

Monteagle Enhanced Equity Income Fund

Summary Prospectus

December 29, 2025

Class I Shares: EEIFX

The Securities and Exchange Commission has not approved or disapproved these securities or passed upon the adequacy of this prospectus. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offense.

FUND SUMMARY

Investment Objective

The investment objective of the Monteagle Enhanced Equity Income Fund (the “Fund”), a separate series of the Monteagle Funds (the “Trust”) is to seek high current income while maintaining prospects for capital appreciation.

Fees and Expenses of the Fund

This table describes the fees and expenses you may pay if you buy and hold shares of the Fund.

Shareholder Fees (*fees paid directly from your investment*)

	Institutional Class Shares
Maximum Sales Charge (Load) Imposed on Purchases	None
Maximum Deferred Sales Charge (Load)	None
Redemption Fee	None

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

	Institutional Class Shares
Advisory Fees	0.30%
Distribution and Service (Rule 12b-1) Fees	None
Other Expenses	0.28%
Operating Services Fee ¹	0.77%
Total of all Other Expenses	1.05%
Acquired (Underlying) Fund Fees and Expenses	0.01%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses ²	1.36%

¹ The shareholders will pay to the Adviser an Operating Services Fee at an annual rate of 0.80% of the Fund’s average daily net assets up to \$10 million, 0.70% of such assets from \$10 million up to \$25 million, 0.60% of such assets from \$25 million up to \$50 million, 0.50% of such assets from \$50 million up to \$100 million, and 0.45% of such assets over \$100 million.

² Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses may not correlate to the ratio of expenses to average net assets provided in the Financial Highlights. The information in the Financial Highlights reflects the operating expenses of the Fund and does not include Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses. Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses are the fees and expenses incurred indirectly by the Fund as a result of its investments in investment companies and other pooled investment vehicles.

Example

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

	1 Year	3 Years
Institutional Class	\$138	\$431

Portfolio Turnover

The Fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities (or "turns over" its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover may indicate higher transaction costs and may result in higher taxes when Fund shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in annual fund operating expenses or in the Example, affect the Fund's performance. During the most recent period year, the Fund's portfolio turnover rate was 171% of the average value of its portfolio.

Principal Investment Strategies

Under normal market conditions, the Fund will invest at least 80% of its net assets (plus any borrowings made for investment purposes) in equity securities. Equity securities purchased by the Fund may include the following U.S. exchange-listed securities: common stocks; American Depository Receipts ("ADRs"), which are securities issued by a U.S. bank that represent interests in foreign equity securities; and interests in real estate investment trusts ("REITs"). The Fund ordinarily invests in a broadly diversified equity portfolio, while also writing (selling) options on underlying equity securities. Writing options is primarily intended to provide a steady cash flow for the Fund and to secondarily reduce the Fund's volatility. Cash flow from option writing is also intended to be an important source of the Fund's return, although the Fund's option writing activity reduces the Fund's ability to profit from increases in the value of its equity portfolio above the strike price. The combination of a diversified stock portfolio and the steady cash flow from the sale of options is intended to produce a level of income not attainable through conventional equity investments such as dividends, or lack thereof, thereby moderating the volatility of returns relative to an all-equity portfolio. Under normal market conditions, the Fund intends to invest in companies having a large market capitalization which are those companies having a market capitalization of \$10 billion or more, similar to those found in the Russell 1000 index.

Purchasing Stocks

The Fund invests in a diversified stock portfolio, designed to support the Fund's investment objective to seek high current income while maintaining prospects for capital appreciation, through the investment a stock portfolio while offering current income through the options written on those underlying equity positions and reducing volatility by selling call options and at times selling put options. The fund attempts to minimize the affect the options strategy may have on the underlying stock portfolio, such as stocks being called away as prices rise by, at times, purchasing back written call options positions, thereby closing out the written option position and eliminating the risk of the underlying stock position being called away as prices rise. Factors such as dividend yield on stock positions in the portfolio will be considered as a means to generate income on the portfolio. The Adviser rebalances and adjusts the stock portfolio from time to time, by purchasing and selling stocks. To the extent consistent with the Fund's investment goal, the Adviser may also sell stocks to realize capital losses to minimize any required capital gain distributions.

Writing Options

The Fund continuously writes options, typically on broad-based indexes or individual securities, with an aggregate notional value approximately equal to the market value of its broadly diversified stock portfolio. As the seller of the call option, the Fund receives cash (the “premium”) from the purchaser. The purchaser of a call option has the right to any appreciation in the value of the underlying equity security over a fixed price (the “exercise price”) on a certain date in the future (the “expiration date”). If the purchaser exercises the option, the Fund may deliver on the obligation or pay the purchaser the difference between the value of the underlying equity security and the exercise price of the option. The premium, the exercise price, the dividend yield, and the value of the underlying security may determine the total return realized by the Fund as the seller of the option. The Fund can also repurchase the option prior to the expiration date, ending its obligation. In such a case, the difference between the cost of repurchasing the option and the premium received may determine the gain or loss realized by the Fund.

Principal Investment Risks

As with all mutual funds, there is the risk that you could lose money through your investment in the Fund. The Fund is not intended to be a complete investment program. Many factors affect the Fund’s net asset value and performance. The following describes the risks the Fund.

New Fund Risk - The Fund is a new fund, with a limited or no operating history and a small asset base. There can be no assurance that the Fund will grow to or maintain a viable size. Due to the Fund’s small asset base, certain of the Fund’s expenses and its portfolio transaction costs may be higher than those of a fund with a larger asset base. To the extent that the Fund does not grow to or maintain a viable size, it may be liquidated, and the expenses, timing and tax consequences of such liquidation may not be favorable to some shareholders.

Depository Receipts Risk - Depository receipts are generally subject to the same risks as the foreign securities that they evidence or into which they may be converted. In addition to investment risks associated with the underlying issuer, depository receipts expose the Fund to additional risks associated with the non-uniform terms that apply to depository receipt programs, credit exposure to the depository bank and to the sponsors and other parties with whom the depository bank establishes the programs, currency risk and the risk of an illiquid market for depository receipts. The issuers of unsponsored depository receipts are not obligated to disclose information that is, in the United States, considered material. Therefore, there may be less information available regarding these issuers and there may not be a correlation between such information and the market value of the depository receipts.

Tax Risk - The Fund will generate taxable income and therefore is subject to tax risk. In addition to option premium income, most or all the gains from the sale of the underlying securities held by the fund on which options are written may be short-term capital gains taxed at ordinary income rates in any particular year. Because the fund does not have control over the exercise of the call options it writes, such exercises or other required sales of the underlying stocks may force the fund to realize capital gains or losses at inopportune times. The Fund’s transactions in options are subject to special and complex U.S. federal income tax provisions that may, among other things, treat dividends that would otherwise constitute qualified dividend income as non-qualified dividend income; treat dividends that would otherwise be eligible for the corporate dividends-received deduction as ineligible for such treatment; disallow, suspend or otherwise limit the allowance of certain losses or deductions, convert lower taxed long-term capital gain into higher taxed short-term capital gain or ordinary income; convert an ordinary loss or deduction into a capital loss (the deductibility of which is more limited); and cause the fund to recognize income or gain without a corresponding receipt of cash.

Derivatives Risk — The Fund’s use of options involves risks different from, or possibly greater than, the risks associated with investing directly in securities and other traditional investments and could increase the volatility of the Fund’s NAV per share and cause you to lose money. Derivatives involve significant risks, including:

o Volatility Risk — Volatility is defined as the characteristic of a security, an index or a market to fluctuate significantly in price within a short time period. A risk of the Fund’s use of derivatives is that the fluctuations in their values may not correlate with the overall securities markets.

o Counterparty Risk — Derivatives are also subject to counterparty risk, which is the risk that the other party in the transaction will not fulfill its contractual obligation.

o Market and Illiquidity Risk — The possible lack of a liquid secondary market for derivatives and the resulting inability of the Fund to sell or otherwise close a derivatives position could expose the Fund to losses and could make derivatives more difficult for the Fund to value accurately.

o Valuation Risk — Valuation may be more difficult in times of market turmoil since many investors and market makers may be reluctant to purchase complex instruments or quote prices for them.

o Hedging Risk — Hedges are sometimes subject to imperfect matching between the derivative and the underlying security, and there can be no assurance that the Fund’s hedging transactions will be effective. The use of hedging may result in certain adverse tax consequences.

o Regulatory Risk — Derivative contracts, including, without limitation, swaps, currency forwards and non-deliverable forwards, are subject to regulation under the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act (the “Dodd-Frank Act”) in the United States and under comparable regimes in Europe, Asia and other non-U.S. jurisdictions. Under the Dodd-Frank Act, certain derivatives are subject to margin requirements and swap dealers are required to collect margin from the Fund with respect to such derivatives. Specifically, regulations are now in effect that require swap dealers to post and collect variation margin (comprised of specified liquid instruments and subject to a required haircut) in connection with trading of over-the-counter (“OTC”) swaps with the Fund. Shares of investment companies (other than certain money market funds) may not be posted as collateral under these regulations. Requirements for posting of initial margin in connection with OTC swaps will be phased-in through at least 2021. In addition, regulations adopted by global prudential regulators that are now in effect require certain bank-regulated counterparties and certain of their affiliates to include in certain financial contracts, including many derivatives contracts, terms that delay or restrict the rights of counterparties, such as the Fund, to terminate such contracts, foreclose upon collateral, exercise other default rights or restrict transfers of credit support in the event that the counterparty and/or its affiliates are subject to certain types of resolution or insolvency proceedings. The implementation of these requirements with respect to derivatives, as well as regulations under the Dodd-Frank Act regarding clearing, mandatory trading and margining of other derivatives, may increase the costs and risks to the Fund of trading in these instruments and, as a result, may affect returns to investors in the Fund.

The regulation of derivatives markets in the United States is a rapidly changing area of law and is subject to modification by government and judicial action. New laws and regulations may negatively impact the Funds by increasing transaction or regulatory compliance costs, limiting the availability of certain derivatives, or otherwise adversely affecting the value or performance of derivatives the Funds trade. On October 28, 2020, the SEC adopted Rule 18f-4 (the “Derivatives Rule”) under the 1940 Act which, following an implementation period, will replace existing SEC guidance with an updated framework for registered funds’ use of derivatives. Among other changes, the Derivatives Rule will require funds to trade derivatives and certain other instruments that create future payment or delivery obligations subject to a value-at-risk leverage limit, develop and implement a derivatives risk management program and new testing requirements, and comply with new requirements related to board and SEC reporting. These new requirements apply unless a fund qualifies as a “limited derivatives user,” as defined in the Derivatives Rule. Complying with the Derivatives Rule may increase the cost of a Fund’s investments and cost of doing business, which could adversely affect investors. Other potentially adverse regulatory obligations can develop suddenly and without notice.

o Option Risks - An option is an agreement that, for a premium payment or fee, gives the option holder (the purchaser) the right but not the obligation to buy (a “call option”) or sell (a “put option”) the underlying asset (or settle for cash in an amount based on an underlying asset, rate, or index) at a specified price (the “exercise price”) during a period of time or on a specified date. Investments in options are considered speculative. When the Fund purchases an option, it may lose the total premium paid for it if the price of the underlying security or other assets decreased, remained the same or failed to increase to a level at or beyond the exercise price (in the case of a call option) or increased, remained the same or failed to decrease to a level at or below the exercise price (in the case of a put option). If a put or call option purchased by the Fund were permitted to expire without being sold or exercised, its premium would represent a loss to the Fund. To the extent that the Fund writes or sells an option, if the decline or increase in the underlying asset is significantly below or above the exercise price of the written option, the Fund could experience a substantial loss.

- Risks from writing a call option - A call option on a security gives the writer of the option the obligation to sell the underlying security at any time during the option period. The premium paid to the writer is the consideration for undertaking the obligations under the option contract. When the Fund writes call options on its portfolio securities, it limits its opportunity to profit from an investment and, consequently, the Fund could significantly underperform the market. Writing call options could also result in additional turnover and higher tax liability.

- Risks from writing put options. - A put option on a security gives the writer of the option the obligation to buy the underlying security at any time during the option period. The premium paid to the writer is the consideration for undertaking the obligations under the option contract.

If the underlying security or instrument depreciates to a price lower than the exercise price of the put option, it can be expected that the put option will be exercised and the Fund will be obligated to purchase the underlying security or instrument at more than its market value.

All options written on securities must be covered. When the Fund writes an option on a security, it will establish a segregated account containing cash or liquid securities in an amount at least equal to the market value of the option and will maintain the account while the option is open or will otherwise cover the transaction.

Equity Securities Risk — Stock markets are volatile. The price of equity securities fluctuates based on changes in a company’s financial condition and overall market and economic conditions.

Foreign Securities Risk — Foreign investments often involve special risks not present in U.S. investments that can increase the chances that the Fund will lose money. These risks include:

o The Fund generally holds its foreign securities and cash in foreign banks and securities depositories, which may be recently organized or new to the foreign custody business and may be subject to only limited or no regulatory oversight.

o Changes in foreign currency exchange rates can affect the value of the Fund’s portfolio.

o The economies of certain foreign markets may not compare favorably with the economy of the United States with respect to such issues as growth of gross national product, reinvestment of capital, resources and balance of payments position.

o The governments of certain countries may prohibit or impose substantial restrictions on foreign investments in their capital markets or in certain industries.

- o Many foreign governments do not supervise and regulate stock exchanges, brokers and the sale of securities to the same extent as does the United States and may not have laws to protect investors that are comparable to U.S. securities laws.

- o Settlement and clearance procedures in certain foreign markets may result in delays in payment for or delivery of securities not typically associated with settlement and clearance of U.S. investments.

- o The European financial markets have recently experienced volatility and adverse trends due to concerns about economic downturns in, or rising government debt levels of, several European countries. These events may spread to other countries in Europe. These events may affect the value and liquidity of certain of the Fund's investments.

Income Producing Stock Availability Risk — Depending upon market conditions, income producing common stock that meets the Fund's investment criteria may not be widely available and/or may be highly concentrated in only a few market sectors. This may limit the ability of the Fund to produce current income while remaining fully diversified.

Market Risk and Selection Risk — Market risk is the risk that one or more markets in which the Fund invests will go down in value, including the possibility that the markets will go down sharply and unpredictably. The value of a security or other asset may decline due to changes in general market conditions, economic trends or events that are not specifically related to the issuer of the security or other asset, or factors that affect a particular issuer or issuers, exchange, country, group of countries, region, market, industry, group of industries, sector or asset class. Local, regional or global events such as war, acts of terrorism, the spread of infectious illness or other public health issue, recessions, or other events could have a significant impact on the Fund and its investments. Selection risk is the risk that the securities selected by Fund management will underperform the markets, the relevant indices or the securities selected by other funds with similar investment objectives and investment strategies. This means you may lose money.

Real Estate-Related Securities Risk — The main risk of real estate-related securities is that the value of the underlying real estate may go down. Many factors may affect real estate values. These factors include both the general and local economies, vacancy rates, tenant bankruptcies, the ability to re-lease space under expiring leases on attractive terms, the amount of new construction in a particular area, the laws and regulations (including zoning, environmental and tax laws) affecting real estate and the costs of owning, maintaining and improving real estate. The availability of mortgage financing and changes in interest rates may also affect real estate values. If the Fund's real estate-related investments are concentrated in one geographic area or in one property type, the Fund will be particularly subject to the risks associated with that area or property type. Many issuers of real estate-related securities are highly leveraged, which increases the risk to holders of such securities. The value of the securities the Fund buys will not necessarily track the value of the underlying investments of the issuers of such securities.

REIT Investment Risk — Investments in REITs involve unique risks. REITs may have limited financial resources, may trade less frequently and in limited volume, may engage in dilutive offerings of securities and may be more volatile than other securities. REIT issuers may also fail to maintain their exemptions from investment company registration or fail to qualify for the "dividends paid deduction" under the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "Internal Revenue Code"), which allows REITs to reduce their corporate taxable income for dividends paid to their shareholders.

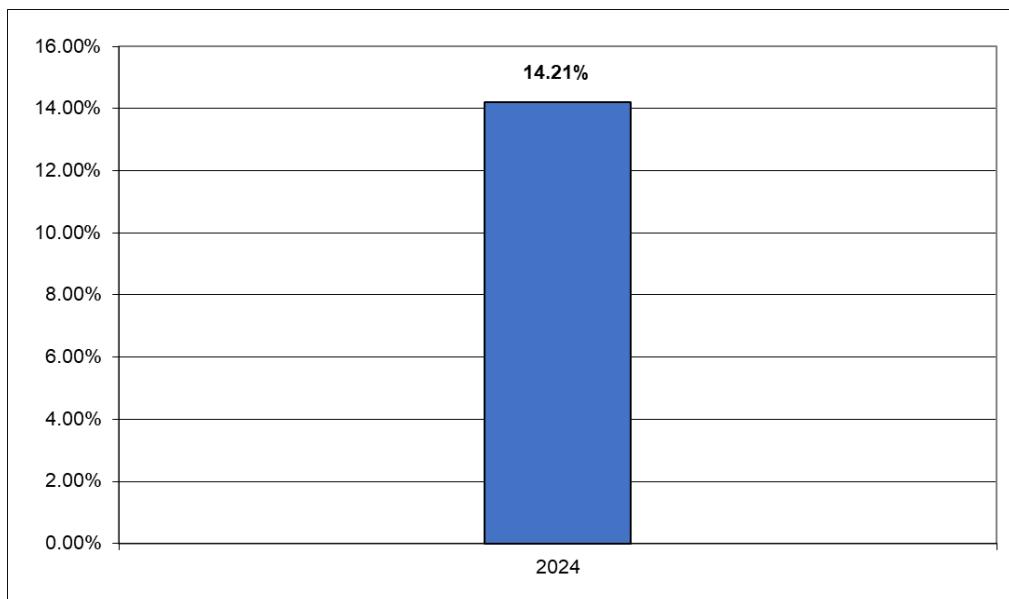
High Portfolio Turnover Risk — The Fund may engage in active and frequent trading of its portfolio securities. High portfolio turnover (more than 100%) may result in increased transaction costs to the Fund, including brokerage commissions, dealer mark-ups and other transaction costs on the sale of the securities and on reinvestment in other securities. The sale of Fund portfolio securities may result in the realization

and/or distribution to shareholders of higher capital gains or losses as compared to a fund with less active trading policies. These effects of higher than normal portfolio turnover may adversely affect Fund performance.

Performance

The bar chart and performance table that follow provide some indication of the risks and variability of investing in the Fund by showing changes in the Fund's performance from year to year and by showing how the Fund's average annual total returns compare with those of a broad measure of market performance. The Fund's past performance (before and after taxes) is not necessarily an indication of how the Fund will perform in the future. Updated performance information will be available at no cost by calling (888) 263-5593 and on the Fund's website at www.monteaglefunds.com.

Calendar Year Returns as of December 31, 2024



The Fund's Institutional Class Shares year-to-date total return through September 30, 2025, was 8.18%.

Best and Worst Quarter Returns (since inception, January 23, 2023)

	Return	Quarter/Year
Highest Return	9.46%	December 31, 2023
Lowest Return	-1.62%	December 31, 2024

Average Annual Total Returns For Period Ended December 31, 2024

Monteagle Enhanced Equity Income Fund	1 Year	Since Inception (January 23, 2023)
Institutional Class Return Before Taxes	14.21%	13.27%

Institutional Class Return After Taxes on Distributions	7.04%	7.63%
Institutional Class Return After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Fund Shares	8.28%	7.74%
S&P 500 Index® (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses, or taxes)	24.79%	23.54%

Investment Adviser

Park Place Capital Corporation is the investment adviser to the Fund.

Portfolio Managers

Matthew H. Foster, President & Chief Investment Officer of the Adviser has managed the Fund since inception.

Will Aycock, Senior Managing Director of the Adviser has managed the Fund since 2025.

Todd Goldenm, Senior Portfolio Manager and Director of Fixed-Income of the Adviser and has managed the Fund since 2025.

Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares

Generally, you may purchase or redeem Fund shares on any business day by mail (Monteagle Funds, 8000 Town Centre Drive, Suite 400, Broadview Heights, Ohio 44147) or by wire transfer. Investors who wish to purchase, exchange or redeem Fund shares through a broker-dealer should contact the broker-dealer directly. The minimum initial and subsequent investment amounts are shown below. the Fund may change the investment minimums at any time. To open an Individual Retirement Account (IRA), contact the Transfer Agent at (888) 263-5593.

Institutional Class		
Type of Account	To Open Your Account	To Add to Your Account
Regular Accounts	\$10,000	None
Traditional IRAs	\$10,000	None
Roth IRAs	\$10,000	None
Coverdell ESAs	\$10,000	None
Automatic Investment Plan	\$10,000	None

Tax Information

Dividends and capital gain distributions, you receive from the Fund, whether you reinvest your distributions in additional Fund shares or receive them in cash, are taxable to you at either ordinary income or capital gains tax rates unless you are investing through a tax-free plan. However, these dividend and capital gain distributions may be taxable upon their eventual withdrawal from tax-deferred plans.

Financial Intermediary Compensation

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