

### Summary Prospectus

March 5, 2018

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 statutory Prospectus and Statement of Additional Information and other information about the Fund online at <http://361capital.com/all-products/361-macro-opportunity-fund/>. You may also obtain this information at no cost by calling 888-736-1227 (888-7361CAP) or by sending an e-mail request to [info@361Capital.com](mailto:info@361Capital.com). The Fund's Statutory Prospectus and Statement of Additional Information, both dated March 1, 2018, as each may be further amended or supplemented are incorporated by reference into this Summary Prospectus.

#### Investment Objective

The investment objective of the 361 Macro Opportunity Fund (the "Fund") is to seek long-term positive absolute return.

#### 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.

	Investor		Class I
	Class		Shares
	Shares		Shares
<b>Shareholder Fees</b>			
<i>(fees paid directly from your investment)</i>			
Maximum sales charge (load) imposed on purchases	None		None
Maximum deferred sales charge (load)	None		None
Redemption fee if redeemed within 90 days of purchase	None		None
Wire fee	\$20		\$20
Overnight check delivery fee	\$25		\$25
Retirement account fees (annual maintenance fee)	\$15		\$15
<b>Annual Fund Operating Expenses</b>			
<i>(expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)</i>			
Management fees	1.25%		1.25%
Distribution and service (12b-1) fees	0.25%		None
Other expenses <sup>2</sup>	2.07%		2.07%
Dividend and interest expense on short sales	0.16%	0.16%	
Shareholder service fee	0.08%	0.08%	
All other expenses	1.83%	1.83%	
Acquired fund fees and expenses	0.18%		0.18%
<b>Total annual fund operating expenses<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>3.75%</b>		<b>3.50%</b>
Fee waiver and/or expense reimbursement <sup>2</sup>	(1.26%)		(1.26%)
<b>Total annual fund operating expenses after fee waiver and/or expense reimbursement<sup>1,2</sup></b>	<b>2.49%</b>		<b>2.24%</b>

- 1 The total annual fund operating expenses and total annual fund operating expenses after fee waiver and/or expense reimbursement do not correlate to the ratio of expenses 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.
- 2 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, taxes, leverage interest, brokerage commissions, dividend and interest expenses on short sales, acquired fund fees and expenses (as determined in accordance with SEC Form N-1A), expenses incurred in connection with any merger or reorganization, and extraordinary expenses

such as litigation expenses) do not exceed 2.15% and 1.90% of the average daily net assets of the Fund's Investor Class and Class I shares, respectively. This agreement is in effect until February 28, 2019, and 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, for fees waived or payments made to the Fund for a period ending three full fiscal years after the date of the waiver or payment. This reimbursement may be requested from the Fund if the reimbursement will not cause the Fund's annual expense ratio to exceed the lesser of (a) the expense limitation in effect at the time such fees were waived or payments made, or (b) the expense limitation in effect at the time of the reimbursement.

**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
Investor Class shares	\$252	\$1,031	\$1,829	\$3,913
Class I shares	\$227	\$957	\$1,709	\$3,691

**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 533% of the average value of its portfolio.

**Principal Investment Strategies**

Under normal market conditions, the Fund pursues its investment objective by investing in a wide range of asset classes that provide exposure principally to U.S. and foreign equity securities, fixed income securities, commodities and currencies, and may invest in various individual securities and currencies as well as indices based on a broad range of individual securities, commodities and currencies. The Fund may take both "long" and "short" positions in each of these investments. The Fund's investment advisor, 361 Capital, LLC (the "Advisor"), anticipates that, in general, the Fund will not be more than 50% short on a net basis. The Advisor considers non-U.S. investments to include equity and fixed income securities of foreign issuers; exchange-traded funds ("ETFs") that principally or exclusively hold securities of foreign issuers; and derivative instruments for which the underlying reference assets are securities of foreign issuers, foreign currencies, or foreign equity or fixed income indices. The Advisor considers foreign issuers to include (i) issuers that are organized under the laws of a foreign country; (ii) issuers whose securities are traded principally in a foreign country; or (iii) issuers that, during the issuer's most recent fiscal year, derived at least 50% of their revenues or profits from goods produced or sold, investments made, or services performed outside of the United States or that have at least 50% of their assets in countries outside of the United States. The Advisor has the flexibility to shift the Fund's portfolio allocation from time to time across asset classes and markets around the world, including emerging markets.

The Advisor applies global macroeconomic fundamental analysis and proprietary algorithms to seek to identify favorable investment opportunities, and to generate buy and sell signals that attempt to take advantage of short-term and intermediate-term global market volatility in such investments. The application of the analysis and algorithms may result in significant over or under exposure to certain industries or market sectors.

The Fund may invest in equity securities of, or gain exposure to indices consisting of, U.S. and foreign issuers in all market capitalization ranges without limitation. The Fund's investment in or exposure to fixed income securities may be of any maturity and credit quality, including securities rated below investment grade (commonly referred to as "junk" bonds).

The Fund may invest from time to time in futures and options on securities, securities indices, and shares of ETFs that principally or exclusively hold equity securities. The Fund may also enter into options on futures contracts. The Fund may purchase or write options in combination with each other (i.e., simultaneously writing call options and purchasing put options) to adjust the risk and return of its overall investment positions.

The Fund may also invest in ETFs that principally or exclusively hold fixed income securities, either as part of a longer term strategy, or as means of managing excess cash balances in its portfolio. In addition, the Fund may invest in exchange-traded notes (“ETNs”) as means of seeking exposure to broad domestic and foreign asset classes including equities, commodities and natural resources.

The Fund is “non-diversified” under the Investment Company Act of 1940 (the “1940 Act”), which means that it may invest more of its assets in fewer positions than “diversified” mutual funds.

### **Principal Risks**

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 and special considerations associated with investing in the Fund, which may cause investors to lose money. There can be no assurance that the Fund will achieve its investment objective.

**Asset segregation risk.** As a series of an investment company registered with the SEC, the Fund must segregate liquid assets, or engage in other measures, to “cover” open positions with respect to certain kinds of derivatives and short sales. The Fund may incur losses on derivatives and other leveraged investments (including the entire amount of the Fund’s investment in such investments) even if they are covered.

**Commodities risk.** Exposure to the commodities markets (including financial futures markets) through investments in futures may subject the Fund to greater volatility than investments in traditional securities. Prices of commodities and related contracts may fluctuate significantly over short periods for a variety of reasons, including changes in interest rates, supply and demand relationships and balances of payments and trade; weather and natural disasters; and governmental, agricultural, trade, fiscal, monetary and exchange control programs and policies. The commodity markets are subject to temporary distortions and other disruptions. U.S. futures exchanges and some foreign exchanges have regulations that limit the amount of fluctuation in futures contract prices which may occur during a single business day and the size of contract positions taken. Limit prices have the effect of precluding trading in a particular contract or forcing the liquidation of contracts at disadvantageous times or prices.

**Credit risk.** If an issuer or guarantor of a debt security held by the Fund or a counterparty to a financial contract with the Fund defaults or is downgraded or is perceived to be less creditworthy, or if the value of the assets underlying a security declines, the value of the Fund’s portfolio will typically decline. Junk bonds have a higher risk of default than other fixed income securities and are considered predominantly speculative.

**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 investments 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. The Fund may invest directly or indirectly in currency indices or baskets. Investments in foreign currencies or financial instruments related to foreign currencies are subject to the risk that those currencies will decline in value relative to the U.S. dollar. Similarly, investments that speculate on the appreciation of the U.S. dollar are subject to the risk that the U.S. dollar may decline in value relative to foreign currencies. In the case of hedged positions, the Fund is subject to the risk that the U.S. dollar will decline relative to the currency being hedged.

**Derivatives risk.** 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. Using derivatives can have a leveraging effect and increase fund volatility. Derivatives transactions can be highly volatile, illiquid and difficult to value, and changes in the value of a derivative held by the Fund may not correlate with the underlying instrument or the Fund's other investments. Many of the risks applicable to trading the instruments underlying

derivatives are also applicable to derivatives trading. However, there are additional risks 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, operational leverage 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.

**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 the 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. In addition, the Fund may invest in underlying funds, which invest a larger portion of their assets in one or more sectors than many other mutual funds, and thus will be more susceptible to negative events affecting those sectors.

**ETN risk.** ETNs are debt securities that combine certain aspects of ETFs and bonds. ETNs are not investment companies and thus are not regulated under the 1940 Act. ETNs, like ETFs, are traded on stock exchanges and generally track specified market indices, and their value depends on the performance of the underlying index and the credit rating of the issuer. ETNs may be held to maturity, but unlike bonds there are no periodic interest payments and principal is not protected.

**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.

**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.

**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 general 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. Emerging markets tend to be more volatile than the markets of more mature economies, and generally have less diverse and less mature economic structures and less stable political systems than those of developed countries.

**Leveraging risk.** Certain Fund transactions, including entering into futures contracts and forward currency contracts and taking short positions in financial instruments, may give rise to a form of leverage. Leverage can magnify the effects of changes in value of the Fund's investments and make the Fund more volatile. Leverage creates a risk of loss of value on a larger pool of assets than the Fund would otherwise have had, potentially resulting in the loss of all assets. The Fund may also have to sell assets at inopportune times to satisfy its obligations in connection with such transactions.

**Liquidity risk.** The Fund may not be able to sell some or all of the investments that it holds due to a lack of demand in the marketplace or other factors such as market turmoil, or if the Fund is forced to sell an illiquid asset to meet redemption requests or other cash needs it may only be able to sell those investments at a loss. In addition, the reduction in dealer market-making capacity in the fixed income markets that has occurred in recent years has the potential to decrease the liquidity of the Fund's investments. Illiquid assets may also be difficult to value.

**Management and strategy risk.** The value of your investment depends on the judgment of the Fund's advisor about the quality, relative yield, value or market trends affecting a particular security, industry, sector or region, which may prove to be incorrect.

**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.

**Market sector risk.** The Fund's investment strategy may result in significant over or under exposure to certain industries or market sectors, which may cause the Fund's performance to be more or less sensitive to developments affecting those industries or sectors.

**Non-diversification risk.** The Fund is classified as "non-diversified," which means the Fund may invest a larger percentage of its assets in the securities of a smaller number of issuers than a diversified fund. Investment in securities of a limited number of issuers exposes the Fund to greater market risk and potential losses than if its assets were diversified among the securities of a greater number of issuers.

**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.

**Short sales risk.** In connection with a short sale of a security or other instrument, the Fund is subject to the risk that instead of declining, the price of the security or other instrument sold short will rise. If the price of the security or other instrument sold short increases between the date of the short sale and the date on which the Fund replaces the security or other instrument borrowed to make the short sale, the Fund will experience a loss, which is theoretically unlimited since there is a theoretically unlimited potential for the market price of a security or other instrument sold short to increase. Shorting options or futures may have an imperfect correlation to the assets held by the Fund and may not adequately protect against losses in or may result in greater losses for the Fund's portfolio.

**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.

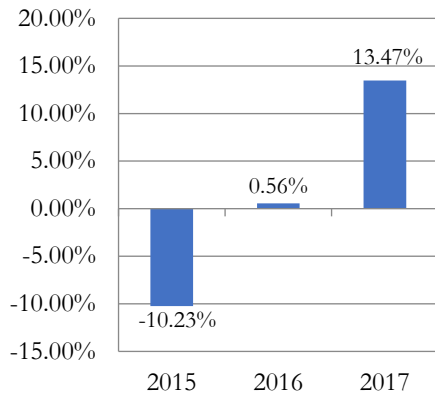
**Tax risk.** To qualify for the favorable U.S. federal income tax treatment generally available to regulated investment companies, the Fund must derive at least 90% of its gross income for each taxable year from sources generating "qualifying income." Income derived from direct and certain indirect investments in commodities is not qualifying income. The Fund thus is subject to the risk that some or all of its commodity-related investments will generate income that is not qualifying income and, thus, may compromise the Fund's ability to qualify as a regulated investment company. The Fund will seek to limit its income that is not qualifying income so that such income amounts to less than 10% of its gross income. The Fund might generate more non-qualifying income than anticipated, might not be able to generate qualifying income in a particular taxable year at levels sufficient to meet the qualifying income test, or might not be able to determine the percentage of qualifying income it derives for a taxable year until after year-end. Failure to comply with the qualifying income test would have significant negative tax consequences to Fund shareholders. Under certain circumstances, the Fund may be able to cure a failure to meet the qualifying income test, but in order to do so the Fund may incur significant Fund-level taxes, which would effectively reduce (and could eliminate) the Fund's returns.

**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 Class I 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. The Fund’s past performance, before and after taxes, is not necessarily an indication of how the Fund will perform in the future. The bar chart shows the performance of the Fund’s Class I shares. Investor Class shares’ performance would be lower than the Fund’s Class I shares because of the higher expenses paid by Investor Class shares. Updated performance information is available on the Fund’s website at [www.361funds.com](http://www.361funds.com).

**Calendar Year Total Return (before taxes) for Class I Shares**

For each calendar year at NAV



<b>Class I</b>		
Highest Calendar Quarter Return at NAV	6.01%	Quarter Ended 09/30/2017
Lowest Calendar Quarter Return at NAV	(3.80)%	Quarter Ended 12/31/2015

<b>Average Annual Total Returns (for periods ended December 31, 2017)</b>	<b>1 year</b>	<b>Since Inception (June 30, 2014)</b>
Class I - Return Before Taxes	13.47%	0.31%
Class I - Return After Taxes on Distributions*	13.47%	0.31%
Class I - Return After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Fund Shares*	7.62%	0.24%
Investor Class – Return Before Taxes	13.22%	0.06%
FTSE 3-Month T-Bill Index (Reflects No Deductions for Fees, Expenses or Taxes)	0.84%	0.33%
MSCI All Country World Index ( Net Index) (Reflects No Deductions for Fees, Expenses or Taxes)	23.97%	7.32%
Bloomberg Barclays Global Aggregate Index (Reflects No Deductions for Fees, Expenses or Taxes)	7.39%	0.50%
Blended Index (80% MSCI All Country World Index, 20% Barclays Global Aggregate Index) (Reflects No Deductions for Fees, Expenses or Taxes)	20.49%	6.00%

\* 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, and 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 Class I Shares only and after-tax returns for classes other than Class I will vary from returns shown for Class I.

**Investment Advisor**

361 Capital, LLC is the Fund’s investment advisor.

### **Portfolio Managers**

Blaine Rollins, CFA, Managing Director, Jeremy Frank, Portfolio Manager, and Aditya Bhawe, Analyst, have served as portfolio managers of the Fund since its inception on June 30, 2014. Clifford Stanton, CFA, Chief Investment Officer, has served as a portfolio manager of the Fund since December 4, 2014. Jason Leupold, Vice President of Trading and Research, has served as a portfolio manager of the Fund since March 1, 2017. Messrs. Rollins, Frank, Bhawe, Stanton and Leupold are jointly and 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:

<b>Minimum Investments</b>	<b>To Open Your Account</b>	<b>To Add to Your Account</b>
<b>Investor Class Shares</b>		
Direct Regular Accounts	\$2,500	None
Direct Retirement Accounts	\$2,500	None
Automatic Investment Plan	\$2,500	\$100
Gift Account For Minors	\$2,500	None
<b>Class I Shares</b>		
All Accounts	\$100,000	None

Fund shares are redeemable on any business day 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 arrangement 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.