

Summary Prospectus

January 1, 2017
(As Amended May 2, 2017)

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 and Statement of Additional Information ("SAI") and other information about the Fund online at www.knowledgeleadersfunds.com. You may also obtain this information at no cost by calling 1-888-998-9890 or by sending an e-mail request to info@klcapital.com. The Fund's Prospectus and SAI, both dated January 1, 2017, as each may be amended or supplemented, are incorporated by reference into this Summary Prospectus.

Investment Objective

The investment objective of the KL Allocation Fund (the "Fund") is to seek long-term capital appreciation with an emphasis on capital preservation.

Fees and Expenses of the Fund

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

	Advisor Class Shares	Institutional Class Shares
Shareholder Fees (fees paid directly from your investment)		
Maximum sales charge (load) imposed on purchases	None	None
Maximum deferred sales charge (load)	None	None
Redemption fee (as a percentage of amount redeemed)	None	None
Wire fee	\$20	\$20
Overnight check delivery fee	\$25	\$25
Retirement account fees (annual maintenance fee)	\$15	\$15
Annual Fund Operating Expenses (expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)		
Management fees	0.90%	0.90%
Distribution and service (Rule 12b-1) fees	0.25%	None
Other expenses	0.29%	0.29%
Shareholder service fees	0.05%	0.05%
All Other Expenses	0.24%	0.24%
Acquired fund fees and expenses	0.02%	0.02%
Total annual fund operating expenses¹	1.46%	1.21%
Recoupment of fees waived and/or expenses reimbursed ²	0.01%	0.01%
Total annual fund operating expenses after recoupment of waived fees and/or reimbursed expenses^{1,2}	1.47%	1.22%

- The total annual fund operating expenses and total annual fund operating expenses after fee waiver and/or expense reimbursements do not correlate to the ratio of expense to average net assets appearing in the financial highlights table, which reflects only the operating expenses of the Fund and does not include acquired fund fees and expenses.
- The Fund's advisor has contractually agreed to waive its fees and/or pay for operating expenses of the Fund to ensure that total annual fund operating expenses (excluding any taxes, leverage interest, brokerage commissions, dividend and interest expenses on short sales, acquired fund fees and expenses (as determined in accordance with Form N-1A), expenses incurred in connection with any merger or reorganization, and extraordinary expenses such as litigation expenses) do not exceed 1.50% and 1.25% of the average daily net assets of Advisor Class and Institutional Class shares of the Fund, respectively. This agreement is in effect until December 31, 2017, and it may be terminated before that date only by the Trust's Board of Trustees. The Fund's advisor is permitted to seek reimbursement from the Fund, subject to certain limitations, of fees waived or payments made to the Fund for a period ending three full fiscal years after the date of the waiver or payment.

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.

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

	One Year	Three Years	Five Years	Ten Years
Advisor Class	\$150	\$463	\$798	\$1,747
Institutional Class	\$124	\$385	\$666	\$1,467

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 fiscal year, the Fund's portfolio turnover rate was 104% of the average value of its portfolio.

Principal Investment Strategies

The Fund employs an allocation strategy by investing in three asset classes: equity, fixed income and cash or cash equivalents. The proportion the Fund invests in each asset class at any given time depends on analysis of market factors, including economic growth, inflation, credit spreads and relative valuations, by Knowledge Leaders Capital, LLC (the "Advisor"), the Fund's advisor. At any point, the Fund's investment in any of the asset classes could be underweight or overweight relative to the following target allocations, based on the Advisor's discretion. Allocation percentages are measured at the time of purchase.

Asset Class	Target Allocation Percentage
Equity Securities	10% to 90%
Fixed Income Securities and Fixed Income ETFs	10% to 90%
Cash or Cash Equivalents	0% to 30%

Equity Securities

In selecting the Fund's equity investments, the Advisor focuses on equity securities of U.S. and foreign companies with market capitalizations of over \$1 billion that the Advisor considers to be "knowledge leader" companies. The Fund may invest in stocks of companies in all industry groups and geographic locations, although the Fund may have a significant portion of its assets invested in the securities of companies in one or a few countries or regions.

The Advisor considers knowledge leaders to be companies that have demonstrated histories of successfully employing their research and development and have built competitive advantages using their own firm-specific resources such as proprietary knowledge, intellectual property or a unique distribution mechanism. Based on academic research, the Advisor believes the market is generally inefficient at valuing such high growth companies because traditional financial data overlooks hidden value in such companies' assets. The Advisor seeks to identify knowledge leaders through a proprietary, quantitative process. First, the Advisor employs a quantitative screen designed to identify those companies that exceed specific criteria which demonstrate innovation intensity, profitability and financial stability. The Advisor then uses proprietary financial models to re-calculate financial data, and considers other factors, including valuation and quality, and uses technical analysis to seek to identify undervalued companies for investment by the Fund. The Fund may also invest in exchange-traded funds ("ETFs") that invest in equity securities. ETFs are investment companies that invest in portfolios of securities designed to track particular market segments or indices, the shares of which are bought and sold on securities exchanges.

Fixed Income Securities and Fixed Income ETFs

The Fund also invests in ETFs that primarily invest in fixed income securities and in alternative ETFs that invest in government, municipal, corporate and mortgage-related fixed income securities. In selecting these investments the Advisor considers various factors, including opportunities for appreciation, income and diversification. The fixed income ETFs in which the Fund invests may invest in fixed income investments of any maturity and credit quality. The Fund may also invest in U.S. Government securities and other fixed income securities of any maturity and credit quality including high yield securities, commonly referred to as "junk bonds," that are rated below investment grade by a nationally recognized statistical rating organization such as Moody's Investors Service, Inc. ("Moody's"), Standard & Poor's, a division of McGraw Hill Companies Inc. ("S&P") or Fitch Ratings Ltd. ("Fitch") (or if unrated, are determined by the Advisor to be of comparable credit quality).

Cash or Cash Equivalents

The Fund's investment in cash equivalents may include money market funds, money market instruments and repurchase agreements. The Fund may also invest in ETFs that invest in money market instruments. The money market instruments in which the Fund may invest include: obligations of the U.S. Government, its agencies or instrumentalities; commercial paper rated A-1 or higher by S&P or Prime-1 by Moody's; and certificates of deposit, bankers' acceptances and bank time deposits issued by domestic branches of U.S. banks that are members of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation.

The Advisor's sell discipline seeks to limit downside volatility and provide capital preservation. The Fund may sell a position for various reasons, including: 1) to allocate capital to a new idea, 2) if a company no longer meets the criteria of a knowledge leader, or the Advisor's other investment-related criteria, 3) to reduce stock specific risk, or 4) to raise cash to meet redemption requests.

Principal Risks of Investing

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

Market Risk: The market price of a security or instrument may decline, sometimes rapidly or unpredictably, due to general market conditions that are not specifically related to a particular company, such as real or perceived adverse economic or political conditions throughout the world, changes in the general outlook for corporate earnings, changes in interest or currency rates or adverse investor sentiment generally. The market value of a security or instrument also may decline because of factors that affect a particular industry or industries, such as labor shortages or increased production costs and competitive conditions within an industry.

Equity Risk: The value of the equity securities held by the Fund may fall due to general market and economic conditions, perceptions regarding the industries in which the issuers of securities held by the Fund participate, or factors relating to specific companies in which the Fund invests.

Foreign Investment Risk: The prices of foreign securities may be more volatile than the prices of securities of U.S. issuers because of economic and social conditions abroad, political developments, and changes in the regulatory environments of foreign countries. In addition, changes in exchange rates and interest rates may adversely affect the values of the Fund's foreign investments. Foreign companies are generally subject to different legal and accounting standards than U.S. companies, and foreign financial intermediaries may be subject to less supervision and regulation than U.S. financial firms. Foreign securities include American Depositary Receipts ("ADRs") and Global Depositary Receipts ("GDRs"). Un-sponsored ADRs and GDRs are organized independently and without the cooperation of the foreign issuer of the underlying securities and involve additional risks because U.S. reporting requirements do not apply. In addition, the issuing bank may deduct shareholder distribution, custody, foreign currency exchange, and other fees from the payment of dividends.

Currency Risk: The values of investments in securities denominated in foreign currencies increase or decrease as the rates of exchange between those currencies and the U.S. Dollar change. Currency conversion costs and currency fluctuations could erase investment gains or add to investment losses. Currency exchange rates can be volatile and are affected by factors such as general economic conditions, the actions of the United States and foreign governments or central banks, the imposition of currency controls, and speculation.

Emerging Market Risk: Many of the risks with respect to foreign investments are more pronounced for investments in issuers in developing or emerging market countries. Emerging market countries tend to have more government exchange controls, more volatile interest and currency exchange rates, less market regulation, and less developed economic, political and legal systems than those of more developed countries. In addition, emerging market countries may experience high levels of inflation and may have less liquid securities markets and less efficient trading and settlement systems.

Geographic Concentration Risk: An investment in a fund that is less diversified across countries or geographic regions is generally riskier than an investment in a more geographically diversified fund. Investments in a single region, even if representing a number of different countries within the region, may be affected by common economic forces and other factors. This vulnerability to factors affecting the value of investments is significantly greater for a fund that concentrates its investment in a particular region or regions than a more geographically diversified fund, and may result in greater losses and volatility. The economies and financial markets of certain regions, such as Latin America, Asia or Eastern Europe, can be interdependent and may decline all at the same time.

For example, the Fund may invest significant portions of its assets in the securities of companies in Europe, the Pacific Rim (i.e., the area surrounding the Pacific Ocean, including North America, South America, Australia, eastern Asia and the islands of the Pacific) and Asia. The European financial markets have recently experienced volatility and adverse trends due to concerns about rising government debt levels of certain European countries, each of which may require external assistance to meet its obligations and run the risk of default on its debt, possible bail-out by the rest of the European Union or debt restructuring. Assistance given to a European Union member state may be dependent on a country's implementation of reforms in order to curb the risk of default on its debt, and a failure to implement these reforms or increase revenues could result in a deep economic downturn. The Pacific Rim region includes countries in all stages of economic development; however, it has a higher prevalence of emerging market countries as compared to other regions of the world. The region has historically been highly dependent on global trade, with nations taking strong roles in both the importing and exporting of goods; such a relationship creates a risk with this dependency on global growth. The Fund's investments in the securities of companies in Asia may be adversely affected by political, economic, social and religious instability; inadequate investor protection; changes in laws or regulations of countries within the Asian region (including countries in which the Fund invests, as well as the broader region); international relations with other nations; natural disasters; corruption and military activity.

Small-Cap and Mid-Cap Company Risk: The securities of small-capitalization and mid-capitalization companies may be subject to more abrupt or erratic market movements and may have lower trading volumes or more erratic trading than securities of larger, more established companies or market averages in general. In addition, such companies typically are more likely to be adversely affected than large capitalization companies by changes in earning results, business prospects, investor expectations or poor economic or market conditions.

Large-Cap Company Risk: Larger, more established companies may be unable to attain the high growth rates of successful, smaller companies during periods of economic expansion.

Sector Focus Risk: The Fund may invest a larger portion of its assets in one or more sectors than many other mutual funds, and thus will be more susceptible to negative events affecting those sectors. For example, as of August 31, 2016, the Fund invested a significant amount of its total assets in the Consumer Staples sector. To the extent that the Fund's investments are exposed to issuers conducting business in the Consumer Staples sector, the Fund is subject to the risk that the securities of such issuers will underperform the market as a whole due to legislative or regulatory changes, adverse market conditions and/or increased competition affecting that economic sector. The prices of the securities of Consumer Staples companies also may fluctuate widely in response to such events.

ETF Risk: Investing in an ETF will provide the Fund with exposure to the securities comprising the index on which the ETF is based and will expose the Fund to risks similar to those of investing directly in those securities. Shares of ETFs typically trade on securities exchanges and may at times trade at a premium or discount to their net asset values. In addition, an ETF may not replicate exactly the performance of the benchmark index it seeks to track for a number of reasons, including transaction costs incurred by the ETF, the temporary unavailability of certain index securities in the secondary market or discrepancies between the ETF and the index with respect to the weighting of securities or the number of securities held. Investing in ETFs, which are investment companies, involves duplication of advisory fees and certain other expenses. The Fund will pay brokerage commissions in connection with the purchase and sale of shares of ETFs.

Fixed Income Securities Risk: The prices of fixed income securities respond to economic developments, particularly interest rate changes, as well as to changes in an issuer's credit rating or market perceptions about the creditworthiness of an issuer. Generally fixed income securities decrease in value if interest rates rise and increase in value if interest rates fall, and longer-term and lower rated securities are more volatile than shorter-term and higher rated securities.

High Yield ("Junk") Bond risk: High yield bonds are debt securities rated below investment grade (often called "junk bonds"). Junk bonds are speculative, involve greater risks of default, downgrade, or price declines and are more volatile and tend to be less liquid than investment-grade securities. Companies issuing high yield bonds are less financially strong, are more likely to encounter financial difficulties, and are more vulnerable to adverse market events and negative sentiments than companies with higher credit ratings.

Mortgage-Backed and Asset-Backed Securities Risk: The Fund may be exposed to mortgage-backed and asset-backed securities through the Fund's investment in fixed income ETFs. Mortgage-backed and asset-backed securities represent interests in "pools" of mortgages or other assets, including consumer loans or receivables held in trust. Mortgage-backed securities are subject to "prepayment risk" (the risk that borrowers will repay a loan more quickly in periods of falling interest rates) and "extension risk" (the risk that borrowers will repay a loan more slowly in periods of rising interest rates). If an ETF invests in mortgage-backed or asset-backed securities that are subordinated to other interests in the same pool, the ETF may only receive payments after the pool's obligations to other investors have been satisfied. An unexpectedly high rate of defaults on the assets held by a pool may limit substantially the pool's ability to make payments of principal or interest to the ETF, reducing the values of those securities or in some cases rendering them worthless. The risk of such defaults is generally higher in the case of mortgage pools that include so-called "subprime" mortgages. An ETF's investments in other asset-backed securities are subject to risks similar to those associated with mortgage-backed securities, as well as additional risks associated with the nature of the assets and the servicing of those assets.

Municipal Bonds Risk: The Fund may be exposed to municipal bonds through the Fund's investment in fixed income ETFs. U.S. state and local governments issuing municipal bonds rely on taxes and revenues from private projects financed by municipal securities to pay interest and principal on municipal debt. The payment of principal and interest on these obligations may be adversely affected by a variety of factors at the state or local level, including poor statewide or local economic results, changing political sentiments, legislation, policy changes or voter-based initiatives, erosion of the tax base or revenues of the state or one or more local governments, natural disasters, or other economic or credit problems.

Derivatives Risk. The Fund may invest in alternative ETFs which may invest in derivatives. Derivatives include instruments and contracts that are based on and valued in relation to one or more underlying securities, financial benchmarks, indices, or other reference obligations or measures of value. Major types of derivatives include futures, options, swaps and forward contracts. Depending on how an ETF uses derivatives and the relationship between the market value of the derivative and the underlying instrument, the use of derivatives could increase or decrease the ETF's exposure to the risks of the underlying instrument. Using derivatives can have a leveraging effect and increase fund volatility. A small investment in derivatives could have a potentially large impact on an ETF's (and possibly the Fund's) performance. Derivatives transactions can be highly illiquid and difficult to unwind or value, and changes in the value of a derivative held by an ETF may not correlate with the value of the underlying instrument or the ETF's other investments. Many of the risks applicable to trading the instruments underlying derivatives are also applicable to derivatives trading. However, additional risks are associated with derivatives trading that are possibly greater than the risks associated with investing directly in the underlying instruments. These additional risks include, but are not limited to, illiquidity risk and counterparty credit risk. For derivatives that are required to be cleared by a regulated clearinghouse, other risks may arise from the Fund's relationship with a brokerage firm through which it submits derivatives trades for clearing, including in some cases from other clearing customers of the brokerage firm. The Fund would also be exposed to counterparty risk with respect to the clearinghouse. Financial reform laws have changed many aspects of financial regulation applicable to derivatives. Once implemented, new regulations, including margin, clearing, and trade execution requirements, may make derivatives more costly, may limit their availability, may present different risks or may otherwise adversely affect the value or performance of these instruments. The extent and impact of these regulations are not yet fully known and may not be known for some time.

Portfolio Turnover Risk: Active and frequent trading of the Fund's portfolio securities may lead to higher transaction costs and may result in a greater number of taxable transactions than would otherwise be the case, which could negatively affect the Fund's performance. A high rate of portfolio turnover is 100% or more.

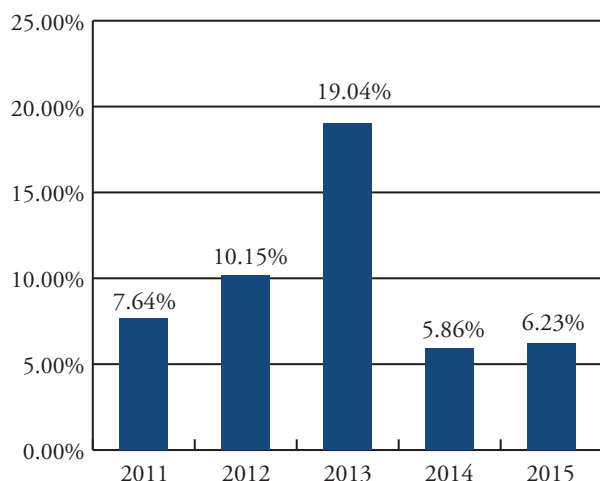
Management and Strategy Risk: The value of your investment depends on the judgment of the Advisor about the quality, relative yield, value or market trends affecting a particular security, industry, sector or region, which may prove to be incorrect. Investment strategies employed by the Advisor in selecting investments for the Fund may not result in an increase in the value of your investment or in overall performance equal to other investments.

Performance

The bar chart and table below provide some indication of the risks of investing in the Fund by showing changes in the Fund's performance from year to year for Institutional Class shares and by showing how the average annual total returns of each class of the Fund compare with the average annual total returns of a broad-based market index. Effective March 31, 2015, the Fund's principal investment strategies changed. The performance information for periods prior to that date is attributable to the Fund's previous principal investment strategies. The Fund's previous principal investment strategies focused on equities of knowledge leaders companies and did not employ an asset allocation strategy. Performance for classes other than those shown may vary from the performance shown to the extent the expenses for those classes differ. Updated performance information is available at the Fund's website, www.knowledgeleadersfunds.com, or by calling the Fund at 1-888-998-9890. The Fund's past performance, before and after taxes, is not necessarily an indication of how the Fund will perform in the future.

Calendar-Year Total Return (before taxes) for Institutional Class Shares

For each calendar year at NAV



The year-to-date return for the Fund as of September 30, 2016 was 7.80%.

Institutional Class		
Highest Calendar Quarter Return at NAV	9.22%	Quarter Ended 03/31/2013
Lowest Calendar Quarter Return at NAV	(3.64)%	Quarter Ended 09/30/2015

Average Annual Total Returns for Period Ended December 31, 2015	One Year	Five Years	Since Inception September 30, 2010
Institutional Class — Return Before Taxes	6.23%	9.68%	9.28%
Institutional Class — Return After Taxes on Distributions*	4.94%	8.92%	8.56%
Institutional Class — Return After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Fund Shares*	4.60%	7.59%	7.28%
Advisor Class — Return Before Taxes	5.91%	9.34%	8.96%
MSCI All Country World Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)	(2.36)%	6.09%	7.49%
Barclays U.S. Treasury Bond Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)	0.84%	2.91%	2.24%
Custom Index**	(0.83)%	5.07%	5.64%

* After-tax returns are calculated using the historical highest individual federal marginal income tax rates and do not reflect the impact of state and local taxes. Actual after-tax returns depend 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 401(k) plans or individual retirement accounts. After-tax returns are shown for Institutional Class shares only and after-tax returns for classes other than Institutional Class will vary from returns shown for Institutional Class.

** The Custom Index is composed of a 60% weighting in the MSCI All Country World Index and a 40% weighting in the Barclays U.S. Treasury Bond Index.

Investment Advisor

Knowledge Leaders Capital, LLC

Portfolio Manager

Steven C. Vannelli has served as the portfolio manager of the Fund since its inception and is primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of the Fund's portfolio.

Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares

To purchase shares of the Fund, you must invest at least the minimum amount.

Minimum Investments	To Open Your Account	To Add to Your Account
Advisor Class		
Direct Regular Accounts	\$2,500	\$250
Direct Retirement Accounts	\$2,500	\$250
Automatic Investment Plan	\$2,500	\$25
Gift Account For Minors	\$2,500	\$250
Institutional Class		
All Accounts	\$500,000	\$25,000

Fund shares are redeemable on any business day the New York Stock Exchange (the “NYSE”) is open for business, by written request or by telephone.

Tax Information

The Fund’s distributions are generally taxable, and will ordinarily be taxed as ordinary income, qualified dividend income or capital gains, unless you are investing through a tax-advantaged arrangement, such as a 401(k) plan or an individual retirement account. Shareholders investing through such tax-advantaged arrangements may be taxed later upon withdrawal of monies from those arrangements.

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.