitalization;
- Derivatives including forwards, options, futures, swaps, and others;
- Exchange Traded Funds (“ETF” or “ETFs”), generally to replicate exposure that cannot otherwise or might be less efficiently obtained through other investments or strategies;
- Selling short investments including, selling short or creating short exposure through the use of derivatives and/or ETFs (including long ETFs that replicate short exposure), in each case for hedging purposes, or selling short investments that the portfolio expects to receive in a recapitalization, reorganization, or other exchange for securities the portfolio contemporaneously owns or has the right to obtain, and uncovered or naked short selling; and
- Currency, for both hedging and investment purposes.

The portfolio manager may also invest in cash equivalents, which may include publicly traded debt securities issued by the U.S. Government or agencies of the U.S. government, certificates of deposit, commercial paper, repurchase agreements, bankers’ acceptance, and other similar short-term investments. Cash equivalents shall generally have maturities of 13 months or less.

The Fund will follow the general investment limitations below:

The Fund may invest up to 75% of its total assets in securities rated less than “A” (or its equivalent) by a nationally recognized statistical rating organization (“NRSRO”). If the security is rated by more than one NRSRO, the lowest rating shall be utilized. “A” or equivalent includes the plus (+) or minus (-) within the rating category.

The Fund may invest up to 25% of its total assets in: (i) non-U.S. dollar denominated securities of U.S. and non-U.S. issuers; and (ii) U.S. dollar denominated securities of non-U.S. issuers. An issuer is generally classified as non-U.S. if it is domiciled outside of the U.S. and derives a significant amount of its assets, revenues, or operating profits from non-U.S. countries. Conversely, an issuer

domiciled outside of the U.S. is generally classified a U.S. issuer if a significant amount of its assets, revenues, or operating profits is U.S.-based. Determination of whether an issuer is a non-U.S. issuer is made by the portfolio manager in their discretion.

The Fund may invest up to 10% of its total assets in preferred shares, including convertible preferred shares.

The Fund may invest up to 5% of its total assets in derivatives, ETFs and currencies not used for hedging purposes and uncovered (naked) short positions. For the avoidance of doubt, options, futures, swaps, other derivatives, ETFs, and securities sold short are excluded from the 5% limit to the extent such investments are used for hedging purposes to seek to minimize the impact of losses to one or more investments.

The portfolio manager expects to manage the portfolio such that the average duration remains positive and they will not borrow to enhance returns.

PRINCIPAL RISKS

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

Interest Rate Risk. As with most funds that invest in debt securities, changes in interest rates are one of the most important factors that could affect the value of an investment in the Fund. Interest rate risk is the risk that debt securities will decline in value because of increases in interest rates. Rising interest rates tend to cause the prices of debt securities (especially those with longer maturities) and the Fund's share price to fall. When interest rates rise from a low level, fixed income securities markets may experience lower prices, increased volatility, and lower liquidity. The negative impact on fixed income securities from rate increases, regardless of the cause, could be swift and significant, which could result in significant losses by the Fund, even if such rate increases are anticipated by the portfolio manager.

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

Risks Associated with Investing in High Yield Securities. High yield bonds, which are sometimes called “junk” bonds, are highly speculative securities that are usually issued by smaller, less credit-worthy and/or highly leveraged (indebted) companies. High yield securities are generally subject to greater levels of credit, call and liquidity risks than higher-rated securities of similar maturity. In addition, such securities may, under certain circumstances, be less liquid than higher rated securities. These securities pay investors a premium (a high interest rate or yield) because of the potential illiquidity and increased risk of loss. These securities can also be subject to greater price volatility. In times of unusual or adverse market, economic or political conditions, these securities may experience higher than normal default rates.

Mortgage-Related and Asset-Backed Securities Risk. Mortgage-related and other asset-backed securities represent interests in “pools” of mortgages or other assets such as consumer loans or receivables held in trust and often involve risks that are different from or possibly more acute than risks associated with other types of debt instruments. Mortgage-related securities, including CMBS and RMBS, are subject to “prepayment risk” (the risk that borrowers will repay a loan more quickly in periods of falling interest rates) and “extension risk” (the risk that borrowers will repay a loan more slowly in periods of rising interest rates) and can be highly sensitive to changes in interest rates. Mortgage-backed securities, and in particular those not backed by a government guarantee, are subject to credit risk. If the Fund invests in mortgage-backed or asset-backed securities that are subordinated to other interests in the same pool, the Fund may only receive payments after the pool’s obligations to other investors have been satisfied. An unexpectedly high rate of defaults on the assets held by a pool may limit substantially the pool’s ability to make payments of principal or interest to the Fund, reducing the values of those securities or in some cases rendering them worthless. The Fund’s investments in other asset-backed securities are subject to risks similar to those associated with mortgage-related securities, as well as additional risks associated with the nature of the assets and the servicing of those assets.

Collateralized Debt Obligations Risk. The Fund may also invest in CDOs and other related instruments. The risks of an investment in a CDO depends largely on the type of collateral securities and the class of the CDO in which the Fund’s invests. In addition to the normal risks associated with credit-related securities (*e.g.*, interest rate risk and default risk), CDOs carry additional risks including, but not limited to, the risk that: (i) distributions from collateral securities may not be adequate to make interest or other payments; (ii) the quality of the collateral may decline in value or default; (iii) the Fund may invest in CDOs that are subordinate to other classes; and (iv) the complex structure of the security may not be fully understood at the time of investment and may produce disputes with the issuer or unexpected investment results. Investments in CDOs are also more difficult to value than other investments.

Collateralized Loan Obligations Risk. The Fund is subject to asset manager, legal and regulatory, limited recourse, liquidity, redemption, and reinvestment risks as a result of the structure of CLOs in which the Fund may invest. A CLO’s performance is linked to the expertise of the CLO manager and its ability to manage the CLO portfolio. Changes in the regulation of CLOs may adversely affect the value of the CLO investments held by the Fund and the ability of the Fund to execute its investment strategy. CLO debt is payable solely from the proceeds of the CLO’s underlying assets and, therefore, if the income from the underlying loans is insufficient to make payments on the CLO debt, no other assets will be available for payment. CLO debt securities may be subject to redemption and the timing of redemptions may adversely affect the returns on CLO debt. The CLO

manager may not find suitable assets in which to invest and the CLO manager's opportunities to invest may be limited. Such instruments are subject to credit, interest rate, valuation, prepayment and extension risks. These securities also are subject to risk of default on the underlying asset, particularly during periods of economic downturn.

Credit Risk. Credit risk refers to the likelihood that an issuer will default on the payment of principal and/or interest on a security. Various factors could affect the issuer's actual or perceived willingness or ability to make timely interest or principal payments, including changes in the issuer's financial condition or in general economic conditions.

Call Risk. Issuers of callable bonds are permitted to redeem these bonds before their final maturity. If an issuer calls a security in which the Fund is invested, the Fund could lose potential price appreciation and be forced to reinvest the proceeds in securities that bear a lower interest rate or more credit risk.

Liquidity Risk. The Fund's investments in illiquid securities may reduce the returns of the Fund because it may not be able to sell the illiquid securities at an advantageous time or price.

Large Investor Risk. Ownership of shares of the Fund may be concentrated in one or a few large investors. Such investors may redeem shares in large quantities or on a frequent basis. Redemptions by a large investor may affect the performance of the Fund, may increase realized capital gains, may accelerate the realization of taxable income to shareholders and may increase transaction costs. These transactions potentially limit the use of any capital loss carryforwards and certain other losses to offset future realized capital gains (if any). Such transactions may also increase the Fund's expenses. In addition, the Fund may be delayed in investing new cash after a large shareholder purchase, and under such circumstances may be required to maintain a larger cash position than it ordinarily would.

Management Risk. The Fund is subject to management risk as an actively managed investment portfolio. The portfolio manager will apply investment techniques and risk analyses in making investment decisions for the Fund, but there can be no guarantee that these will produce the desired results. The portfolio manager's opinion about the intrinsic worth or creditworthiness of a company or security may be incorrect, the portfolio manager may not make timely purchases or sales of securities for the Fund, the Fund's investment objective may not be achieved, or the market may continue to undervalue the Fund's securities. In addition, the Fund may not be able to quickly dispose of certain securities holdings. The frequency of trading within the Fund impacts portfolio turnover rates, which are shown in the financial highlights table. A higher rate of portfolio turnover could produce higher trading costs and taxable distributions, which would detract from the Fund's performance. Moreover, there can be no assurance that all of the Adviser's personnel will continue to be associated with the Adviser for any length of time. The loss of services of one or more key employees of the Adviser, including the Fund's portfolio manager, could have an adverse impact on the Fund's ability to achieve its investment objective. Certain securities or other instruments in which the Fund seeks to invest may not be available in the quantities desired. In such circumstances, the portfolio manager may determine to purchase other securities or instruments as substitutes. Such substitute securities or instruments may not perform as intended, which could result in losses to the Fund.

Private Placements and Restricted Securities Risk. Private placement securities are securities that are not registered under the federal securities laws, and are generally eligible for sale only to certain eligible investors. The Fund may invest in securities that are purchased in private placements. Because there may be relatively few potential purchasers for such investments, especially under adverse market or economic conditions or in the event of adverse changes in the financial condition of the issuer, the Fund could find it more difficult to sell such securities when FPA believes it advisable to do so or may be able to sell such securities only at prices lower than if such securities were more widely held. At times, it may also be more difficult to determine the fair value of such securities for purposes of computing the net asset value of the Fund. The sale of such investments may also be restricted under securities laws.

U.S. Government Securities Risk. Certain U.S. government securities are supported by the full faith and credit of the United States; others are supported by the right of the issuer to borrow from the U.S. Treasury; others are supported by the discretionary authority of the U.S. government to purchase the agency's obligations; and still others are supported only by the credit of the issuing agency, instrumentality, or enterprise. Although U.S. government-sponsored enterprises such as the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation (Freddie Mac) and the Federal National Mortgage Association (Fannie Mae) may be chartered or sponsored by Congress, they are not funded by Congressional appropriations, and their securities are not issued by the U.S. Treasury, are not supported by the full faith and credit of the U.S. government, and involve increased credit risks in comparison to U.S. Treasury securities or other securities supported by the full faith and credit of the U.S. government.

Currency Transactions Risk. Currency hedging involves many of the same risks as other derivative transactions, such as leveraging risk, market risk, liquidity risk, counterparty risk, management risk, operational risk, and legal risk. Currency derivative transactions are also subject to risks different from those of other derivative transactions and can be adversely affected by government exchange controls, limitations, or restrictions on repatriation of currency, and manipulations or exchange restrictions imposed by governments and based on broader factors extrinsic to any particular country's economy. There can be no assurance that currency transactions or currency hedging techniques will be successful.

Over-the-Counter ("OTC") Risk. Securities and derivatives traded in OTC markets may trade in smaller volumes, and their prices may be more volatile, than securities principally traded on securities exchanges. Such securities may be less liquid than more widely traded securities. In addition, the prices of such securities may include an undisclosed dealer markup, which the Fund pays as part of the purchase price.

Risks Associated with Investing in Non-U.S. Securities. Non-U.S. investments involve special risks not present in U.S. investments that can increase the chances that the Fund will lose money. The prices of non-U.S. securities may be more volatile than the prices of securities of U.S. issuers because of economic and social conditions abroad, political developments, and changes in the regulatory environments of foreign countries. Changes in exchange rates and interest rates, and the imposition of sanctions, confiscations, trade restrictions (including tariffs) and other government restrictions by the United States and/or other governments may adversely affect the values of the Fund's non-U.S. investments. Foreign companies are generally subject to different legal and accounting standards than U.S. companies, and foreign financial intermediaries may be subject to less supervision and regulation than U.S. financial firms. In addition, since January 20, 2025, the

current U.S. administration has pursued an aggressive foreign policy agenda, including the imposition of tariffs, which may have unforeseen consequences on the United States' relations with foreign countries, the economy, and markets generally. Emerging markets tend to be more volatile than the markets of more mature economies and generally have less diverse and less mature economic structures and less stable political systems than those of developed countries.

Risks Associated with Investing in Convertible Securities. A convertible security is a bond, debenture, or note that may be exchanged for particular common stocks in the future at a predetermined price or formula within a specified period of time. A convertible security entitles the holder to receive interest paid or accrued on the debt security until the convertible security matures or is redeemed. Prior to redemption, convertible securities provide benefits similar to nonconvertible debt securities in that they generally provide income with higher yields than those of similar common stocks. Convertible securities may entail less risk than the corporation's common stocks. Convertible securities are generally not investment grade. The risks of nonpayment of the principal and interest increase when debt securities are rated lower than investment grade or are not rated.

Recent Market Events. Periods of market volatility may occur in response to market events, public health emergencies, natural disasters or climate events, and other economic, political, and global macro factors. For example, in recent years the large expansion of government deficits and debt as a result of government actions to mitigate the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic and inflation have resulted in extreme volatility in the global economy and in global financial markets. In addition, military conflicts and wars have caused or could continue to cause market disruptions in the regions and globally. These and other similar events could be prolonged and could adversely affect the value and liquidity of the Fund's investments, impair the Fund's ability to satisfy redemption requests, and negatively impact the Fund's performance.

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

PERFORMANCE INFORMATION

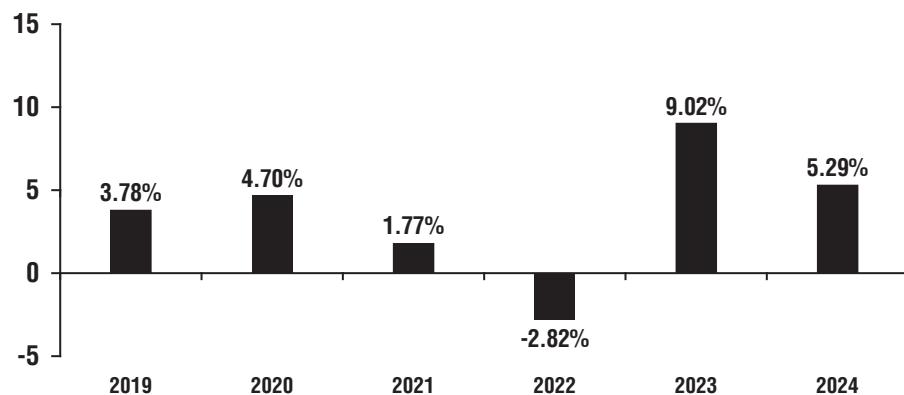
The bar chart and Average Annual Total Returns table below provide an indication of the risks of investing in the Fund by showing changes in the Fund's performance from year to year for Institutional Class shares and by showing how the average annual total returns of each class of the Fund compare with the average annual total returns of the Bloomberg U.S. Universal Bond Index, a broad-based securities market index. The Fund also compares its performance to the CPI + 200 Basis Points index, a measure of the change in cost of living plus 200 basis points. Certain past performance information shown below is for Institutional Class shares of the Fund. Although Institutional Class shares would have similar annual returns to Advisor Class and Investor Class shares because the classes are invested in the same portfolio of securities, the returns for Advisor Class and Investor Class shares will vary from Institutional Class shares because of the

higher expenses paid by Advisor Class and Investor Class shares. The chart and table reflect the reinvestment of dividends and distributions. Investor Class shares of the Fund have not yet commenced operations and therefore have no performance history. In addition, the Fund's past performance (before and after taxes) is not necessarily an indication of how the Fund will perform in the future.

The Bloomberg U.S. Universal Bond Index represents the union of the following Bloomberg indices: the U.S. Aggregate Index, the U.S. Corporate High Yield Index, the Investment Grade 144A Index, the Eurodollar Index, the U.S. Emerging Markets Index, and the non-ERISA eligible portion of the CMBS Index. Tax-exempt municipal securities, private placements, and non-dollar-denominated issues are excluded from the Bloomberg U.S. Universal Bond Index. The only constituent of the index that includes floating-rate debt is the U.S. Emerging Markets Index. The CPI + 200 Basis Points index is created by adding 2% to the annual percentage change in the Consumer Price Index ("CPI"). This index reflects non-seasonally adjusted returns. The CPI is an unmanaged index representing the rate of inflation of U.S. consumer prices as determined by the U.S. Department of Labor Statistics.

To obtain updated monthly performance information, please visit the Fund's website at <https://fpa.com/funds> or call (800) 982-4372.

Calendar-Year Total Return (before taxes) for Institutional Class Shares
For each calendar year at NAV



The year-to-date return as of March 31, 2025 was 2.36%.

The Fund's highest/lowest quarterly results during this time period were:

Institutional Class

Highest Calendar Quarter Return at NAV 4.11% Quarter ended 12/31/2023
Lowest Calendar Quarter Return at NAV (1.46%) Quarter ended 03/31/2022

Average Annual Total Returns (for the periods ended December 31, 2024)	One Year	Five Years	Since Inception	Inception Date
Institutional Class—Before Taxes	5.29%	3.52%	3.56%	12/31/2018
Institutional Class—After Taxes on Distributions ¹	4.10%	2.21%	2.30%	12/31/2018
Institutional Class—After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Fund Shares ¹	3.94%	2.22%	2.27%	12/31/2018
Advisor Class—Before Taxes	5.16%	N/A	3.17%	04/19/2021
Bloomberg U.S. Universal Bond Index	2.04%	0.06%	1.54%	12/31/2018
CPI + 200 Basis Points	4.98%	6.30%	5.98%	12/31/2018

1 After-tax returns are calculated using the historical highest individual federal marginal income tax rates and do not reflect the impact of state and local taxes. Actual after-tax returns depend upon an investor's tax situation and may differ from those shown. After-tax returns presented here are not relevant to investors who hold their Fund shares through tax-deferred arrangements, such as 401(k) plans or individual retirement accounts ("IRAs"). Early withdrawal from a 401(k) account or an IRA could lead to taxation of the withdrawn amount as ordinary income and could be subject to an additional tax penalty. The after-tax returns on distributions and sale of Fund shares may be higher than returns before taxes due to the effect of a tax benefit an investor may receive from the realization of capital losses that would have been incurred on the sale of Fund shares. After-tax returns are shown for Institutional Class Shares only and after-tax returns for classes other than Institutional Class will vary from returns shown for Institutional Class.

INVESTMENT ADVISER

First Pacific Advisors, LP is the Fund's investment adviser.

PORTFOLIO MANAGER

Abhijeet Patwardhan, Partner of the Adviser since 2017, has served as portfolio manager of the Fund since inception on December 31, 2018. Mr. Patwardhan is primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of the Fund's portfolio.

PURCHASE AND SALE OF FUND SHARES

Investors may purchase or redeem shares on any business day by written request, check, wire, ACH (Automated Clearing House), telephone, or through dealers as further described in this prospectus. You may conduct transactions by mail (FPA Funds, c/o UMB Fund Services, Inc., P.O. Box 2175, Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53201-2175, or 235 West Galena Street, Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53212), by wire, or by telephone at (800) 638-3060. Purchases and redemptions by telephone are only permitted if you previously established this option in your account. Investors can use the Account Application for initial purchases.

Investors can purchase shares by contacting any investment dealer authorized to sell the Fund's shares. The minimum initial investment in the Institutional Class is \$100,000 and in the Advisor Class and Investor Class is \$1,500, and each subsequent investment, which can be made directly to UMB Fund Services, Inc., must be at least \$100. However, as described herein, the Fund has established different initial investment and subsequent investment minimums for retirement accounts and accounts established with a pre-authorized investment plan. All purchases made by check should be in U.S. dollars and made payable to the FPA Funds. Third party, starter or counter checks will not be accepted. A charge may be imposed if a check does not clear. The Fund reserves the right to waive or lower purchase and investment minimums in certain circumstances. For example, the minimums listed above may be waived or lowered for investors who are trustees or officers of the Fund, employees of the Adviser and/or customers of certain financial intermediaries that hold the Fund's shares in certain omnibus accounts, at the discretion of the officers of the Fund. In addition, financial intermediaries may impose their own minimum investment and subsequent purchase amounts.

Subsequent investments and redemptions can be made directly to UMB Fund Services, Inc.

Notice to Non-U.S. Resident Individual Shareholders. The Fund and its shares are only registered in the United States and its territories (“United States”). Regulations outside of the United States may restrict the sale of shares to certain non-U.S. residents or subject certain shareholder accounts to additional regulatory requirements. As a result, individuals resident outside the United States are generally not eligible to invest in the Fund. The Fund reserves the right, however, to sell shares to certain other non-U.S. investors in compliance with applicable law. If a current shareholder of the Fund provides a non-U.S. address, this will be deemed a representation and warranty from such investor that he/she is not a U.S. resident and will continue to be a non-U.S. resident unless and until the Fund is notified of a change in the investor’s resident status. Any current shareholder that has a resident address outside of the United States may be restricted from purchasing additional shares.

TAX INFORMATION

The Fund’s distributions are taxable and will be taxed as ordinary income and/or long-term capital gain, unless you are investing through a tax-deferred arrangement, such as an IRA or 401(k) plan.

INFORMATION REGARDING TRANSACTIONS THROUGH FINANCIAL INTERMEDIARIES

Shareholders may be required to pay a commission directly to their broker or other financial intermediary when buying or selling shares of the Fund. Shareholders and potential investors may wish to contact their broker or other financial intermediary for information regarding applicable commissions, transaction fees or other charges associated with transactions in shares of the Fund.

In addition, brokers, dealers, banks, trust companies and other financial representatives may receive compensation from the Fund or its service providers for providing a variety of services, which may include recordkeeping, transaction processing for shareholders’ accounts and certain shareholder services not currently offered to shareholders that deal directly with the Fund. 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 web site for more information.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ABOUT THE FUND

Investment Objective

FPA Flexible Fixed Income Fund seeks to provide long-term total return, which includes income and capital appreciation, while considering capital preservation.

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

Principal Investment Strategies

Under normal circumstances, the Fund's portfolio manager invests at least 80% of the value of its assets in a diversified portfolio of debt instruments. The debt instruments (bonds, debentures, notes, loans, convertible debt and other debt-related or fixed income instruments) will generally comprise the core of the Fund's portfolio, including, but not limited, to the following:

- Debt instruments issued by corporations, municipalities, governments, and their agencies and instrumentalities, including high yield bonds (sometimes called "junk" bonds), mortgage-backed pools, and obligations of supra-national agencies, including international development institutions that provide global financing and advisory services for economic development; and/or
- Structured debt instruments, including commercial mortgage-backed securities (CMBS), residential mortgage-backed securities (RMBS), asset-backed securities (ABS), collateralized loan obligations (CLOs), collateralized debt obligations (CDOs), whole loans, structured notes, and similar such issues; and
- Privately placed debt instruments, including Rule 144A Securities.

The Fund's 80% investment policy is a non-fundamental investment policy that may be changed by the Board without shareholder approval upon at least 60 days' notice to shareholders.

The portfolio manager may also invest opportunistically using other non-principal investments and/or strategies including, but not limited to:

- Cash and cash equivalents;
- Preferred shares, including convertible preferred securities;
- Equity residuals of structured debt transactions;

- Common shares, rights, and warrants: (i) attached to securities purchased or held; or (ii) in connection with conversion, corporate restructuring and/or recapitalization;
- Derivatives including forwards, options, futures, swaps, and others;
- ETFs, generally to replicate exposure that cannot otherwise or might be less efficiently obtained through other investments or strategies;
- Selling short investments including, selling short or creating short exposure through the use of derivatives and/or ETFs (including long ETFs that replicate short exposure), in each case for hedging purposes, or selling short investments that the portfolio expects to receive in a recapitalization, reorganization, or other exchange for securities the portfolio contemporaneously owns or has the right to obtain, and uncovered or naked short selling; and
- Currency, for both hedging and investment purposes.

The portfolio manager may also invest in cash equivalents, which may include publicly traded debt securities issued by the U.S. Government or agencies of the U.S. government, certificates of deposit, commercial paper, repurchase agreements, bankers' acceptance, and other similar short-term investments. Cash equivalents shall generally have maturities of 13 months or less.

The Fund will follow the general investment limitations below:

The Fund may invest up to 75% of its total assets in securities rated less than "A" (or its equivalent) by a NRSRO. If the security is rated by more than one NRSRO, the lowest rating shall be utilized. "A" or equivalent includes the plus (+) or minus (-) within the rating category.

The Fund may invest up to 25% of its total assets in: (i) non-U.S. dollar denominated securities of U.S. and non-U.S. issuers; and (ii) U.S. dollar denominated securities of non-U.S. issuers. An issuer is generally classified as non-U.S. if it is domiciled outside of the U.S. and derives a significant amount of its assets, revenues, or operating profits from non-U.S. countries. Conversely, an issuer domiciled outside of the U.S. is generally classified a U.S. issuer if a significant amount of its assets, revenues, or operating profits is U.S. based. Determination of whether an issuer is a non-U.S. issuer is made by the portfolio manager in their discretion.

The Fund may invest up to 10% of its total assets in preferred shares, including convertible preferred shares.

The Fund may invest up to 5% of its total assets in derivatives, ETFs and currencies not used for hedging purposes and uncovered (naked) short positions. For the avoidance of doubt, options, futures, swaps, other derivatives, ETFs, and securities sold short are excluded from the 5% limit to the extent such investments are used for hedging purposes to seek to minimize the impact of losses to one or more investments.

The portfolio manager expects to manage the portfolio such that the average duration remains positive and they will not borrow to enhance returns.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ABOUT THE PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT STRATEGIES

To pursue the Fund's investment objective, the portfolio manager generally invests the Fund's assets in a diversified portfolio of debt securities, cash, and cash equivalents, including, but not limited to, the following securities:

U.S. Government Securities. The U.S. government sector includes fixed-income securities issued by the U.S. government or its agencies and instrumentalities, such as U.S. Treasury and U.S. government agency securities, mortgage pass-through securities, including Government National Mortgage Association (Ginnie Mae), Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation (Freddie Mac) and the Federal National Mortgage Association (Fannie Mae), and agency mortgage-backed securities.

Mortgage-Backed Securities. In addition to the U.S. government mortgage-pass through securities described above, the mortgage sector includes non-agency mortgage-backed securities, such as collateralized mortgage obligations ("CMOs"), CMBS, RMBS and single- and multi-class pass-through securities. Mortgage-backed securities represent direct or indirect participation in mortgage loans secured by real property.

High Yield Securities. High yield securities are medium- or lower-rated securities and unrated securities of comparable quality, sometimes referred to as "high yield" or "junk" bonds. Generally, such securities offer a higher current yield than is offered by higher-rated securities, but also are predominantly speculative with respect to the issuer's capacity to pay interest and repay principal in accordance with the terms of the obligations. The market values of certain of these securities also tend to be more sensitive to individual corporate developments and changes in economic conditions than higher quality bonds. In addition, medium- and lower-rated securities and comparable unrated securities generally present a higher degree of credit risk.

Asset-Backed Securities. Asset-backed securities are bonds issued through special purpose vehicles and backed by pools of loans, other receivables, or other assets. Asset-backed securities are created from many types of assets, such as home equity loans, auto loans, student loans, equipment financing, and credit card receivables. The credit quality of an asset-backed security depends on the quality and performance of the underlying assets and/or the level of any credit support provided by the securitization structure. The proportions of the Fund's portfolio invested in various types of asset-backed securities will depend on many factors, including the portfolio manager's appraisal of the economy, yield, credit quality, macroeconomic factors, and capital appreciation potential, among others. To the extent the Fund focuses its investments in a particular type of asset-backed security, it may be more susceptible to economic conditions and risks affecting the type of asset-backed security.

Corporate Debt Securities. The Fund may invest in corporate bonds, bank debt, notes and commercial paper of varying maturities and may invest in domestic bonds, bank debt and notes and those issued by non-U.S. corporations and governments. Issuers of these securities have a contractual obligation to pay interest at a specified rate on a specified date and to repay principal on a specified maturity date, and may have provisions that allow the issuer to redeem or "call" the security before its maturity.

Sovereign and Government-Related Debt. Sovereign debt includes securities issued or guaranteed by a non-U.S. sovereign government or its agencies, authorities, or political subdivisions. Government-related debt includes securities issued by non-U.S. regional or local governmental entities or government-controlled entities. In the event an issuer of sovereign debt or government-related debt is unable or unwilling to make scheduled payments of interest or principal, holders may be asked to participate in a restructuring of the debt and to extend further credit to the issuer. In the event of a default by such an issuer, there may be few or no effective legal remedies for collecting on such debt.

Non-U.S. Securities. The Fund may invest in securities of U.S.-dollar denominated non-U.S. issuers traded in the United States and in non-U.S. currency-denominated securities of non-U.S. issuers. For purposes of this prospectus, non-U.S. issuers are generally non-U.S. governments or companies either domiciled outside the U.S. or traded on non-U.S. exchanges, but the portfolio manager may make a different designation in certain circumstances. The non-U.S. issuers that the Fund may invest in include issuers with significant exposure to countries with developing economies and/or markets.

Covered Bonds. Covered bonds are debt securities issued by banks and are secured by collateral, typically mortgages. In the event of a default, bondholders also have an unsecured claim against the issuing bank if the underlying collateral is insufficient to repay amounts owing in respect of the bonds.

Cash Equivalents. Cash equivalents are short-dated instruments that are readily convertible into cash. They may include bank obligations, commercial paper, and repurchase agreements. Bank obligations include certificates of deposit and bankers' acceptances. Commercial paper is a short-term promissory note issued by a corporation, which may have a floating or variable rate. Repurchase agreements are transactions under which the Fund purchases a security from a dealer counterparty and agrees to resell the security on a specified future date at the same price, plus a specified interest rate.

Warrants and Rights. Warrants are options to buy a stated number of shares of common stock at a specified price anytime during the life of the warrants (generally two or more years). They have no voting rights, pay no dividends, and have no rights with respect to the assets of the entity issuing them. Rights are similar to warrants but normally have a shorter duration and are typically distributed directly by the issuers to existing shareholders, while warrants are typically attached to new debt or preferred stock issuances. The market price of warrants may be substantially lower than the current market price of the underlying common stock, yet warrants are subject to similar price fluctuations. As a result, warrants may be more volatile investments than the underlying common stock. If a warrant is exercised, a Fund may hold common stock in its portfolio even if it does not ordinarily invest in common stock. Warrants and rights generally do not entitle the holder to dividends or voting rights with respect to the underlying common stock and do not represent any rights in the assets of the issuer. Warrants and rights will expire if not exercised on or prior to the expiration date.

Temporary Investments and Other Measures. As a temporary measure for defensive purposes, the Fund may invest up to 100% of its total assets in short-term investments, including cash or cash equivalents, corporate debt, or direct or indirect U.S. and non-U.S. government and agency obligations, money market instruments, bank obligations, commercial paper, corporate notes and repurchase agreements. The Fund may make these investments or increase its investment in these

securities when the manager is unable to find enough attractive long-term investments, to reduce exposure to the Fund's primary investments when the manager believes it is advisable to do so, during periods of significant shareholder redemptions or when adverse or unusual market, economic, political, or other conditions exist. The Fund may take such portfolio positions for as long a period as deemed necessary. In doing so, the Fund may succeed in avoiding losses but may otherwise fail to achieve its investment objective. However, there can be no guarantee that a defensive strategy will be successful. Investing defensively may adversely affect Fund performance. During these times, the portfolio manager may make frequent portfolio holding changes, which could result in increased trading expenses and taxes, and decreased Fund performance.

As part of its normal operations, the Fund may hold cash or invest a portion of its portfolio in short-term interest bearing U.S. dollar denominated securities, pending investments or to provide for possible redemptions. Investments in such short-term debt securities can generally be sold easily and have limited risk of loss, but earn only limited returns. The Fund may increase its cash holdings and/or such short-term investments in anticipation of a greater than normal number of shareholder redemptions.

Percentage Investment Limitations. Unless otherwise stated, all percentage limitations on Fund investments listed in this prospectus will apply at the time of purchase. The Fund would not violate these limitations unless an excess or deficiency occurs or exists immediately after and as a result of an investment.

Other Investments and Techniques. The Fund may invest in other types of securities and use a variety of investment techniques and strategies which are not principal investment strategies and are not described in this prospectus. These securities and techniques may subject the Fund to additional risks. Please see the SAI for additional information about the securities and investment techniques described in this prospectus and about additional securities and techniques that may be used by the Fund.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ABOUT THE PRINCIPAL RISKS

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

Interest Rate Risk. As with most funds that invest in debt securities, changes in interest rates, including rates that fall below zero, are one of the most important factors that could affect the value of an investment in the Fund. Interest rate risk is the risk that debt securities will decline in value because of increases in interest rates. Any such change in interest rates may be sudden and significant, with unpredictable effects on the financial markets and the Fund's investments. Rising interest rates tend to cause the prices of debt securities (especially those with longer maturities) and the Fund's share price to fall. Generally, bonds with longer maturities have a greater duration and thus are subject to greater price volatility from changes in interest rates. Adjustable rate instruments also react to interest rate changes in a similar manner although generally to a lesser degree (depending, however, on the characteristics of the reset terms, including the index chosen, frequency of reset and reset caps or floors, among other things). Low interest rates may pose heightened risks with respect to investments in fixed income securities. When interest rates rise

from a low level, fixed income securities markets may experience lower prices, increased volatility, and lower liquidity. The negative impact on fixed income securities from rate increases, regardless of the cause, could be swift and significant, which could result in significant losses by the Fund, even if such rate increases are anticipated by the portfolio manager. The Fund may be subject to heightened interest rate risk because the Federal Reserve has raised, and may continue to raise, interest rates. During periods of increasing interest rates the Fund may experience high redemptions and, as a result, increased portfolio turnover, which could increase the costs that the Fund incurs and may negatively impact the Fund's performance.

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

Risks Associated with Investing in High Yield Securities. High yield bonds, sometimes called "junk" bonds, are highly speculative securities that are usually issued by smaller, less credit-worthy and/or highly leveraged (indebted) companies. Because investment in lower-rated or unrated securities involves greater investment risk, achievement of the Fund's investment objective is more dependent on the portfolio manager's credit analysis of these securities than with respect to the Fund's investments in higher-rated securities. The portfolio manager does not employ a rating valuation for unrated securities. Decisions to purchase and sell these securities are based on the portfolio manager's evaluation of their investment potential and not on the ratings assigned by credit agencies. Compared with investment-grade bonds, high yield bonds carry a greater degree of risk and are less likely to make payments of interest and principal. Compared to investment-grade debt securities, market developments and the financial and business conditions of the corporation issuing high yield securities influence the price and liquidity of high yield securities more than changes in interest rates when compared to investment grade debt securities. Lower-rated securities may be more susceptible to real or perceived adverse economic and competitive industry conditions than investment grade securities. A projection of an economic downturn, for example, could cause a decline in the prices of lower-rated securities because the advent of a recession could lessen the ability of a highly leveraged company to make principal and interest

payments on its debt securities. New and proposed laws and regulations could negatively impact the market for high yield bonds. Insufficient liquidity in the high yield bond market may make it more difficult to dispose of high yield bonds and may cause the Fund to experience sudden and substantial price declines. A lack of reliable, objective data or market quotations may make it more difficult to value high yield bonds accurately. There is no limit on the ratings of high yield securities that may be purchased or held by the Fund, and the Fund may invest in securities that are in default.

Mortgage-Related and Asset-Backed Securities Risk. Mortgage-related and other asset-backed securities represent interests in “pools” of mortgages or other assets such as consumer loans or receivables held in trust and often involve risks that are different from or possibly more acute than risks associated with other types of debt instruments. Mortgage-related securities, including CMBS and RMBS, are subject to prepayment risk (the risk that borrowers will repay a loan more quickly in periods of falling interest rates) and “extension risk” (the risk that borrowers will repay a loan more slowly in periods of rising interest rates) and can be highly sensitive to changes in interest rates. Generally, in a period of rising interest rates, individual borrowers are less likely to exercise prepayment options which tend to extend the expected maturity of mortgage-related securities, making them more sensitive to changes in interest rates. As a result, if the Fund holds mortgage-related securities, rising interest rates may cause the Fund to exhibit additional volatility due to the increased expected average life of its mortgage-related holdings. When interest rates decline, borrowers may pay their mortgages sooner than expected. These prepayments can reduce the returns of the Fund because the Fund may realize losses on securities that were acquired at a premium to par and the Fund may have to reinvest the proceeds from prepayments at the lower prevailing interest rates which can reduce the Fund’s yield. An unexpectedly high rate of defaults on the assets held by a pool may limit substantially the pool’s ability to make payments of principal or interest to the Fund, reducing the values of those securities or in some cases rendering them worthless.

Mortgage-related securities may be either pass-through securities or CMOs. Pass-through securities represent a right to receive principal and interest payments collected on a pool of mortgages which are passed through to security holders. CMOs are created by dividing the principal and interest payments collected on a pool of mortgages into several cash flow streams (“tranches”) with different priority rights to portions of the underlying mortgage payments. Certain CMO tranches may represent a right to receive specific sources of cash flow such as interest-only (“Ios”) or principal-only (“Pos”). These securities are frequently referred to as “stripped securities” and are subject to interest rate risks described below. If the Fund invests in CMO tranches (including CMO tranches issued by government agencies) and interest rates move in a manner not anticipated by the manager, it is possible that the Fund could lose all or substantially all of its investment. The market prices of CMOs structured as accrual certificates (also known as “Z-Bonds”) are affected to a greater extent by interest rate changes and therefore tend to be more volatile than securities which pay current interest in cash. Mortgage-related securities, including CMBS and RMBS, and in particular those not backed by a government guarantee, are subject to credit risk, *i.e.* the likelihood that an issuer will default on the payment of principal and/or interest on a security. CMBS and RMBS investments that are backed by mortgages given to borrowers considered to be higher risk borrowers generally include one or more aggressive mortgage terms, such as a high loan-to-value ratio. Such mortgages carry a higher degree of credit risk than other loans, and, therefore, a higher probability of default.

The Fund’s investments in other asset-backed securities are subject to risks similar to those associated with mortgage-related securities, as well as additional risks associated with the nature

of the assets and the servicing of those assets. Payment of principal and interest on asset-backed securities may be largely dependent upon the cash flows generated by the assets backing the securities, and asset-backed securities may not have the benefit of any security interest in the related assets. Certain asset-backed securities, including securities backed by auto loans, are subject to subprime lending and loan-to-value risk. One of the most significant risks to a holder of an auto loan asset-backed security is the fluctuation of the value of the loans acquired. The higher the loan-to-value ratio, the riskier the loan is for a lender. Further, subprime loans underlying auto loan asset-backed securities may have higher default rates than loans that meet more stringent underwriting requirements.

Collateralized Debt Obligations Risk. The Fund may invest in CDOs, which include CLOs, collateralized bond obligations (“CBOs”), and other similarly structured securities. The risks of an investment in a CDO depend largely on the type of the collateral securities and the class of the CDO in which the Fund invests. In addition to the normal risks associated with credit-related securities discussed elsewhere in the prospectus (e.g., interest rate risk and default risk), CDOs carry additional risks including, but not limited to, the risk that: (i) distributions from collateral securities may not be adequate to make interest or other payments; (ii) the quality of the collateral may decline in value or default; (iii) the Fund may invest in CDOs that are subordinate to other classes; and (iv) the complex structure of the security may not be fully understood at the time of investment and may produce disputes with the issuer or unexpected investment results. Investments in CDOs are also more difficult to value than other investments. In addition, although not required, valuations of Fund holdings are ordinarily verified via a second pricing source. However, second source pricing may not be available with respect to certain CDOs in which the Fund invests as a result of a lack of readily available market quotations. In addition, there may be delays in the Fund’s ability to invest in CDOs at desired levels as a result of the increased time necessary for the Adviser to resolve valuation and operational issues necessary to make these investments.

Collateralized Loan Obligations Risk. The Fund is subject to the following risks as a result of its investments in CLOs:

- *Asset Manager Risk.* The CLO’s performance is linked to the expertise of the CLO manager and its ability to manage the CLO portfolio. The experience of a CLO manager plays an important role in the rating and risk assessment of CLO debt securities. One of the primary risks to investors of a CLO is the potential change in CLO manager, over which the Fund will have no control.
- *Legal and Regulatory Risk.* The Fund may be adversely affected by new (or revised) laws or regulations that may be imposed by government regulators or self-regulatory organizations that supervise the financial markets. These agencies are empowered to promulgate a variety of rules pursuant to financial reform legislation in the United States. The Fund may also be adversely affected by changes in the enforcement or interpretation of existing statutes and rules. Changes in the regulation of CLOs may adversely affect the value of the investments held by the Fund and the ability of the Fund to execute its investment strategy.
- *Limited Recourse Risk.* CLO debt securities are limited recourse obligations of their issuers. CLO debt is payable solely from the proceeds of its underlying assets. Consequently, CLO

investors must rely solely on distributions from the underlying assets for payments on the CLO debt they hold. No party or entity other than the issuer will be obligated to make payments on CLO debt. CLO debt is not guaranteed by the issuer or any other party or entity involved in the organization and management of a CLO. If income from the underlying loans is insufficient to make payments on the CLO debt, no other assets will be available for payment.

- *Redemption Risk.* CLO debt securities may be subject to redemption. For example, certain tranches of CLO debt may be redeemed if the CLO manager is unable to identify assets suitable for investment during the period when it has the ability to reinvest the principal proceeds from the sale of assets, scheduled redemptions and prepayments in additional assets (the “Reinvestment Period”). Additionally, holders of subordinated CLO debt may cause the redemption of senior CLO debt. In the event of an early redemption, holders of the CLO debt being redeemed will be repaid earlier than the stated maturity of the debt. The timing of redemptions may adversely affect the returns on CLO debt.
- *Reinvestment Risk.* The CLO manager may not find suitable assets in which to invest during the Reinvestment Period or to replace assets that the manager has determined are no longer suitable for investment (for example, if a security has been downgraded by a rating agency). Additionally, the Reinvestment Period is a pre-determined finite period of time; however, there is a risk that the Reinvestment Period may terminate early if, for example, the CLO defaults on payments on the securities which it issues or if the CLO manager determines that it can no longer reinvest in underlying assets. Early termination of the Reinvestment Period could adversely affect a CLO investment.

Credit Risk. Credit risk refers to the likelihood that an issuer will default on the payment of principal and/or interest on a security. Various factors could affect the issuer’s actual or perceived willingness or ability to make timely interest or principal payments, including changes in the issuer’s financial condition or in general economic conditions. In addition, lack of or inadequacy of collateral or credit enhancements for a fixed income security may affect its credit risk. Below investment grade securities have more risk with respect to the issuer’s ability to pay interest and repay principal when due, and therefore involve a greater risk of default or nonpayment. Credit risk of a security may change over time. Ratings agencies periodically review certain securities and may downgrade a security that is held by the Fund. However, ratings are only opinions of the agencies issuing them and are not absolute guarantees as to quality.

Call Risk. Issuers of callable bonds are permitted to redeem these bonds before their final maturity. Issuers may call outstanding securities before maturity for a number of reasons, including decreases in prevailing interest rates or improvements to the issuer’s credit profile. If an issuer calls a security in which the Fund is invested, the Fund could lose potential price appreciation and be forced to reinvest the proceeds in securities that bear a lower interest rate or more credit risk.

Liquidity Risk. The Fund’s investments in illiquid securities may reduce the returns of the Fund because it may not be able to sell the illiquid securities at an advantageous time or price. Investments in high yield securities, non-U.S. securities, derivatives, or other securities with substantial market and/or credit risk tend to have the greatest exposure to liquidity risk. Certain investments in private placements and Rule 144A Securities may be considered illiquid investments. Lower-rated debt

securities tend to be less liquid than higher-rated securities. Illiquid securities may trade at a discount from comparable, more liquid investments, and may be subject to wider fluctuations in market value. Investments in illiquid derivatives may create the potential for the Fund to face ongoing margin and settlement payment obligations thereunder. Furthermore, reduced number and capacity of dealers and other counterparties to “make markets” in fixed income securities, in connection with the growth of the fixed income markets, may increase liquidity risk with respect to the Fund’s investments in fixed income securities. When there is no willing buyer and investments cannot be readily sold, the Fund may have to lower the selling price, sell other investments, or may not be able to sell the securities at all and may have to forego another, more appealing investment opportunity, any of which could have a negative effect on the Fund’s performance. These securities may also be difficult to value and their values may be more volatile because of liquidity risk. Increased Fund redemption activity may negatively impact Fund performance and increase liquidity risk due to the need of the Fund to sell portfolio securities. Regulatory changes may further constrain the ability of market participants to create liquidity, particularly in times of increased market volatility. Liquidity risk may intensify during periods of economic uncertainty.

Large Investor Risk. Ownership of shares of the Fund may be concentrated in one or a few large investors. Such investors may redeem shares in large quantities or on a frequent basis. Redemptions of Fund shares by a large investor may negatively affect the performance of the Fund, may increase realized capital gains, may accelerate the realization of taxable income to shareholders and may increase transaction costs. These transactions potentially limit the use of any capital loss carryforwards and certain other losses to offset future realized capital gains (if any). Such transactions may also increase the Fund’s expenses. In addition, the Fund may be delayed in investing new cash after a large shareholder purchase, and under such circumstances may be required to maintain a larger cash position than it ordinarily would.

Management Risk. The Fund is subject to management risk as an actively managed investment portfolio. The portfolio manager will apply investment techniques and risk analyses in making investment decisions for the Fund, but there can be no guarantee that these will produce the desired results. The portfolio manager’s opinion about the intrinsic worth or creditworthiness of a company or security may be incorrect, the portfolio manager may not make timely purchases or sales of securities for the Fund, the Fund’s investment objective may not be achieved, or the market may continue to undervalue the Fund’s securities. In addition, the Fund may not be able to quickly dispose of certain securities holdings. The frequency of trading within the Fund impacts portfolio turnover rates, which are shown in the financial highlights table. A higher rate of portfolio turnover could produce higher trading costs and taxable distributions, which would detract from the Fund’s performance. Moreover, there can be no assurance that all of the Adviser’s personnel will continue to be associated with the Adviser for any length of time. The loss of services of one or more key employees of the Adviser, including the portfolio manager, could have an adverse impact on the Fund’s ability to achieve its investment objective. Certain securities or other instruments in which the Fund seeks to invest may not be available in the quantities desired. In such circumstances, the portfolio manager may determine to purchase other securities or instruments as substitutes. Such substitute securities or instruments may not perform as intended, which could result in losses to the Fund. In addition, the Fund and its service providers are subject to potential operational and information security risks from breaches in cyber security. A breach in cyber security refers to both intentional and unintentional cyber events and may include, among other events, the stealing or corrupting of data maintained online or digitally, denial of service attacks on websites, the

unauthorized release or misuse of confidential information or various other forms of cyber-attacks. Cyber security breaches affecting the Fund or the Adviser, custodian, transfer agent, intermediaries, trading counterparties or other third-party service providers may adversely impact the Fund. For instance, cyber security breaches may interfere with the processing of shareholder transactions, impact the Fund's ability to calculate its net asset value, cause the release of private shareholder information or confidential (including proprietary) company information, impede trading, result in violations of applicable privacy and other laws, subject the Fund to regulatory fines, cause the Fund and its shareholders to experience financial losses, or cause reputational damage and/or otherwise disrupt normal business operations. The Fund may also incur additional costs for cyber security risk management purposes. The Fund has established business continuity plans and risk management systems reasonably designed to seek to reduce the risks associated with cyber-attacks and disruptions in services, but there are inherent limitations in these plans and systems. For example, the nature of malicious cyber-attacks is becoming increasingly sophisticated; the Fund cannot control the cyber security systems of issuers or third-party service providers; and certain current risks may not have been identified and additional unknown threats may emerge in the future. There is also a risk that cyber security breaches may not be detected. The Fund and its shareholders could be negatively impacted as a result.

Private Placements and Restricted Securities Risk. Private placement securities are securities that are not registered under the federal securities laws, and are generally eligible for sale only to certain eligible investors. The Fund may invest in securities that are purchased in private placements. Because there may be relatively few potential purchasers for such investments, especially under adverse market or economic conditions or in the event of adverse changes in the financial condition of the issuer, the Fund could find it more difficult to sell such securities when FPA believes it advisable to do so or may be able to sell such securities only at prices lower than if such securities were more widely held. At times, it may also be more difficult to determine the fair value of such securities for purposes of computing the net asset value of the Fund. The sale of such investments may also be restricted under securities laws.

U.S. Government Securities Risk. Certain U.S. government securities are supported by the full faith and credit of the United States; others are supported by the right of the issuer to borrow from the U.S. Treasury; others are supported by the discretionary authority of the U.S. government to purchase the agency's obligations; and still others are supported only by the credit of the issuing agency, instrumentality, or enterprise. Although U.S. government-sponsored enterprises such as the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation (Freddie Mac) and the Federal National Mortgage Association (Fannie Mae) may be chartered or sponsored by Congress, they are not funded by Congressional appropriations, and their securities are not issued by the U.S. Treasury, are not supported by the full faith and credit of the U.S. government, and involve increased credit risks in comparison to U.S. Treasury securities or other securities supported by the full faith and credit of the U.S. government. Any security guaranteed by the U.S. government or its agencies or instrumentalities, or a security backed by the U.S. Treasury or the full faith and credit of the United States, is guaranteed or backed only as to the timely payment of interest and principal when held to maturity, but the market values for such securities are not guaranteed and will fluctuate.

Any market movements, regulatory changes, or changes in political or economic conditions that affect the U.S. government agencies or instrumentalities in which the Fund invests may have a significant impact on the Fund's performance. Events that would adversely affect the market prices

of securities issued or guaranteed by one government agency or instrumentality may adversely affect the market price of securities issued or guaranteed by other government agencies or instrumentalities. Because many types of U.S. government securities trade actively outside the United States, their prices may rise and fall as changes in global economic conditions affect the demand for these securities.

Currency Transactions Risk. Currency hedging involves many of the same risks as other derivative transactions, such as leveraging risk, market risk, liquidity risk, counterparty risk, management risk, operational risk, and legal risk. Currency derivative transactions are also subject to risks different from those of other derivative transactions. Because currency control is of great importance to the issuing governments and influences economic planning and policy, purchases and sales of currency and related instruments can be adversely affected by government exchange controls, limitations, or restrictions on repatriation of currency, and manipulations or exchange restrictions imposed by governments. Currency exchange rates may also fluctuate based on broader factors extrinsic to any particular country's economy. There can be no assurance that currency transactions or currency hedging techniques will be successful.

OTC Risk. Securities and derivatives traded in OTC markets may trade in smaller volumes, and their prices may be more volatile, than securities principally traded on securities exchanges. Such securities may be less liquid than more widely traded securities. In addition, the prices of such securities may include an undisclosed dealer markup, which the Fund pays as part of the purchase price.

Risks Associated with Investing in Non-U.S. Securities. Non-U.S. investments involve special risks not present in U.S. investments that can increase the chances that the Fund will lose money. Certain of the risks noted below may also apply to securities of U.S. issuers with significant non-U.S. operations. Investments in non-U.S. securities involve the following risks:

- The economies of some non-U.S. markets often do not compare favorably with that of the U.S. in areas such as growth of gross domestic product, reinvestment of capital, resources, and balance of payments. Some of these economies may rely heavily on particular industries or non-U.S. capital. They may be more vulnerable to adverse diplomatic developments, the imposition of economic sanctions against a country, changes in international trading patterns, trade barriers and other protectionist or retaliatory measures.
- Governmental actions—such as the imposition of capital controls, nationalization of companies or industries, expropriation of assets or the imposition of punitive taxes—may adversely affect investments in non-U.S. markets. Such governments may also participate to a significant degree, through ownership or regulation, in their respective economies.
- The governments of certain countries may prohibit or substantially restrict foreign investing in their capital markets or in certain industries. This could severely affect security prices. This could also impair the Fund's ability to purchase or sell non-U.S. securities or transfer its assets or income back to the U.S. or otherwise adversely affect the Fund's operations.
- Other non-U.S. market risks include foreign exchange controls, difficulties in pricing securities, defaults on non-U.S. government securities, difficulties in enforcing favorable

legal judgments in non-U.S. courts, and political and social instability. Legal remedies available to investors in some non-U.S. countries are less extensive than those available to investors in the U.S. Many non-U.S. governments supervise and regulate stock exchanges, brokers, and the sale of securities to a lesser extent than the U.S. government does. Corporate governance may not be as robust as in more developed countries. As a result, protections for minority investors may not be strong, which could adversely affect the Fund's non-U.S. holdings or exposures.

- Accounting standards in other countries are not necessarily the same as in the U.S. If the accounting standards in another country do not require as much disclosure or detail as U.S. accounting standards, it may be harder for the portfolio manager to completely and accurately determine a company's financial condition or otherwise assess a company's creditworthiness.
- Because there may be fewer investors on non-U.S. exchanges and smaller numbers of shares traded each day, it may be difficult for the Fund to buy and sell securities on those exchanges. In addition, prices of non-U.S. securities may be more volatile than prices of securities traded in the U.S.
- Non-U.S. markets may have different clearance and settlement procedures. In certain markets, settlements may not keep pace with the volume of securities transactions. If this occurs, settlement may be delayed, and the Fund's assets may be uninvested and may not be earning returns. The Fund also may miss investment opportunities or not be able to sell an investment or reduce its exposure because of these delays.
- Changes in currency exchange rates will affect the value of the Fund's non-U.S. holdings or exposures.
- The costs of non-U.S. securities transactions tend to be higher than those of U.S. transactions, increasing the transaction costs paid directly or indirectly by the Fund.
- International trade barriers or economic sanctions against non-U.S. countries may adversely affect the Fund's non-U.S. holdings or exposures. Since January 20, 2025, the current U.S. administration has pursued an aggressive foreign policy agenda, including the imposition of tariffs, which may have unforeseen consequences on the United States' relations with foreign countries, the economy, and markets generally. In addition, the current administration has sought to reduce the size of the U.S. government by, for example, reducing the headcount of and freezing funding available to certain U.S. government agencies. Such efforts may continue throughout U.S. federal agencies, which could increase administrative burdens on remaining government employees, increase processing times of company filings, alter regulatory policymaking, and increase regulatory volatility. These, as well as other potential effects which are not currently known, may have a negative impact on the Fund or on markets generally.
- Global economies are increasingly interconnected, which increases the possibilities that conditions in one country, region or financial market might adversely impact a different country, region, or financial market.

The severity or duration of these conditions may be affected if one or more countries leave the European Union or the euro currency or if other policy changes are made by governments or quasi-governmental organizations.

Risks Associated with Investing in Convertible Securities. A convertible security is a bond, debenture, or note that may be exchanged for particular common stocks in the future at a predetermined price or formula within a specified period of time. A convertible security entitles the holder to receive interest paid or accrued on the debt security until the convertible security matures or is redeemed. Prior to redemption, convertible securities provide benefits similar to nonconvertible debt securities in that they generally provide income with higher yields than those of similar common stocks. Convertible securities may entail less risk than the corporation's common stocks. Convertible securities are generally not investment grade. The risks of nonpayment of the principal and interest increase when debt securities are rated lower than investment grade or are not rated.

Recent Market Events. Periods of market volatility may occur in response to market events, public health emergencies, natural disasters or climate events, and other economic, political, and global macro factors. For example, in recent years the large expansion of government deficits and debt as a result of government actions to mitigate the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic and inflation have resulted in extreme volatility in the global economy and in global financial markets. In addition, military conflicts and wars have caused and could continue to cause market disruptions in the regions and globally.

The U.S. government and the Federal Reserve, as well as certain foreign governments and central banks, took extraordinary actions to support local and global economies and the financial markets in response to the COVID-19 pandemic. This and other government intervention into the economy and financial markets may not work as intended, and have resulted in a large expansion of government deficits and debt, the long-term consequences of which are not known. In addition, raising the ceiling on U.S. government debt and passing periodic legislation to fund the government have become increasingly politicized. Any failure to do either could lead to a default on U.S. government obligations, with unpredictable consequences for economies and markets in the United States and elsewhere.

In September 2024, the Federal Reserve lowered interest rates for the first time since 2020. Changing interest rate environments (whether downward or upward) impact various sectors of the economy and asset classes in different ways. For example, low interest rate environments tend to be positive for the equity markets, whereas high interest rate environments tend to apply downward pressure on earnings and equity prices.

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

Cybersecurity Risk. Cybersecurity incidents may allow an unauthorized party to gain access to Fund assets, customer data (including private shareholder information), or proprietary information, or cause the Fund, the Adviser, and/or other service providers (including custodians, sub-custodians,

transfer agents and financial intermediaries) to suffer data breaches, data corruption or loss of operational functionality. A cybersecurity incident may disrupt the processing of shareholder transactions, impact the Fund's ability to calculate its net asset value, and prevent shareholders from redeeming their shares. Issuers of securities in which the Fund invests are also subject to cybersecurity risks, and the value of those securities could decline if the issuers experience cybersecurity incidents.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ABOUT NON-PRINCIPAL RISKS

Stripped Securities Risk. Stripped securities are more volatile than securities where the principal and interest payments have not been separated. The value of stripped securities generally fluctuates more in response to interest rate movements than the value of traditional bonds because a change in interest rates may increase or decrease prepayments of principal. While the U.S. government or its agencies or instrumentalities may guarantee the full repayment of principal on stripped securities they issue, repayment of interest is generally guaranteed only while the underlying assets or pools of assets are outstanding. The market for stripped securities may be limited, which may make it difficult for the Fund to dispose of them quickly at an acceptable price.

Zero Coupon Securities. Special tax considerations are associated with investing in high yield bonds structured as zero coupon or pay-in-kind securities. The Fund does not receive any cash interest on such bonds until the bond matures, but the interest on these securities is accrued as income. Similarly, the inflation accretion income recorded on inflation-indexed notes is not received until maturity. The Internal Revenue Code requires the Fund to distribute such income to its shareholders. Thus, the Fund may have to dispose of securities when it might not want to in order to provide the cash necessary to make distributions to those shareholders who do not reinvest dividends.

Risks Associated with Investing in Repurchase Agreements. A repurchase agreement is a short-term investment. The Fund acquires a debt security that the seller agrees to repurchase at a future time and set price. If the seller declares bankruptcy or defaults, the Fund may incur delays and expenses liquidating the security. The security may also decline in value or fail to provide income.

Sovereign Debt Risk. An issuer of sovereign debt or the governmental authorities that control the repayment of the debt may be unable or unwilling to repay principal or interest when due. In the event of a default by a governmental entity on a sovereign debt obligation, there may be few or no effective legal remedies for collecting on such debt.

Adjustable Rate Mortgage (“ARM”) Risk. During periods of extreme fluctuations in interest rates, the resulting fluctuations of ARM rates could affect the ARMs' market value. Most ARMs have annual reset limits or “caps.” Fluctuations in interest rates above these levels, thus, could cause the mortgage-backed securities to “cap out” and to behave more like long-term, fixed-rate debt securities. During periods of declining interest rates, of course, the coupon rates may readjust downward and result in lower yields. Because of this feature, the value of ARMs will likely not rise during periods of declining interest rates to the same extent as fixed-rate instruments.

Risks Associated with Deep Discount Securities. The high yield securities in which the Fund may invest may from time to time include debt securities of companies that are financially troubled,

in default or are in bankruptcy or reorganization. These securities are called “Deep Discount Securities” and are deeply discounted from their face value. The Fund will invest in Deep Discount Securities when the portfolio manager believes that the issuer’s financial condition is likely to improve. A debt instrument purchased at a deep discount, but prior to default, may pay a very high effective yield. If the issuer’s financial condition improves, the underlying value of the securities may increase and result in a capital gain. If the issuer cannot meet its debt obligations, however, the Deep Discount Securities may stop generating income and lose its value or become worthless. The portfolio manager will balance the benefits of Deep Discount Securities with their risks. A diversified portfolio may reduce the overall impact of a Deep Discount Security in default or reduced in value, but the risk cannot be eliminated. A lack of reliable, objective data or market quotations may make it more difficult to value deep discount securities accurately. Insufficient liquidity in the deep discount security market may make it more difficult to dispose of such securities and may cause the Fund to experience sudden and substantial price declines.

For more information about the Fund and its investments, please see the Fund’s SAI.

Portfolio Holdings Disclosure

A description of the Fund’s policies and procedures with respect to the disclosure of the Fund’s portfolio securities is available in the Fund’s SAI. For instructions on how to obtain an SAI, please refer to the back cover of this prospectus.

MANAGEMENT OF THE FUND

Investment Adviser

First Pacific Advisors, LP is the Fund’s investment adviser. Together with its predecessor organizations, the Adviser has been in the investment advisory business since 1954 and has served as the Fund’s investment adviser since inception. As of December 31, 2024, the Adviser manages assets of approximately \$26.6 billion and serves as the investment adviser for other investment companies, as well as institutional, sub-advised and private fund accounts. The Adviser is headquartered at 2101 E. El Segundo Blvd., Suite 301, El Segundo, California 90245. The portfolio manager, who is affiliated with the Adviser, selects investments for the Fund.

Pursuant to the investment advisory agreement (the “Advisory Agreement”), the Fund pays the Adviser an annual advisory fee of 0.50% of the Fund’s average daily net assets for the services and facilities it provides, payable on a monthly basis. For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2024, the Adviser received advisory fees of 0.43% of the Fund’s average daily net assets, after waiving fees pursuant to its expense limitation agreement with the Trust on behalf of the Fund. In addition, the Adviser has contractually agreed to reimburse the Fund for Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses (excluding interest, taxes, brokerage fees and commissions payable by the Fund in connection with the purchase or sale of portfolio securities, redemption liquidity service expenses, and extraordinary expenses, including litigation expenses not incurred in the Fund’s ordinary course of business) in excess of 0.554% of the average net assets of the Fund attributable to the Institutional Class and 0.604% of the average net assets of the Fund attributable to the Advisor Class, and 0.654% of the average net assets of the Fund attributable to the Investor Class for the one-year period ending June 30, 2026. Any expenses reimbursed to the Fund by FPA during any of the previous 36 months

may be recouped by FPA, provided the Fund's Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses do not exceed 0.64% of the average net assets of the Fund attributable to the Institutional Class, 0.74% of the average net assets of the Fund attributable to the Advisor Class, and 0.79% of the average net assets of the Fund attributable to the Investor Class for any subsequent calendar year, regardless of whether there is a then-effective higher expense limit. This agreement may only be terminated earlier by the Fund's Board or upon termination of the Advisory Agreement.

A discussion regarding the basis for the Board's approval of the Investment Advisory Agreement is available in the Fund's Form N-CSR for the fiscal period ended June 30, 2024.

Portfolio Manager

Abhijeet Patwardhan is a Partner (since January 2017) and a Director of Research (since April 2015) of the Adviser. Previously, Mr. Patwardhan served as Managing Director of the Adviser from November 2015 to January 2017, Senior Vice President from January 2014 to November 2015, and as an analyst and Vice President from June 2010 to December 2013.

Mr. Patwardhan is primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of the Fund's portfolio.

The SAI provides additional information about the portfolio manager's compensation, other accounts managed by the portfolio manager and the portfolio manager's ownership of shares of the Fund.

INVESTING WITH THE FUND

Purchase and Investment Minimums

Investors can purchase shares by contacting any investment dealer authorized to sell the Fund's shares. The minimum initial investment in the Institutional Class is \$100,000, and in the Advisor Class and Investor Class is \$1,500. Each subsequent investment, which can be made directly to UMB Fund Services, Inc., must be at least \$100. However, as described herein, the Fund has established different initial investment and subsequent investment minimums for retirement accounts and accounts established with a pre-authorized investment plan. All purchases made by check should be in U.S. dollars and made payable to the FPA Funds. Third party, starter or counter checks will not be accepted. A charge may be imposed if a check does not clear. The Fund reserves the right to waive or lower purchase and investment minimums in certain circumstances. For example, the minimums listed above may be waived or lowered for investors who are Trustees or officers of the Fund, employees of the Adviser and/or customers of certain financial intermediaries that hold the Fund's shares in certain omnibus accounts, at the discretion of the officers of the Fund. In addition, financial intermediaries may impose their own minimum investment and subsequent purchase amounts.

Share Price

Net Asset Value. The Fund calculates its share price, also called net asset value, as of the close of trading on the New York Stock Exchange ("NYSE"), every day the NYSE is open, normally 4:00 p.m. Eastern time. The NYSE is closed not only on weekends but also on customary holidays,

which currently are New Year's Day, Martin Luther King, Jr. Day, Presidents' Day, Good Friday, Memorial Day, Juneteenth National Independence Day, Independence Day, Labor Day, Thanksgiving Day, and Christmas Day. Non-U.S. securities owned by the Fund may trade on weekends or other days when the Fund does not price its shares. As a result, the Fund's net asset value may change on days when you will not be able to purchase or redeem the Fund's shares. The share price is rounded to the nearest cent per share and equals the market value of all portfolio securities plus other assets, less all liabilities, divided by the number of Fund shares outstanding. Orders received by dealers before the NYSE closes on any business day are priced based on the share price for that day, as described in greater detail below. Orders received by UMB Fund Services, Inc. at the Fund's P.O. Box address are priced based upon the Fund's share price at the close of trading on the day received at the P.O. Box.

The value of an instrument is either the market value, if quotes are readily available (defined below), or the fair value as determined in good faith by the Board, or its designee. The Board has designated the Adviser as valuation designee (the "Valuation Designee") to perform the fair value determinations relating to all Fund investments pursuant to the valuation procedures of the Fund and the Valuation Designee (the "Valuation Procedures"). Pursuant to Rule 2a-5 under the 1940 Act, a market quotation is readily available only when that quotation is a quoted price (unadjusted) in active markets for identical investments that the Fund can access at the measurement date, provided that a quotation will not be readily available if it is not reliable. As a result, any security valued using inputs other than Level 1 inputs under U.S. GAAP (unless an SEC staff no-action position is available providing an exception from the readily available market quotation requirement) is deemed to be a fair value.

The Valuation Designee uses various methods and inputs to establish the value of its investments, other assets, and liabilities. Use of particular methods and inputs may vary over time based on availability and relevance as market and economic conditions evolve. Equity securities are generally valued each day at the official closing price of, or the last reported sale price on, the exchange or market on which such securities are principally traded, as of the close of business on that day. If there have been no sales that day, or if an equity security is unlisted, such equity securities are generally valued at the last available bid price. Fixed income securities are valued at the last reported sales price, if available and if the security is actively traded. Most fixed income securities are generally valued at prices obtained from pricing vendors. If no such vendor prices are available, such fixed income securities are valued using at least three broker quotes (or two broker quotes if three are not available). Vendors value fixed income securities based on one or more of the following inputs: transactions, bids, offers, quotations from dealers and trading systems, spreads and other relationships observed in the markets among comparable securities, benchmarks, underlying equity of the issuer, and proprietary pricing models such as cash flows, financial or collateral performance and other reference data (includes prepayments, defaults, collateral, credit enhancements, and interest rate volatility). Fixed-income and convertible securities listed on a national securities exchange for which the OTC market more accurately reflects the securities' value in the judgment of the Fund's officers, are valued at the most recent bid price. Currency forwards are valued at the closing currency exchange rate which is typically not materially different from the forward rate. Short-term corporate notes with maturities of 60 days or less are valued at amortized cost.

The Valuation Designee will assess the availability of market quotations each day and may determine that a market quotation for a security is not available (such as when the market for a

security is closed) or is unreliable (such as when transactions in a security are infrequent, the validity of quotations appears questionable, there is a thin market, or the size of the reported trades is not considered representative of a Fund's holdings). If such a determination is made, the Valuation Designee will fair value the security in accordance with the Valuation Procedures or override the security's price. For example, if trading in a security has been halted, suspended or otherwise materially restricted; a security has been de-listed from a national exchange; a security has not been traded for an extended period of time; there is other data that may call into question the reliability of market quotations; or if events occur between the close of markets outside the United States and the close of regular trading on the NYSE that, in the opinion of the Valuation Designee, materially affect the value of any of the Fund's securities that trade principally in those international markets, those securities will be valued in accordance with the Valuation Procedures. Various inputs may be reviewed in order to determine a fair valuation of a security. These inputs include, but are not limited to: fundamental analytical data relating to the investment, including the Valuation Designee's analysis of the fundamental position of the issuer; the most recent closing market prices, including "after hours" trading; the type of security or asset; financial statements of the issuer; the cost of the security or asset at the date of purchase; the size of the holding; information as to any transactions or offers with respect to the security; price and extent of public trading in similar securities of the issuer or comparable companies; related corporate actions; significant events occurring after the close of trading in the security; changes in overall market conditions, including interest rates; reports prepared by internal or external analysts, third party pricing consultants and/or industry experts; values of baskets of securities traded on other markets, exchanges or among dealers; and other factors that the Valuation Designee reasonably believes to be relevant under the circumstances. Special valuation considerations may apply with respect to "odd-lot" fixed-income transactions, which due to their small size, may receive evaluated prices by pricing services that reflect a large block trade and not what actually could be obtained for the odd-lot position. Fair valuations and valuations of investments that are not actively trading involve judgment and may differ materially from valuations of investments that would have been used had greater market activity occurred. Use of the Valuation Procedures is intended to result in more appropriate net asset values.

Additional fair value procedures are followed to address issues related to Fund holdings outside the United States. Non-U.S. securities held by the Fund trade in markets that open and close at different times, reflecting time zone differences. If significant events occur after the close of a market (and before the Fund's net asset value is next determined) which affect the value of these portfolio securities, appropriate adjustments from closing market prices may be made to reflect these events. Events of this type could include, for example, significant price changes in other markets. The Valuation Designee may utilize an independent fair valuation service in adjusting the valuations of non-U.S. securities. In addition, such use is intended to reduce potential arbitrage opportunities otherwise available to short-term investors.

Orders received by authorized dealers, certain retirement plans and certain other financial intermediaries before the NYSE closes, if communicated to UMB Fund Services, Inc. by later deadlines on the following business day, are priced at the share price for the prior business day. The share price for sales (redemptions) of Fund shares is the first share price determined after UMB Fund Services, Inc. receives a properly completed request, except that sale orders received by an authorized dealer, certain retirement plans and certain other financial intermediaries before the NYSE closes are priced at the closing price for that day if communicated to UMB Fund Services, Inc. within the times specified by the Fund. No other action is required by the shareholder who places an order with a financial intermediary.

HOW TO BUY FUND SHARES

Investors may purchase shares on any business day by written request, check, wire, ACH (Automated Clearing House), telephone, or through dealers as further described in this prospectus. You may conduct transactions by mail (FPA Funds, c/o UMB Fund Services, Inc., P.O. Box 2175, Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53201-2175, or 235 West Galena Street, Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53212), by wire, or by telephone at (800) 638-3060. Purchases and redemptions by telephone are only permitted if you previously established this option in your account. You can use the Account Application for initial purchases.

Investors can purchase shares by contacting any investment dealer authorized to sell the Fund's shares. The minimum initial investment is in the Institutional Class \$100,000, in the Advisor Class is \$1,500, and each subsequent investment, which can be made directly to UMB Fund Services, Inc., must be at least \$100. However, as described herein, the Fund has established different initial investment and subsequent investment minimums for retirement accounts and accounts established with a pre-authorized investment plan. All purchases made by check should be in U.S. dollars and made payable to the FPA Funds. Third party, starter or counter checks will not be accepted. A charge may be imposed if a check does not clear. The Fund reserves the right to waive or lower purchase and investment minimums in certain circumstances. For example, the minimums listed above may be waived or lowered for investors who are Trustees or officers of the Fund, employees of the Adviser and/or customers of certain financial intermediaries that hold the Fund's shares in certain omnibus accounts, at the discretion of the officers of the Fund. In addition, financial intermediaries may impose their own minimum investment and subsequent purchase amounts.

Subsequent investments can be made directly to UMB Fund Services, Inc.

Federal regulations may require the Fund to obtain your name, your date of birth (for a natural person), your residential street address or principal place of business and your Social Security Number, Employer Identification Number or other government issued identification when you open an account. Additional information may be required in certain circumstances or to open accounts for corporations or other entities, and certain information regarding beneficial ownership will be verified, including information about beneficial owners of such entities. The Fund may use this information to attempt to verify your identity and, for legal entities, the identity of beneficial owners. The Fund may not be able to establish an account if the necessary information is not received. The Fund may also place limits on account transactions while it is in the process of attempting to verify your identity and, for legal entities, the identity of beneficial owners. Additionally, if the Fund is unable to verify the identity of you or your beneficial owners after your account is established, the Fund, the Fund's distributor, and the Fund's 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. If your account is closed for this reason, your shares will be redeemed at the NAV next calculated on the date your account is closed, and you bear the risk of loss.

HOW TO REDEEM YOUR SHARES

Redeeming (Selling) Your Shares—Redemption Payments May Be Made By Check, Wire or ACH. You can redeem (sell) for cash without charge any or all of your shares at any time by

sending a written request to UMB Fund Services, Inc. Faxes are not acceptable. You can also place redemption requests through dealers, but they may charge a fee. If you are selling shares from a retirement plan, you should consult the plan documentation concerning federal tax consequences and consult your plan custodian about applicable procedures for selling shares.

The amount of time for a redeeming shareholder to receive redemption proceeds will vary based on the method of payment elected (*i.e.*, ACH, wire, check). Redemption proceeds by check will generally be mailed to you within three to seven business days after UMB Fund Services, Inc., receives a properly completed redemption request; and redemption proceeds by ACH or wire will generally be sent to you within one to three business days after UMB Fund Services, Inc., receives a properly completed redemption request (as described below under “Written Requests” and “Telephone Transactions”). Generally, your redemption request cannot be processed on days the NYSE is closed. If you purchase shares by check and request a redemption before the check has cleared, the Fund may postpone payment of your redemption proceeds up to 15 days while the Fund waits for the check to clear.

Redemption proceeds are normally paid in cash; however, subject to the limits described below in “In-Kind Transactions,” the Fund reserves the right to make payment for redeemed shares wholly or in part by giving the redeeming shareholder portfolio securities. For cash redemptions, under normal market conditions, the Fund typically expects to meet such redemption requests by using holdings of cash or cash equivalents and/or proceeds from the sale of portfolio securities. In addition, for temporary or emergency purposes, the Fund may borrow to meet redemption requests.

The right of redemption can be suspended and the payment therefore may be postponed for more than seven days during any period when: (a) the NYSE is closed for other than customary weekends or holidays; (b) trading on the NYSE is restricted; (c) an emergency exists as a result of which disposal by the Fund of securities it owns is not reasonably practicable or it is not reasonably practicable for the Fund to fairly determine the value of its net assets; or (d) the Securities and Exchange Commission, by order, so permits.

The Fund’s transfer agent, consistent with relevant regulatory guidance or court rulings, may place a temporary hold on the payment of redemption proceeds from an account if the transfer agent reasonably believes that financial exploitation of a Specified Adult (as defined below) has occurred, is occurring, has been attempted, or will be attempted. For purposes of this paragraph, the term “Specified Adult” refers to an individual who is (A) a natural person age 65 and older, or (B) a natural person age 18 and older who is reasonably believed to have a mental or physical impairment that renders the individual unable to protect their own interests.

Written Requests. Requests must be signed by the registered shareholder(s). A signature guarantee is required if the redemption is made payable to someone other than the registered shareholder, being sent to somewhere other than the registered address or being sent to the address of record if that address of record has been changed within the past 30 days.

A signature guarantee must be a Stamp 2000 Medallion Signature Guarantee and can be obtained from a bank or trust company; a broker or dealer; a credit union; a national securities exchange, registered securities association or clearing agency; or a savings and loan association. Additional documents such as articles of incorporation, business licenses, partnership agreements or trust

documents may be required for sales by corporations, partnerships, trusts, fiduciaries, executors, or administrators.

Telephone Transactions. You must elect the option on the Account Application to have the right to sell your shares by telephone. If you wish to make an election to have the right to sell your shares via telephone or to change such an election after opening an account, you will need to complete an Account Privileges Change Form with a signature guarantee. Sales via telephone are not available for shares in certificate form.

If you have elected the option to sell your shares by telephone, you may direct that a check for the proceeds payable to the shareholder of record be mailed to the address of record or you may designate a bank account to receive the proceeds of such redemptions. There is a \$3.50 charge per wire. No telephone redemptions to the address of record will be processed within 30 days of a change in the address of record.

UMB Fund Services, Inc. uses procedures it considers reasonable to confirm redemption instructions via telephone, including requiring account registration verification from the caller and recording telephone instructions. Neither UMB Fund Services, Inc. nor the Fund is liable for losses due to unauthorized or fraudulent instructions if there is a reasonable belief in the authenticity of received instructions and reasonable procedures are employed. During periods of significant economic or market changes, it may be difficult to sell your shares by telephone.

The Fund can change or discontinue telephone redemption privileges without notice.

Automatic Redemption (Sale) of Your Shares. If as a result of a redemption, your account value falls below \$500, the Fund can direct UMB Fund Services, Inc. to redeem your remaining Fund shares. In such case, you will be notified in writing that your account value is insufficient and be given up to 60 days to increase it to \$500.

Escheatment. If your account is deemed “abandoned” or “unclaimed” under state law, the Fund may be required to “escheat” or transfer the assets in your account to the applicable state’s unclaimed property administration. The state may sell escheated shares and, if you subsequently seek to reclaim your proceeds of liquidation from the state, you may only be able to recover the amount received when the shares were sold. Escheatment rules vary considerably by state. Please check your state’s unclaimed or abandoned property department website for specific information. It is your responsibility to ensure that you maintain a correct address for your account, keep your account active, and promptly cash all checks for dividends, capital gains and redemptions. Neither the Fund, the Fund’s transfer agent, the Fund’s distributor nor the Adviser or its affiliates will be liable to shareholders or their representatives for good faith compliance with state escheatment laws. Escheatment of an IRA account will be subject to 10% federal withholding tax and treated as a taxable distribution to you.

Excessive Trading and Market Timing. The Fund is not intended as a vehicle for frequent trading and/or market timing in an attempt to profit from short-term fluctuations in the securities markets and does not accommodate frequent trading. The Board has adopted policies and procedures designed to deter or prevent frequent purchases and redemptions. Such trading could interfere with the efficient management of the Fund’s portfolio, increase brokerage and administrative costs, and

dilute the value of Fund shares held by long-term investors. In addition, exchanges between this Fund and the other FPA Funds are limited to no more than four exchanges during any calendar year (see the section titled “How to Exchange Your Shares”). Irrespective of exchange limits, the Fund reserves the right to reject any purchase request (including in connection with an exchange) if management determines in its discretion that the request may be part of a pattern of excessive trading that could adversely affect the Fund. Notifications will be made in writing by the Fund within five days. There can be no assurance that the Fund will successfully detect or prevent market timing.

HOW TO EXCHANGE YOUR SHARES

You can add to an existing FPA Fund account or start a new FPA Fund account by exchanging your shares of the Fund for shares of other FPA Funds, namely FPA Crescent Fund, FPA New Income Fund, FPA Queens Road Small Cap Value Fund, and FPA Queens Road Value Fund, which are offered in separate prospectuses.

The Fund can change or discontinue the right to exchange Fund shares into the FPA Crescent Fund, FPA New Income Fund, FPA Queens Road Small Cap Value Fund, and FPA Queens Road Value Fund upon 60 days’ notice to shareholders.

You can exercise your exchange privileges either by written instructions or telephone (telephone exchange privileges are available unless you specifically decline them on the Account Application).

Exchanges and purchases are effected at the share price next determined after receipt of a proper request (as described above under “Written Requests”) by UMB Fund Services, Inc.

For federal income tax purposes, an exchange is treated as a sale of shares and could result in a capital gain or loss.

Exchanges are subject to the following restrictions:

- You are limited to four exchanges in one account during any calendar year;
- Shares must be owned 15 days before exchanging, and cannot be in certificate form unless you deliver the certificate when you request the exchange;
- An exchange is subject to the same initial investment minimums required for each particular FPA Fund and, at a minimum, requires the purchase of shares with a value of at least \$1,000; and
- Exchanges are subject to the same signature and signature guarantee requirements applicable to the redemption of shares.

For more information or for prospectuses for other FPA Funds, please visit <https://fpa.com/funds> or contact a dealer or Distribution Services, LLC. You should read the prospectuses of these other Funds and consider differences in objectives and policies before making any exchange.

Converting Shares

If an account no longer meets the eligibility requirements for investing in Institutional Class shares, as set forth in the section titled “Investing with the Fund—Purchase and Investment Minimums,” the Fund may, in its discretion, automatically convert the shares in the account to Advisor Class or Investor Class shares. The Fund will provide written notice before any such automatic share class conversion occurs.

A conversion between share classes of the Fund is generally expected to be a nontaxable event.

If you convert from one class of shares to another, the transaction will be based on the respective NAVs of the two classes on the trade date for the conversion. Consequently, a conversion may provide you with fewer shares or more shares than you originally owned, depending on that day’s NAV. At the time of conversion, the total dollar value of your “old” shares will equal the total dollar value of your “new” shares. However, subsequent share price fluctuations may decrease or increase the total dollar value of your “new” shares compared with that of your “old” shares.

OTHER SHAREHOLDER SERVICES

Investment Account. Each shareholder has an investment account in which UMB Fund Services, Inc. holds shares. You will receive a statement showing account activity after each transaction. Stock certificates will not be issued.

In-Kind Transactions. Subject to procedures adopted by the Fund’s Board and at the Fund’s sole discretion, you may pay for shares of the Fund with securities instead of cash. The Fund has agreed to redeem shares, with respect to any one shareholder of record during any 90-day period, solely in cash up to the lesser of \$250,000 or 1% of the net asset value of the Fund at the beginning of the period. Pursuant to procedures adopted by the Fund’s Board, the Fund reserves the right in its sole discretion to honor any redemption request in excess of the foregoing limits by making payment in whole or in part in readily marketable securities chosen by the Fund and valued as such securities are valued for purposes of computing the Fund’s net asset value. If payment is made in securities, a shareholder may incur transaction expenses in converting those securities to cash, may realize, upon receipt, a gain or loss for tax purposes, and will be exposed to market risk prior to and upon the sale of such securities or other property.

Pre-authorized Investment Plan. You may establish an account with a \$2,500 minimum initial investment for the Institutional Class and \$100 for the Advisor Class, and the establishment of automatic monthly investments of at least \$100 and the expressed intention to increase the investment to \$100,000 for the Institutional Class and \$1,500 for the Advisor Class within 18 months. To make automatic monthly investments, you must complete the Account Application available from dealers or Distribution Services, LLC. UMB Fund Services, Inc. will withdraw funds from your bank account monthly for \$100 or more as specified through the Automated Clearing House.

Retirement Plans. A retirement plan account and/or an IRA can purchase shares by contacting any investment dealer authorized to sell the Fund’s shares. Investments can be made directly to

UMB Fund Services, Inc., and no minimum investment amount is imposed for investments in retirement plans. UMB Fund Services, Inc. currently charges an annual account maintenance fee of \$15 on retirement accounts. All purchases made by check should be in U.S. dollars and made payable to the FPA Funds. Third party, starter or counter checks will not be accepted. A charge may be imposed if a check does not clear. Please note that financial intermediaries may impose their own minimum investment and subsequent purchase amounts.

You should consult your tax adviser about the implications of investing in Fund shares through a retirement account. Persons with earned income ineligible for deductible contributions generally may make non-deductible contributions to an IRA. The earnings on shares held in an IRA are generally tax-deferred. In addition, although contributions to a Roth IRA are not deductible, earnings in the account generally are not taxed even on withdrawal. Retirement-related tax matters are complicated and you should consult your tax adviser about them. Distribution Services, LLC and dealers have applicable forms and information regarding plan administration, custodial fees, and other plan documents.

Systematic Withdrawal Plan. If you have an account with a value of \$10,000 or more, you can make monthly, quarterly, semi-annual, or annual withdrawals of \$50 or more by electing this option on the Account Privileges Change Form. Under this arrangement, sufficient Fund shares will be sold to cover the withdrawals and the proceeds will be forwarded to you as directed on the Account Privileges Change Form. If withdrawals continually exceed reinvestments, your account will be reduced and ultimately exhausted. Please note that concurrent withdrawals and purchases are ordinarily not in your best interest and you will generally recognize any taxable gains or losses on the withdrawals.

Shareholder Servicing Arrangements and Shareholder Service Fees. Brokers, dealers, banks, trust companies and other financial representatives (each, a “Service Organization”) may receive compensation from the Fund or its service providers for providing a variety of services. This section briefly describes how Service Organizations may be compensated.

For providing certain services to their clients, a Service Organization may be paid a fee based on the assets or number of accounts of the Fund that are attributable to the Service Organization. These non-distribution administrative and support services may include establishing and maintaining accounts and records relating to shareholders, processing dividend and distribution payments from the Fund on behalf of shareholders, forwarding communications from the Fund, providing sub-accounting with respect to Fund shares, and other similar services. In addition, your Service Organization may charge you other account fees for buying or redeeming shares of the Fund or for servicing your account. Your Service Organization should provide you with a schedule of its fees and services.

Pursuant to the Shareholder Service Plan adopted by the Board, on behalf of the Fund, the Fund may pay a fee at an annual rate of up to 0.10%, 0.15% and 0.25% of its average daily net assets attributable to Institutional Class, Advisor Class and Investor Class shares, respectively, to Service Organizations. The Fund does not pay these service fees on shares purchased directly. In addition, the Adviser may, at its own expense, pay financial representatives and/or shareholder servicing agents for these services.

The Adviser may, at its own expense and out of its own resources, pay financial representatives for distribution and marketing services performed with respect to the Fund. These payments by the Adviser may include one or more of the following types of payments: one-time account establishment fees, annual per-account fees and/or annual asset-based charges. These payments may create a conflict of interest by influencing the broker or financial intermediary and your salesperson to recommend the Fund over another investment. For more information, ask your salesperson or visit your financial intermediary's website.

Distribution Services, LLC, the Fund's principal underwriter, may enter into agreements with selling dealers where the selling dealer waives its right to shareholder servicing fees for selling Fund shares or servicing shareholder accounts. These arrangements typically are intended to avoid duplicate payment of fees where the selling dealer's transactions are through an omnibus account with a different clearing broker and that broker is entitled to receive shareholder servicing fees from the Fund.

DISTRIBUTIONS AND TAXES

Distributions

The Fund earns income from its investments and distributes that income, if and to the extent it exceeds expenses, to its shareholders as dividends. The Fund also realizes capital gains and losses from the sale or exchange of its investments and distributes any net capital gains to its shareholders as capital gain distributions (as used in this section, together with income dividends, "distributions"). The Fund distributes income dividends monthly and other distributions, if any, at least annually.

Distributions the Fund pays may be reinvested automatically in Fund shares at net asset value or taken in cash. If your account is held directly with the Fund and you would like to receive distributions in cash, contact UMB Fund Services, Inc. at the address and phone number located on the back cover page of this prospectus. If your account is with a securities dealer or other financial intermediary that has an agreement with the Fund, contact your dealer or intermediary about which option you prefer.

Taxes

Except for tax-advantaged retirement plans and accounts and other tax-exempt investors, all Fund distributions you receive generally are subject to federal income tax, whether you receive them in cash or reinvest them in additional shares. Fund distributions to IRAs (including Roth IRAs) and qualified retirement plans generally are tax-free, but may be taxable upon later distribution from such accounts.

Distributions of net investment income, the excess of net short-term capital gain over net long-term capital loss, and net gains (if any) from certain non-U.S. currency transactions (*i.e.*, "dividends") are generally taxed as ordinary income. The Fund's dividends attributable to "qualified dividend income" (generally, dividends it receives on stock of most U.S. and certain non-U.S. corporations with respect to which the Fund satisfies certain holding period and other restrictions) are subject to federal income tax for individual and certain other non-corporate shareholders (each, an "individual shareholder") who satisfy those restrictions with respect to their Fund shares at the rates for

long-term capital gains—a maximum of 15% or 20%, depending on whether the individual shareholder’s income exceeds certain threshold amounts. Given the Fund’s investment strategies, it is not expected that a significant portion of the dividends paid by the Fund will be eligible to be designated as qualified dividend income.

Distributions of net capital gain (*i.e.*, the excess of net long-term capital gain over net short-term capital loss) are generally taxed as long-term capital gain and, for individual shareholders, are subject to the 15% or 20% maximum federal income tax rates mentioned above. The tax treatment of capital gain distributions from the Fund depends on how long the Fund held the securities it sold that generated the gain, not when you bought your Fund shares or whether you reinvested your distributions.

Fund distributions generally are taxable to you in the year you receive them. In some cases, however, distributions you receive in January are taxable as if they had been paid the previous December 31.

When you sell (redeem) shares, including pursuant to an exchange, you generally will realize a taxable gain or loss. An exception, once again, applies to tax-advantaged retirement plans and accounts and other tax-exempt investors. Any capital gain that an individual shareholder recognizes on a redemption of their shares that have been held for more than one year will qualify for the 15% or 20% maximum federal income tax rates mentioned above.

The federal income tax you actually owe on distributions and share transactions can vary with many factors, such as your marginal tax bracket, how long you held your shares and whether you owe federal alternative minimum tax. Shortly after the end of each calendar year, the Fund will send you a tax statement that will detail the distributions you received during that year and will show their tax status. This may be separate from the statement that covers your share transactions. Most importantly, consult your tax professional. Everyone’s tax situation is different, and your tax professional should be able to help you answer any questions you may have.

The Fund is required to withhold 24% of the money you are otherwise entitled to receive from its distributions and redemption proceeds (regardless of whether you realize a gain or loss) if you are an individual shareholder who fails to provide a correct taxpayer identification number to the Fund (together with the withholding described in the next sentence, “backup withholding”). Withholding at that rate also is required from the Fund’s distributions to which you are otherwise entitled if you are such a shareholder and the Internal Revenue Service (“Service”) tells the Fund that you are subject to backup withholding or you are subject to backup withholding for any other reason. Backup withholding is not an additional tax, and any amounts so withheld may be credited against a shareholder’s federal income tax liability or refunded.

If you buy shares when the Fund has earned or realized, but not yet distributed, ordinary income or net capital gains, you will be “buying a dividend” by paying the full price of the shares and then receiving a portion of the price back in the form of a taxable distribution. You can avoid this situation by waiting to invest until after the record date for the distribution.

Distributions are taxable to you even if they are paid from income or gain earned by the Fund before your investment (and thus were included in the price you paid for your Fund shares).

The amounts of the Fund’s distributions are driven by federal tax requirements. The Fund’s required taxable distributions to shareholders may be significant even if the Fund’s overall performance for the period is negative.

Generally, if you are investing in the Fund through a tax-advantaged retirement plan or account, distributions paid by the Fund are not taxable to you on a current basis (but may be taxable upon withdrawal from such plan or account).

An individual is required to pay a 3.8% tax on the lesser of (1) the individual’s “net investment income,” which generally includes distributions the Fund pays and net gains realized on the redemption or exchange of Fund shares, or (2) the excess of the individual’s “modified adjusted gross income” over a threshold amount (\$250,000 for married persons filing jointly and \$200,000 for single taxpayers). This tax is in addition to any other taxes due on that income. A similar tax applies to estates and trusts. Shareholders should consult their own tax advisers regarding the effect, if any, this provision may have on their investment in Fund shares.

A Fund shareholder’s basis in shares acquired after December 31, 2011 (“Covered Shares”), will be determined in accordance with the Fund’s default method, which is HIFL (highest in, first long-term) basis, unless the shareholder affirmatively elects in writing (which may be electronic) to use the average basis method or a different acceptable basis determination method (e.g., a specific identification method). The method a Fund shareholder elects (or the default method) may not be changed with respect to a redemption of Covered Shares after the settlement date of the redemption.

In addition to the requirement to report the gross proceeds from the redemption of shares, the Fund (or its administrative agent) must report to the Service and furnish to its shareholders the basis information for Covered Shares and indicate whether they had a short-term (one year or less) or long-term (more than one year) holding period. Fund shareholders should consult with their tax advisers to determine the best Service-accepted basis method for their tax situation and to obtain more information about how the basis reporting law applies to them.

Shareholders other than U.S. persons may be subject to a different U.S. federal income tax treatment, including withholding tax at the rate of 30% on amounts treated as ordinary dividends from the Fund, as discussed in more detail in the SAI.

This section summarizes some of the consequences under current federal income tax law of an investment in the Fund. It is not a substitute for personal tax advice. **Consult your tax adviser about the potential tax consequences of an investment in the Fund under all applicable tax laws.**

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

The financial highlights table is intended to help you understand the Fund's financial performance for the period of the Fund's operations. Certain information reflects financial results for a single Fund share. The total returns in the table represent the rate that an investor would have earned or lost on an investment in the Fund purchased at net asset value and assuming reinvestment of all dividends and distributions. The information for each class of shares for the fiscal years ended December 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023, has been audited by Tait, Weller & Baker LLP, the Fund's independent registered public accounting firm, whose report, along with the Fund's financial statements and related notes, is included in the Fund's annual report, which is available upon request. The information for the fiscal years ended December 31, 2022, and prior, has been audited by the Fund's previous independent registered public accounting firm. Because the Investor Class of the Fund has not commenced operations as of the date of this prospectus, no financial information is available.

FPA Flexible Fixed Income Fund Institutional Class

Per share operating performance.

For a capital share outstanding throughout each period.

	For the Year Ended December 31,				
	2024	2023	2022 ⁽¹⁾	2021 ⁽¹⁾	2020 ⁽¹⁾
Net asset value, beginning of period	\$ 10.04	\$ 9.68	\$ 10.24	\$ 10.29	\$ 10.13
Income from investment operations:					
Net investment income (loss) ⁽²⁾	0.50	0.50	0.29	0.20	0.27
Net realized and unrealized gain (loss)	0.02	0.34	(0.57)	(0.02)	0.20
Total from investment operations	\$ 0.52	\$ 0.84	\$ (0.28)	\$ 0.18	\$ 0.47
Less distributions:					
From net investment income	(0.48)	(0.48)	(0.28)	(0.20)	(0.27)
From net realized gain	—	—	—	(0.03)	(0.04)
Total distributions	\$ (0.48)	\$ (0.48)	\$ (0.28)	\$ (0.23)	\$ (0.31)
Net asset value, end of period	\$ 10.08	\$ 10.04	\$ 9.68	\$ 10.24	\$ 10.29
Total return ⁽³⁾	5.29%	9.02%	(2.82)%	1.77%	4.70%
Ratios and supplemental data:					
Net assets, end of period (in thousands)	\$ 1,250,081	\$ 908,830	\$ 684,315	\$ 666,786	\$ 332,377
Ratio of expenses to average net assets:					
Before fees waived and expenses absorbed	0.62%	0.63%	0.67%	0.71%	0.77%
After fees waived and expenses absorbed	0.55% ⁽⁴⁾	0.54% ⁽⁵⁾	0.51%	0.49%	0.39%
Ratio of net investment income (loss) to average net assets:					
Before fees waived and expenses absorbed	4.83%	4.97%	2.75%	1.69%	2.25%
After fees waived and expenses absorbed	4.90%	5.06%	2.91%	1.91%	2.63%
Portfolio turnover rate	58%	55%	31%	35%	39%

(1) Audits performed for the fiscal years indicated by the Fund's previous auditor.

(2) Based on average shares outstanding for the period.

(3) Return is based on net asset value per share, adjusted for reinvestment of distributions, and does not reflect deduction of the sales charge.

(4) Effective May 1, 2024, the Adviser contractually agreed to waive its fees and/or pay for operating expenses of the Fund to ensure that total annual fund operating expenses (excluding any taxes, leverage interest, brokerage commissions, dividend and interest expenses on short sales, acquired fund fees and expenses (as determined in accordance with Form N-1A), expenses incurred in connection with any merger or reorganization, and extraordinary expenses such as litigation expenses) do not exceed 0.554% of the average daily net assets. Prior to May 1, 2024, the limit of the annual operating expenses was 0.55%.

(5) Effective May 1, 2023, the Adviser contractually agreed to waive its fees and/or pay for operating expenses of the Fund to ensure that total annual fund operating expenses (excluding any taxes, leverage interest, brokerage commissions, dividend and interest expenses on short sales, acquired fund fees and expenses (as determined in accordance with Form N-1A), expenses incurred in connection with any merger or reorganization, and extraordinary expenses such as litigation expenses) do not exceed 0.55% of the average daily net assets. Prior to May 1, 2023, the limit of the annual operating expenses was 0.52%.

**FPA Flexible Fixed Income Fund
Advisor Class**

Per share operating performance.

For a capital share outstanding throughout each period.

	For the Period Ended December 31,			For the Period Ended December 31, 2021 ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	
	For the Year Ended December 31,		2022 ⁽¹⁾		
	2024	2023			
Net asset value, beginning of period	\$ 10.04	\$ 9.68	\$ 10.24	\$ 10.32	
Income from investment operations:					
Net investment income (loss) ⁽³⁾	0.49	0.49	0.34	0.13	
Net realized and unrealized gain (loss)	0.02	0.34	(0.63)	(0.05)	
Total from investment operations	\$ 0.51	\$ 0.83	\$ (0.29)	\$ 0.08	
Less distributions:					
From net investment income	(0.48)	(0.47)	(0.27)	(0.13)	
From net realized gain	—	—	—	(0.03)	
Total distributions	\$ (0.48)	\$ (0.47)	\$ (0.27)	\$ (0.16)	
Net asset value, end of period	\$ 10.07	\$ 10.04	\$ 9.68	\$ 10.24	
Total return ⁽⁴⁾	5.16%	8.86%	(2.79)%	0.85%	
Ratios and supplemental data:					
Net assets, end of period (in thousands)	\$ 65,058	\$ 48,915	\$ 1,083	\$ 32	
Ratio of expenses to average net assets:					
Before fees waived and expenses absorbed	0.65%	0.68%	0.70%	3.06% ⁽⁵⁾	
After fees waived and expenses absorbed	0.60% ⁽⁶⁾	0.59% ⁽⁷⁾	0.56%	0.59% ⁽⁵⁾	
Ratio of net investment income to average net assets:					
Before fees waived and expenses absorbed	4.80%	4.93%	3.32%	(0.69)% ⁽⁵⁾	
After fees waived and expenses absorbed	4.85%	5.02%	3.45%	1.79% ⁽⁵⁾	
Portfolio turnover rate	58%	55%	31%	35% ⁽⁵⁾	

(1) Audits performed for the fiscal years indicated by the Fund's previous auditor.

(2) The Advisor Class commenced operations on April 16, 2021. The data shown reflects operations for the period April 16, 2021 to December 31, 2021.

(3) Based on average shares outstanding for the period.

(4) Return is based on net asset value per share, adjusted for reinvestment of distributions, and does not reflect deduction of the sales charge.

(5) Annualized.

(6) Effective May 1, 2024, the Adviser contractually agreed to waive its fees and/or pay for operating expenses of the Fund to ensure that total annual fund operating expenses (excluding any taxes, leverage interest, brokerage commissions, dividend and interest expenses on short sales, acquired fund fees and expenses (as determined in accordance with Form N-1A), expenses incurred in connection with any merger or reorganization, and extraordinary expenses such as litigation expenses) do not exceed 0.604% of the average daily net assets. Prior to May 1, 2024, the limit of the annual operating expenses was 0.60%.

(7) Effective May 1, 2023, the Adviser contractually agreed to waive its fees and/or pay for operating expenses of the Fund to ensure that total annual fund operating expenses (excluding any taxes, leverage interest, brokerage commissions, dividend and interest expenses on short sales, acquired fund fees and expenses (as determined in accordance with Form N-1A), expenses incurred in connection with any merger or reorganization, and extraordinary expenses such as litigation expenses) do not exceed 0.60% of the average daily net assets. Prior to May 1, 2023, the limit of the annual operating expenses was 0.57%.

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Mutual Fund Administration, LLC
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Glendora, California 91740

Fund Co-Administrator, Transfer Agent and Fund Accountant
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Custodian
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Distributor
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Counsel to the Trust and Independent Trustees
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Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm
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For Shareholder Services**Contact**

UMB Fund Services, Inc.
P.O. Box 2175
Milwaukee, Wisconsin
53201-2175 or
235 West Galena Street
Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53212
(800) 638-3060

For Retirement Plan Services

**call your employer or plan
administrator**

**For 24-hour Information go to
the Fund's Web Site at:
<https://fpa.com/funds>**

For Dealer Services call

Distribution Services, LLC
Three Canal Plaza, Suite 100
Portland, Maine 04101
(800) 638-3060

Inquiries concerning transfer of registration, distributions, redemptions and shareholder service should be directed to UMB Fund Services, Inc. Inquiries concerning sales should be directed to Distribution Services, LLC.

Telephone conversations may be recorded or monitored for verification, recordkeeping, and quality assurance purposes.

OTHER FUND INFORMATION**Shareholder Reports and Financials and Other Information**

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

Statement of Additional Information (SAI)

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

Shareholder reports and other information about the Fund (including the SAI) are available without charge, upon request, by calling Distribution Services, LLC at (800) 638-3060 and on the Fund's website <https://fpa.com/funds>. Reports and other information about the Fund are also available on EDGAR database on the Securities and Exchange Commission's ("SEC") Web Site at <https://www.sec.gov>, and copies of this information may be obtained, upon payment of a duplicating fee, by electronic request at publicinfo@sec.gov.

For more information, to request a free copy of any of the documents above or to discuss any questions about the Fund you may contact Distribution Services, LLC at Three Canal Plaza, Suite 100, Portland, Maine 04101, or (800) 638-3060, or go to <https://fpa.com/funds>.

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