

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK**

IN RE EASTERLY ROCMUNI HIGH
INCOME MUNICIPAL BOND FUND

25-cv-6028 (DLC)

CLASS ACTION

JURY TRIAL DEMANDED

**SECOND AMENDED COMPLAINT
FOR VIOLATIONS OF THE FEDERAL SECURITIES LAWS**

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Fulford and the Proposed Class*

Dated: February 20, 2026

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Lead Plaintiff Richard Fulford (“Plaintiff”), by and through his undersigned counsel, alleges the following based upon personal knowledge as to Plaintiff’s own acts, and upon information and belief as to all other matters based on the investigation conducted by and through Plaintiff’s attorneys, which included, among other things: (i) a review of U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC”) filings by the James Alpha Funds Trust d/b/a Easterly Funds Trust (the “Easterly Trust”) and the Managed Portfolio Series Trust (the “MPS Trust”); (ii) a review and analysis of other publicly available information, news articles, shareholder communications, and sales and marketing materials concerning the Easterly ROCMuni High Income Municipal Bond Fund (f/k/a the Principal Street High Income Municipal Fund) (the “Fund”); (iii) a review and analysis of other available materials relating to the Fund and the municipal bond market; and (iv) consultation with experts concerning economic loss and municipal bonds. Plaintiff believes that substantial additional evidentiary support will exist for the allegations set forth herein, after a reasonable opportunity for discovery.

I. Summary of the Action

1. This is a class action on behalf of all persons or entities who (i) during the period July 29, 2022 through June 12, 2025 (the “Class Period”) purchased or otherwise acquired Class A, Investor Class or Institutional Class shares of the Fund (tickers: RMJAX, RMHVX, RMHIX, GSTFX, GSTEX, GSTAX), pursuant to or traceable to the Fund’s registration statements and prospectuses and sustained damages; or (ii) held shares of the Fund as of September 30, 2024 and were entitled to vote on the reorganization of the Fund from a series of the MPS Trust into a series of the Easterly Trust.

2. Defendants are **(i)** the Easterly Trust and the MPS Trust, which issued shares of the Fund on a continuous basis throughout the Class Period and are the registrants; **(ii)** Easterly Investment Partners LLC (“Easterly Investment Partners”) and Principal Street Partners, LLC

(“Principal Street Partners”), the Fund’s current or former investment advisors; **(iii)** Troy E. Willis (“Willis”) and Charlie S. Pulire (“Pulire”), the Fund’s portfolio managers at all relevant times (the “Portfolio Manager Defendants”); **(iv)** Benjamin J. Eirich (“Eirich”), Treasurer of the MPS Trust, Brian R. Wiedmeyer (“Wiedmeyer”), President of the MPS Trust, and Robert J. Kern (“Kern”), David A. Massart (“Massart”), David M. Swanson (“Swanson”), and Ann Clark Johnston-Rush, as Executrix of the Estate of Leonard M. Rush, Deceased (“Rush”),¹ each a Trustee of the MPS Trust; **(v)** Darrell Crate (“Crate”), President and Chairperson of the Easterly Trust, Michael J. Montague (“Montague”), the Treasurer and principal financial officer of the Easterly Trust, and Neil Medugno (“Medugno”) and A. Clayton Spencer (“Spencer”), each a Trustee of the Easterly Trust; and **(vi)** Quasar Distributors, LLC (“Quasar Distributors”) and Easterly Securities LLC (“Easterly Securities”), the Fund’s current or former underwriters, (collectively, the “Defendants”).

3. Lead Plaintiff alleges (i) strict liability and negligence claims under Sections 11, 12(a)(2) and 15 of the Securities Act of 1933 (the “Securities Act”) against Defendants for the registering, offering, and selling shares or soliciting the sale of shares of the Fund pursuant to materially false and misleading registration statements and prospectuses (defined below); and (ii) negligence claims under Section 14 and Rule 14a-9, and Section 20(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (the “Exchange Act”) against Defendants Crate, Montague, Medugno, Spencer, the Easterly Trust, Easterly Investment Partners, the MPS Trust, Wiedmeyer, Kern, Massart, Swanson, Rush, Principal Street Partners and the Portfolio Manager Defendants.

4. The Fund is an open-end mutual fund registered under the Investment Company

¹ On January 14, 2026, a Suggestion of Death was filed with the Court notifying the parties of the death of Mr. Rush on or about January 7, 2026. ECF No. 84.

Act of 1940 (“1940 Act”) and the Securities Act. Throughout the Class Period, the Fund’s primary investment objective was to provide current income exempt from regular federal income tax. The Fund invested at least 80% of its net assets in tax exempt debt securities. The Fund’s secondary investment objective was to seek total return.

5. According to the Fund’s “Fact Sheet,” it seeks to provide “long-term, yield-driven total return relying mostly on fundamental credit analysis by building a diversified high-yield portfolio focusing on overlooked and under-appreciated sectors of the high-yield municipal bond market.” The Fund compared its returns to the Bloomberg High Yield Municipal Bond Index. The Fund charged investors fees and expenses to buy, hold, and sell shares of the Fund, including sales loads and distribution fees.

6. As an open-end mutual fund the Fund is subject to an extensive regulatory framework designed to safeguard the investing public. A mutual fund must register as an investment company under the 1940 Act and a fund’s shares offered and sold to the public must be registered under the Securities Act. Mutual funds must file periodic reports with the SEC, provide enhanced disclosures to mutual fund investors concerning the Fund’s principal investment strategies and risks, act in the best interests of investors, and implement risk management and operational controls and procedures. A mutual fund’s shares must be priced daily based on the fund’s net asset value (“NAV”), and under SEC rules and regulations, an open-end mutual fund may not hold more than 15% of its assets in illiquid securities in order to ensure investor redemption requests can be satisfied.

7. A fundamental purpose of the Securities Act and 1940 Act was to substitute a philosophy of full disclosure for the philosophy of caveat emptor and thus to achieve a high standard of business ethics in the securities industry. The Securities Act requires full and fair

disclosure of all material facts in a prospectus so that investors can rely on it when purchasing publicly offered securities. The Securities Act and the rules and regulations promulgated thereunder by the SEC establish that investors are entitled to rely on the information provided in a prospectus.

8. Unknown to investors during the Class Period, the Fund's disclosures were not in compliance with the Securities Act and 1940 Act, and the Fund's assets were not being managed in a manner consistent with the liquidity and valuation requirements of an open-end mutual fund.

9. On June 13, 2025, Fund investors were shocked when the Fund's NAV collapsed to \$4.33 per share, a decline of over 30% from the reported NAV on June 12, 2025 of \$6.15 per share.² In sharp contrast to the Fund's performance on June 13, 2025, the Fund's benchmark, the Bloomberg High Yield Municipal Bond Index was flat, indicating that the massive NAV decline was unique to the Fund and was not attributable to general market conditions or market turbulence.

10. The collapse in the Fund's NAV revealed to investors for the first time that the Fund's registration statements and prospectuses' representations about its management of investors' capital were not true. The massive decline in the Fund's NAV illustrates that the representations made to investors in the registration statements and prospectuses were materially false and misleading. Had the Fund managed its assets as it represented to investors during the Class Period, its NAV would not have collapsed.

11. On June 17, 2025, *Bloomberg* published a story titled "Easterly High Yield Muni Fund Plunges Nearly 50% in Sales Dump" that stated the following:

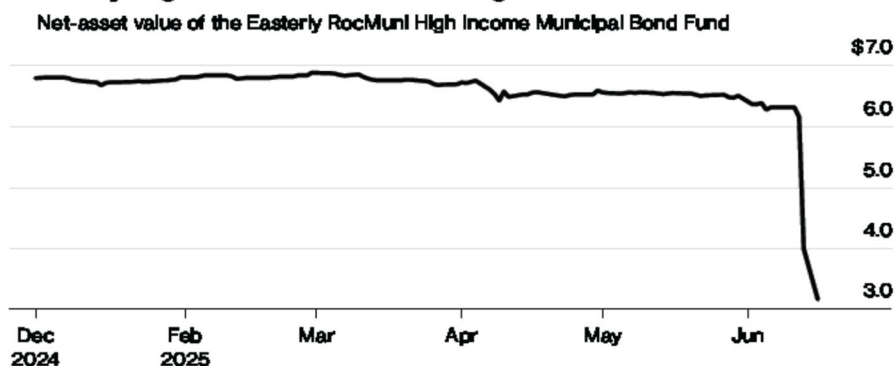
Easterly Funds' high-yield municipal-bond fund has dropped almost 50% since Friday as the portfolio unloaded illiquid securities from the riskiest part of the muni

² On or around June 17, 2025, the Fund revised the June 13, 2025 redemption price per share of the Fund to \$3.99 per share.

market, according to people familiar with the matter.

The Easterly RocMuni High Income Municipal Bond Fund net-asset value fell to \$3.16 on Monday from \$6.15 on Friday morning. Its assets have declined to about \$67 million from about \$245 million at the end of February. . . .

Easterly High-Yield Muni Fund Plunges



Source: Bloomberg

12. On June 18, 2025, *The Bond Buyer* published a story titled “Easterly HY muni fund sells off, distressed credit trades for pennies” that stated the following:

The Easterly RocMuni High Income Municipal Bond Fund’s total net assets dropped to \$49.9 million as of Tuesday down from \$232 million as of March 31, as the fund floated large bid lists to potential buyers across the market.

The NAV was at \$6.36 at the start of the month, falling to \$6.15 by Thursday and then tumbling downward to \$3.10 on Tuesday. The fund’s performance year-to-date is negative 54.08%. . .

The large selloff is a rare occurrence in the high-yield market, and the rock-bottom prices show the risks of a high-yield market where liquidity is famously limited, market participants said. . .

Some of the credits represent high-profile defaults and distress across the market: Legacy Cares, the Proton International Alabama, LLC, and Ohio’s Purecycle Technologies.

On Friday, an investor paid two cents for \$800,000 of the Alabama proton center bonds with a 6.85% coupon and 2047 maturity, according to Electronic Municipal Market Access. The most recent trade before that was in 2021, for 114.

A buyer on Monday bought \$2.6 million of Purecycle bonds with a 7% coupon due in 2042 for 50 cents on the dollar. The bonds traded in February 2024 for 102.

A \$3.2 million chunk of bonds issued for borrower Gladieux Metals Recycling LLC

sold Monday for 4 cents. The paper carries a 9% coupon. It last traded for 102 in April 2023. The Gladieux paper, which has been in default for years, was listed as the fund's top position at the end of the first quarter.

The credit information on many muni-financed project finance deals like Gladieux is hidden behind data rooms, accessible only to holders, so it's difficult to know what is happening with the credits. Recoveries on such projects are typically minimal.

The rock-bottom prices show the risks of the high-yield muni market, where liquidity is limited, said Chad Farrington, co-head of municipal bond strategy at DWS Asset Management. That's especially true for small pieces. . .

13. As of July 22, 2025, the date upon which this action was filed, the Fund's reported NAV was \$2.94 per share, a decline in NAV per share of over 52% since June 12, 2025.

14. On November 5, 2025, Defendant the Easterly Trust caused the Fund to file its annual report for the fiscal year ended August 31, 2025 with the SEC on Form N-CSR ("2025 Annual Report"). The 2025 Annual Report stated that the Fund had "realized significant degradation to performance due to high redemptions and liquidity-driven dispersion."

15. On December 29, 2025, Defendant the Easterly Trust filed a Form 497 (definitive materials filed by investment companies) that stated:

The Board of Trustees ("Board") of the James Alpha Funds Trust d/b/a Easterly Funds Trust (the "Trust"), based on information provided by Easterly Investment Partners LLC ("Easterly"), has approved a Plan of Liquidation and Dissolution ("Plan") for the Easterly ROCMuni High Income Municipal Bond Fund, a series of the Trust.

Pursuant to the Plan, Easterly will convert the Fund's remaining assets into cash or cash equivalents and thereafter the Fund will distribute pro rata to shareholders all of its existing assets, except for cash or other assets necessary to discharge any unpaid liabilities and obligations of the Fund and provide for any contingent liabilities of the Fund that are reasonably deemed to exist (the "Liquidation").

The Fund currently holds certain illiquid investments, which Easterly will seek to dispose of in an orderly manner. Easterly cannot currently predict how long it will take to accomplish the disposition of these assets. In addition, the Fund is a named defendant in a putative class action lawsuit, creating a contingent liability of the Fund. It is not currently possible to predict when the Fund will be able to resolve or provide for this contingent liability in order to begin liquidating distributions to

shareholders.

Subject to the above, the Fund may make more than one distribution to shareholders as illiquid assets are converted to cash or cash equivalents and the Fund's contingent and other liabilities are paid or provided for. Any liquidating distribution due to Fund shareholders will be sent to a Fund shareholder's address of record.

Following this announcement of the Plan, the Fund will cease operation as an investment company and deregister as an investment company under the Investment Company Act of 1940. Following deregistration, the Fund will no longer offer its shares for sale to the public and will not engage in any activity except winding up its affairs and distributing to shareholders the proceeds from the Liquidation.

16. As of December 30, 2025, the date of the last reported NAV of the Fund, the Fund's reported NAV was \$2.18 per share, and the Fund reported approximately \$8.8 million in net assets, a decline of approximately \$171 million, or over 95%, since the end of the Class Period.

II. Summary of Defendants' Violations of the Securities Laws

17. During the Class Period, the Fund offered and sold shares to investors on a continuous basis through the following registration statements and prospectuses:

i. the Registration Statement filed by the MPS Trust with the SEC on Forms N-1A and 485BPOS on February 8, 2022, and the Prospectus and Summary Prospectus filed with the SEC on Form 497K on February 16, 2022 ("2/16/2022 Registration Statement");

ii. the Registration Statement and Prospectus filed by the MPS Trust with the SEC on Forms N-1A and 485BPOS on December 28, 2022, and Summary Prospectus filed with the SEC on Form 497K on December 29, 2022 (with Prospectus and Summary Prospectus dated December 29, 2022), the Prospectus, as supplemented on January 19, 2023, filed with the SEC on Form 497 on January 19, 2023, and May 19, 2023 Statement of Additional Information supplement, filed with the SEC on Form 497 on May 19, 2023 ("12/28/2022 Registration Statement");

iii. the Registration Statement and Prospectus filed by the MPS Trust with the

SEC on Forms N-1A and 485BPOS on December 28, 2023, and Summary Prospectus filed with the SEC on Form 497K on January 1, 2024 (with Prospectus and Summary Prospectus dated December 29, 2023) (“12/28/2023 Registration Statement”);

iv. the Registration Statement and Prospectus filed by the Easterly Trust with the SEC on Forms N-1A and 485BPOS on August 29, 2024 (“8/29/2024 Registration Statement”);

v. the Registration Statement and Joint Proxy Statement/Prospectus filed by the Easterly Trust with the SEC on Form N-14 on July 1, 2024, as amended by Form N-14/A filed with the SEC on September 5, 2024, which incorporated by reference the 12/28/2023 Registration Statement and 8/29/2024 Registration Statement (“9/5/2024 Registration Statement and Joint Proxy Statement/Prospectus”);

vi. the Registration Statement and Prospectus filed by the Easterly Trust with the SEC on Forms N-1A and 485BPOS on October 4, 2024, and Summary Prospectus filed with the SEC on Form 497K on October 11, 2024 (with Prospectus and Summary Prospectus dated October 7, 2024) (“10/4/2024 Registration Statement”); and

vii. the Registration Statement and Prospectus filed by the Easterly Trust with the SEC on Forms N-1A and 485BPOS on December 30, 2024 and Summary Prospectus filed with the SEC on Form 497K on January 8, 2025 (with Prospectus and Summary Prospectus dated December 31, 2024) (“12/30/2024 Registration Statement”).

18. Furthermore, Defendants issued and distributed the following documents in connection with the continuous offering of shares of the Fund: (i) the semi-annual and annual reports of the Fund filed with the SEC on Form N-CSRS and N-CSR; (ii) monthly portfolio investment reports filed with the SEC on Forms NPORT-P and NPORT-P/A; (ii) the Fund’s holdings reports available on the Fund’s website; and (iii) the Fund’s Fact Sheet, Tailored

Shareholder Reports and other sales and marketing materials available on the Fund's website.

19. The registration statements and prospectuses delineated above contained untrue statements of material fact, omitted to disclose material facts required to be stated in a registration statement, and omitted to disclose material facts necessary to make the statements, in light of the circumstances under which they were made, not misleading.

20. The Fund's disclosures were not in compliance with the Securities Act and 1940 Act, and the Fund's assets were not being managed in a manner consistent with the liquidity and valuation requirements of an open-end mutual fund. The Fund's registration statements and prospectuses represented: 1) that no more than 15% of the Fund's assets were illiquid assets, which was not true and were as high as 45% of the Fund's assets, 2) that the Fund's assets were fairly valued based on market data, which was materially misleading because the Fund utilized a pricing service that failed to account for certain market transactions that reflected the current value of the Fund's assets and caused the value of the Fund's assets to be materially overstated, 3) that the Fund's investment in defaulted securities was not a significant or principal investment strategy, when, in fact, it was a significant and principal investment strategy as defined by the SEC, and 4) unknown to investors, the Fund had invested nearly 19% of the Fund's net assets in the environmental companies of a single developer that exposed investors to correlated and contagion risk.

21. At the end of the Class Period, investors in the Fund experienced a significant decline in the NAV of their shares—a decline that was foreseeable to Defendants and directly caused by the Fund's excessive overallocation to illiquid securities, defaulted securities, securities within the same or related businesses, and the material overvaluation of its holdings. This decline occurred when the Fund disclosed the concealed risks associated with these investments, causing

the Fund's NAV to materially decline.

III. Jurisdiction and Venue

22. The claims asserted herein arise under Sections 11, 12(a)(2) and 15 of the Securities Act, 15 U.S.C. §§ 77k, 77i, 77o and Sections 14(a) and 20(a) of the Exchange Act, 15 U.S.C. §§ 78n(a), 78t(a). This Court has jurisdiction over the subject matter of this action under Section 22 of the Securities Act, 15 U.S.C. § 77v, and under 28 U.S.C. § 1331.

23. Venue is proper in this District pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1391(b) because several defendants maintain an office in this District and many of the practices complained of herein occurred, in substantial part, in this District.

24. In connection with the acts, conduct, and other wrongs alleged in this complaint, Defendants, directly or indirectly, used the means and instrumentalities of interstate commerce, including, but not limited to, the U.S. mails, and interstate telephone and internet communications.

IV. The Parties

25. Plaintiff purchased shares of the Fund during the Class Period as set forth in the certification filed in *Fulford v. James Alpha Fund Trust d/b/a Easterly Funds Trust, et al.*, No. 25-cv-6102 (DLC) (S.D.N.Y.), and was damaged thereby.

A. Trust Defendants

26. The MPS Trust offered and sold shares of the Fund during the Class Period through the 2/16/2022 Registration Statement, 12/28/2022 Registration Statement, and 12/28/2023 Registration Statement. The MPS Trust was organized as a Delaware statutory trust on January 27, 2011 and is registered with the SEC as an open-end management investment company. The MPS Trust has its principal executive offices at 615 East Michigan Street, Milwaukee, WI 53202. The MPS Trust was the registrant for shares of the Principal Street High Income Municipal Fund and was the issuer of Class A (GSTFX), Investor Class (GSTEX), and Institutional Class

(GSTAX) shares, each a series of the MPS Trust.

27. The Easterly Trust offered and sold shares of the Fund or solicited shareholder votes through (1) the 8/29/2024 Registration Statement; (2) the 9/5/2024 Registration Statement and Joint Proxy Statement/Prospectus; (3) the 10/4/2024 Registration Statement; and (4) the 12/30/2024 Registration Statement. The Easterly Trust is a Delaware statutory trust and is registered under the 1940 Act as an open-end management investment company. The Easterly Trust maintains its principal executive offices at 515 Madison Avenue, New York, NY 10022. The Easterly Trust is the registrant for shares of the Easterly ROCMuni High Income Municipal Bond Fund and was the issuer of Class A (RMJAX), Investor Class (RMHVX) and Class I (RMHIX) shares, each a series of the Easterly Trust.

B. Investment Advisor Defendants

28. Defendant Principal Street Partners, a Delaware limited liability company, is the former investment advisor to the Fund. Principal Street Partners registered with the SEC as an investment adviser on or about September 30, 2016. Effective May 23, 2025, Principal Street Partners changed the name of the firm from Principal Street Partners, LLC to Calydon Capital, LLC and it maintains an office at 999 S. Shady Grove Road, Suite 106, Memphis, TN 38120. The MPS Trust entered into an investment advisory agreement with Principal Street Partners on behalf of the Fund. Principal Street Partners had overall supervisory responsibility for the general management and investment of the Fund's securities portfolio, was responsible for valuation of the Fund's assets and managing liquidity under SEC rules and regulations, furnished the Fund with office space and certain administrative services, and provided most of the personnel needed to fulfill its obligations under the advisory agreement. For its services, the Fund paid Principal Street Partners a monthly management fee.

29. Defendant Easterly Investment Partners, a Delaware limited liability company, is

the current investment advisor to the Fund. Easterly Investment Partners, subject to the general supervision of the board of trustees of the Easterly Trust, is responsible for managing the Fund in accordance with its investment objectives and policies, maintaining related records for the Fund, investing the Fund's assets in securities and other instruments, rendering investment advice and related services with respect to the assets of the Fund, valuing the Fund's assets, and managing liquidity under SEC rules and regulations. Easterly Investment Partners receives advisory fees for its management of the Fund. Easterly Investment Partners maintains its principal executive office at 138 Conant Street, Beverly, MA 01915. Easterly Investment Partners is registered with the SEC as an investment adviser. Easterly Investment Partners was founded in 2019 and is wholly owned by LE Partners Holdings LLC, a Delaware limited liability company, which is principally owned and controlled by Defendant Crate and is an indirect subsidiary of Easterly Asset Management L.P. ("EAM"). The Easterly Trust entered into an investment advisory agreement with Easterly Investment Partners on behalf of the Fund.

C. Portfolio Manager Defendants

30. Defendant Willis was at all relevant times the portfolio manager for the Fund and is a resident of Boca Raton, Florida. Defendant Willis was the Chief Investment Officer of Municipal Bond Strategies and a Senior Portfolio Manager for Defendant Principal Street Partners and serves in the same role at Defendant Easterly Investment Partners. Defendant Willis is responsible for the day-to-day management of the Fund and has been the portfolio manager of the Fund since January 2021. Defendant Willis was previously a Vice President and Senior Portfolio Manager of municipal bond funds offered and sold by Oppenheimer Funds, Inc. and was named as a defendant in *In re: Oppenheimer Rochester Funds Group Securities Litigation*, MDL No. 230 (D. Colo.), a litigation that involved allegations of misstatements relating to the value of certain funds' assets and limitations on illiquid assets. In *In re: Oppenheimer Rochester Funds*, the court

denied defendants' motion to dismiss, *In re Oppenheimer Rochester Funds Grp. Sec. Litig.*, 838 F. Supp. 2d 1148 (D. Colo. 2012), and the action later settled for over \$50 million.

31. Defendant Pulire was at all relevant times the portfolio manager for the Fund and is a resident of Honeoye, New York. Defendant Pulire was a Senior Portfolio Manager for Municipal Bond Strategies for Defendant Principal Street Partners and serves in the same role at Defendant Easterly Investment Partners. Defendant Pulire is responsible for the day-to-day management of the Fund and has been the portfolio manager of the Fund since March 2022.

D. MPS Trust Officer and Trustee Defendants

32. Defendant Eirich maintains an office at 615 E. Michigan St., Milwaukee, WI 53202 and he signed the 2/16/2022 Registration Statement, 12/28/2022 Registration Statement and 12/28/2023 Registration Statement.

33. Defendant Wiedmeyer maintains an office at 615 E. Michigan St., Milwaukee, WI 53202 and he signed the 2/16/2022 Registration Statement, 12/28/2022 Registration Statement and 12/28/2023 Registration Statement.

34. Defendant Kern maintains an office at 615 E. Michigan St., Milwaukee, WI 53202 and he signed the 2/16/2022 Registration Statement, 12/28/2022 Registration Statement and 12/28/2023 Registration Statement.

35. Defendant Massart maintains an office at 615 E. Michigan St., Milwaukee, WI 53202 and he signed the 2/16/2022 Registration Statement, 12/28/2022 Registration Statement and 12/28/2023 Registration Statement.

36. Defendant Swanson maintains an office at 615 E. Michigan St., Milwaukee, WI 53202 and he signed the 2/16/2022 Registration Statement, 12/28/2022 Registration Statement and 12/28/2023 Registration Statement.

37. Defendant Ann Clark Johnston-Rush, as Executrix of the Estate of Leonard M.

Rush, Deceased, resides at 750 Beach Road, Apartment 307, Vero Beach, FL 32963 and has been added as a substitute defendant in light of the death of Mr. Rush. ECF No. 84. Mr. Rush maintained an office at 615 E. Michigan St., Milwaukee, WI 53202 and he signed the 2/16/2022 Registration Statement, 12/28/2022 Registration Statement and 12/28/2023 Registration Statement.

E. Easterly Trust Officer and Trustee Defendants

38. Defendant Crate maintains an office at 515 Madison Avenue, 24th Floor, New York, NY 10022 and he signed the 8/29/2024 Registration Statement, 9/5/2024 Registration Statement and Joint Proxy Statement/Prospectus, the 10/4/2024 Registration Statement and 12/30/2024 Registration Statement.

39. Defendant Montague maintains an office at 515 Madison Avenue, 24th Floor, New York, NY 10022 and he signed the 8/29/2024 Registration Statement, 9/5/2024 Registration Statement and Joint Proxy Statement/Prospectus, 10/4/2024 Registration Statement and 12/30/2024 Registration Statement.

40. Defendant Medugno maintains an office at 515 Madison Avenue, 24th Floor, New York, NY 10022 and he signed the 8/29/2024 Registration Statement, 9/5/2024 Registration Statement and Joint Proxy Statement/Prospectus, 10/4/2024 Registration Statement and 12/30/2024 Registration Statement.

41. Defendant Spencer maintains an office at 515 Madison Avenue, 24th Floor, New York, NY 10022 and she signed the 8/29/2024 Registration Statement, 9/5/2024 Registration Statement and Joint Proxy Statement/Prospectus, 10/4/2024 Registration Statement and 12/30/2024 Registration Statement.

F. Underwriter Defendants

42. Defendant Quasar Distributors maintains an office at 111 East Kilbourn Avenue, Suite 2200, Milwaukee, WI 53202 and was the principal underwriter and distributor of the Fund's

shares offered or sold by the MPS Trust on a continuous basis. Defendant Quasar Distributors is a registered broker-dealer that engaged in sales and marketing of the Fund on a continuous basis. Quasar Distributors received underwriting commissions in connection with sales of the Fund's shares, it promoted and arranged for the sale of the Fund's shares, and it received distribution and servicing fees from the Fund to finance activities principally intended to result in the sale of the Fund's shares. Quasar Distributors is an affiliate of Defendant Principal Street Partners.

43. Defendant Easterly Securities maintains an office at 138 Conant Street, Beverly, MA 01915, and was the principal underwriter and distributor for the shares of the Fund offered or sold by the Easterly Trust on a continuous basis. Easterly Securities engaged in sales and marketing of the Fund. Easterly Securities is a registered broker-dealer and member of the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority, Inc. Easterly Securities is an affiliate of Defendant Easterly Investment Partners and it received underwriting commissions in connection with sales of the Fund's shares.

V. Background and Facts

A. Background on the Fund

44. The Fund is an open-end mutual fund that is registered with the SEC under the Securities Act and 1940 Act. The Fund purportedly invested in tax exempt municipal securities including assets in debt securities that are rated below investment grade (or "junk bonds") or unrated securities issued by or on behalf of states and local governmental authorities throughout the U.S. and its territories.

45. From 2017 through October 2024, the MPS Trust offered Class A (GSTFX), Investor Class (GSTEX), and Institutional Class (GSTAX) shares of the Fund.

46. In April 2024, EAM announced an agreement to acquire the Municipal Bond team, formerly of Invesco and OppenheimerFunds Rochester, from Defendant Principal Street Partners. As part of the acquisition, Defendants Willis and Pulire would join Easterly to manage accounts

for institutional and private wealth investors seeking tax-free income and yield-driven total returns. Defendant Crate stated “Troy Willis and Charlie Pulire have a solid track record of strong investment performance that will expand Easterly’s active fixed income solutions, offering more optionality to our investors . . . This team’s ability to achieve consistent performance and generate alpha over full market cycles is impressive, and we are excited to leverage their expertise.” According to EAM, the Fund applies a value-based security selection to construct a diversified, higher-yielding portfolio that seeks to achieve strong long-term total returns and works to diversify a fixed-income portfolio across credits, geographies, and the municipal bond market.

47. As of April 2024, EAM’s distribution team began selling the Fund and it was expected to be integrated onto EAM’s sales platform as of June 2024.

48. According to the 9/5/24 Registration Statement and Joint Proxy/Prospectus, Defendant Principal Street Partners proposed an agreement and plan of reorganization (the “Reorganization”) with Defendant Easterly Investment Partners through which the assets and liabilities of the Principal Street High Income Municipal Fund would be transferred into a corresponding newly-created series of the Easterly Trust, the Easterly ROCMuni High Income Municipal Bond Fund.

49. The 9/5/24 Registration Statement and Joint Proxy/Prospectus represented that the Fund was in compliance with the requirements of, and the rules and regulations under, the Securities Act, the Exchange Act and the 1940 Act, and in compliance with its objectives, policies, guidelines and restrictions and compliance procedures, and the value of the Net Assets of the Fund was determined using portfolio valuation methods that complied with the requirements of the 1940 Act and the rules and regulations of the SEC and the pricing and valuation policies of the Fund, and that there were no material miscalculations of the net asset value of the Fund or the net asset

value per share of the Fund during the twelve month period that had not been remedied or would not be remedied prior to the closing of the Reorganization that would have a material adverse effect on the Fund or its assets. The board of trustees of Defendant the MPS Trust (Defendants Kern, Massart, Swanson and Rush) considered the proposed Reorganization and reviewed and considered various requested due diligence information provided by Defendant Principal Street Partners and Defendant Easterly Investment Partners relating to the Reorganization, and determined that the Reorganization would be in the best interests of the Fund and its shareholders, and recommended that shareholders of the Fund vote in favor of the Reorganization. In determining whether to approve the Reorganization and to recommend approval of the Reorganization to shareholders of the Fund, the trustees of the MPS board represented that Defendant Easterly Investment Partners and its affiliates would deliver high quality services to the Fund and the shareholders in areas such as fund operations, compliance, valuation and overall management of the Funds, and would provide proper governance and oversight.

50. In connection with the Reorganization, Defendants Crate, Montague, Medugno, Spencer, the Easterly Trust, Easterly Investment Partners, the MPS Trust, Wiedmeyer, Kern, Massart, Swanson, Rush and Principal Street Partners had access to the Fund's books and records.

51. The Reorganization was approved by shareholders and, on or around October 4, 2024, the Reorganization closed. Immediately after the closing of the Reorganization, investors owned shares of the Easterly ROCMuni High Income Municipal Bond Fund that were equal in total value to the total value of the shares of the Principal Street High Income Municipal Fund held immediately prior to the closing of the Reorganization.

52. After the Reorganization, the Easterly Trust offered and sold Class A (RMJAX), Investor Class (RMHVX) and Class I (RMHIX) shares of the Fund. In conjunction with the

Reorganization, Easterly Investment Partners became the new investment advisor to the Fund, replacing Principal Street Partners.

53. According to a March 2025 Easterly Investment Partners Firm Brochure, in connection with the Reorganization “Easterly entered an agreement to lift out the Municipal Bond team, formerly of Invesco and Oppenheimer Funds Rochester, from Principal Street Partners.” The “Municipal Bond team” included Defendants Willis and Pulire, the Fund’s portfolio managers.

B. The Municipal Bond Market

54. The U.S. municipal bond market plays an important role in financing states and municipalities. The market is highly fragmented with more than 50,000 municipal bond issuers and approximately one million municipal securities outstanding, compared to approximately 30,000 U.S. corporate bonds.

55. The municipal bond market is also less liquid than the corporate and U.S. Treasury markets. Many municipal bonds trade infrequently, and certain municipal securities with certain economic characteristics (*see infra* Section V.E.) trade rarely or do not trade. As of October 2025, the daily average trading volume of municipal bonds was \$14.91 billion, in contrast to \$58.6 billion for U.S. corporate bonds.

56. Municipal securities are classified by sectors, with each sector having its own risk, supply, and demand characteristics. High-level sectors include general obligation bonds, which are supported by the full faith and credit of the issuer, and revenue bonds, which are supported by specific revenue pledges.

57. Subcategories of revenue bonds, each with unique risk characteristics, include water and sewer, housing, healthcare, and conduit financing. Further segmentation and more defined subsectors are required for healthcare (hospital, nursing, assisted living, drug rehabilitation) and conduit financings (airline, hospitality, recycling, waste-to-energy).

58. A conduit financing occurs when a government entity issues tax-exempt bonds on behalf of a private entity to fund a specific project. The government acts as a “conduit” for the financing, but does not assume repayment responsibility. The private borrower and developer is fully responsible for paying back the debt. Municipal bonds issued in connection with conduit financing carry a greater risk than general obligation municipal bonds because they are backed by the private borrower’s credit, not the government’s taxing power, and therefore investors in these bonds take on the risk of the borrower and developer’s financial health, not the issuer’s.

59. Secondary market trading in municipal bonds is limited, as the market is dominated by investors who tend to buy and hold. While all the coupons from a municipal bond are tax-free, the capital gains from trading a municipal bond are not. Hence, holding municipal bonds over a longer period can help reduce capital gains taxes.

60. Historically, municipal bonds have had very low default rates. For example, as of November 2002, the 1, 5, and 10-year cumulative default rates for all Moody’s-rated municipal bond issuers have been 0.0043%, 0.0233%, and 0.0420%, respectively.

61. Secondary market trading of these buy-and-hold assets generally occurs in the over-the-counter (“OTC”) market, rather than on a securities exchange.

62. As of mid-2025, the total market size (par value) of municipal bonds was over \$4 trillion in outstanding debt, compared to the U.S. corporate bond market, which was approximately \$11.1 trillion in outstanding debt.

63. There are significant differences between municipal bonds compared to other fixed income assets, such as U.S. government, corporate, and asset-backed securities. In general, bonds in the secondary municipal bond market are less liquid than their U.S. government and corporate bond counterparts. This is due to the municipal bond market having over 50,000 different issuers,

and over one million different municipal bonds outstanding. These bonds have various term structures and quality. Many states, counties, cities, local governments and districts issue municipal bonds.

64. In addition, for economic and community benefit, entities have been created at the state and local level, so-called “authorities,” to issue bonds on behalf of corporate entities with goals of creating employment and/or bolstering tax rolls. In general, frequent issuers of municipal bonds, such as states, large cities and counties, like New York City, Los Angeles, Miami, Chicago, Nassau County, NY, and Orange County, CA, enjoy deeper secondary market liquidity than smaller, infrequent issuers, such as some school districts, towns and cities.

65. Unlike other fixed income markets, the municipal bond market has traditionally been dominated by retail investors due to tax exemption benefits of municipal bonds and their relative safety given historically low default rates. As of 2024, retail investors held nearly 66% of outstanding municipal bonds, 45% directly and approximately 21% through mutual funds.

66. Trade volume for a new issue municipal bond typically is highest in the time period after the new issue has sold in the primary market and decreases over time, reflective of the buy-and-hold nature of municipal bonds.

C. Disclosure Requirements for Open-End Mutual Funds

67. SEC Form N-1A is used for the registration of securities under the Securities Act and 1940 Act for open-end management investment companies. 17 C.F.R. § 239.15A. Registered investment companies must amend their Form N-1A registration statement annually. 17 C.F.R. § 270.8b-16. Form N-1A sets forth the information required to be disclosed in a prospectus.

68. According to the SEC, the disclosures required by SEC Form N-1A are intended to help prospective investors by requiring clear, easy-to-understand disclosure of a fund’s characteristics and risks, with information presented to help investors evaluate them through a

prospectus, and statement of additional information (“SAI”), which is part of the prospectus.

69. The SEC requires a fund’s prospectus to clearly disclose the fundamental characteristics and investment risks of the fund. The prospectus disclosure requirements are intended to elicit information for an average or typical investor who may not be sophisticated in legal or financial matters.

70. The prospectus should help investors to evaluate the risks of an investment and to decide whether to invest in a fund by providing a balanced disclosure of positive and negative factors. Disclosure in the prospectus should provide information necessary to enable an average or typical investor to understand the particular characteristics of the fund, and to assist an investor in comparing and contrasting the fund with other funds. The prospectus should avoid simply restating legal or regulatory requirements to which funds generally are subject.

71. The SEC requires a prospectus to disclose a fund’s principal investment strategies. A strategy includes any policy, practice, or technique used by the fund to achieve its investment objectives. Whether a particular strategy is a principal investment strategy depends on the strategy’s anticipated importance in achieving a fund’s investment objectives, and how the strategy affects the fund’s potential risks and returns. A principal investment strategy is determined by considering the amount of a fund’s assets expected to be committed to the strategy, the amount of a fund’s assets expected to be placed at risk by the strategy, and the likelihood of the fund losing some or all of those assets from implementing the strategy. Furthermore, the SEC requires disclosure of any policy that is a principal investment strategy of a fund.

72. The SEC further requires disclosure of the principal risks of investing in a fund, including the risks to which a fund’s particular portfolio as a whole is expected to be subject and the circumstances reasonably likely to affect adversely a fund’s NAV, yield, or total return.

73. Under 17 C.F.R. § 230.411, in any financial statements, incorporating by reference, or cross-referencing to, information outside of the financial statements is not permitted unless otherwise specifically permitted or required by the SEC’s rules or by U.S. Generally Accepted Accounting Principles.

D. The Registration Statements and Prospectuses Represented that the Fund Would Hold No More Than 15% in Illiquid Assets

74. The Fund’s registration statements and prospectuses represented that the Fund “will not hold more than 15% of the value of [its] net assets in illiquid securities,” that the Fund “will not invest more than 15% of the value of its net assets in securities that are illiquid, including . . . securities that are illiquid by virtue of the absence of a readily available market,” and that the Fund “may not acquire any illiquid investments if, immediately after the acquisition, [the] Fund would have invested more than 15% of its net assets in illiquid investments that are assets.”

75. The 12/28/2023 Registration Statement represented that illiquid investments means any investment that the Fund “reasonably expects cannot be sold or disposed of in current market conditions in seven calendar days or less without the sale or disposition significantly changing the market value of the investment.” Similarly, the 12/30/2024 Registration Statement defined illiquid investment to mean “any investment that a Fund reasonably expects cannot be sold in seven calendar days or less without significantly changing the market value of the investment.”

76. Defendants Kern, Massart, Swanson and Rush as trustees of and on behalf of the MPS Trust adopted a written liquidity risk management program that among other things established the 15% limitation on illiquid investments and approved the designation of Defendant Principal Street Partners as the administrator of the program with personnel of Defendant Principal Street Partners conducting the day-to-day operation of the program. Likewise, the Easterly Trust maintained a liquidity program with a 15% limit on illiquid assets that was overseen by Defendants

Crate, Medugno and Spencer.³

77. A hallmark of open-end mutual funds, like the Fund, is that they must be able to convert some portion of their portfolio holdings into cash on a frequent basis because they issue redeemable securities.

78. Unlike publicly traded stocks, whose price is determined through trading on an exchange, mutual fund shares must be priced daily based on the fund's NAV. Investors purchase shares from the fund and generally must be able to freely redeem their shares with the fund. Investors in mutual funds can redeem their shares on each business day, and by law must receive approximately their pro rata share of the fund's net assets or its cash value within seven calendar days after receipt of a redemption request.

79. Accordingly, because open-end funds hold themselves out at all times as being prepared to meet these redemption requirements, they have a responsibility to manage the liquidity of their investment portfolios in a manner consistent with redemption obligations and are subject to various investment restrictions. Fund liquidity and liquidity management are important to reducing the risk that a fund will be unable to meet its obligations to redeeming shareholders while minimizing the impact of those redemptions on the Fund, *i.e.*, mitigating investor dilution.

80. There can be significant adverse consequences to remaining investors in a fund that does not adequately manage liquidity. A fund with significant holdings of illiquid securities may have to engage in sales on short notice to meet redemption obligations which could result in a fund receiving less than the carrying value of the illiquid securities. That would, in turn, result in a

³ The Fund's limitation on illiquid assets aligns with SEC regulations that limit an open-end fund's aggregate holdings of "illiquid assets" to no more than 15% of the fund's net assets. 17 C.F.R. § 270.22e-4. Under the SEC's liquidity rule, a portfolio security or other asset is considered illiquid if it cannot be sold or disposed of in the ordinary course of business within seven days at approximately the value at which the fund has valued the investment.

preference in favor of the redeeming shareholder, and have a material negative effect on the fund's NAV and a diminution of the NAV per share for shareholders who have not redeemed.

E. Factors Affecting the Liquidity of Municipal Bonds

81. Various economic factors and attributes of a municipal bond affect its liquidity.

82. *High Value Denominations Limit Liquidity.* The vast majority of municipal bonds are denominated with a face value in the \$5,000-\$25,000 range, reflecting that this market substantially involves retail investors. Certain municipal bonds are issued with a face value of \$100,000 or higher, which significantly limits the universe of potential buyers to sophisticated institutional investors which limits trading, and therefore has a negative effect on liquidity.

83. *Unrated Bonds Are Less Liquid.* Municipal bonds that are rated by a Nationally Recognized Statistical Ratings Organization (NRSRO), such as Moody's, S&P, and Fitch, enjoy deeper demand, and therefore, liquidity. Many municipal bonds are not rated by any NRSRO. A municipal bond issuer that has a good credit profile may nevertheless abstain from paying for a rating to avoid the cost. As a result, many investors will not buy a non-rated bond because they cannot or do not have the ability to assess the credit risk. Also, many investment grade municipal bond funds cannot buy non-rated bonds. Therefore, because of lower demand and trades, non-rated bonds do not have the depth of liquidity of rated bonds.

84. *Securities with Restrictions on Resale Limit Liquidity.* Securities issued in unregistered, private offerings cannot be freely resold without registration with the SEC or an exemption. Restricted securities include securities sold under Rule 144A of the Securities Act, which provides a safe harbor from the Securities Act's registration requirements for qualifying sales to institutional investors. In general, municipal bonds issued only for qualified investors under Rule 144A are non-rated. Securities under Rule 144A are issued in minimum denominations of \$100,000, which is appropriate only for high net-worth and institutional investors. Given these

limitations, the market for 144A securities is limited compared to registered and rated bonds, and therefore, they are less liquid.

85. *Restricted Access to Offering Information and Bond Performance Limits Liquidity.*

The degree of access to information concerning the offering documents and performance of a municipal bond affects its liquidity. Information about a municipal bond is critical, especially where the bond is non-performing, or defaulted. When researching a potential non-rated bond to buy, potential buyers require access to secondary market disclosure, *i.e.*, information about the ability of the credit to repay what it owes. When this data is restricted to only the existing bondholder group, such as behind a confidential data room accessible only to current bond holders, it has the effect of limiting the number of willing market participants to purchase that security because potential investors are unable to assess credit risk. Therefore, limitations on access to information needed to assess the creditworthiness of a bond negatively impacts its liquidity.

86. *Market Makers Avoid Municipal Bonds Held by Mutual Funds Which Reduces Liquidity.* Since the Covid-19 pandemic, bond dealers—who broker over-the-counter sales of municipal bonds—have been reluctant to hold inventory in bonds held by mutual funds due to increased risk and difficulty of finding buyers in a retail-dominated market during times of heavy redemptions. The reduction in dealer inventory of bonds held by mutual funds lessens their ability to make a market in these securities and decreases a municipal bond fund’s ability to buy or sell bonds, which negatively impacts liquidity.

87. Accordingly, if a fund needs to sell bonds with some or all of these economic attributes of illiquidity, a fund will be faced with a scarcity of potential buyers and the absence of a deep, orderly market.

F. The Fund’s Valuation Standards

88. Defendants Kern, Massart, Swanson and Rush, as trustees of the MPS Trust,

designated Defendant Principal Street Partners to perform all of the Fund's fair value determinations subject to the oversight of Defendants Kern, Massart, Swanson and Rush. 17 C.F.R. § 270.2a–5. Defendants Crate, Medugno and Spencer as trustees of the Easterly Trust designated Defendant Easterly Investment Partners to perform all of the Fund's fair value determinations subject to the oversight of Defendants Crate, Medugno and Spencer. 17 C.F.R. § 270.2a–5.

89. The SEC places the legal responsibility for correct NAV calculation squarely on the Fund's board of trustees—not investors.

90. The Fund adopted fair value accounting standards and the hierarchy for measuring fair value under three levels:

Level 1 – Unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the Funds have the ability to access.

Level 2 – Observable inputs other than quoted prices included in Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly. These inputs may include quoted prices for the identical instrument on an inactive market, prices for similar instruments, interest rates, prepayment speeds, credit risk, yield curves, default rates and similar data.

Level 3 – Unobservable inputs for the asset or liability, to the extent relevant observable inputs are not available, representing the Funds' own assumptions about the assumptions a market participant would use in valuing the asset or liability and would be based on the best information available.

91. The Fund's Level 2 assets were valued by a pricing service, subject to the oversight of the MPS Trust's board of trustees and the Easterly Trust's board of trustees.

92. However, determinations of the fair value of the Fund's Level 3 assets were made by Defendants Principal Street Partners and Easterly Investment Partners subject to the oversight of Defendants Kern, Massart, Swanson and Rush, as trustees of the MPS Trust, and Defendants Crate, Medugno and Spencer, as trustees of the Easterly Trust. Level 3 assets are highly illiquid, and there generally is no readily available market data to determine their value.

G. A Significant Portion of the Fund’s Portfolio Was Invested in Illiquid Bonds

93. Throughout the Class Period, the Fund’s holdings of illiquid securities exceeded the Fund’s represented limit of no more than 15% of its net assets and were as high as 45% of the Fund’s net assets.

94. The credit quality, structure and performance of the following bonds that the Fund held throughout the Class Period embody illiquid bonds because they possessed the economic characteristics and attributes of illiquid assets (identified *supra* Section V.E)—they were unrated securities, thinly traded or not traded, held by a small group of bondholders, restricted 144A securities, issued in denominations of over \$100,000, and information concerning their respective performance was restricted to confidential data rooms available only to the Fund and other holders of the bonds:

CUSIP⁴	Name of Issuer/Obligor	The Fund’s Percentage Ownership as of May 31, 2025 (% of Face Value)	Percentage of the Fund’s NAV as of May 31, 2025
03469KAA1	Angelina and Neches River Authority Industrial Development Corporation Solid Waste Disposal and Wastewater Treatment Facilities Revenue Bonds, Obligor: Jefferson Enterprise Energy, LLC Project) Series 2020 (TX) (“Series 2020 Jefferson	54% of \$22 million bond offering	2.19%

⁴ CUSIP is an acronym for the Committee on Uniform Security Identification Procedures. The CUSIP Service Bureau, operated by FactSet Research Systems Inc., administers this system and assigns unique numbers (CUSIP numbers) and standardized descriptions of securities. A company is required to obtain a CUSIP number in connection with a registered offering and certain types of unregistered offerings (such as a Rule 144A offering and a Regulation S offering). Each security issued by a company has its own CUSIP number, which is a nine-digit identifier composed of both numbers and letters. Typically all securities issued by the same issuer have the same first six digits; the last three digits represent the specific type of security.

CUSIP⁴	Name of Issuer/Obligor	The Fund's Percentage Ownership as of May 31, 2025 (% of Face Value)	Percentage of the Fund's NAV as of May 31, 2025
	Enterprise Energy, LLC Project")		
049610AA6	Atoka City Industrial Development Authority Solid Waste Disposal Facilities Revenue Bonds (AMT), Obligor: Gladieux Metals Recycling Oklahoma, LLC Project) Series 2019 (OK) ("Series 2019 Gladieux Metals Recycling Oklahoma, LLC Project")	27.6% of \$25 million bond offering	3.06%
049610AB4	Atoka City Industrial Development Authority Solid Waste Disposal Facilities Revenue Bonds, Obligor: Gladieux Metals Recycling Oklahoma, LLC Project) Additional Series 2019A (OK) ("Series 2019A Gladieux Metals Recycling Oklahoma, LLC Project")	25% of \$3 million bond offering	0.33%
10604PAA1	Brazoria County Industrial Development Corporation Solid Waste Disposal Facilities Revenue Bonds, Obligor: Gladieux Metals Recycling, LLC Project) Series 2019 (TX) ("Series 2019 Gladieux Metals Recycling, LLC Project")	16.4% of \$25 million bond offering	1.83%
10604PAB9	Brazoria County Industrial Development Corporation Solid Waste Disposal Facilities Revenue Bonds, Obligor: Gladieux Metals Recycling, LLC Project) Additional Series 2019A (TX) ("Series 2019A Gladieux Metals Recycling, LLC Project")	12.9% of \$25 million bond offering	1.43%

CUSIP⁴	Name of Issuer/Obligor	The Fund's Percentage Ownership as of May 31, 2025 (% of Face Value)	Percentage of the Fund's NAV as of May 31, 2025
10604PAC7	Brazoria County Industrial Development Corporation, Obligor: Gladieux Metals Recycling, LLC Project) Texas Solid Waste Disposal Facilities Revenue Bonds Additional Series 2019B (TX) ("Series 2019B Gladieux Metals Recycling, LLC Project")	2.4% of \$50 million bond offering	0.54%
306767AA2	City of Falmouth, Kentucky Solid Waste Disposal Facilities Revenue Bonds, Obligor: Texas Bluegrass Biofuels, LLC Project) Series 2020 (KY) ("Series 2020 Texas Bluegrass Biofuels, LLC Project")	44.4% of \$20 million bond offering	3.45%
47353PAA6	Jefferson County Industrial Development Corporation Industrial Development Revenue Bonds, Obligor: TRP Crude Marketing, LLC Project) Series 2019 (TX) ("Series 2019 TRP Crude Marketing, LLC Project")	9% of \$10 million bond offering	0.42%
500726AA2	Kountze Economic Development Corporation Industrial Development Revenue Bonds, Obligor: Allegiant Industrial, LLC Project) Series 2017 (TX) ("Series 2017 Allegiant Industrial, LLC Project")	50.6% of \$8.6 million bond offering	2.30%
73360CAB0	Port of Beaumont Navigation District of Jefferson County, Texas Dock and Wharf Facility Revenue Bonds, Obligor: Allegiant Industrial Island Park Project) Series 2019 (TX) ("Series 2019 Allegiant Industrial Island Park Project")	28% of \$25 million bond offering	3.50%

CUSIP⁴	Name of Issuer/Obligor	The Fund's Percentage Ownership as of May 31, 2025 (% of Face Value)	Percentage of the Fund's NAV as of May 31, 2025
95649CAA8	West Virginia Economic Development Authority Dock And Wharf Facilities Revenue Bonds, Obligor: Empire Trimodal Terminal, LLC Project) Series 2020 (WV) ("Series 2020 Empire Trimodal Terminal, LLC Project")	24.6% of \$26 million bond offering	2.75%
			TOTAL: 21.80%

95. These illiquid bonds consistently represented a significant percentage of the Fund's net assets throughout the Class Period:

Date	8/31/22	8/31/23	11/30/23	8/31/24	2/28/25	5/31/25
Fund NAV	\$293.7mm	\$274.0mm	\$268.6mm	\$336.4mm	\$244.0mm	\$180.3mm
Fund Valuation of Bonds	\$52.9mm	\$50.2mm	\$50.1mm	\$50.5mm	\$41.6mm	\$39.3mm
% of NAV represented	18.00%	18.32%	18.65%	15.01%	17.05%	21.80%

96. On or around June 13, 2025, the Fund sold these bonds at prices materially lower than the Fund's valuation during the Class Period, demonstrating that these bonds were illiquid, and had been illiquid during the Class Period:

Name of Issuer/Obligor	Fund Value as of 5/31/25	Actual Value Based on the Fund's June 2025 sale
Series 2020 Jefferson Enterprise Energy, LLC Project (CUSIP: 03469KAA1)	\$3,944,979, 33% of reported face value held	\$238,000, 2% of face value held
Series 2019 Gladieux Metals Recycling Oklahoma, LLC Project (CUSIP: 049610AA6)	\$5,520,000, 80% of reported face value held	\$207,690, 3% of face value held

Name of Issuer/Obligor	Fund Value as of 5/31/25	Actual Value Based on the Fund's June 2025 sale
Series 2019A Gladieux Metals Recycling Oklahoma, LLC Project (CUSIP: 049610AB4)	\$600,000, 80% of reported face value held	\$22,575, 3% of face value held
Series 2019 Gladieux Metals Recycling, LLC Project (CUSIP: 10604PAA1)	\$3,292,000, 80% of reported face value held	\$206,162, 5% of face value held
Series 2019A Gladieux Metals Recycling, LLC Project (CUSIP: 10604PAB9)	\$2,572,000, 80% of reported face value held	\$128,922, 4% of face value held
Series 2019B Gladieux Metals Recycling, LLC Project (CUSIP: 10604PAC7)	\$968,000, 80% of reported face value held	\$48,521, 4% of face value held
Series 2020 Texas Bluegrass Biofuels, LLC Project (CUSIP: 306767AA2)	\$6,212,500, 70% of reported face value held	\$267,138, 3% of face value held
Series 2019 TRP Crude Marketing, LLC Project (CUSIP: 47353PAA6)	\$765,000, 85% of reported face value held	\$9, 0.001% of face value held
Series 2018 Allegiant Industrial, LLC Project (CUSIP: 500726AA2)	\$4,132,500, 95% of reported face value held	\$271,875, 6.25% of face value held
Series 2019 Allegiant Industrial Island Park Project (CUSIP: 73360CAB0)	\$6,309,000, 90% of reported face value held	\$438,125, 6.25% of face value held
Series 2020 Empire Trimodal Terminal, LLC Project (CUSIP: 95649CAA8)	\$4,954,472, 77% of reported face value held	\$624,000, 9.75% of face value held
Total:	\$39,270,451	\$2,245,017

97. Other illiquid bonds held by the Fund that were sold after the end of the Class Period at prices materially lower than the Fund's valuation include the following:

Name of Issuer/Obligor	Fund Value as of 5/31/25	Actual Value based on the Fund's June 2025 sale	Percentage of the Fund's NAV as of May 31, 2025
West Virginia Economic Development Authority (Obligor: Entsorga West Virginia) (CUSIP: 95648VBD0)	\$800,000, 80% of face value held	\$10, 0.01% of face value held	0.44%
South Carolina Jobs-Economic Development Authority (Obligor: Repower S. Berkeley) (CUSIP: 83704DAB2)	\$90,000, 9% of face value held	\$10, 0.01% of face value held	0.05%
South Carolina Jobs-Economic Development Authority (Obligor: Jasper Pellets) (CUSIP: 83704DAF3)	\$354,000, 23.6% of face value held	\$15, 0.01% of face value held	0.20%
Wisconsin Public Finance Authority (Obligor: Proton International Alabama LLC) (CUSIP: 74442PEV3)	\$40,000, 10% of face value held	\$7,000, 1.75% of face value held	0.02%
Legato Community Authority (CUSIP: 52473TAF2)	\$1,970,408, 98.52% of face value held	\$1,031,220, 51.56% of face value held	1.10%
Grandview Reserve Metro. District No. 3 (CUSIP: 386810AA3)	\$1,416,678, 94.45% of face value held	\$1,046,250, 69.75% of face value held	0.79%
Grandview Reserve Metro. District No. 3 (CUSIP: 386810AB1)	\$1,003,943, 100.39% of face value held	\$497,500, 49.75% of face value held	0.56%
Sierra Vista Industrial Development Authority (Obligor: Georgetown Community Development Authority) (CUSIP: 82652PAB9)	\$1,256,541, 83.77% of face value held	\$791,250, 52.75% of face value held	0.70%

Name of Issuer/Obligor	Fund Value as of 5/31/25	Actual Value based on the Fund's June 2025 sale	Percentage of the Fund's NAV as of May 31, 2025
South Carolina Jobs-Economic Development Authority (Obligor: AAC East) (CUSIP: 837031YR8)	\$2,882,492, 82.36% of face value held	\$345,625, 9.88% of face value held	1.60%
Children's Trust Fund (CUSIP: 16876QBM0)	\$6,776,388, 5.65% of face value held	\$2,850,000, 2.38% of face value held	3.76%
New York Counties Tobacco Trust IV (CUSIP: 62947YAK7)	\$2,816,795, 5.63% of face value held	\$1,187,500, 2.38% of face value held	1.56%
Total:	\$19,407,245	\$7,756,380	10.78%

98. As of May 31, 2025, the Fund valued these illiquid securities at over \$58 million and, just two weeks later, the value that the Fund had represented vanished when the Fund sold them all for approximately \$10 million, a decline in value of over 82%. The magnitude of this sharp and sudden decline illustrates that these bonds were illiquid.

99. The Fund's sale on or around June 13, 2025 of a substantial amount of its securities at prices significantly lower than the Fund's valuation is the realization of the undisclosed illiquidity risk, and revealed that liquidity for more than 15% of the Fund's securities was scarce and that a readily available market of buyers did not exist for these securities.

100. In addition to the illiquid bonds delineated above, the Fund's Level 3 assets, which are illiquid, as a percentage of net assets was as high as 16%. Defendants Principal Street Partners and Easterly Investment Partners, as the Fund's valuation designee, valued the Fund's Level 3 assets using significant unobservable inputs. The Fund's Level 3 assets were illiquid assets by virtue of the absence of a readily available market.

Date	8/31/22	8/31/23	11/30/23	8/31/24	2/28/25	5/31/25
Fund NAV	\$293.7mm	\$274.0mm	\$268.6mm	\$336.4mm	\$244.0mm	\$180.3mm
Value of Level 3 Assets	\$9.5mm	\$33.4mm	\$43.2mm	\$18.2mm	\$25.0mm	\$23.2mm
% of NAV Represented	3.23%	12.19%	16.08%	5.41%	10.25%	12.87%

101. During the Class Period, the Fund’s illiquid assets exceeded the Fund’s represented limit of 15%, and were at least 45% of the Fund’s net assets two weeks before the Fund’s NAV collapsed.

H. The Fund Materially Overstated the Value of its Assets and the Fund’s NAV

102. The price of shares of a fund is called its “net asset value” or “NAV” and is based on the value of a fund’s investments. The NAV per share of the Fund was determined once daily at the close of trading on the New York Stock Exchange. Proper valuation, among other things, promotes the purchase and sale of fund shares at fair prices, and helps to avoid dilution of shareholder interests. Improper valuation can cause investors to pay fees that are too high or to base their investment decisions on inaccurate information.

103. The MPS Trust’s board of trustees (Defendants Kern, Massart, Swanson and Rush) and the Easterly Trust’s board of trustees (Defendants Crate, Medugno, and Spencer) approved the use of bond pricing services for the valuation of each Fund’s debt securities after the close of business each trading day. However, the pricing service was subject to their oversight.

104. Unknown to investors, the pricing service that Defendant the MPS Trust’s board of trustees (Defendants Kern, Massart, Swanson and Rush) and the Easterly Trust’s board of trustees (Defendants Crate, Medugno, and Spencer) utilized to determine the valuation of the Fund’s securities was materially deficient and provided valuations for a material number of the Fund’s

securities that were materially overstated.

105. The pricing service's deficiencies and the MPS Trust's and Easterly Trust's trustees' utilization of it created the risk that the Fund could not sell the securities in the Fund at the prices established by the pricing service and that such risk could (and, in fact, did) lead to material losses for Fund investors.

106. For example, the registration statement and prospectuses did not disclose the risk that pricing services generally price municipal bonds assuming orderly transactions of an institutional "round lot" typically over \$1,000,000 in face value and ignore trades that occur in smaller "odd lot" sizes, even though an executed market transaction is concrete and persuasive evidence of value, *i.e.*, what a buyer is willing to pay for the security in a market dominated by small retail investors, and further misled investors by representing that the Fund's pricing service valued the Fund's bonds utilizing "market-based," "security specific inputs," and were valued at their "market price on the valuation date," when, in fact, current market transactions or exit prices, which are the bedrock of fair valuation, were ignored and the Fund's reported valuations did not reflect the actual price the Fund could receive in a current sale.

107. Moreover, in certain market environments—particularly those involving distressed issuers or bonds where material information is restricted to confidential data rooms available only to the bond holders—institutional trading may cease entirely, leaving odd lot transactions as the only active indicator of market sentiment. A pricing service that ignores odd lot market transactions and the current pricing information they provide to the bond market is ignoring the only current data points generated by market participants. A pricing service that fails to incorporate these smaller transactions into its evaluation is flying blind and causes the valuation of a security to remain static or stale at an artificially inflated level that fails to reflect a decline in credit quality

or a loss of liquidity. Consequently, the Fund's valuations under these circumstances did not reflect the actual price the Fund would receive in a current sale, despite Defendants Principal Street Partners, Easterly Investment Partners and the Portfolio Manager Defendants having access to that information.

108. Evidence of this material deficiency is reflected by the stark contrast between the Fund's valuation of its assets compared to market transactions at prices significantly lower than the Fund's valuations.⁵

i. Series 2020 Jefferson Enterprise Energy, LLC Project (CUSIP: 03469KAA1)

109. Information concerning this bond's performance was restricted and confidential with access to the data room only available to owners of the bond and no offering statement was available.

110. On December 10, 2024, the Series 2020 Jefferson Enterprise Energy, LLC Project bond reported a monetary default to owners of the bond.

111. On April 2, 2025, there were four trades in this bond with a total face value of \$1,150,000, three trades of \$350,000 in face value at \$7.50 per \$100 of face value, and one trade of \$100,000 at \$7.65 per \$100 of face value, indicating the market valued these bonds at 7.5-7.65 cents on the dollar.

112. In the Fund's Monthly Portfolio Investment Report for the period ended May 31, 2025, the Fund valued its \$11,900,000 position at \$3,994,979, or \$33.15 per \$100 face value, a valuation over 333% higher than the April 2, 2025 market transactions.

⁵ The market data is reported through the Electronic Municipal Market Access ("EMMA"). EMMA is funded and operated by the MSRB, the self-regulatory organization charged by Congress with promoting a fair and efficient municipal securities market. EMMA is designated by the SEC as the official source for municipal securities data and disclosure documents.

113. On June 13, 2025, two weeks after the Fund's May 31, 2025 Monthly Portfolio Investment Report, the Fund sold its position for 2 cents on the dollar.

ii. Series 2019 and 2019A Gladieux Metals Recycling Oklahoma, LLC Project (CUSIPs: 049610AA6, 049610AB4)

114. Information concerning the performance of these bonds was restricted and confidential with access to the data room only available to owners of the bond.

115. On July 26, 2024, Defendant Willis on behalf of Defendant Principal Street Partners waived requirements to pay principal and interest on these bonds, which has the same effect as an event of default.

116. On November 7, 2024, the Series 2019 Gladieux Metals Recycling Oklahoma, LLC Project and Series 2019A Gladieux Metals Recycling Oklahoma, LLC Project bonds reported a monetary default. These bond issuers share the same obligor, Gladieux Metals Recycling Oklahoma, LLC Project.

117. On April 2, 2025, there were four trades in CUSIP 049610AA6, one trade of \$100,000 in face value traded for \$8.70 per \$100 face value, and three trades of \$375,000 in face value traded at \$8.50 per \$100 in face value, indicating the market valued these bonds at 8.5-8.7 cents on the dollar.

118. In the Fund's Monthly Portfolio Investment Report for the period ended May 31, 2025, the Fund valued its total position in these bonds of \$7,650,000 at \$6,120,000, or \$80 per \$100 face value, a valuation over 819% higher than the April 2, 2025 market transactions.

119. On June 13, 2025, two weeks after the Fund's May 31, 2025 Monthly Portfolio Investment Report, the Fund sold its position for 3 cents on the dollar.

iii. Series 2020 Texas Bluegrass Biofuels, LLC Project (CUSIP: 306767AA2)

120. Information concerning this bond's performance was restricted and confidential

with access to the data room only available to owners of the bond.

121. On December 16, 2024, the Series 2020 Texas Bluegrass Biofuels, LLC Project bond reported monetary defaults to holders of the bond.

122. On April 2, 2025, there were three trades of \$290,000 in face value, traded for \$8.50 per \$100 face value, and one trade of \$100,000 in face value traded at \$8.50 per \$100 in face value, indicating the market valued these bonds at 8.5-8.7 cents on the dollar.

123. In the Fund's Monthly Portfolio Investment Report for the period ended May 31, 2025, the Fund valued its total position of \$8,875,000 at \$6,212,000, or \$70 per \$100 face value, a valuation over 704% higher than the April 2, 2025 market transactions.

124. On June 13, 2025, two weeks after the Fund's May 31, 2025 Monthly Portfolio Investment Report, the Fund sold its position for 3 cents on the dollar.

iv. Series 2019 Allegiant Industrial Island Park Project (CUSIP: 73360CAB0)

125. Information concerning this bond's performance was restricted and confidential with access to the data room only available to owners of the bond.

126. On July 26, 2024, Defendant Willis on behalf of Defendant Principal Street Partners waived requirements to pay principal and interest on these bonds, which has the same effect as an event of default.

127. On February 18, 2025, there were three trades of \$100,000 in face value traded for \$26.33 per \$100 face value, indicating the market valued these bonds at 26.33 cents on the dollar.

128. In the Fund's Monthly Portfolio Investment Reports for the period ended February 28, 2025 and May 31, 2025, the Fund valued its total position in this bond of \$7,010,000 at \$6,309,000, or \$90 per 100 face value, a valuation over 241% higher than the February 18, 2025 market transactions.

129. On June 13, 2025, two weeks after the Fund's May 31, 2025 Monthly Portfolio Investment Report, the Fund sold its position for 6.25 cents on the dollar.

v. Series 2019, Series 2019A and Series 2019B Gladieux Metals Recycling, LLC Project (Texas) (CUSIPs: 10604PAA1, 10604PAB9, 10604PAC7)

130. Information concerning the performance of these bonds was restricted and confidential with access to the data room only available to owners of the bond.

131. On September 11, 2024, Series 2019 Gladieux Metals Recycling, LLC Project, Series 2019A Gladieux Metals Recycling, LLC Project and Series 2019B Gladieux Metals Recycling, LLC Project bonds reported a monetary default to holders of the bonds. These bond issuers share the same obligor, Gladieux Metals Recycling, LLC Project.

132. On January 14, 2025, there were two trades in Series 2019B Gladieux Metals Recycling, LLC Project of \$290,000 in face value at \$39.75-40.25 per \$100 face value, indicating the market valued these bonds at approximately 40 cents on the dollar.

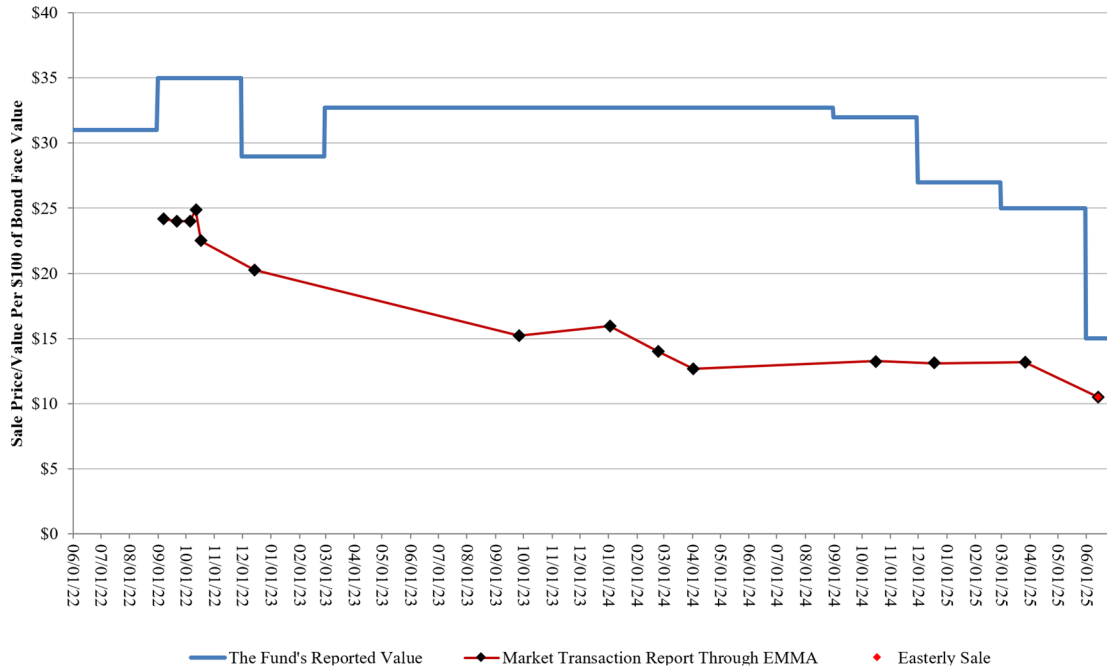
133. In the Fund's Monthly Portfolio Investment Report for the periods ended February 28, 2025 and May 31, 2025, the Fund valued its total position in these bonds of \$8,540,000 at \$6,832,000, or \$80 per 100 face value, a valuation over 100% higher than the January 14, 2025 market transactions.

134. On June 13, 2025, two weeks after the Fund's May 31, 2025 Monthly Portfolio Investment Report, the Fund sold its position for 4-5 cents on the dollar.

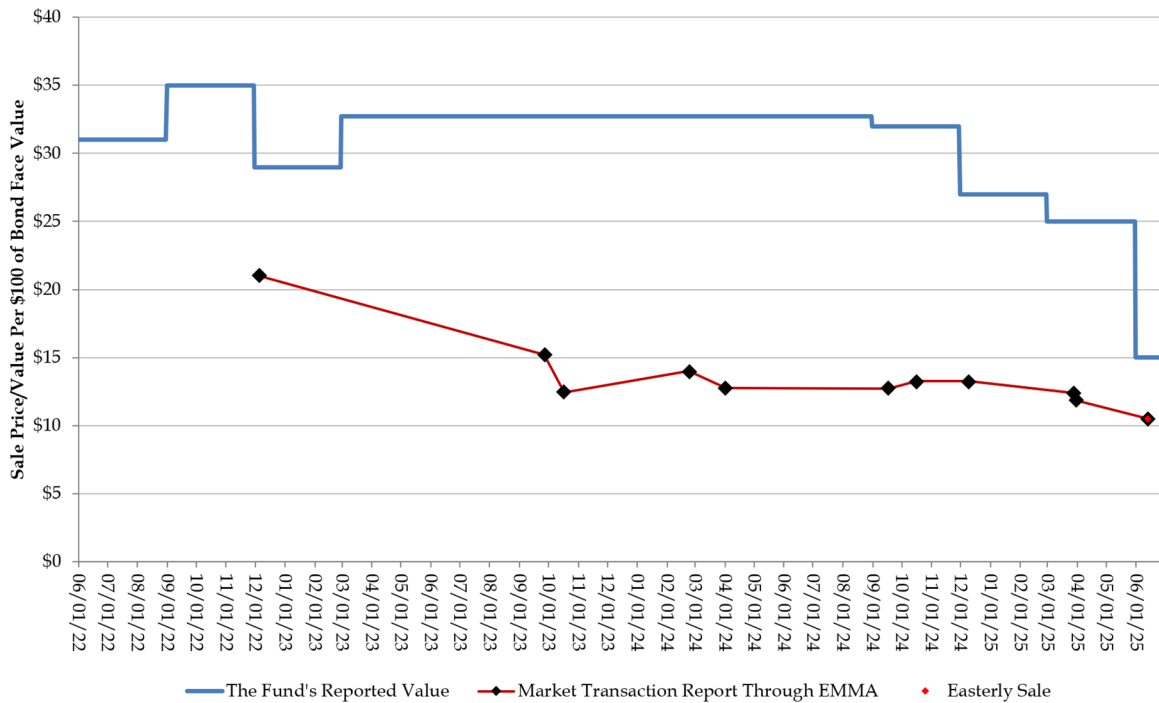
135. Additional evidence of the material pricing deficiencies and the Fund materially overstating the value of its securities and utilizing stale values as compared to market transactions for the same security is reflected by the following examples:

vi. Capital Trust Agency, Inc. (Obligor: Tallahassee NHHI)

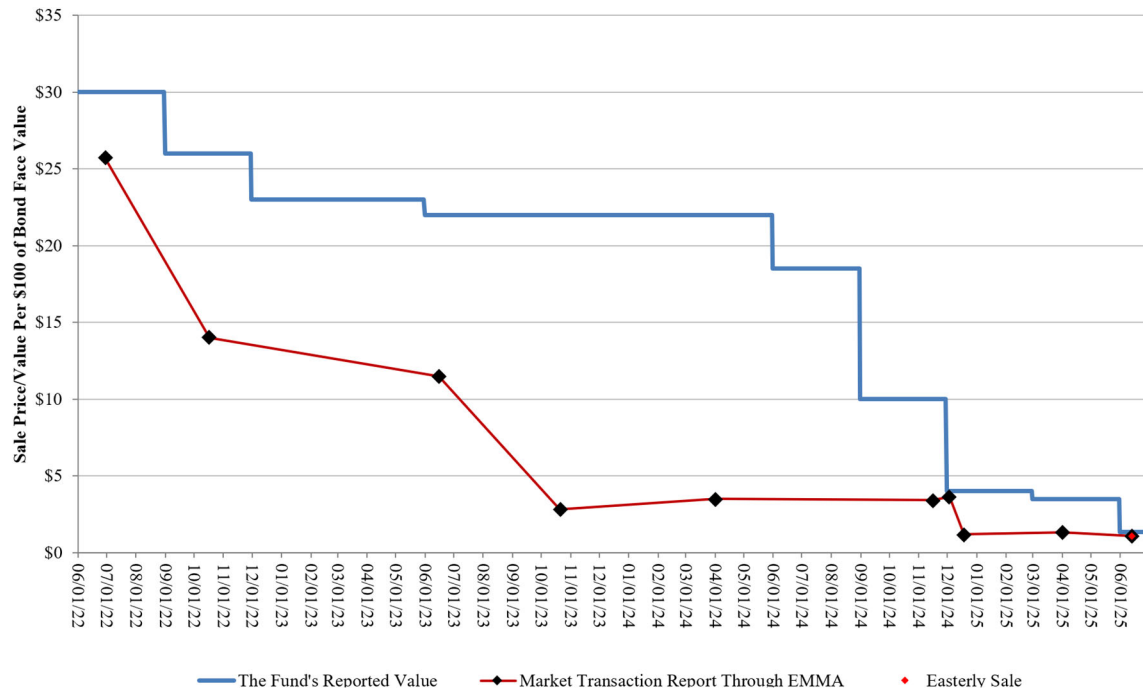
a. CUSIP: 14052WCH8, Face value held by the Fund: \$150,000



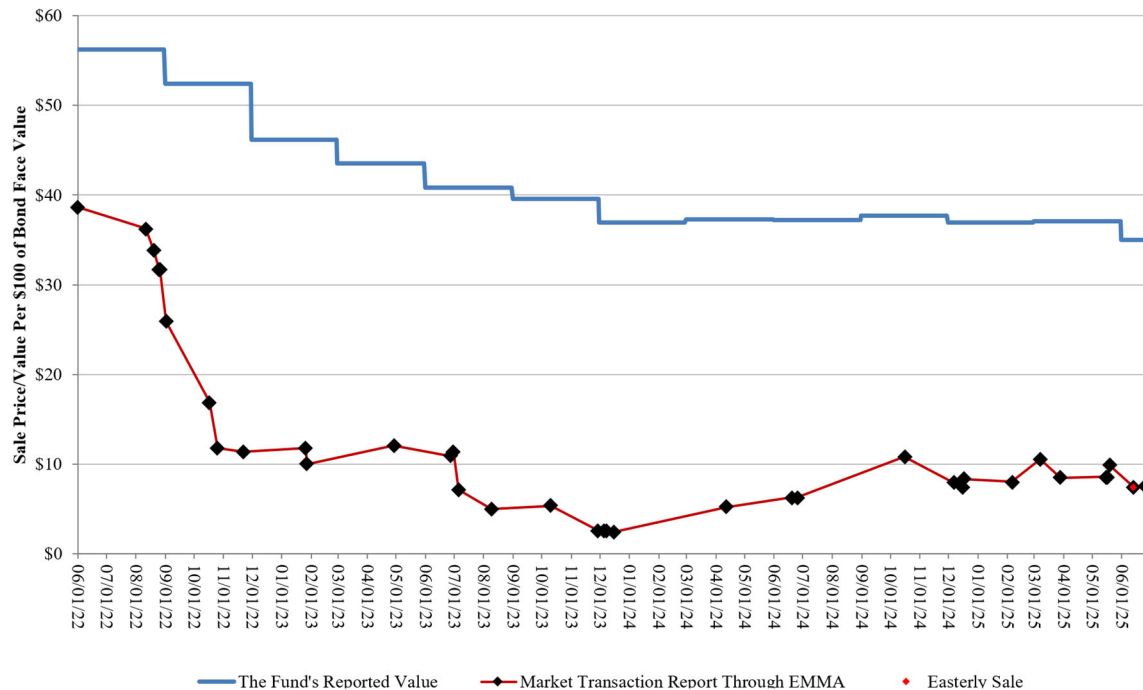
b. CUSIP: 14052WCJ4, Face value held by the Fund: \$2,000,000



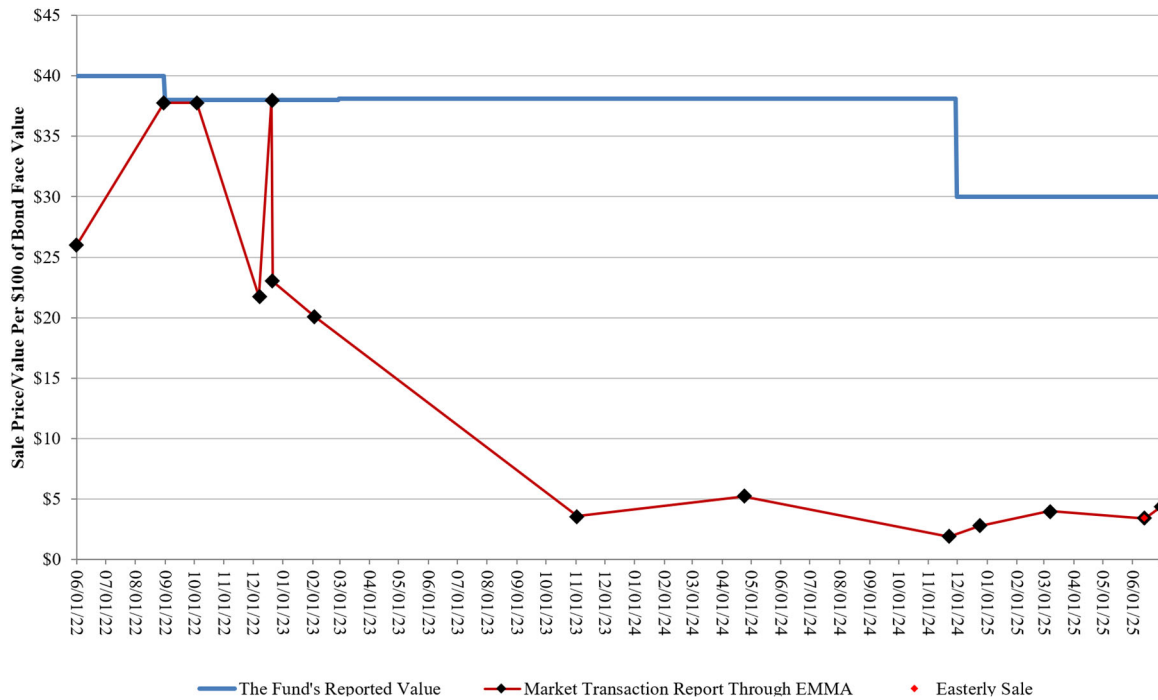
vii. Capital Trust Agency, Inc. (Obligor: Tapestry Senior Housing Walden), CUSIP: 14052WCV7, Face value held by the Fund: \$2,200,000



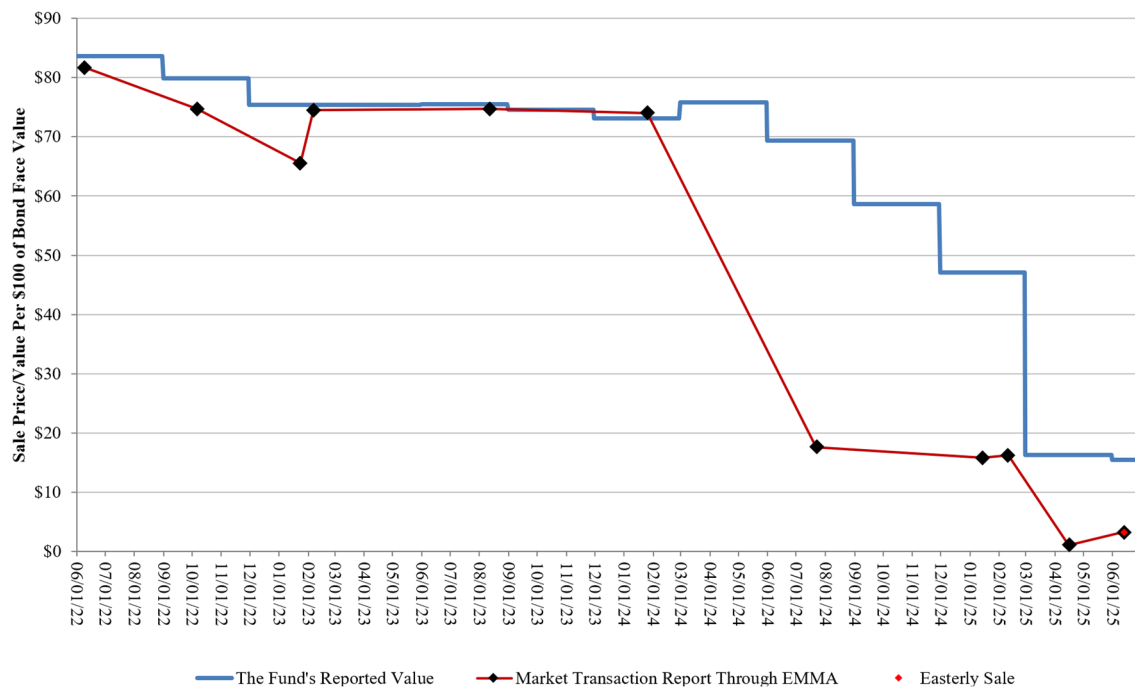
viii. New Hope Cultural Education Facilities Finance Corp. (Obligor: Buckingham Senior Living Obligated Group), CUSIP: 64542UFR0, Face value held by the Fund: \$2.295mm-2.413mm



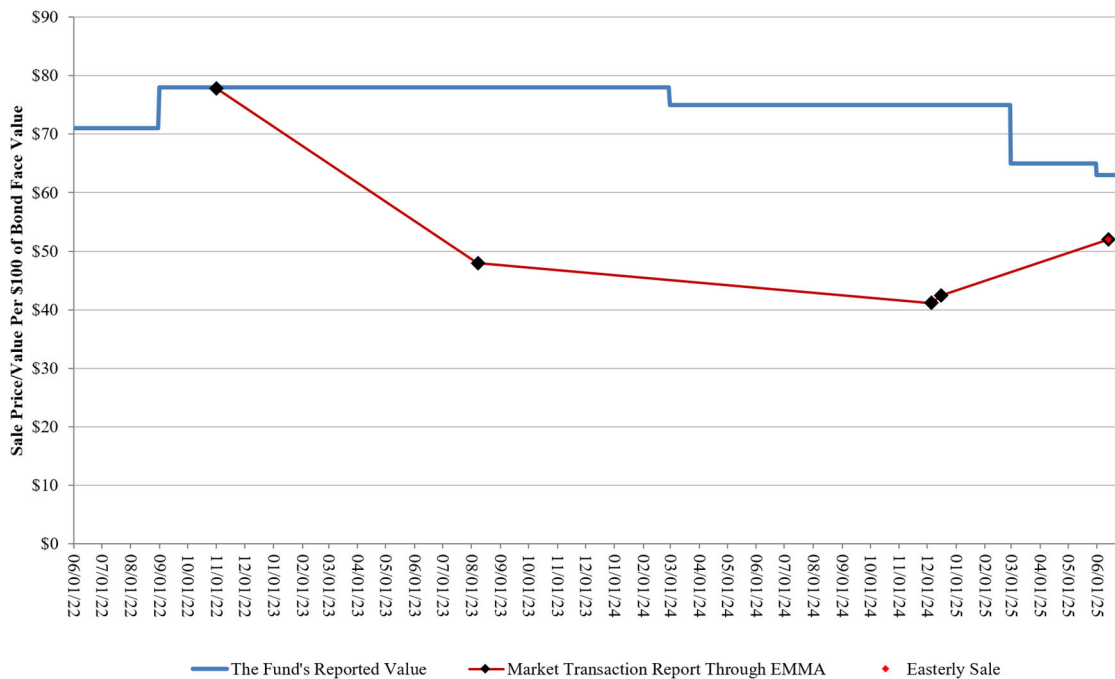
**ix. Pennsylvania Economic Development Financing Authority
(Obligor: Tapestry Moon), CUSIP: 70869PLY1, Face value
held by the Fund: \$2,950,000**



**x. Indiana Finance Authority (Obligor: Brightmark Plastics
Renewal), CUSIP: 45470DAA5, Face value held by the Fund:
\$5.96mm-7.86mm**



xi. Lake County (Obligor: Village Veranda at Lady Lake Obligated Group), CUSIP: 50832PAB9, Face value held by the Fund: \$5,800,000



136. The material deficiencies of the Fund's valuation procedures for its securities were revealed on or around June 13, 2025 when the Fund sold a substantial amount of its assets at prices materially below the Fund's valuation. By materially overstating the value of certain of its municipal bond assets, the Fund thereby materially inflated the NAV that investors paid for shares of the Fund during the Class Period.

I. The Fund Materially Overstated the Value of the Fund's Level 3 Assets

137. Whereas the Fund utilized a pricing service to value the Fund's Level 2 assets, the Fund's investment advisors, Defendants Easterly Investment Partners and Principal Street Partners valued the Fund's Level 3 assets under procedures approved and supervised by the MPS Trust's trustees (Defendants Kern, Massart, Swanson and Rush) and the Easterly Trust's board of trustees (Defendants Crate, Medugno, and Spencer). The registration statements and prospectuses

represented that the Fund's Level 3 assets would be valued based on "the best available information."

138. Defendants Kern, Massart, Swanson and Rush and Defendants Crate, Medugno, and Spencer caused the Fund to materially overstate the value of these assets and applied the Fund's valuation procedures in a materially defective manner.

139. In or around April 2023, the Fund acquired shares of Next Renewable Fuels, Series A 6% convertible preferred stock.

140. The Fund's investment was related to a transaction announced on April 14, 2023 whereby Lakeview RNG, a wholly owned subsidiary of Next Renewable Fuels, purchased the assets of Red Rock Biofuels development in Oregon. Prior to this transaction, Red Rock Biofuels had been foreclosed in December 2022 with the property being sold at auction to satisfy obligations of Red Rock's trust deed. By April 2023, Red Rock Biofuels had failed to pay over \$350 million in principal and interest on its economic development bonds.

141. Given Red Rock Biofuels' financial condition, the value of the Fund's investment in Next Renewable Fuels, Series A 6% convertible preferred stock was dependent on Next Renewable Fuels closing a transaction to raise additional funds through a merger with a special purpose acquisition company ("SPAC").

142. At or around the time of the Fund's investment in Next Renewable Fuels, Series A 6% convertible preferred stock, Next Renewable Fuels was seeking to go public through a SPAC merger in which holders of Next Renewable Fuels preferred stock would receive Series A Preferred Stock in the SPAC, Industrial Tech Acquisitions II ("ITAQ"). ITAQ was organized in November 2022 to purchase Next Renewable Fuels with proceeds from an IPO in which ITAQ raised approximately \$176 million, valuing Next Renewable Fuels at \$667 million.

143. However, on April 10, 2023, approximately 92% of ITAQ's shareholders voted to redeem their stock in the company, causing its trust account and the cash it was expected to pay in the planned merger with Next Renewable Fuels to decline from \$176 million to \$14 million.

144. On or around November 1, 2023, ITAQ and Next Renewable Fuels agreed to terminate the merger and ITAQ was liquidated. Consequently, as of this date, the value of this asset was zero.

145. Despite the objective facts available to them, Defendant Kern, Massart, Swanson and Rush and Defendants Crate, Medugno, and Spencer continued to value the Fund's Next Renewable Fuels preferred stock (including accrued paid-in-kind dividends) at over \$5 million, as follows:

Date	Number of Shares	Fund Value	Undisclosed True Value
11/30/23	6.778	\$5,083,502	\$0
2/29/24	6.778	\$5,083,502	\$0
5/31/24	6.778	\$5,083,502	\$0
8/31/24	7.177403	\$5,383,052	\$0
11/30/24	7.3953	\$5,546,475	\$0
2/28/25	7.5054	\$5,629,050	\$0
5/31/25	7.618	\$5,713,500	\$0

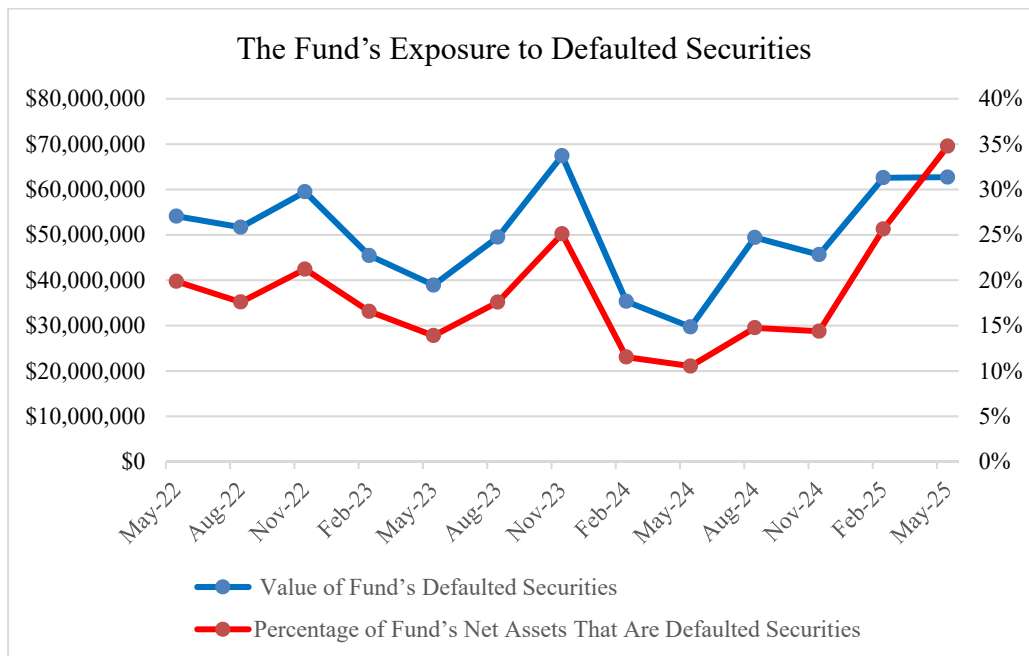
146. As of May 31, 2025, Next Renewable Fuels, Series A 6% convertible preferred stock represented over 3% of the Fund's assets and was a top 10 holding of the Fund.

147. After the Class Period, the Fund marked down the value of its shares of Next Renewable Fuels, Series A 6% convertible preferred stock by 100%, to \$0.08, disclosed that the expected recovery was 0%, and, in effect, admitted that these shares were worthless. In truth, since at least November 2023, Defendants Kern, Massart, Swanson and Rush and Defendants Crate, Medugno, and Spencer had caused the Fund to materially overstate the value of the Fund's

investment in Next Renewable Fuels, Series A 6% convertible preferred stock.

J. The Fund's Investment in Defaulted Bonds Was an Undisclosed Significant Investment Strategy and an Undisclosed Principal Investment Strategy of the Fund

148. While the registration statements and prospectuses represented that the Fund's "Adviser does not expect" that investment in defaulted bonds would be "a significant investment strategy of the Fund[]," in fact, throughout the Class Period, a significant number of the Fund's securities were defaulted, and the Fund's investment in defaulted securities represented a significant portion of the Fund's assets, representing up to 35% of the Fund's assets and over \$60 million in asset value, as depicted below:



149. Throughout the Class Period a significant number of the Fund's securities were defaulted and the Fund's investment in defaulted securities was an undisclosed significant or principal investment strategy, according to the SEC definition, because this undisclosed strategy represented a significant portion of the Fund's assets, representing up to 35% of the Fund's total assets and over \$60 million in asset value, and given the nature and quality of these securities,

there was a very high likelihood that the Fund would lose some or all of those assets from implementing this strategy, and in fact it did.

150. Moreover, the Fund failed to disclose all of its defaulted securities in its financial statements. SEC Regulation S-X sets forth the form and content of and requirements for financial statements required to be filed as part of a registration statement under the Securities Act, and registration statement and shareholder reports under the 1940 Act. Under Regulation S-X, the “facts and amounts concerning any default in principal, interest, sinking fund, or redemption provisions with respect to any issue of securities or credit agreements, or any breach of covenant of a related indenture or agreement, which default or breach existed at the date of the most recent balance sheet being filed and which has not been subsequently cured, shall be stated in the notes to the financial statements. If a default or breach exists but acceleration of the obligation has been waived for a stated period of time beyond the date of the most recent balance sheet being filed, state the amount of the obligation and the period of the waiver.” 17 C.F.R. § 210.4–08 (General notes to financial statements).

151. The Fund’s 2024 Semi-Annual Report for the period ended February 29, 2024 filed with the SEC on Form N-CSRS on May 9, 2024 (the “2024 Semi-Annual Report”) failed to comply with the SEC’s rule on disclosure of defaulted securities in the Fund’s financial statements. For the following securities in the Fund’s portfolio, there was no disclosure of default in the Fund’s 2024 Semi-Annual Report’s financial statements:

Security Description	Fund Value as of 2/29/24	Date and Nature of Default
Series B, 6.38%, 02/15/2041 (Obligor: CC Young Memorial Home)	\$302,500	February 14, 2024. Notice that interest would not be paid and that events of default had occurred and were continuing since 2022.
8.75%, 02/01/2036	\$800,000	October 6, 2022. Events of default had

Security Description	Fund Value as of 2/29/24	Date and Nature of Default
(Obligor: Entsorga West Virginia)		occurred and were continuing.
Lake Country, Series A1, 7.13%, 01/01/2052 (Obligor: Village Veranda at Lady Lake Obligated Group)	\$4,350,000	September 30, 2022. Events of default had occurred under the bond documents, including, failure to make monthly payments.
10.00%, 06/30/2024 (Obligor: Voans SW Florida Healthcare)	\$7,552,500	February 15, 2023. Project termination notice. May 13, 2023. Monetary default and project termination. Multiple notices of failure to provide audited financial statements.
Series A, 6.50%, 10/01/2032 (Obligor: Tuscan Gardens of Palm Coast Obligated Group) (CUSIP: 14052WCM7)	\$566,800	April 1 and October 1, 2022. Notice of non-payment to bondholders. January 13, 2023. Monetary defaults.
Series A, 6.75%, 10/01/2037 (Obligor: Tuscan Gardens of Palm Coast Obligated Group) (CUSIP: 14052WCN5)	\$670,800	
Series A, 7.00%, 10/01/2040 (Obligor: Tuscan Gardens of Palm Coast Obligated Group) (CUSIP: 14052WCP0)	\$793,000	
Series A, 7.00%, 10/01/2049 (Obligor: Tuscan Gardens of Palm Coast Obligated Group) (CUSIP: 14052WCT2)	\$884,000	
Series A, 6.50%, 06/01/2051 (Obligor: Last Step Recycling, LLC)	\$1,214,423	June 6, 2023. Unscheduled draw of debt service reserve fund.

Security Description	Fund Value as of 2/29/24	Date and Nature of Default
Maine Finance Authority, 8.00%, 12/01/2051 (Obligor: Go Lab Madison, LLC)	\$4,338,011	January 11, 2024. Notice of default regarding construction contract and remedies. January 31, 2024. Equipment claim default.
Total Value of Undisclosed Defaulted Securities	\$21,472,034	

152. The Fund’s 2024 Annual Report for the fiscal year ended August 31, 2024 filed with the SEC on Form N-CSR on November 11, 2024 (the “2024 Annual Report”) failed to comply with the SEC’s rule on disclosure of defaulted securities in the Fund’s financial statements. For the following securities in the Fund’s portfolio, there was no disclosure of default in the Fund’s 2024 Annual Report’s financial statements:

Security Description	Fund Value as of 8/31/24	Date and Nature of Default
Series B, 6.38%, 02/15/2041 (Obligor: CC Young Memorial Home)	\$302,500	August 14, 2024. Notice that interest would not be paid and that events of default had occurred and have been continuing since 2022.
Series A, 5.50%, 07/15/2047 (Obligor: Rockwell Charter High School)	\$1,285,709	March 4, 2024. Borrower failed to maintain net income available for debt service equal to at least 100% of debt service for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2023.
Series A, 5.38%, 07/15/2042 (Obligor: Rockwell Charter High School)	\$807,898	
Series B, 6.63%, 07/15/2047 (Obligor: Rockwell Charter High School)	\$271,162	
8.75%, 02/01/2036 (Obligor: Entsorga West Virginia)	\$800,000	October 6, 2022. Events of default had occurred and were continuing with respect to the bonds, under the bond documents, and under a forbearance agreement.
Lake Country, Series A1, 7.13%, 01/01/2052 (Obligor:	\$4,350,000	September 30, 2022. Events of default had occurred under the bond documents,

Security Description	Fund Value as of 8/31/24	Date and Nature of Default
Village Veranda at Lady Lake Obligated Group)		including, but not limited to, the obligated group's continued failure to make the monthly payments.
Maine Finance Authority, 8.00%, 12/01/2051 (Obligor: Go Lab Madison, LLC)	\$3,022,678	April 5, 2024. Notice of default under loan agreement, and need to raise additional capital due to cost overruns and project delays. April-June 2024. Multiple mechanics liens that are events of default under loan agreement.
Total Value of Undisclosed Defaulted Securities	\$10,839,947	

K. A Significant Portion of the Fund's Portfolio Was Invested in the Same or Related Businesses

153. Throughout the Class Period, the Fund's investment in the following municipal bonds (conduit financings) in the waste-to-marketable products business of the Jefferson Enterprise of companies exposed investors to undisclosed massive, correlated risks and losses:

Security Description
Series 2020 Jefferson Enterprise Energy, LLC Project
Series 2019 Gladieux Metals Recycling Oklahoma, LLC Project
Series 2019A Gladieux Metals Recycling Oklahoma, LLC Project
Series 2019 Gladieux Metals Recycling, LLC Project
Series 2019A Gladieux Metals Recycling, LLC Project
Series 2019B Gladieux Metals Recycling, LLC Project
Series 2020 Texas Bluegrass Biofuels, LLC Project
Series 2019 TRP Crude Marketing, LLC Project
Series 2017 Allegiant Industrial, LLC Project
Series 2019 Allegiant Industrial Island Park Project

154. The Jefferson Enterprise of companies is a corporate conglomerate described as “an integrated development company focused on the planning, financing, and project management of

mid-to-large scale facilities primarily dedicated to the preservation of natural resources by converting industrial waste into marketable products.”

155. The Jefferson Enterprise of companies include (i) Gladioux Metals Recycling, Freeport, Texas; (ii) Gladioux Metals Recycling, Atoka, Oklahoma; (iii) Allegiant Industrial, Beaumont, Texas; (iv) Allegiant Industrial, Kountze, Texas; (v) Texas Bluegrass Biofuels, Falmouth, Kentucky; and (vi) Jefferson Enterprise Energy, Texas. The Jefferson Enterprise of companies also includes Jefferson Enterprise, LLC, and TRP Crude Marketing Holdings, which managed TRP Crude Marketing, LLC, a development of a facility in Jefferson County, Texas for manufacturing products such as solvents from distressed oil reserves that would otherwise be discarded.

156. The Jefferson Enterprise was led by Chief Executive Officer and owner Mr. Al Salazar, who has been described as the “founder and driving force behind the Jefferson Enterprise group of environmental companies.”⁶ Through Jefferson Enterprise Management, LLC, Mr. Salazar, along with Chief Financial Officer, Robert Thayer, Randy Adair, Director of Facilities, and other Jefferson Enterprise employees, developed and managed the various projects of the Jefferson Enterprise affiliated companies. Many of these developments share the same address and registered agent at 9595 Six Pines Drive, Suite 6370, The Woodlands, Texas 77380.

157. In addition to common management and oversight of the developments, the various developments of the Jefferson Enterprise affiliates were codependent and managed together, linking their financial prospects and increasing correlated risk. By way of example, the Jefferson Enterprises used its Allegiant Industrial’s fabrication facilities to build and operate the

⁶ <https://www.prnewswire.com/news-releases/empire-diversified-energy-inc-appoints-al-salazar-to-its-board-of-directors-301343669.html> (last visited Nov. 28, 2025).

developments at the Gladieux Metals Recycling projects at both Atoka, Oklahoma and Freeport, Texas, and the Bluegrass Biofuels soybean and used cooking oil facility in Kentucky. The revenues from the development of Gladieux Metals Recycling, Atoka, Oklahoma were dependent on purchases of its product from its sister facility, Gladieux Metals Recycling, Freeport, Texas, which is described in offering documents as the Atoka facility's "primary off-taker."

158. There was a massive, undisclosed risk to Fund investors throughout the Class Period that if one development experienced financial distress, there was a very high contagion risk that could, and ultimately did, negatively affect all bonds in the same or related businesses. The relationship among these companies and the risks attendant to the relationship were not disclosed to investors in the Fund's registration statements and prospectuses.

159. These municipal bonds were conduit financings that were issued by municipal authorities for the benefit of a single developer's group of environmental companies and consistently represented a significant percentage of the Fund's net assets throughout the Class Period:

Date	8/31/22	8/31/23	11/30/23	8/31/24	2/28/25	5/31/25
Fund NAV	\$293.7mm	\$274.0mm	\$268.6mm	\$336.4mm	\$244.0mm	\$180.3mm
Fund Valuation of Bonds	\$41.4mm	\$39.4mm	\$39.3mm	\$39.6mm	\$36.3mm	\$34.2mm
% of NAV Represented by Jefferson Enterprise Bonds	14.10%	14.38%	14.63%	11.77%	14.88%	18.97%

160. This level of exposure to a single developer in the industrial waste-to-marketable products business created correlated risk that exceeds what mutual fund investors might expect from a diversified municipal bond fund.

161. During the Class Period, this persistent double-digit exposure to these bonds in a specific sector as a percentage of the Fund's net assets exposed investors to correlated governance, management, and unique risks, such as the poor financial performance of the various Jefferson Enterprise-affiliated projects, and monetary defaults.

162. Indeed, this set of bonds experienced poor financial performance and a cascade of parallel monetary defaults in 2024:

CUSIP	Security Description	Initial Date of Monetary Default
73360CAB0	Series 2019 Allegiant Industrial Island Park Project	8/2024
10604PAA1	Series 2019 Gladieux Metals Recycling, LLC Project	9/2024
10604PAB9	Series 2019A Gladieux Metals Recycling, LLC Project	9/2024
10604PAC7	Series 2019B Gladieux Metals Recycling, LLC Project	9/2024
47353PAA6	Series 2019 TRP Crude Marketing, LLC Project	10/2024
049610AA6	Series 2019 Gladieux Metals Recycling Oklahoma, LLC Project	11/2024
049610AB4	Series 2019A Gladieux Metals Recycling Oklahoma, LLC Project	11/2024
500726AA2	Series 2017 Allegiant Industrial, LLC Project	11/2024
306767AA2	Series 2020 Texas Bluegrass Biofuels, LLC Project) Series 2020 (KY)	12/2024
03469KAA1	Series 2020 Jefferson Enterprise Energy, LLC Project	12/2024

163. The correlated risks were unique to the Fund and posed an undisclosed risk to Fund investors that could, and ultimately did, have a massive negative impact on the Fund's assets and on Fund investors as the value of these bonds experienced correlated defaults and declines in value.

164. The registration statements and prospectuses failed to disclose these risks. Indeed, the Fund's Top 10 Holding's reports, which were available on the Fund's website, failed to disclose that these bonds were related to a single developer. For example, the Fund's Tailored Semi-Annual Shareholder Report, dated February 28, 2025 depicts the following:

Top 10 Holdings (% of net assets)	
Holding Name	% of Net Assets
Capital Trust Agency, Inc. (Obligor: Voans SW Florida Healthcare)	3.4%
Falmouth Solid Waste Disposal Facilities Revenue (Obligor: Texas Bluegrass Biofuels, LLC)	3.2%
Children's Trust Fund	3.0%
South Carolina Jobs-Economic Development Authority (Obligor: CR River Park)	2.7%
Port Beaumont Navigation District (Obligor: Allegiant Industrial Island)	2.6%
Erie Tobacco Asset Securitization Corporation	2.5%
Atoka Industrial Development Authority (Obligor: Gladieux Metals Recycling)	2.4%
Next Renewable Fuels	2.3%
Convivial 2022 III LLC	2.1%
Public Finance Authority (Obligor: Cedars Obligated Group)	2.2%

165. There was no disclosure that Falmouth Solid Waste Disposal Facilities Revenue (Obligor: Texas Bluegrass Biofuels, LLC), Port Beaumont Navigation District (Obligor: Allegiant Industrial Island) and Atoka Industrial Development Authority (Obligor: Gladieux Metals Recycling), or the other Jefferson Enterprise affiliated bonds, were related to a single developer, and there was no disclosure that this concentration exposed investors to correlated and contagion risk that could, and ultimately did, have a massive negative impact on the Fund's assets and on Fund investors as the value of these bonds experienced correlated defaults and declines in value.

VI. The Fund's Registration Statements and Prospectuses Contained Materially False and Misleading Statements

166. The registration statements and prospectuses delineated below contained untrue statements of material fact, omitted to state material facts required to be stated in a registration statement and prospectus, or omitted to state facts necessary to make the statements, in the light of the circumstances under which they were made, not misleading.

A. The Registration Statements and Prospectuses Misrepresented the Fund's Compliance with the Fund's Limitation on Illiquid Investments

167. The 12/28/2022 Registration Statement incorporated by reference the Fund's SAI dated December 29, 2022 (the "12/29/2022 SAI"). The 12/29/2022 SAI incorporated by reference

the Fund's 2022 Annual Report, dated August 31, 2022, and filed with the SEC on November 7, 2022 on Form N-CSR ("2022 Annual Report"), that represented that the Fund "will not hold more than 15% of the value of [its] net assets in illiquid securities."

168. The 12/30/2024 Registration Statement represented that the Fund "will not invest more than 15% of the value of its net assets in securities that are illiquid, including . . . securities that are illiquid by virtue of the absence of a readily available market."

169. The 2/16/2022 Registration Statement, 12/28/2022 Registration Statement, 12/28/2023 Registration Statement, 8/29/2024 Registration Statement, 9/5/2024 Registration Statement and Joint Proxy Statement/Prospectus and 10/4/2024 Registration Statement represented in substantially the same form that the Fund:

may not acquire any illiquid investments if, immediately after the acquisition, [the] Fund would have invested more than 15% of its net assets in illiquid investments that are assets.

170. These representations were materially false and misleading because they created the false impression that at that time no more than 15% of the Fund's net assets were illiquid and that the Fund may not acquire investments that would cause the Fund's net assets that are illiquid to exceed 15% of its net assets, when in fact, as alleged in paragraphs 93-101, the Fund's holdings of illiquid assets had already exceeded 15% of the Fund's net assets.

171. The 2/16/2022 Registration Statement, 12/28/2022 Registration Statement, 12/28/2023 Registration Statement and 9/5/2024 Registration Statement and Joint Proxy Statement/Prospectus represented in substantially the same form that:

Except with respect to . . . investments in illiquid investments, if a percentage or rating restriction on investment or use of assets set forth herein or in the Prospectus is adhered to at the time a transaction is effected, later changes in percentage resulting from any cause other than actions by a Fund will not be considered a violation . . . If at any time [the] Fund's illiquid investment are greater than 15% of its net assets, [the] Fund will determine how to remediate the excess illiquid investments in accordance with the 1940 Act and [the] Fund's policies and

procedures.

172. The 12/30/2024 Registration Statement represented that “[i]f through the appreciation of illiquid securities or the depreciation of liquid securities, a Fund should be in a position where more than 15% of the value of its net assets are invested in illiquid assets, including restricted securities, the Fund will take appropriate steps to protect liquidity.”

173. These representations were materially false and misleading because, as alleged in paragraphs 93-101, throughout the Class Period, the Fund’s holdings of illiquid assets exceeded 15% of the Fund’s net assets at all relevant times. These representations presented the Fund’s violation of its represented 15% limit on illiquid assets as a hypothetical, potential future condition, when at the time the Fund’s net assets had already exceeded 15% of the value of its net assets.

174. The 2/16/2022 Registration Statement, 12/28/2022 Registration Statement, 12/28/2023 Registration Statement, 8/29/2024 Registration Statement, 9/5/2024 Registration Statement and Joint Proxy Statement/Prospectus, 10/4/2024 Registration Statement and 12/30/2024 Registration Statement represented the following concerning liquidity risk:

Liquidity Risk. Liquidity risk occurs when certain investments become difficult to purchase or sell. Difficulty in selling less liquid securities may result in sales at disadvantageous prices affecting the value of your investment in the Fund. Liquid securities can become illiquid during periods of market stress. If a significant amount of the Fund’s securities become illiquid, the Fund may not be able to timely pay redemption proceeds and may need to sell securities at significantly reduced prices.

175. These representations were materially false and misleading because they presented the risk that the Fund may have a significant amount of illiquid securities as a hypothetical, future risk, when in fact, as alleged in paragraphs 93-101, throughout the Class Period, the risk had already materialized because a significant amount of the Fund’s securities were illiquid and exceeded 15% of the Fund’s net assets.

176. The Fund’s liquidity risk disclosure is generic, boilerplate liquidity risk language

that could apply to any 1940 Act mutual fund. But the Fund was exposed to liquidity risks that were far more severe, concentrated, and foreseeable than what the disclosure represented to investors in the Fund. The representation that “[l]iquidity risk occurs when certain investments become difficult to purchase or sell” was materially false and misleading because it represented illiquidity of the Fund’s portfolio as a possibility when, in fact, a substantial portion of the portfolio was already illiquid at that time and it was materially misleading to represent that this was a hypothetical risk when, in fact, illiquidity was a core characteristic of the Fund’s portfolio of assets.

177. The representation that “[d]ifficulty in selling less liquid securities may result in sales at disadvantageous prices affecting the value of your investment in the Fund” was materially false and misleading because it represented that the risk of disadvantaged prices could occur at the time of sale, when in reality, a material number of the Fund’s illiquid assets were already “disadvantaged.” In fact, a material number of the Fund’s illiquid securities were already trading at materially lower values than the Fund represented and had already negatively affected the value of the Fund’s assets.

178. The representations that “[l]iquid securities can become illiquid during periods of market stress” were materially false and misleading because they represent that illiquidity would occur during “market stress,” but, in truth, a substantial portion of the Fund’s assets were already illiquid during the Class Period and investors were not warned that at that time the Fund’s concentration in illiquid securities could significantly impair the Fund’s ability to meet redemption requests and result in significant losses for investors.

179. The representation that “[i]f a significant amount of the Fund’s securities become illiquid, the Fund may not be able to timely pay redemption proceeds and may need to sell securities at significantly reduced prices” was materially misleading because at that time a

significant amount of the Fund's securities were already illiquid and, as a result, the Fund's ability to pay redemptions proceeds without negatively affecting the Fund's NAV was materially constrained at that time.

180. The 12/30/2024 Registration Statement represented that the "liquidity of a security will be determined based on relevant market, trading and investment specific considerations as set out in the Trust's liquidity risk management program."

181. These representations were materially false and misleading because they failed to disclose the material fact that the Fund's liquidity risk management program at that time did not consider relevant market, trading and investment specific considerations for a substantial amount of the Fund's assets and failed to protect the Fund's liquidity. For example, relevant market, trading data and bond specific information for the Fund's bond holdings alleged in paragraph 94 (CUSIPs 03469KAA1, 049610AA6, 049610AB4, 306767AA2, 73360CAB0, 10604PAA1, 10604PAB9, 10604PAC7) show that these bonds were substantially overvalued compared to relevant market, trading and investment specific transactions, as illustrated in paragraphs 108-34, and show that they were illiquid assets.

B. The Registration Statements and Prospectuses' Misstatements Concerning Valuation

182. The 2/16/2022 Registration Statement, 12/28/2022 Registration Statement, 12/28/2023 Registration Statement and 9/5/2024 Registration Statement and Joint Proxy Statement/Prospectus represented that the Fund's "assets are generally valued at their market price on the valuation date and are based on valuations provided by independent pricing services consistent with the Trust's valuation procedures."

183. The 8/29/2024 Registration Statement, 9/5/2024 Registration Statement and Joint Proxy Statement/Prospectus, 10/4/2024 Registration Statement and 12/30/2024 Registration Statement represented that:

The Trust's Board of Trustees has approved the use of nationally recognized bond pricing services for the valuation of each Fund's debt securities. The services selected create and maintain price matrices of U.S. government and other securities from which individual holdings are valued shortly after the close of business each trading day. Debt securities not covered by the pricing services are valued upon bid prices obtained from dealers who maintain an active market therein or, if no readily available market quotations are available from dealers, such securities (including restricted securities and OTC options) are valued at fair value under the Board's procedures. Short-term (having a maturity of 60 days or less) debt securities may be valued at amortized cost.

184. These representations were materially false and misleading because they failed to disclose that, as alleged in paragraphs 102-36, the Fund's valuation procedures were materially deficient and its pricing service had been providing materially overstated valuations for the Fund's assets and thereby materially overstated the Fund's NAV. The representation that the Fund's pricing service "create[s] and maintain[s] price matrices of U.S. government and other securities from which individual holdings are valued shortly after the close of business each trading day" was materially misleading because it would lead a reasonable investor to understand that the pricing service utilized daily market prices to value securities, which for the reasons alleged in paragraphs 102-36, was false and misleading, as odd lot market transactions were ignored by the Fund's pricing service. Further, these representations were materially misleading because they failed to disclose that, as alleged in paragraphs 137-47, the MPS Trust's board of trustees' and the Easterly Trust's board of trustees' fair value procedures were materially defective and caused the Fund to materially overvalue at least one of the Fund's Level 3 assets (Next Renewable Fuels, Series A 6% convertible preferred stock). In contravention of the Fund's fair value procedures,

this Level 3 asset was not valued based on investment-specific information that was available to market participants that showed the asset was worthless since November 2023.

185. The 12/28/2023 Registration Statement, 8/29/2024 Registration Statement, 9/5/2024 Registration Statement and Joint Proxy Statement/Prospectus, 10/4/2024 Registration Statement and 12/30/2024 Registration Statement represented in substantially the same form the following concerning valuation of its assets:

Valuation Risk. The price the Fund **could** receive upon the sale of any particular portfolio investment **may** differ from the Fund's valuation of the investment, particularly for securities that trade in thin or volatile markets or that are valued using a fair valuation methodology or a price provided by an independent pricing service. As a result, the Fund **could** realize a greater than expected loss or lesser than expected gain upon the sale of the investment. Unlike equity securities, which are valued using market quotations, **the municipal bonds in which the Fund primarily invests are fixed income securities which are typically valued by independent pricing services utilizing a range of market-based and security specific inputs** and assumptions, including price quotations from broker-dealers making markets in such instruments, transactions in comparable investments and considerations about general market conditions. **The Fund's ability to value its investments may also be impacted by technological issues and/or errors by pricing services** or other third-party service providers.

(Emphasis added).

186. These representations were materially false and misleading because the Fund's ability to value its investments had already been impacted by material errors by its pricing service that had been materially overstating the value of certain of its securities. As alleged in paragraphs 102-36, the Fund's pricing service was materially deficient and had been providing materially overstated and stale valuations for the Fund's assets, and the Fund had materially overstated the value of its assets and the Fund's NAV.

187. Moreover, these representations were materially false and misleading because they represented as a hypothetical risk that the "price the Fund **could** receive upon the sale of any particular portfolio investment **may** differ from the Fund's valuation of the investment." In truth,

at that time, due to the pricing service's disregard of market transactions at significantly lower prices than the Fund's valuations, the Fund was materially overstating the value of a material number of its investments, as alleged in paragraphs 102-36.

188. Further, these representations were materially false and misleading because they represented that the Fund's pricing service utilized "market-based" and "security specific inputs" yet they failed to disclose the material fact that the pricing services did not, in fact, utilize all available market based transactions, and ignored market transactions less than \$1 million in bond face value in determining valuations of the Fund's assets.

189. The 2/16/2022 Registration Statement and 12/28/2022 Registration Statement failed to disclose valuation risk among the principal risks of investing in the Fund, which it was required to do under SEC rules and regulations, including those delineated in paragraphs 67-73, and the 2/16/2022 Registration Statement and 12/28/2022 Registration Statement represented that the "Fund's assets are generally valued at their market price using valuation provided by independent pricing services," which was materially false and misleading for the reasons set forth in paragraph 188.

C. The Registration Statements and Prospectuses Misrepresented the Fund's Investment Strategy Regarding Defaulted Securities

190. The 12/28/2022 Registration Statement, 12/28/2023 Registration Statement, 8/29/2024 Registration Statement, 9/5/2024 Registration Statement and Joint Proxy Statement/Prospectus, 10/4/2024 Registration Statement, 12/30/2024 Registration Statement represented in substantially the same form the following regarding the Fund's investment strategy regarding defaulted securities:

[the Fund] may purchase defaulted securities if the Adviser believes that there is potential for resumption of income payments or realization of income on the sale of the securities or the collateral or other advantageous developments appear likely in the near future. Notwithstanding the Adviser's belief about the resumption of

income payments or realization of income, the purchase of defaulted securities is highly speculative and involves a high degree of risk, including the risk of a substantial or complete loss of the Fund['s] investment. Defaulted securities are subject to the Fund['s] limitation on holding below-investment-grade securities. **The Adviser does not expect that this will be a significant investment strategy of the Funds.**

(Emphasis added).

191. These representations were materially false and misleading because as alleged in paragraphs 148-49, throughout the Class Period, a significant investment strategy of the Fund was to invest in defaulted securities and a substantial amount of securities that the Fund had already purchased were defaulted. Moreover, these representations were materially misleading for failing to disclose that the Fund's investment in defaulted securities was a principal investment strategy as defined by the SEC and was required to be disclosed to investors by the SEC. The Fund's investment in defaulted securities constituted an undisclosed significant or principal investment strategy because it represented a significant portion of the Fund's assets, representing up to 35% of the Fund's total assets and over \$60 million in asset value, and given the nature and quality of these securities, there was a very high likelihood of the Fund losing some or all of those assets from implementing this strategy. Indeed, a substantial amount in terms of dollars, percentage of investments in the Fund, and as a percentage of net assets of the Fund, had been invested in defaulted securities throughout the Class Period and ultimately were sold at significant discounts to the Fund's valuation.

192. The 9/5/2024 Registration Statement and Joint Proxy Statement/Prospectus incorporated by reference the Fund's financial statements in the 2024 Semi-Annual Report, and the 10/4/2024 Registration Statement incorporated by reference the Fund's financial statements in the 2024 Semi-Annual Report.

193. The 12/30/2024 Registration Statement incorporated by reference the Fund's

financial statements contained in the 2024 Annual Report.

194. These representations were materially false and misleading because the Fund's financial statements as of February 29, 2024 set forth in the 2024 Semi-Annual Report, and the Fund's financial statements as of August 31, 2024 set forth in the 2024 Annual Report failed to disclose a material amount of defaulted securities as alleged in paragraphs 150-52.

195. Understating defaulted securities in the Fund's financial statements materially altered the total mix of information by misrepresenting the Fund's true exposure to distressed assets—information a reasonable mutual fund investor would consider essential when voting, investing, or deciding whether to redeem shares. By understating the amount of defaulted securities, the Fund's financial statements represented that fewer of the Fund's portfolio assets were impaired than was actually the case. By understating defaulted securities, the Fund's financial statements represented materially fewer assets were subject to the risks inherent to defaulted securities.

196. The Fund's false financial statements affected the information available to investors in making investment decisions—including whether to vote on or participate in a Reorganization, or whether to redeem shares. Understating defaulted securities meant investors were deciding based on the belief that the Fund's exposure was smaller or more contained than reality and the Fund's portfolio was healthier and more stable than represented.

D. The Registration Statements and Prospectuses Misrepresented the Fund's Significant Investment in the Same or Related Businesses

197. The 2/16/2022 Registration Statement, 12/28/2022 Registration Statement, 12/28/2023 Registration Statement, 8/29/2024 Registration Statement, 9/5/2024 Registration Statement and Joint Proxy Statement/Prospectus, 10/4/2024 Registration Statement, and 12/30/2024 Registration Statement represented in substantially the same form the following

concerning the Fund's investment in the same or related businesses:

Sector Emphasis Risk. The securities of issuers **in the same or related businesses** (“industry sectors”), **if comprising a significant portion of the Fund’s portfolio,** **may** in some circumstances react negatively to market conditions, interest rates and economic, regulatory or financial developments and adversely affect the value of the portfolio to a greater extent than if such securities comprised a lesser portion of the Fund’s portfolio or the Fund’s portfolio was diversified across a greater number of industry sectors. Some industry sectors have particular risks that may not affect other sectors.

(Emphasis added).

198. These representations were materially false and misleading because the risk of the Fund’s investments in securities in the same or related businesses was represented as a hypothetical, future risk and that the Fund’s diverse holdings were not subject to this risk, when, in fact, as alleged in paragraphs 153-65, throughout the Class Period the Fund already had a material, undisclosed investment in securities that comprised a significant portion of the Fund’s portfolio and were in the waste-to-marketable products business of the Jefferson Enterprise of environmental companies and that created undisclosed contagion and correlated risks of financial losses.

VII. Class Action Allegations

199. Plaintiff brings this action as a class action pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 23(a) and (b)(3), individually and on behalf of all persons or entities who during the Class Period purchased or otherwise acquired Class A, Investor Class or Institutional Class shares of the Fund (tickers: RMJAX, RMHVX, RMHIX, GSTFX, GSTEX, GSTAX), pursuant to or traceable to the Fund’s registration statements and prospectuses and sustained damages; or (ii) held shares of the Fund as of September 30, 2024 and were entitled to vote on the reorganization of the Fund from a series of the MPS Trust into a series of the Easterly Trust (the “Class”). Excluded from the Class are Defendants, the officers, and directors or trustees of any of the Defendants at

all relevant times, members of their immediate families and their legal representatives, heirs, successors or assigns and any entity in which Defendants have or had a controlling interest.

200. The members of the Class are so numerous that joinder of all members is impracticable. While the exact number of Class members is unknown to Plaintiff at this time and can only be ascertained through appropriate discovery from Defendants, Plaintiff believes that there are at least hundreds, if not thousands, of members in the proposed Class.

201. Class members may be identified from records maintained by or on behalf of the Fund or its transfer agent and may be notified of the pendency of this action by mail using a form of notice customarily used in securities class actions. Ultimus Fund Solutions, LLC, located at 225 Pictoria Drive, Suite 450, Cincinnati, Ohio 45246, serves as the Easterly Trust's transfer agent and shareholder servicing agent.

202. Plaintiff's claims are typical of all other Class members' claims, as all Class members are similarly affected by Defendants' wrongful conduct in violation of the federal securities laws complained of herein.

203. Plaintiff has and will continue to fairly and adequately protect the interests of the Class members and has retained counsel competent and experienced in class and securities litigation.

204. Common questions of law and fact exist as to all Class members and predominate over any questions solely affecting individual Class members. Among the questions of law and fact common to the Class are: (i) whether Defendants' acts and omissions, as alleged herein, violated the Securities Act and the Exchange Act; (ii) whether Defendants' statements delineated above in the registration statements and prospectuses distributed to the investing public during the Class Period misrepresented or omitted material facts about the Fund's operations, business, and

management of the Fund and were negligently prepared; (iii) to what extent the Class members have sustained damages; and (iv) the proper measure of such damages.

205. A class action is superior to all other available methods for the fair and efficient adjudication of this controversy because joinder of all Class members is impracticable. Furthermore, as the damages suffered by individual Class members may be relatively small, the expense and burden of individual litigation make it impossible for Class members to redress individually the wrongs done to them. There will be no difficulty in the management of this action as a class action.

VIII. Causes of Action

Count I

Violations of Section 11 of the Securities Act (Against Defendants the MPS Trust, the Easterly Trust, Eirich, Wiedmeyer, Kern, Massart, Swanson, Rush, Crate, Montague, Medugno, Spencer, Quasar Distributors and Easterly Securities)

206. Plaintiff repeats and realleges each and every allegation above as if set forth fully herein.

207. This Count is brought under Section 11 of the Securities Act, 15 U.S.C. § 77k, against Defendants Eirich, Wiedmeyer, Kern, Massart, Swanson, Rush, Crate, Montague, Medugno, and Spencer who served as trustees and/or officers during the Class Period of the MPS Trust or Easterly Trust and signed one or more of the registration statements delineated above. This Count is also brought against the MPS Trust and the Easterly Trust, which issued shares of the Fund and are strictly liable, and against Quasar Distributors and Easterly Securities, which underwrote and distributed shares of the Fund to investors.

208. This Count is not based on and does not sound in fraud.

209. The 12/28/2022 Registration Statement, 12/28/2023 Registration Statement,

8/29/2024 Registration Statement, 9/5/2024 Registration Statement and Joint Proxy Statement/Prospectus, 10/4/2024 Registration Statement, and 12/30/2024 Registration Statement contained untrue statements of material facts, omitted to state other facts necessary to make the statements made not misleading, and/or omitted to state material facts required to be stated therein.

210. Plaintiff and the Class acquired the Fund's shares pursuant to materially false and misleading registration statements and prospectuses.

211. Plaintiff and the Class have sustained damages in that the value of the Fund's shares has declined substantially from the prices at which they were purchased.

212. At the time of their purchases of the Fund's shares, Plaintiff and other members of the Class were without knowledge of the facts concerning the untrue statements or omissions herein and could not have reasonably discovered those facts prior to the date of the filing of this action.

213. Less than one year has elapsed from the time that Plaintiff discovered or reasonably could have discovered the facts upon which this complaint is based. Less than three years have elapsed from the time that Plaintiff purchased the Fund shares upon which this Count is brought to the time this action was filed.

Count II

Violations of Section 12(a)(2) of the Securities Act (Against Defendants the MPS Trust, the Easterly Trust, Quasar Distributors and Easterly Securities)

214. Plaintiff repeats and realleges each and every allegation above as if set forth fully herein.

215. This Count is brought pursuant to Section 12(a)(2) of the Securities Act, 15 U.S.C. § 77l(a)(2), on behalf of Plaintiff and other members of the Class who were offered or sold shares of the Fund against the MPS Trust, the Easterly Trust, Quasar Distributors and Easterly Securities.

The Section 12(a)(2) Defendants were sellers and offerors and solicitors of purchasers of shares of the Fund offered under the registration statement and prospectuses for the Fund.

216. This Count is not based on and does not sound in fraud.

217. Defendants the MPS Trust, the Easterly Trust, Quasar Distributors and Easterly Securities offered and sold a security or solicited the sale of a security, namely shares of the Fund, by means of the registration statements, prospectuses and summary prospectuses. The Fund's prospectuses and summary prospectuses—the 2/16/2022 Registration Statement, 12/28/2022 Registration Statement, 12/28/2023 Registration Statement, 8/29/2024 Registration Statement, 9/5/2024 Registration Statement and Joint Proxy Statement/Prospectus, 10/4/2024 Registration Statement, and 12/30/2024 Registration Statement—contained untrue and/or misleading statements of material fact, contained material omissions, or omitted material facts necessary in order to make the statements, in light of the circumstances under which they were made, not misleading.

218. Defendants MPS Trust, the Easterly Trust, as issuers, and Quasar Distributors and Easterly Securities, as underwriters, actively solicited and had a direct role in the sale of the Fund's shares through the prospectuses and summary prospectuses, advertising, and other marketing efforts on the Fund's website and through wholesalers to serve their own financial interests and are liable to Plaintiff and Class members under Section 12(a)(2) of the Securities Act, as sellers of the shares of the Fund.

219. As issuers, the MPS Trust and Easterly Trust passed title to shareholders of the Fund for value.

220. Defendant Quasar Distributors was the principal underwriter and distributor of the Fund shares offered or sold by the MPS Trust on a continuous basis. Defendant Quasar Distributors

engaged in sales and marketing of the Fund on a continuous basis. Defendant Quasar Distributors received underwriting commissions in connection with sales of the Fund's shares, it promoted and arranged for the sale of a Fund's shares, and it received distribution and servicing fees from the Fund to finance activities principally intended to result in the sale of the Fund's shares. Quasar Distributors is an affiliate of Defendant Principal Street Partners.

221. Defendant Easterly Securities was the principal underwriter and distributor for the shares of the Fund offered or sold by the Easterly Trust on a continuous basis. Easterly Securities engaged in sales and marketing of the Fund. Easterly Securities is an affiliate of Defendant Easterly Investment Partners and it received underwriting commissions in connection with sales of the Fund's shares.

222. At the time they purchased the Fund's shares from Defendants MPS Trust, the Easterly Trust, Quasar Distributors and Easterly Securities, Plaintiff and other members of the Class did not know that the representations made to them by Defendants MPS Trust, the Easterly Trust, Quasar Distributors and Easterly Securities in connection with the offer and sale of shares and the matters described above were untrue, did not know the above described omitted material facts were not disclosed, and could not have reasonably discovered those facts.

223. Less than one year has elapsed from the time that Plaintiff discovered or reasonably could have discovered the facts upon which this complaint is based to the time that this action was filed. Less than three years have elapsed from the time that Plaintiff purchased the Fund shares upon which this Count is brought to the time this action was filed.

224. Under Section 12(a)(2) of the Securities Act, Plaintiff and Class members are entitled to recover, upon tender of the Fund shares they purchased, the consideration paid for the shares with interest thereon, less the amount of any income received thereon resulting from

Defendants the Easterly Trust and Easterly Securities' wrongful conduct.

225. Putative Class members who still hold shares of the Fund and were damaged by Defendants Easterly Securities and the Easterly Trust's violation of Section 12(a)(2) of the Securities Act hereby tender those shares in the Fund.

226. Under Section 12(a)(2) of the Securities Act, Plaintiff and Class members are entitled to recover damages resulting from Defendants the MPS Trust, the Easterly Trust, Quasar Distributors and Easterly Securities' wrongful conduct.

Count III

Violations of Section 15 of the Securities Act (Against Defendants Eirich, Wiedmeyer, Kern, Massart, Swanson, Rush, Crate, Montague, Medugno, Spencer, the Portfolio Manager Defendants, Principal Street Partners and Easterly Investment Partners)

227. Plaintiff repeats and realleges each and every allegation contained above as if fully set forth herein.

228. This Count is brought pursuant to Section 15 of the Securities Act, 15 U.S.C. § 78o, against Defendants Eirich, Wiedmeyer, Kern, Massart, Swanson, Rush, Crate, Montague, Medugno, Spencer, the Portfolio Manager Defendants, Principal Street Partners and Easterly Investment Partners as control persons of the MPS Trust or the Easterly Trust who violated Sections 11 and Section 12, as alleged in Counts I and II.

229. Defendants Eirich, Wiedmeyer, Kern, Massart, Swanson, Rush, Crate, Montague, Medugno, Spencer were each a control person by virtue of their position as a trustee and/or senior officer of the MPS Trust or the Easterly Trust. They were in a position to, and did, control the Fund's operations and disclosures made in the registration statements and prospectuses issued during the Class Period and possessed authority to determine which securities and the amounts of securities that were bought or sold by the Fund and their valuations, and the Fund's disclosures to

investors.

230. Defendants Eirich, Wiedmeyer, Kern, Massart, and Swanson signed the 2/16/2022 Registration statement, 12/28/2022 Registration Statement, and 12/28/2023 Registration Statement issued during the Class Period and therefore exercised actual authority and control over the contents of and/or release of the statements contained therein.

231. Defendant Eirich was the principal financial officer and principal accounting officer of the MPS Trust and therefore had the power to, and did, control the MPS Trust's financial reporting.

232. Defendants Wiedmeyer, Kern, Massart, Swanson, Rush caused the MPS Trust to enter into an investment advisory agreement, on behalf of the Fund, with Defendant Principal Street Partners. Under the advisory agreement, Defendant Principal Street Partners managed the Fund's investments subject to the supervision of the MPS Trust's board of trustees. Defendant Principal Street Partners had overall supervisory responsibility for the general management and investment of the Fund's securities portfolio.

233. Defendants Crate, Montague, Medugno, and Spencer signed the 8/29/2024 Registration Statement, 9/5/2024 Registration Statement and Joint Proxy Statement/Prospectus, 10/4/2024 Registration Statement, and 12/30/2024 Registration Statement and therefore exercised actual authority and control over the contents of and/or release of the statements contained therein. Defendant Montague was the principal financial officer of the Easterly Trust and therefore he had the power to, and did, control the Easterly Trust's financial reporting.

234. Defendants Medugno and Spencer were members of the audit committee of the board of the Easterly Trust and had the responsibility, among other things, to: (1) oversee the accounting and financial reporting processes of the Easterly Trust and its internal control over

financial reporting; (2) oversee the quality and integrity of the Easterly Trust's financial statements and the independent audit thereof; and (3) oversee or, as appropriate, assist the board of trustees' oversight of the Easterly Trust's compliance with legal and regulatory requirements that relate to the Easterly Trust's accounting and financial reporting internal control over financial reporting and independent audit.

235. Defendants Crate, Medugno and Spencer caused the Easterly Trust to enter into an investment advisory agreement, on behalf of the Fund, with Defendant Easterly Investment Partners. Defendant Easterly Investment Partners had substantially similar control of and responsibilities over the Fund as Defendant Principal Street Partners.

236. The Portfolio Manager Defendants were each a control person by virtue of their positions as the portfolio manager of the Fund and as executives and agents of Defendant Principal Street Partners and Easterly Investment Partners, and who were responsible for, among other things, choosing the Fund's investments and handling its day-to-day business. Defendants Willis and Pulire, as executives of and agents of Defendant Principal Street Partners and Easterly Investment Partners, exercised control and directed the Fund's security selection process, internally assigned ratings to those securities, and were responsible for implementing the Fund's liquidity management program. Defendants Willis and Pulire received compensation for their services to the Fund in the form of a fixed salary and had a profit interest in Defendant Principal Street Partners and Easterly Investment Partners.

237. Defendants Principal Street Partners and Easterly Investment Partners, as investment advisors to the Fund, were assigned responsibility for managing the Fund in accordance with its investment objectives and policies by the MPS Trust and the Easterly Trust and SEC rules and regulations.

238. Defendants Eirich, Wiedmeyer, Kern, Massart, Swanson, Rush, Crate, Montague, Medugno, Spencer, the Portfolio Manager Defendants, Principal Street Partners and Easterly Investment Partners are liable, as control persons, for damages caused by the violations of Section 11 and Section 12.

239. This claim was brought within one year after the discovery of the untrue statements and omissions in the registration statements and prospectuses and within three years after the Fund's shares were sold to the Class.

240. Because of the misconduct alleged herein, Defendants Eirich, Wiedmeyer, Kern, Massart, Swanson, Rush, Crate, Montague, Medugno, Spencer, the Portfolio Manager Defendants, Principal Street Partners and Easterly Investment Partners are jointly and severally liable with and to the same extent as defendants named under Counts I and II.

Count IV

Violation of Section 14(a) of the Exchange Act and SEC Rule 14a-9 (Against Defendants the Easterly Trust, Easterly Investment Partners, Crate, Montague, Medugno, Spencer, the MPS Trust, Wiedmeyer, Kern, Massart, Swanson, Rush and Principal Street Partners)

241. Plaintiff repeats and realleges each and every allegation contained above as if fully set forth herein.

242. Section 14(a) of the Exchange Act, 15 U.S.C. § 78n(a), and SEC Rule 14a-9, 17 C.F.R. § 240.14a-9, prohibit the solicitation of proxies by means of a proxy statement that contains any statement which, at the time and in light of the circumstances under which it is made, is false or misleading with respect to any material fact, or which omits to state any material fact necessary to make the statements therein not false or misleading.

243. This Count is not based on and does not sound in fraud.

244. Defendants Crate, Montague, Medugno, Spencer, the Easterly Trust, Easterly Investment Partners, the MPS Trust, Wiedmeyer, Kern, Massart, Swanson, Rush and Principal Street Partners solicited proxies from Plaintiff and other shareholders through the 9/5/2024 Registration Statement and Joint Proxy Statement/Prospectus filed with the SEC in connection with the Reorganization.

245. Defendants Crate, Montague, Medugno, Spencer, the Easterly Trust, Easterly Investment Partners, the MPS Trust, Wiedmeyer, Kern, Massart, Swanson, Rush and Principal Street Partners had access to the Fund's books and records, and a valuation report that used the valuation methodologies set forth in the then-current prospectus for Fund and the valuation procedures established by the MPS Trust board of trustees.

246. Defendants Crate, Montague, Medugno, Spencer signed the 9/5/2024 Registration Statement and Joint Proxy Statement/Prospectus on behalf of the Easterly Trust.

247. Defendants Crate, Montague, Medugno, Spencer, Wiedmeyer, Kern, Massart, Swanson, and Rush permitted the use of their names in the 9/5/2024 Registration Statement and Joint Proxy/Prospectus.

248. The 9/5/2024 Registration Statement and Joint Proxy/Prospectus represented that it was "being furnished to shareholders" of the Fund "in connection with the solicitation by the Board of Trustees of MPS [] of proxies to be used at a special joint meeting of the shareholders" of the Fund.

249. The 9/5/2024 Registration Statement and Joint Proxy/Prospectus represented Defendant Crate's "extensive experience in business and finance as a result of his career in asset management businesses and public companies." Defendant Crate serves as chair of the board of

trustees of the Easterly Trust and presided at all board meetings of the trustees and oversaw the functioning of board activities.

250. The 9/5/2024 Registration Statement and Joint Proxy/Prospectus represented Defendant Medugno's "extensive experience in financial reporting, fund accounting, and fund governance." Defendant Medugno is the chair and one of two members of the audit committee of the board of trustees of the Easterly Trust. The audit committee has the responsibility, among other things, to: (1) oversee the accounting and financial reporting processes of the Easterly Trust and its internal control over financial reporting; (2) oversee the quality and integrity of the Easterly Trust's financial statements and the independent audit thereof; and (3) oversee or, as appropriate, assist the board's oversight of the Easterly Trust's compliance with legal and regulatory requirements that relate to the Easterly Trust's accounting and financial reporting internal control over financial reporting and independent audit.

251. Defendant Spencer is one of two members of the audit committee of the board of the Easterly Trust. The audit committee has the responsibility, among other things, to: (1) oversee the accounting and financial reporting processes of the Easterly Trust and its internal control over financial reporting; (2) oversee the quality and integrity of the Easterly Trust's financial statements and the independent audit thereof; and (3) oversee or, as appropriate, assist the board's oversight of the Easterly Trust's compliance with legal and regulatory requirements that relate to the Easterly Trust's accounting and financial reporting internal control over financial reporting and independent audit.

252. Defendants Rush, Massart, Kern and Swanson were members of the board of trustees of the MPS Trust. As members of the board of trustees, Defendants Rush, Massart, Kern, and Swanson were fiduciaries that established policies for the operation of the Fund and appointed

the officers who conducted the daily business of the Fund. Defendants Rush, Massart, Kern, and Swanson received regular reports from the officers of the MPS Trust and its service providers regarding the Fund's operations. They further appointed the Fund's chief compliance officer who reported directly to the board of trustees of the MPS Trust and who administered the MPS Trust's compliance program and regularly reported to the board of trustees of the MPS trust as to compliance matters.

253. The 9/5/2024 Registration Statement and Joint Proxy/Prospectus represented Defendant Rush's "substantial industry experience . . . serving in several different senior executive roles at various global financial services firms" including his service as chief financial officer for Fidelity Investments' four broker dealers. The 9/5/2024 Registration Statement and Joint Proxy/Prospectus further represented that Defendant Rush has "substantial experience with mutual fund and investment advisory organizations and related businesses." Defendant Rush was determined to qualify as an audit committee financial expert for the MPS Trust and served as a member of the audit committee of the board of trustees of the MPS Trust. As a member of the audit committee, Defendant Rush had the responsibility to, and did, review financial statements and other audit-related matters for the Fund.

254. The 9/5/2024 Registration Statement and Joint Proxy/Prospectus represented that Defendant Massart had "substantial industry experience, including over two decades working with . . . trusts . . . to make strategic and tactical asset allocation decisions, evaluate and select investment managers and manage client relationships." The 9/5/2024 Registration Statement and Joint Proxy/Prospectus further represented that Defendant Massart served as the chief investment strategist and lead member of the investment management committee of the SEC registered

investment advisory firm he co-founded and that he possessed the requisite skills and attributes as a trustee to carry out oversight responsibilities with respect to the MPS Trust.

255. The 9/5/2024 Registration Statement and Joint Proxy/Prospectus represented that Defendant Kern had “substantial industry experience,” including over 35 years of service with the accountant, administrator, and transfer agent to the MPS Trust, during which time he managed the mutual fund transfer agent operation including investor services and legal compliance. The 9/5/2024 Registration Statement and Joint Proxy/Prospectus further represented that Defendant Kern possessed the requisite skills and abilities as a trustee to carry out oversight responsibilities with respect to the MPS Trust.

256. The 9/5/2024 Registration Statement and Joint Proxy/Prospectus represented that Defendant Swanson had “substantial industry experience,” including over 35 years of senior management experience with over 30 years dedicated to the financial services industry. The 9/5/2024 Registration Statement and Joint Proxy/Prospectus further represented that Defendant Swanson served as managing director and head of global investment products at Morgan Stanley and that he possessed the requisite skills and attributes as a trustee to carry out oversight responsibilities with respect to the MPS Trust.

257. Defendant Principal Street Partners proposed the Reorganization and Defendants Kern, Massart, Swanson, Rush as members of the board of trustees of Defendant MPS approved the Reorganization. Furthermore, Defendants Kern, Massart, Swanson, and Rush, as trustees of the MPS Trust, solicited shareholder votes through the 9/5/2024 Registration Statement and Joint Proxy Statement/Prospectus through their representations that they believed that the Reorganizations was in the best interest of the Fund and its shareholders.

258. Defendant Principal Street Partners and Easterly Investment Partners solicited shareholder votes through the 9/5/2024 Registration Statement and Joint Proxy Statement/Prospectus through their representations that they believed that the Reorganization would benefit the Fund and its shareholders.

259. Defendant Wiedmeyer as President and on behalf of the MPS Trust signed the letter to shareholders that solicited shareholder votes and invited shareholders to the joint special meeting of shareholders.

260. By signing and participating in the preparation and dissemination of the 9/5/24 Registration Statement and Joint Proxy/Prospectus, and by soliciting proxies from Class members by means of the 9/5/24 Registration Statement and Joint Proxy/Prospectus, and causing their names and representations to be included in the 9/5/24 Registration Statement and Joint Proxy/Prospectus, Defendants Crate, Montague, Medugno, Spencer, the Easterly Trust, Easterly Investment Partners, the MPS Trust, Wiedmeyer, Kern, Massart, Swanson, Rush and Principal Street Partners had a duty to ensure that the 9/5/24 Registration Statement and Joint Proxy/Prospectus and all other proxy solicitation materials fully and fairly disclosed all material facts to allow an investor to make an informed investment decision.

261. Defendants Crate, Montague, Medugno, Spencer, the Easterly Trust, Easterly Investment Partners, the MPS Trust, Wiedmeyer, Kern, Massart, Swanson, Rush and Principal Street Partners had oversight duties to ensure that Fund's assets were fairly valued and they breached this duty by utilizing a pricing service that ignored market transactions that provided concrete evidence of true market value causing the Fund's assets to be materially overstated in value.

262. Defendants Crate, Montague, Medugno, Spencer, the Easterly Trust, Easterly Investment Partners, the MPS Trust, Wiedmeyer, Kern, Massart, Swanson, Rush and Principal Street Partners had oversight duties to ensure that Fund's investment in illiquid assets did not exceed the represented 15% limit of its net assets and maintain sufficient liquid assets to pay redemptions in a manner consistent with an open-end mutual fund, and they breached this duty by failing to enforce the Fund's limitation on illiquid assets and failing to prevent the Fund from holding a substantial amount of assets that could not be sold under current market conditions in seven calendar days or less without the sale or disposition significantly changing the market value of assets.

263. The 9/5/2024 Registration Statement and Joint Proxy Statement/Prospectus contained materially false and misleading statements and omissions, as delineated above.

264. The magnitude of the differences in valuation and liquidity of the Fund's assets from what was represented concerning valuations and liquidity in the 9/5/2024 Registration Statement and Joint Proxy Statement/Prospectus, compared to the actual values and illiquid assets as revealed at the time the Fund's NAV collapsed, is evidence that Defendants Crate, Montague, Medugno, Spencer, the Easterly Trust, Easterly Investment Partners, the MPS Trust, Wiedmeyer, Kern, Massart, Swanson, Rush and Principal Street Partners breached their duties.

265. These misstatements and omissions were material because a reasonable shareholder would consider them important in deciding how to vote on the Reorganization.

266. Defendants Crate, Montague, Medugno, Spencer, the Easterly Trust, Easterly Investment Partners, the MPS Trust, Wiedmeyer, Kern, Massart, Swanson, Rush and Principal Street Partners acted negligently in causing the 9/5/2024 Registration Statement and Joint Proxy Statement/Prospectus to contain these material misstatements and omissions.

267. The 9/5/2024 Registration Statement and Joint Proxy Statement/Prospectus was an essential link in the transaction because the Reorganization could not have occurred without the shareholder vote and could not have been consummated without shareholder approval. Through the proxy solicitation, Defendants Crate, Montague, Medugno, Spencer, the Easterly Trust, Easterly Investment Partners, the MPS Trust, Wiedmeyer, Kern, Massart, Swanson, Rush and Principal Street Partners solicited proxies and asked holders of the Fund's shares to approve the Reorganization.

268. The 9/5/24 Registration Statement and Joint Proxy/Prospectus contained materially false and misleading statements concerning (1) the Fund's compliance with the SEC's and the Fund's limitations on illiquid Investments (2) the Fund's valuation of its assets, (3) the Fund's investment strategy regarding defaulted securities, and (4) the Fund's significant investment in the same or related businesses. Moreover, the 9/5/24 Registration Statement and Joint Proxy/Prospectus falsely represented that the Fund was in compliance with the requirements of, and the rules and regulations under, the Securities Act, the Exchange Act and the 1940 Act, and in compliance with its objectives, policies, guidelines and restrictions and compliance procedures, and the value of the Net Assets of the Fund was determined using portfolio valuation methods that complied with the requirements of the 1940 Act and the rules and regulations of the SEC and the pricing and valuation policies of the Fund and that there were no material miscalculations of the net asset value of the Fund or the net asset value per share of the Fund during the twelve month period that had not been remedied or would not be remedied prior to the closing of the Reorganization that would have a material adverse effect on the Fund or its assets. As alleged above, the Fund had failed to comply with its limit on illiquid investments and had been materially overstating the value of its assets.

269. Had Defendants Crate, Montague, Medugno, Spencer, the Easterly Trust, Easterly Investment Partners, the MPS Trust, Wiedmeyer, Kern, Massart, Swanson, Rush and Principal Street Partners revealed the true nature the Fund's investment selection and portfolio management and the Fund's risks, it would have altered the total mix of information represented to Plaintiff and members of the Class regarding the proposed Reorganization. Plaintiff and members of the Class were deprived of an informed vote in the Reorganization.

270. The alleged material misstatements concealed material risks from Plaintiff and members of the Class and caused economic losses to Plaintiff and members of the Class. The risks concealed from Plaintiff and members of the Class were foreseeable and were within the zone of risks concealed by the materially false and misleading representations and omissions in the 9/5/24 Registration Statement and Joint Proxy/Prospectus. The loss suffered by Plaintiff and members of the Class was, in material part, caused by the materialization of the concealed risks when the Fund's NAV collapsed at the end of the Class Period. As a direct and proximate result of Defendants Crate, Montague, Medugno, Spencer, the Easterly Trust, Easterly Investment Partners, the MPS Trust, Wiedmeyer, Kern, Massart, Swanson, Rush and Principal Street Partner's violations of Section 14(a) and Rule 14a-9, Plaintiff and the Class have suffered damages, including loss of the fair value of their shares and being deprived of an informed vote.

Count V

Violation of Section 20(a) of the Exchange Act (Against Defendants Crate, Montague, Medugno, Spencer, Wiedmeyer, Kern, Massart, Swanson, Rush, Principal Street Partners, Easterly Investment Partners and the Portfolio Manager Defendants)

271. Plaintiff repeats and realleges each and every allegation contained above as if fully set forth herein.

272. Section 20(a) of the Exchange Act, 15 U.S.C. § 78t(a), provides that any person

who, directly or indirectly, controls any person liable under any provision of the Exchange Act or any rule or regulation thereunder shall also be liable jointly and severally with and to the same extent as the controlled person.

273. Defendants Crate, Montague, Medugno, Spencer, Easterly Investment Partners, the Portfolio Manager Defendants, Wiedmeyer, Kern, Massart, Swanson, Rush and Principal Street Partners by virtue of their positions as officers and/or trustees of the Easterly Trust, the MPS Trust or portfolio managers of the Fund, had the power and authority to control and did control, directly or indirectly, the content and dissemination of the 9/5/2024 Registration Statement and Joint Proxy Statement/Prospectus and other statements issued by the Easterly Trust and the MPS Trust in connection with the solicitation of shareholder approval for the Reorganization and negligently prepared the 9/5/2024 Registration Statement and Joint Proxy Statement/Prospectus.

274. Defendants Crate, Montague, Medugno and Spencer signed the 9/5/2024 Registration Statement and Joint Proxy Statement/Prospectus and therefore exercised actual authority and control over the contents of and/or release of the statements contained therein.

275. The Portfolio Manager Defendants served as proxies on behalf of shareholders in connection with the Joint Special Meeting of Shareholders held on September 30, 2024 and were appointed by shareholders entitled to vote on the Reorganization of the Fund as attorney-in-fact and proxy to vote and act with respect to all shares of the Fund. Shareholders' proxies granted the Portfolio Manager Defendants the authority to vote and act on shareholders behalf at the Joint Special Meeting of Shareholders. The Portfolio Manager Defendants were equity owners of the Defendant Principal Street Partners and shared in profits of the Defendant Principal Street Partners. The Portfolio Manager Defendants caused or permitted their names to be used in the 9/5/2024 Registration Statement and Joint Proxy Statement/Prospectus and as proxies, the Reorganization

could not have been consummated without their involvement.

276. The 9/5/2024 Registration Statement and Joint Proxy/Prospectus represented that it was “being furnished to shareholders” of the Fund “in connection with the solicitation by the Board of Trustees of MPS [] of proxies to be used at a special joint meeting of the shareholders of the Target Funds.”

277. Defendant Principal Street Partners proposed the Reorganization and Defendants Kern, Massart, Swanson, Rush as members of the board of trustees of the MPS Trust approved the Reorganization and caused the 9/5/2024 Registration Statement and Joint Proxy Statement/Prospectus to represent that Principal Street Partners believed the Reorganization was in the best interest of shareholders of the Fund. Defendant Wiedmeyer signed the letter to shareholders that invited shareholders to the joint special meeting of shareholders as President on behalf of the MPS Trust and caused it to be included in the 9/5/2024 Registration Statement and Joint Proxy Statement/Prospectus.

278. Defendant Easterly Investment Partners caused the 9/5/2024 Registration Statement and Joint Proxy Statement/Prospectus to represent that it believed shareholders of the Fund would benefit from the Reorganization in terms of caps on expense ratios, the potential to make the Fund more visible in the marketplace, and would benefit from the sales and marketing expertise of Easterly Investment Partners and Easterly Securities.

279. As a result of the foregoing, Defendants Crate, Montague, Medugno, Spencer, Easterly Investment Partners, the Portfolio Manager Defendants, and Defendants Wiedmeyer, Kern, Massart, Swanson, Rush and Principal Street Partners are liable under Section 20(a) of the Exchange Act for the primary violations of Section 14(a) and Rule 14a-9.

IX. Prayer for Relief

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff, on behalf of himself and the other members of the Class, prays for judgment as follows:

- A. Declaring this action to be a class action properly maintained pursuant to the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, certifying the Class with Plaintiff as Class Representative and certifying Plaintiff's counsel as Class Counsel;
- B. Awarding Plaintiff and the other members of the Class damages against Defendants, jointly and severally, together with interest thereon;
- C. Awarding Plaintiff and the other members of the Class rescission on Count II, to the extent they still hold shares of the Fund that were damaged by Defendants' violations of Section 12(a)(2) of the Securities Act;
- D. Awarding Plaintiff and the other members of the Class their costs and expenses of this action, including reasonable attorneys' fees, experts' fees and other costs and disbursements; and
- E. Awarding Plaintiff and the other members of the Class such other and further relief as the Court deems appropriate under the circumstances.

X. Jury Trial Demanded

Plaintiff hereby demands a trial by jury.

Dated: February 20, 2026

Respectfully submitted,

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Fulford and the Proposed Class*