



Rational Strategic Allocation Fund

Class A Shares: HBAFX Class C Shares: RHSCX Institutional Shares: RHSIX

SUMMARY PROSPECTUS

May 1, 2017

Before you invest, you may want to review the Fund's complete prospectus, which contains more information about the Fund and its risks. You can find the Fund's prospectus and other information about the Fund at <http://rationalmf.com/literature-forms/>. You can also get this information at no cost by calling 800-253-0412, emailing info@rationalmf.com or by asking any financial intermediary that offers shares of the Fund. The Fund's prospectus and statement of additional information, both dated May 1, 2017, are incorporated by reference into this summary prospectus and may be obtained, free of charge, at the website or phone number noted above.

Investment Objective: The Fund's investment objective is to seek current income and moderate appreciation of capital.

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. You may qualify for sales charge discounts on purchases of Class A shares if you and your family invest, or agree to invest in the future, at least \$50,000 in the Fund. More information about these and other discounts is available from your financial professional and is included in the section of the Fund's prospectus entitled **How to Buy Shares** on page 75 and **Appendix A - Intermediary-Specific Sales Charge Reductions and Waivers**, and in the sections of the Fund's Statement of Additional Information entitled **Waivers and Reductions of Up-Front Sales Charge on Class A Shares** on page 65.

Shareholder Fees (fees paid directly from your investment)	Institutional Shares	Class A Shares	Class C Shares
Maximum Sales Charge (Load) Imposed on Purchases (as a percentage of offering price)	None	4.75%	None
Maximum Deferred Sales Charge (Load) (as a percentage of the original purchase price)	None	1.00% ⁽¹⁾	1.00% ⁽²⁾
Maximum Sales Charge (Load) Imposed on Reinvested Dividends and other Distributions	None	None	None
Redemption Fee	None	None	None
Exchange Fee	None	None	None
Annual Fund Operating Expenses (expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)	Institutional Shares	Class A Shares	Class C Shares
Management Fees	0.10%	0.10%	0.10%
Distribution (12b-1) Fees	None	0.25%	1.00%
Other Expenses (including shareholder services fee of 0.25% applicable to Institutional Shares and Class A Shares only)	0.95% ⁽³⁾	0.95%	0.70% ⁽³⁾
Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses ⁽⁴⁾	0.95%	0.95%	0.95%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	2.00% ⁽³⁾	2.25%	2.75% ⁽³⁾
Fee Waivers and/or Expense Reimbursements ⁽⁵⁾	(0.60)% ⁽³⁾	(0.60)%	(0.35)% ⁽³⁾
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses After Fee Waivers and/or Expense Reimbursements	1.40%	1.65%	2.40%

⁽¹⁾ In the case of investments of \$1 million or more (where you do not pay an initial sales charge), a Maximum Deferred Sales Charge of 1.00% of the redemption amount applies to Class A Shares redeemed up to 24 months after purchase under certain investment programs where an investment professional received an advance payment on the transaction.

⁽²⁾ Maximum Deferred Sales Charge on Class C Shares applies to shares sold within 12 months of purchase.

- (3) Restated to reflect expenses expected to be incurred during the current fiscal year.
- (4) Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses are the indirect costs of investing in other investment companies. The operating expenses in this fee table will not correlate to the expense ratio in the Fund’s financial highlights because the financial statements include only the direct operating expenses incurred by the Fund, not the indirect costs of investing in other investment companies.
- (5) Rational Advisors, Inc. has contractually agreed to waive all or a portion of its investment advisory fee and/or reimburse certain operating expenses of the Fund to the extent necessary in order to limit the Fund’s Class A Shares total annual fund operating expenses (after the fee waivers and/or expense reimbursements, and exclusive of acquired fund fees and expenses, brokerage costs, interest, taxes and dividends, and extraordinary expenses) to not more than 0.45%, 0.70% and 1.45% of the Institutional Shares, Class A Shares and Class C Shares daily net assets, respectively through April 30, 2018. This arrangement may only be terminated prior to this date with the agreement of the Fund’s Board of Trustees. Under certain conditions, the Advisor may recapture operating expenses waived and/or reimbursed under this agreement for a period of three years after the fees were waived or reimbursed, if the recapture can be achieved within the lesser of the limits in effect at the time of such reimbursement and the expense limits in place at the time of the recapture.

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 shows the operating expenses you would incur as a shareholder if you invested \$10,000 in the Fund over the time periods shown and you redeem all your shares at the end of those periods. The example assumes that the average annual return was 5%, operating expenses remained the same and that the expense reduction/reimbursement remains in place for the contractual period only. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on the above assumptions, your costs would be:

	1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
Institutional Shares	\$143	\$569	\$1,022	\$2,279
Class A Shares	\$635	\$1,090	\$1,571	\$2,893
Class C Shares – no redemption	\$243	\$820	\$1,424	\$3,055
Class C Shares – with redemption	\$343	\$820	\$1,424	\$3,055

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 Example, affect the Fund’s performance. During the most recent fiscal year, the Fund’s portfolio turnover rate was 27% of the average value of its portfolio.

Principal Investment Strategy

The Fund seeks to achieve its objective by investing in a combination of underlying mutual funds and exchange traded funds (“ETFs”) which are managed by the Advisor and its affiliates, as well as unaffiliated mutual funds and ETFs (the “Underlying Funds”) The Fund expects that a majority of the Underlying Funds will be funds managed by the Advisor or its affiliates. The Fund targets a balanced allocation to equity and fixed income securities, as well as other asset classes with lower correlation to the equity and fixed income markets, such as utilities, real estate, commodities, healthcare technology and currencies, with the primary goal of reducing volatility. The Fund may invest in Underlying Funds without any constraints as to the market capitalization, duration, credit quality, country of domicile or type of securities or investments held by the Underlying Funds. Duration measures the price sensitivity of a fixed income security to changes in interest rates. For example, a five year duration means that the fixed income security will decrease in value by 5% if interest rates rise 1% and increase in value by 5% if interest rates fall 1%.

The Advisor selects Underlying Funds based on a fundamental research process. The research process includes a top-down analysis of market conditions and investment category historical performance during various market conditions. It also includes a bottom-up analysis of each potential Underlying Fund for investment, including investment allocations; investment valuations and characteristics; positioning; historical performance during various market conditions; and the Fund’s portfolio manager’s outlook. The Advisor will tactically reallocate among Underlying Funds as often as needed to react to changing market conditions or to take advantage of opportunities.

The Underlying Funds as a group hold a wide range of securities and investments. These include (but are not limited to) small-, mid- and large-capitalization stocks; domestic and foreign securities (including emerging market securities); and sector holdings, such as utilities, real estate, commodity, healthcare and technology stocks. Certain of the Underlying Funds focus their investment strategy on fixed-income securities, which may hold, without limit, debt securities of any credit quality including below investment grade debt securities (also known as “junk” bonds) with maturities that range from short to longer term. The fixed-income Underlying Funds collectively hold various types of debt instruments, such as corporate bonds and asset backed, mortgage-backed, government-issued, domestic and international securities. Each of the Underlying

Funds has its own investment strategy which, for example, may focus on growth stocks or value stocks or may employ a strategy combining growth and income stocks and/or may invest in derivatives such as options on securities and futures contracts.

For defensive purposes, in abnormal market conditions, or to meet redemption requests or make anticipated cash payments, the Fund may temporarily invest extensively in cash and cash equivalents. In taking these measures, the Fund might not achieve its investment goal.

Principal Investment Risks

As with any mutual fund, there is no guarantee that the Fund will achieve its objective. Investment markets are unpredictable and there will be certain market conditions where the Fund will not meet its investment objective and will lose money. The Fund's net asset value and returns will vary and you could lose money on your investment in the Fund and those losses could be significant.

The following summarizes the principal risks of investing in the Fund. These risks could adversely affect the net asset value, total return and the value of the Fund and your investment.

Advisor's Potential Conflict Risk. Because the Advisor is primarily responsible for managing both the Fund and certain Underlying Funds, the Advisor is subject to conflicts of interest with respect to how it allocates the Fund's assets among the Underlying Funds.

Allocation Risk. Because the Fund must allocate its assets among each of three asset classes, the Fund has less flexibility in its investment strategy than other funds which may invest all of their assets in a single asset class.

Call Risk. Issuers of securities may redeem the securities prior to maturity at a price below their current market value.

Class/Sector/Region Focus Risk. If the Fund invests more than 25% of its net assets in a particular asset class, or securities of issuers within a particular market sector or geographic region, it is subject to increased risk. Performance will generally depend on the performance of the class, sector or region, which may differ in direction and degree from that of the overall U.S. stock or bond markets. In addition, financial, economic, business and political developments affecting the class, sector or region may have a greater effect on the Fund.

Commodities-Related Investment Risk. Neither the Advisor nor the Fund anticipate being subject to registration or regulation by the Commodities Futures Trading Commission ("CFTC") as a commodity pool, commodity pool operator ("CPO") or a commodity trading adviser ("CTA") under the Commodity Exchange Act ("CEA") as a result of the Fund's commodities-related investments. However, should the Advisor or the Fund be deemed to fall under these categories, then the Advisor would be subject to registration and regulation in its capacity as the Fund's CPO or CTA, and the Fund would be subject to regulation as a commodity pool under the CEA. A Fund may incur additional expenses as a result of the registration and regulation obligations and certain investments may be limited or restricted.

Counterparty Risk. The value of the Fund's investments may be adversely affected if an issuer's securities experience a credit downgrade; an issuer or guarantor of an investment held by the Fund fails to pay an obligation on a timely basis, otherwise defaults or is perceived by other investors to be less creditworthy; or a counterparty to a derivatives or other transaction with the Fund files for bankruptcy, becomes insolvent, or otherwise becomes unable or unwilling to honor its obligation to the Fund.

Credit Risk. Issuers of securities in which the Fund invests may have their credit ratings downgraded or may default in the payment of principal or interest on the securities, which would cause the Fund to lose money.

Derivative Contracts. A Fund's investments in derivatives can significantly increase the Fund's exposure to market risk or credit risk of the counterparty. Derivative contracts involve risks different from, or possibly greater than, risks associated with investing directly in securities and other traditional investments. Specific risk issues related to the use of such contracts and instruments include valuation and tax issues, increased potential for losses

and/or costs to the Fund, and a potential reduction in gains to the Fund. Derivative contracts may also involve other risks described in the prospectus or SAI, such as market, interest rate, credit, currency, liquidity and leverage risks. There is a credit risk that issuers and counterparties will not make payments on securities and other investments held by the Fund, resulting in losses to the Fund. In addition, the credit quality of securities held by the Fund may be lowered if an issuer's financial condition changes. Typically, a rise in interest rates causes a decline in the value of fixed income securities. The value of fixed income securities typically falls when an issuer's credit quality declines and may even become worthless if an issuer defaults. Liquidity risk exists when particular investments of the Fund would be difficult to purchase or sell, possibly preventing the Fund from selling such illiquid securities at an advantageous time or price, or possibly requiring the Fund to dispose of other investments at unfavorable times or prices in order to satisfy its obligations. The use of leverage may exaggerate changes in the Fund's share price and the return on its investments. Accordingly, the value of the Fund's investments may be more volatile and all other risks, including the risk of loss of an investment, tend to be compounded or magnified.

Emerging Markets Risk. In addition to all of the risks of investing in foreign developed markets, emerging market securities involve risks attendant to less mature and stable governments and economies, such as lower trading volume, trading suspension, security price volatility, repatriation restrictions, government confiscation, inflation, deflation, currency devaluation and adverse government regulations of industries or markets. As a result of these risks, the prices of emerging market securities tend to be more volatile than the securities of issuers located in developed markets.

Energy Risk. Investments in energy related companies may fluctuate substantially in value over both short and long periods, based on changes in the prices and supplies of oil and other energy fuels.

Equity Securities Risk. The price of equity securities in the Fund's portfolio will fluctuate based on actual or perceived changes in a company's financial condition and on market and economic conditions.

Exchange-Traded Funds ("ETFs") Risk. Like an open-end investment company (mutual fund), the value of an ETF can fluctuate based on the prices of the securities owned by the ETF, and ETFs are also subject to the following additional risks: (i) the ETF's market price may be less than its net asset value; (ii) an active market for the ETF may not develop; and (iii) market trading in the ETF may be halted under certain circumstances.

Extension Risk. When interest rates rise, anticipated prepayments may occur at a slower-than expected rate, thus effectively extending the maturity of mortgage-backed securities. Prices of longer-term securities generally fluctuate more widely in response to changes in interest rates than prices of shorter-term securities.

Fee Layering Risk. Because the Fund may invest its assets in underlying mutual funds or ETFs that have their own fees and expenses in addition to those charged directly by the Fund, the Fund may bear higher expenses than a Fund that invests directly in individual securities.

Foreign Investment/Currency Risk. Investments in foreign securities tend to be more volatile and less liquid than investments in U.S. securities because, among other things, they involve risks relating to political, social and economic developments abroad, as well as risks resulting from differences between the regulations and reporting standards and practices to which U.S. and foreign issuers are subject. All of the risks of investing in foreign securities are typically increased by investing in emerging market countries. Securities denominated in foreign currencies may be adversely affected by changes in currency rates and by substantial currency conversion costs.

Growth Investing Risk. The growth stocks in which the Fund invests are typically more volatile than value stocks and may depend more on price changes than dividends for return.

Interest Rate Risk. The value of the Fund's investments in fixed income securities may decline when prevailing interest rates rise or increase when interest rates go down. The longer a security's maturity or duration, the greater its value will change in response to changes in interest rates. The interest earned on the Fund's investments in fixed income securities may decline when prevailing interest rates decline.

Junk Bond Risk. Lower-quality bonds, known as "high yield" or "junk" bonds, present greater risk than bonds of higher quality, including an increased risk of default. An economic downturn or period of rising interest rates could

adversely affect the market for these bonds and reduce the Fund's ability to sell its bonds. The lack of a liquid market for these bonds could decrease the Fund's share price.

Liquidity Risk. Liquidity risk refers to the possibility that the Fund may not be able to sell a security when it wants to, which could cause the Fund to continue to hold the security and thereby incur a loss.

Management Risk. The Advisor's selection of securities for the Fund may cause the Fund to underperform similar funds or relevant benchmarks or fail to meet its investment objective.

Manager Risk. The portfolio manager's judgment about the attractiveness, value and potential appreciation of particular stocks or other securities in which the Fund invests may prove to be incorrect and there is no guarantee that the portfolio manager's judgment will produce the desired result.

Market Capitalization Risk. Investing primarily in issuers in one market capitalization category (large, medium or small) carries the risk that due to current market conditions that category may be out of favor with investors. Larger, more established companies may be unable to respond quickly to new competitive challenges or attain the high growth rate of successful smaller companies. Stocks of smaller companies may be more volatile than those of larger companies due to, among other things, narrower product lines, more limited financial resources and fewer experienced managers. In addition, there is typically less publicly available information about small capitalization companies, and their stocks may have a more limited trading market than stocks of larger companies.

Market Risk. The value of securities in the Fund's portfolio will fluctuate and, as a result, the Fund's share price may decline suddenly or over a sustained period of time.

Mortgage-Backed and Asset-Backed Securities Risk. Mortgage-backed and asset-backed securities, particularly those with complex or highly variable terms, such as CMOs ("collateralized mortgage obligations"), entail greater prepayment and liquidity risks than other fixed-income securities. As a result, their prices may be more volatile and their trading market may be more limited than that of other fixed income securities.

Prepayment Risk. When homeowners prepay their mortgages in response to lower interest rates, the Fund will be required to reinvest the proceeds at the lower interest rates available. Also, when interest rates fall, the price of mortgage-backed securities may not rise as quickly as the prices of other fixed-income securities.

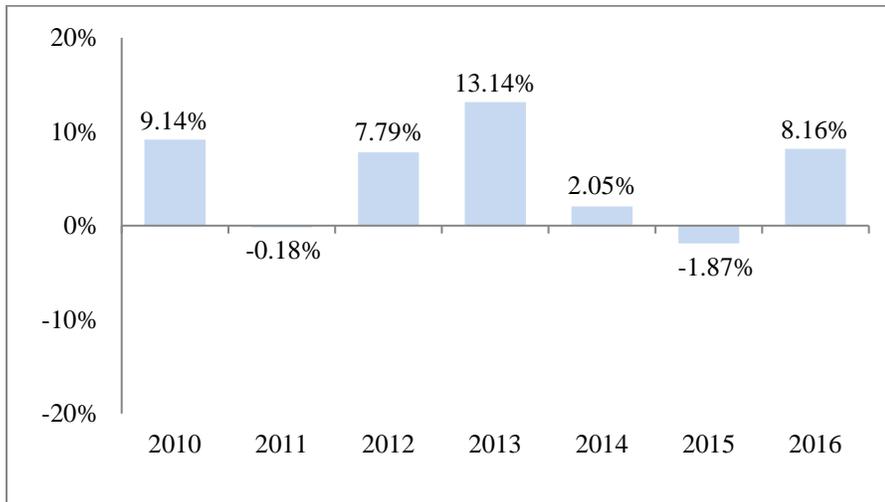
Real Estate/REIT Risk. The Fund's investment in REITs is subject to the same risks as direct investments in real estate, including sensitivity to general economic downturns and the volatility of local real estate markets. REITs may have limited financial resources and their securities may trade infrequently and in limited volume, and thus they may be more volatile than other securities.

Value Investing Risk. Due to their low valuations, value stocks are typically less volatile than growth stocks. However, value stocks may lag behind growth stocks in an up market.

For more information, please see "Principal Investment Strategies and Risks."

Performance: The bar chart and accompanying table shown below provide an indication of the risks of investing in the Fund by showing the total return of its Class A shares for each full calendar year, and by showing how its average annual returns compare over time with those of a broad measure of market performance. Although Class C shares and Institutional shares would have similar annual returns to Class A Shares because the classes are invested in the same portfolio of securities, the returns for Institutional Class and Class C shares would be different from Class A shares because Class C shares and Institutional Shares have different expenses than Class A shares. How the Fund has performed in the past (before and after taxes) is not necessarily an indication of how it will perform in the future. Performance for Class C Shares and Institutional Shares will be included in the Average Annual Total Returns Table after the share classes have been in operation for one complete calendar year. Updated performance information is available at no cost by calling 1-800-253-0412.

Annual Total Returns



Figures do not reflect sales charges. If they did, returns would be lower.

During the period shown in the bar chart, the highest return for a quarter was 8.13% (quarter ended September 30, 2010), and the lowest return for a quarter was (9.68)% (quarter ended September 30, 2011). The Fund's Institutional shares year-to-date return for the period ended March 31, 2017 was 2.92%.

Average Annual Total Returns (for the periods ended, December 31, 2016)

Class A Shares (with 4.75% sales charge)	1 Year	5 Year	Since inception (July 31, 2009)
Return Before Taxes	3.00%	4.69%	5.43%
Return After Taxes on Distributions	0.24%	2.30%	3.63%
Return After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Fund Shares	3.97%	3.34%	4.01%
Standard & Poor's 500 Total Return Index® (S&P 500) (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)	11.96%	14.66%	14.06%
Strategic Allocation Indices Blend (BAIB) (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)	8.41%	9.78%	10.24%

After-tax returns are calculated using the highest historical individual federal marginal income tax rate and do not reflect the impact of state and local taxes. Actual after-tax returns depend on a shareholder's tax situation and may differ from those shown. After-tax returns are not relevant for shareholders who hold Fund shares in tax-deferred accounts or to shares held by non-taxable entities. After-tax returns are only shown for Institutional shares. After-tax returns for other share classes will vary.

Advisor: Rational Advisors, Inc., ("Rational") is the Fund's investment advisor (the "Advisor").

Portfolio Managers: David Miller, a Senior Portfolio Manager of the Advisor, and Michael Schoonover, a Portfolio Manager of the Advisor, serve as the Fund's portfolio managers and are jointly and primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of the Fund's portfolio. Mr. Miller and Mr. Schoonover have each served as Portfolio Manager of the Fund since 2016.

Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares: The minimum initial purchase for the Fund's Class A, Class C, and Institutional is \$1,000. For Class A Shares and Class C Shares, the minimum subsequent investment is \$50; for Institutional Shares, the minimum subsequent investment is \$500. For Class A Shares, Class C Shares, and Institutional Shares, the minimum initial and subsequent investment through the Systematic Investment Program ("SIP") is \$50.

You may purchase and redeem shares of the Fund on any day that the New York Stock Exchange is open. Redemption requests may be made in writing, by telephone or through a financial intermediary to the Fund or the Transfer Agent and will be paid by check or wire transfer.

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-deferred plan such as an IRA or 401(k) plan. If you are investing in a tax-deferred plan, distributions may be taxable upon withdrawal from the plan.

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.