

Eagle Investment Grade Bond Fund

SUMMARY PROSPECTUS | 3.1.2017

Class A EGBAX	Class C EGBCX	Class I EGBLX	Class R-3 EGBRX	Class R-5 EGBTX	Class R-6 EGBUX
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Before you invest, you may want to review the fund's Prospectus, which contains more information about the fund and its risks. You can find the fund's Prospectus, Statement of Additional Information ("SAI"), Annual Report and other information about the fund online at <http://www.eagleasset.com/prospectus.htm>. You can also get this information at no cost by calling 800.421.4184 or by sending an email to EagleFundServices@eagleasset.com. The fund's Prospectus and SAI, both dated March 1, 2017, as each may be supplemented from time to time, are incorporated by reference into this Summary Prospectus.

Investment objective | The Eagle Investment Grade Bond Fund ("Investment Grade Bond Fund" or the "fund") seeks current income and preservation of capital.

Fees and expenses of the fund | The tables that follow describe the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy and hold shares of the Investment Grade Bond Fund. You may qualify for sales discounts if you and your family invest, or agree to invest in the future, at least \$25,000 in the Class A shares of the Eagle Family of Funds. More information about these and other discounts is available from your financial professional, on page 41 of the fund's Prospectus and on page 29 of the fund's Statement of Additional Information.

Shareholder fees (fees paid directly from your investment):

	Class A	Class C	Class I	Class R-3	Class R-5	Class R-6
Maximum Sales Charge Imposed on Purchases (as a % of offering price)	3.75%	None	None	None	None	None
Maximum Deferred Sales Charge (as a % of original purchase price or redemption proceeds, whichever is lower)	None (a)	1.00% (a)	None	None	None	None
Redemption Fee	None	None	None	None	None	None

Annual fund operating expenses (expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment):

	Class A	Class C	Class I	Class R-3	Class R-5	Class R-6
Management Fees	0.30%	0.30%	0.30%	0.30%	0.30%	0.30%
Distribution and Service (12b-1) Fees	0.25%	1.00%	0.00%	0.50%	0.00%	0.00%
Other Expenses	0.99%	1.00%	0.95%	1.14%	1.16%	0.87%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	1.54%	2.30%	1.25%	1.94%	1.46%	1.17%
Fee Waiver and/or Expense Reimbursement (b)	(0.81)%	(0.82)%	(0.82)%	(0.96)%	(1.03)%	(0.84)%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses After Fee Waiver and/or Expense Reimbursement	0.73%	1.48%	0.43%	0.98%	0.43%	0.33%

(a) If you purchased \$1,000,000 or more of Class A shares of an Eagle mutual fund that were not otherwise eligible for a sales charge waiver and sell the shares within 18 months from the date of purchase, you may pay up to a 1% contingent deferred sales charge at the time of sale. If you sell Class C shares less than one year after purchase, you will pay a 1% CDSC at the time of sale.

(b) Eagle Asset Management, Inc. ("Eagle") has contractually agreed to waive its investment advisory fee and/or reimburse certain expenses of the fund to the extent that: annual operating expenses of each class exceed a percentage of that class' average daily net assets through

February 28, 2018 as follows: Class A - 0.73%, Class C - 1.48%, Class I - 0.43%, Class R-3 - 0.98%, Class R-5 - 0.43%, and Class R-6 - 0.33%. This expense limitation excludes interest, taxes, brokerage commissions, costs relating to investments in other investment companies (acquired fund fees and expenses), dividends, and extraordinary expenses. The contractual fee waiver can be changed only with the approval of a majority of the fund's Board of Trustees. Any reimbursement of fund expenses or reduction in Eagle's investment advisory fees is subject to reimbursement by the fund within the following two fiscal years, if overall expenses fall below the lesser of its then current expense cap or the expense cap in effect at the time of the fee reimbursement.

Expense example | This example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the fund with the cost of investing in other mutual funds. The example assumes that you invest \$10,000 in the fund for the time periods indicated and then redeem all of your shares at the end of those periods. The example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and that the fund's operating expenses remain the same, except that the example reflects the fee waiver/expense reimbursement arrangement for each share class through February 28, 2018. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions your costs would be:

Share class	Year 1	Year 3	Year 5	Year 10
Class A	\$447	\$767	\$1,109	\$2,074
Class C	\$251	\$640	\$1,156	\$2,572
Class I	\$44	\$315	\$607	\$1,439
Class R-3	\$100	\$516	\$958	\$2,187
Class R-5	\$44	\$360	\$699	\$1,658
Class R-6	\$34	\$288	\$562	\$1,345

Portfolio turnover | The fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities (or "turns over" its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate may indicate higher transaction costs and may result in higher taxes when fund shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in annual fund operating expenses or in the expense example, affect the fund's performance. During the most recent fiscal year, the fund's portfolio turnover rate was 90% of the average value of its portfolio.

Principal investment strategies | During normal market conditions, the Investment Grade Bond Fund seeks to achieve its objective by investing at least 80% of its net assets (plus the amount of any borrowings for investment purposes) in a portfolio of U.S. and foreign investment grade fixed income instruments of varying maturities. Investment grade is defined as securities rated BBB- or better by Standard & Poor's Rating Services or an equivalent rating by at least one other nationally recognized statistical rating organization or, for unrated securities, those that are determined to be of equivalent quality by the fund's portfolio managers. The average portfolio duration of the fund is expected to vary and may generally range anywhere from two to seven years based upon economic and market conditions. The fund's strategy is to actively allocate assets among market

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sectors. The fund expects to invest in a variety of fixed income securities including, but not limited to:

- corporate debt securities of U.S. and non-U.S. issuers, including corporate commercial paper;
- bank certificates of deposit;
- debt securities issued by states or local governments and their agencies;
- obligations of non-U.S. governments and their subdivisions, agencies and government sponsored enterprises;
- obligations of international agencies or supranational entities (such as the European Union);
- obligations issued or guaranteed by the U.S. government and its agencies;
- mortgage-backed securities and asset-backed securities;
- commercial real estate securities; and
- floating rate instruments.

In addition, the fund may invest a portion of its assets in lower-rated corporate bonds (commonly referred to as “junk bonds”) and other fixed income securities that focus on delivering high income. The fund may sell securities when the portfolio managers believe that they no longer meet the fund’s investment criteria.

Principal risks | The greatest risk of investing in this fund is that you could lose money. The values of most debt securities held by the fund may be affected by changing interest rates and by changes in the effective maturities and credit ratings of these securities. For example, the values of debt securities in the fund’s portfolio generally will decline when interest rates rise and increase when interest rates fall. As a result, the fund’s net asset value (“NAV”) may also increase or decrease. An investment in the fund is not a deposit with a bank and is not insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or any other government agency. Investments in this fund are subject to the following primary risks:

- Call risk is the possibility that, as interest rates decline, issuers of callable bonds may call fixed income securities with high interest rates prior to their maturity dates, which may force a fund to invest the unanticipated proceeds at lower interest rates, resulting in a decline in the fund’s income;
- Credit risk arises if an issuer of a fixed income security is unable to meet its financial obligations or goes bankrupt;
- Fixed income market risk is the risk that market conditions or other events that impact fixed income issuers, including adverse issuer, political, regulatory, market, economic or other developments that may cause broad changes in market value, public perceptions concerning these developments, and adverse investor sentiment, will have an adverse effect on the fund. Events in the fixed income markets may lead to periods of volatility, unusual liquidity issues and, in some cases, credit downgrades and increased likelihood of default. Such events may cause the value of securities owned by the fund to go up or down, sometimes rapidly or unpredictably, and may lead to increased redemptions, which could cause the fund to experience a loss when selling securities to meet redemption requests by shareholders;
- Floating rate securities generally are less sensitive to interest rate changes but may decline in value if their interest rates do not rise as much, or as quickly, as interest rates in general. Conversely, floating rate securities will not generally increase in value if interest rates decline;

- Foreign security risk is the risk of instability in currency exchange rates, political unrest, economic conditions or foreign law changes. The risks associated with investments in governmental or quasi-governmental entities of a foreign country are heightened by the potential for unexpected governmental change and inadequate government oversight. Governments on whose support a supranational entity depends for its financial backing or repayment may be unable or unwilling to provide that support;
- High-yield security risk results from investments in below investment grade bonds, which have a greater risk of loss, are susceptible to rising interest rates and have greater volatility. Investments in high-yield securities (commonly referred to as “junk bonds”) are inherently speculative;
- Inflation risk is the risk that high rates of inflation or changes in the market’s inflation expectations may adversely affect the market value of inflation-sensitive securities;
- Interest rate risk is the risk that the value of a fund’s investments in fixed income securities will fall when interest rates rise. The Federal Reserve raised the federal funds rate in December 2016, marking only the second such interest rate hike in nearly a decade. The Federal Reserve has signaled additional increases in 2017. Interest rates may rise, perhaps significantly and/or rapidly, potentially resulting in substantial losses to the fund. The effect of increasing interest rates is more pronounced for any intermediate- or longer-term fixed income obligations owned by the fund;
- Liquidity risk is the possibility that, during times of widespread market turbulence, trading activity in certain securities may be significantly hampered, which may reduce the returns of the fund because it may be unable to sell the securities at an advantageous price or time or may be forced to sell certain investments at unfavorable prices to meet redemption requests or other cash needs;
- Mortgage- and asset-backed security risk, which is possible in an unstable or depressed housing market, arises from the potential for mortgage failure, premature repayment of principal, or a delay in the repayment of principal;
- Municipal securities risk is the possibility that a municipal security’s value, interest payments or repayment of principal could be affected by economic, legislative or political changes. Municipal securities are also subject to potential volatility in the municipal market and the fund’s share price, yield and total return may fluctuate in response to municipal bond market movements;
- Portfolio turnover risk is the risk that performance may be adversely affected by a high rate of portfolio turnover, which generally leads to greater transaction and tax costs;
- Redemption risk is the risk that, due to a rise in interest rates or other changing government policies that may cause investors to move out of fixed income securities on a large scale, the fund may experience periods of heavy redemptions that could cause the fund to sell assets at inopportune times or at a loss or depressed value; and
- U.S. government securities and government-sponsored enterprises risk arises because a security backed by the U.S. Treasury or the full faith and credit of the United States is guaranteed by the applicable entity only as to the timely payment of interest and principal when held to maturity. The market prices for such securities are not guaranteed

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and will fluctuate. Securities held by an underlying fund that are issued by government-sponsored enterprises, such as the Federal National Mortgage Association ("Fannie Mae"), the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation ("Freddie Mac"), Federal Home Loan Banks, Federal Farm Credit Banks, and the Tennessee Valley Authority are not guaranteed by the U.S. Treasury and are not backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. Government. U.S. Government securities and securities of government sponsored enterprises are also subject to credit risk, interest rate risk and market risk.

Performance | The bar chart that follows illustrates annual fund returns for the periods ended December 31. The table that follows compares the fund's returns for various periods with benchmark returns. This information is intended to give you some indication of the risk of investing in the fund by demonstrating how its returns have varied over time. The bar chart shows the fund's Class A share performance from one year to another. The fund's past performance (before and after taxes) is not necessarily an indication of how the fund will perform in the future. To obtain more current performance data as of the most recent month-end, please visit our website at eagleasset.com.



During performance period (Class A shares):

	Return	Quarter ended
Best Quarter	2.70%	September 30, 2011
Worst Quarter	(1.73)%	June 30, 2013

The returns in the preceding bar chart and table do not reflect sales charges. If the sales charges were reflected, the returns would be lower than those shown.

Average annual total returns (for the periods ended December 31, 2016):

Fund return (after deduction of sales charges and expenses)

Share Class	Inception Date	1-yr	5-yr	Lifetime
Class A – Before Taxes	3/1/10	(1.62)%	0.57%	1.73%
After Taxes on Distributions		(2.50)%	(0.14)%	1.01%
After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Fund Shares		(0.85)%	0.19%	1.08%
Class C – Before Taxes	3/1/10	1.47%	0.54%	1.49%
Class I – Before Taxes	3/1/10	2.54%	1.61%	2.57%
Class R-3 – Before Taxes	3/1/10	1.94%	1.04%	2.00%
Class R-5 – Before Taxes	3/1/10	2.54%	1.61%	2.53%
Class R-6 – Before Taxes	7/31/15	2.64%		1.98%

Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)

	1-yr	5-yr	Lifetime
Bloomberg Barclays U.S. Intermediate Government/Credit Bond Index (Lifetime period is measured from the inception date of Class A shares)	2.08%	1.85%	2.77%

To obtain more current performance data as of the most recent month-end, please visit our website at eagleasset.com.

After-tax returns are calculated using the historically highest individual federal marginal income tax rates and do not reflect the impact of state and local taxes. Actual after-tax returns depend on an investor's tax situation and may differ from those shown. After-tax returns shown are not relevant to investors who hold their fund shares through tax-deferred arrangements, such as a 401(k) plan or individual retirement account ("IRA"). After-tax returns are shown for Class A only and after-tax returns for Class C, Class I, Class R-3, Class R-5, and Class R-6 will vary. The return after taxes on distributions and sale of fund shares may exceed the return before taxes due to an assumed tax benefit from any losses on a sale of fund shares at the end of the measurement period.

Investment Adviser | Eagle Asset Management, Inc. is the fund's investment adviser.

Portfolio Managers | James C. Camp, CFA®, and Joseph Jackson, CFA®, are Portfolio Managers of the fund and are jointly and primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of the fund's investment portfolio. Messrs. Camp and Jackson have been Portfolio Managers of the fund since inception in 2010.

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Purchase and sale of fund shares | You may purchase, redeem, or exchange Class A, C and I shares of the fund on any business day through your financial intermediary, by mail at Eagle Family of Funds, c/o U.S. Bancorp Fund Services, LLC, P.O. Box 701, Milwaukee, WI 53201-0701 (for regular mail) or 615 East Michigan Street, Third Floor, Milwaukee, WI, 53202 (for overnight service), or by telephone (800.421.4184). In Class A and Class C shares, the minimum purchase amount is \$1,000 for regular accounts, \$500 for retirement accounts and \$50 through a periodic investment program, with a minimum subsequent investment plan of \$50 per month. For individual investors, the minimum initial purchase for Class I shares is \$1,000,000, while fee-based plan sponsors set their own minimum requirements. Class R-3, Class R-5 and Class R-6 shares can only be purchased through a participating retirement plan and the minimum initial purchase for Class R-3, Class R-5 and Class R-6 shares is set by the plan administrator.

Tax information | The dividends you receive from the fund will be taxed as ordinary income or net capital gain (i.e., the excess of net long-term capital gain over net short-term capital loss) unless you are investing through a tax-deferred arrangement, such as a 401(k) plan or an IRA, in which case you may be subject to federal income tax on withdrawals from the arrangement.

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