

Listed on Cboe BZX Exchange, Inc.

www.aptuasetfs.com

Before you invest, you may want to review the Fund's prospectus and statement of additional information ("SAI"), which contain more information about the Fund and its risks. The current prospectus and SAI, each dated August 31, 2018, are incorporated by reference into this Summary Prospectus. You can find the Fund's prospectus, SAI, and other information about the Fund online at www.aptuasetfs.com. You can also get this information at no cost by calling 1-800-617-0004 or by sending an e-mail request to ETF@usbank.com.

### Investment Objective

The Aptus Fortified Value ETF (the "Fund") seeks to track the performance, before fees and expenses, of the Aptus Fortified Value Index (the "Index").

### 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 ("Shares"). This table and the example below do not include the brokerage commissions that investors may pay on their purchases and sales of Shares.

---

<b>Annual Fund Operating Expenses</b> <i>(expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)</i>	
<b>Management Fees</b>	<b>0.79%</b>
<b>Distribution and/or Service (12b-1) Fees</b>	<b>0.00%</b>
<b>Other Expenses*</b>	<b>0.00%</b>
<b>Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses</b>	<b>0.79%</b>

---

\* Based on estimated amounts for the current fiscal year.

### Expense Example

This Example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in other 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:

<b>1 Year</b>	<b>3 Years</b>
\$81	\$252

### 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 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. For the fiscal period from October 31, 2017 (commencement of operations) through April 30, 2018, the Fund's portfolio turnover rate was 34% of the average value of its portfolio.

### Principal Investment Strategy

The Fund uses a "passive management" (or indexing) approach to track the performance, before fees and expenses, of the Index. The Index is based on a proprietary methodology developed by Aptus Capital Advisors, LLC, the Fund's investment adviser ("Aptus" or the "Adviser") and index provider.

#### *Aptus Fortified Value Index*

The Index is a rules-based, equal-weighted index that is designed to gain exposure to 50 of the most undervalued U.S.-listed common stocks and real estate investment trusts ("REITs"), while hedging against significant U.S. equity market declines when the market is overvalued.

The Index is composed of two components: an equity component of 50 common stocks and REITs and, when the Index determines that the U.S. equity market is overvalued, a "tail hedge" of long put options on a security that tracks the broader U.S. equity market. When the tail hedge is not in effect, the Index will be composed 100% of the equity component. At the time the tail hedge is implemented, the Index will be composed 99.5% of the equity component and 0.50% of the tail hedge, as described below.

*Equity Component.* The Index's equity component is drawn from the universe of common stocks and REITs that make up the Solactive US Large & Mid Cap Index, generally the 1,000 largest U.S.-listed common stocks and REITs. Companies in the finance sector are excluded from the universe.

The Index scores each company in the universe on a proprietary series of objective, fundamental analyses (the "Valuation Model") that evaluate each company's free cash flow relative to its size, return on capital employed (a measure of profitability relative to a company's capital), and change in price-to-earnings ratios over the past five years. For each company, the Valuation Model averages the scores from each analysis to determine an overall "Aptus Value Composite Score".

The Index's equity component is composed of the 50 common stocks and REITs with the highest Aptus Value Composite Score, equally-weighted and subject to a limit of no more than 15 securities in an individual sector. The equity component is reconstituted quarterly, and securities are only removed from the Index at the time of a reconstitution if their Aptus Value Composite Score has fallen below the top 40<sup>th</sup> percentile of the Aptus Value Composite Scores of all securities eligible for inclusion in the Index.

*Tail Hedge.* The Index's tail hedge attempts to provide protection from significant market declines during months when the market is deemed overvalued. As of the second-to-last business day of each month, the Index calculates the U.S. equity market's "Q Ratio", a measure of the total market capitalization of the U.S. equity market divided by the net worth of U.S. companies. When the Q Ratio as calculated is above the median based on its history, the tail hedge is implemented on the next business day (i.e., the last business day of the month). Once the tail hedge is implemented, it remains in place for the full month.

When the tail hedge is implemented, the Index will reallocate 0.50% of its weight to buy put options on a large, highly liquid exchange-traded fund that tracks the performance of the U.S. equity market (the "Underlying ETF"), as selected based on the rules of the Index. A put option gives the purchaser the right to sell shares of the underlying asset at a specified price ("strike price") prior to a specified date ("expiration date"). The purchaser pays a cost (premium) to purchase the put option. In the event the underlying asset declines in value, the value of the put option will generally increase, and in the event the underlying asset appreciates in value, the put option may end up worthless and the premium may be lost.

At the time the tail hedge is implemented, the put options on the Underlying ETF will have an expiration date of approximately three months from the date the tail hedge is implemented, and the strike price will be approximately 30% less than the most recent closing price of the Underlying ETF ("out-of-the-money").

On the last business day of each month, any options held by the Index are sold. If the tail hedge will not be in effect for the following month, the weight of such options, if any, will be reallocated pro rata to the securities in the Index's equity component. If the tail hedge will continue in effect for the following month, the Index is rebalanced (i.e., no equity securities are added or deleted) such that the tail hedge (with new options purchased) has a weight of 0.50% and the equity component securities are adjusted up or down pro rata to have an aggregate weight of 99.5%.

#### *The Fund's Investment Strategy*

The Fund attempts to invest all, or substantially all, of its assets in the component securities that make up the Index. Under normal circumstances, at least 80% of the Fund's total assets (exclusive of any collateral held from securities lending) will be invested in the component securities of the Index. The Adviser expects that, over time, the correlation between the Fund's performance and that of the Index, before fees and expenses, will be 95% or better.

The Fund will generally use a "replication" strategy to achieve its investment objective, meaning it generally will invest in all of the component securities of the Index in approximately the same proportion as in the Index. However, the Fund may use a "representative sampling" strategy, meaning it may invest in a sample of the securities in the Index whose risk, return and other characteristics closely resemble the risk, return and other characteristics of the Index as a whole, when the Fund's investment adviser believes it is in the best interests of the Fund (e.g., when replicating the Index involves practical difficulties or substantial costs, an Index constituent becomes temporarily illiquid, unavailable, or less liquid, or as a result of legal restrictions or limitations that apply to the Fund but not to the Index).

The Fund generally may invest up to 20% of its total assets (exclusive of any collateral held from securities lending) in securities or other investments not included in the Index, but which the Fund's investment adviser believes will help the Fund track the Index. For example, the Fund may invest in securities that are not components of the Index to reflect various corporate actions and other changes to the Index (such as reconstitutions, additions, and deletions).

To the extent the Index concentrates (i.e., holds more than 25% of its total assets) in the securities of a particular industry or group of related industries, the Fund will concentrate its investments to approximately the same extent as the Index.

## Principal Investment Risks

You can lose money on your investment in the Fund. The Fund is subject to the risks described below. Some or all of these risks may adversely affect the Fund's net asset value per share ("NAV"), trading price, yield, total return and/or ability to meet its objectives.

- **Concentration Risk.** To the extent the Fund invests more heavily in particular industries, groups of industries, or sectors of the economy, its performance will be especially sensitive to developments that significantly affect those industries, groups of industries, or sectors of the economy.
  - *Consumer Discretionary Sector Risk.* The success of consumer product manufacturers and retailers is tied closely to the performance of domestic and international economies, interest rates, exchange rates, competition, consumer confidence, changes in demographics, and consumer preferences. Companies in the consumer discretionary sector depend heavily on disposable household income and consumer spending and may be strongly affected by social trends and marketing campaigns. These companies may be subject to severe competition, which may have an adverse impact on their profitability.
  - *Health Care Sector Risk.* Companies in the health care sector are subject to extensive government regulation and their profitability can be significantly affected by restrictions on government reimbursement for medical expenses, rising costs of medical products and services, pricing pressure (including price discounting), limited product lines, and an increased emphasis on the delivery of healthcare through outpatient services. Companies in the health care sector are heavily dependent on obtaining and defending patents, which may be time consuming and costly, and the expiration of patents may also adversely affect the profitability of these companies. Health care companies are also subject to extensive litigation based on product liability and similar claims. In addition, their products can become obsolete due to industry innovation, changes in technologies, or other market developments. Many new products in the health care sector require significant research and development and may be subject to regulatory approvals, all of which may be time consuming and costly with no guarantee that any product will come to market.
  - *Information Technology Sector Risk.* Market or economic factors impacting information technology companies and companies that rely heavily on technological advances could have a significant effect on the value of the Fund's investments. The value of stocks of information technology companies and companies that rely heavily on technology is particularly vulnerable to rapid changes in technology product cycles, rapid product obsolescence, government regulation, and competition, both domestically and internationally, including competition from foreign competitors with lower production costs. Stocks of information technology companies and companies that rely heavily on technology, especially those of smaller, less-seasoned companies, tend to be more volatile than the overall market. Information technology companies are heavily dependent on patent and intellectual property rights, the loss or impairment of which may adversely affect profitability. Additionally, companies in the technology sector may face dramatic and often unpredictable changes in growth rates and competition for the services of qualified personnel.
- **Equity Market Risk.** The equity securities held in the Fund's portfolio may experience sudden, unpredictable drops in value or long periods of decline in value. This may occur because of factors that affect securities markets generally or factors affecting specific issuers, industries, or sectors in which the Fund invests. Common stocks, such as those held by the Fund, are generally exposed to greater risk than other types of securities, such as preferred stock and debt obligations, because common stockholders generally have inferior rights to receive payment from issuers.
- **ETF Risks.** The Fund is an ETF and, as a result of an ETF's structure, is exposed to the following risks:
  - *Authorized Participants, Market Makers, and Liquidity Providers Concentration Risk.* The Fund has a limited number of financial institutions that may act as APs. In addition, there may be a limited number of market makers and/or liquidity providers in the marketplace. To the extent either of the following events occur, Shares may trade at a material discount to NAV and possibly face delisting: (i) APs exit the business or otherwise become unable to process creation and/or redemption orders and no other APs step forward to perform these services, or (ii) market makers and/or liquidity providers exit the business or significantly reduce their business activities and no other entities step forward to perform their functions.
  - *Costs of Buying or Selling Shares.* Due to the costs of buying or selling Shares, including brokerage commissions imposed by brokers and bid/ask spreads, frequent trading of Shares may significantly reduce investment results and an investment in Shares may not be advisable for investors who anticipate regularly making small investments.
  - *Shares May Trade at Prices Other Than NAV.* As with all ETFs, Shares may be bought and sold in the secondary market at market prices. Although it is expected that the market price of Shares will approximate the Fund's NAV, there may be times when the market price of Shares is more than the NAV intra-day (premium) or less than the NAV intra-day (discount) due to supply and demand of Shares or during periods of market volatility. This risk is heightened in times of market volatility, periods of steep market declines, and periods when there is limited trading activity for Shares in the secondary market, in which case such premiums or discounts may be significant.

- *Trading.* Although Shares are listed for trading on a national securities exchange, such as Cboe BZX Exchange, Inc. (the “Exchange”), and may be traded on U.S. exchanges other than the Exchange, there can be no assurance that Shares will trade with any volume, or at all, on any stock exchange. In stressed market conditions, the liquidity of Shares may begin to mirror the liquidity of the Fund’s underlying portfolio holdings, which can be significantly less liquid than Shares.
- **Limited Operating History.** The Fund is a recently organized, non-diversified management investment company with limited operating history. As a result, prospective investors have a limited track record or history on which to base their investment decision. Additionally, the Adviser has not previously managed a registered investment company, which may create additional risks for investing in the Fund.
- **Mid-Capitalization Companies Risk.** The securities of mid-capitalization companies may be more vulnerable to adverse issuer, market, political, or economic developments than securities of large-capitalization companies. The securities of mid-capitalization companies generally trade in lower volumes and are subject to greater and more unpredictable price changes than large capitalization stocks or the stock market as a whole. Some medium capitalization companies have limited product lines, markets, financial resources, and management personnel and tend to concentrate on fewer geographical markets relative to large-capitalization companies.
- **Non-Diversification Risk.** Although the Fund intends to invest in a variety of securities and instruments, the Fund will be considered to be non-diversified, which means that it may invest more of its assets in the securities of a single issuer or a smaller number of issuers than if it were a diversified fund. As a result, the Fund may be more exposed to the risks associated with and developments affecting an individual issuer or a smaller number of issuers than a fund that invests more widely. This may increase the Fund’s volatility and cause the performance of a relatively smaller number of issuers to have a greater impact on the Fund’s performance.
- **Options Risk.** The value of the Fund’s options fluctuates in response to changes in the value of the Underlying ETF, which is expected to track the performance of the broader U.S. equity market. The Fund is subject to the risk that the options used may not track the broader U.S. equity market as expected because of factors that distinguish the Underlying ETF from the broader U.S. equity market (e.g., statutory or regulatory limitations applicable to the Underlying ETF, fees and expenses of the Underlying ETF, liquidity of the Underlying ETF, trading halts).

Options enable the Fund to purchase exposure that is significantly greater than the premium paid. Consequently, the value of such options can be volatile, and a small investment in options can have a large impact on the performance of the Fund. The Fund risks losing all or part of the cash paid (premium) for purchasing put options. Because the Fund only purchases put options, the Fund’s losses from its exposure to put options is limited to the amount of premiums paid.

- **Passive Investment Risk.** The Fund is not actively managed, and the Adviser would not sell shares of an equity security due to current or projected underperformance of a security, industry, or sector, unless that security is removed from the Index or the selling of shares of that security is otherwise required upon a reconstitution of the Index in accordance with the Index methodology.
- **Portfolio Turnover Risk.** Because the Fund may “turn over” some or all of its put options and equity securities as frequently as monthly, the Fund may incur high levels of transaction costs from commissions or mark-ups in the bid/offer spread. Higher portfolio turnover may result in the Fund paying higher levels of transaction costs and generating greater tax liabilities for shareholders. Portfolio turnover risk may cause the Fund’s performance to be less than you expect. While the turnover of the put options is not deemed “portfolio turnover” for accounting purposes, the economic impact to the Fund is similar to what could occur if the Fund experienced high portfolio turnover (e.g., in excess of 100% per year).
- **REIT Investment Risk.** A REIT is a company that owns or finances income-producing real estate. Through its investments in REITs, the Fund is subject to the risks of investing in the real estate market, including decreases in property revenues, increases in interest rates, increases in property taxes and operating expenses, legal and regulatory changes, a lack of credit or capital, defaults by borrowers or tenants, environmental problems and natural disasters.
- **Tail Hedge Risk.** When the Index’s tail hedge is in effect, the Fund may purchase put options designed to mitigate the Fund’s exposure to significant declines in the broader U.S. equity market. However, there is a risk that the Fund will experience a loss as a result of engaging in such options transactions. Because the Index’s tail hedge is not triggered “on” or “off” at any time other than at month end, (i) the Index’s tail hedge may be “on” or “off” due to significant market movements at or near month end that are not predictive of the market’s performance for the subsequent month and (ii) the triggering “on” or “off” of the Index’s tail hedge may lag a significant change in the market’s direction (up or down) by as long as a month if such changes first take effect at or near the beginning of a month. Such lags between market performance and the triggering “on” or “off” of the Index’s tail hedge may result in significant underperformance relative to the broader, “unhedged” equity market. Moreover, there can be no assurance that the tail hedge will be successful in protecting against all or any declines in the value of the Fund’s portfolio because the amount of protection provided by the put options purchased by the Fund and the price of such protection will be dictated by prevailing market sentiment at the time the tail hedge is

triggered. Additionally, the tail hedge will not protect against declines in the value of the Fund's portfolio where such declines are based on factors other than general stock market fluctuations.

- **Tracking Error Risk.** As with all index funds, the performance of the Fund and its Index may differ from each other for a variety of reasons. For example, the Fund incurs operating expenses and portfolio transaction costs not incurred by the Index. In addition, the Fund may not be fully invested in the securities of the Index at all times or may hold securities not included in the Index.
- **Value Investing Risk.** The Index methodology is based on a "value" style of investing, and consequently, the Fund could suffer losses or produce poor results relative to other funds, even in a rising market, if the methodology used by the Index to determine a company's "value" or prospects for exceeding earnings expectations or market conditions is wrong. In addition, "value stocks" can continue to be undervalued by the market for long periods of time.

## **Performance**

Performance information for the Fund is not included because the Fund did not have a full calendar year of performance prior to the date of this Prospectus. In the future, performance information for the Fund will be presented in this section. Updated performance information is available on the Fund's website at [www.aptuasetfs.com](http://www.aptuasetfs.com).

## **Management**

### *Investment Adviser*

Aptus Capital Advisors, LLC serves as investment adviser to the Fund.

### *Portfolio Managers*

John D. ("JD") Gardner, Chief Investment Officer and Managing Member at the Adviser, has been a portfolio manager of the Fund since its inception in 2017.

Beckham D. Wyrick, Portfolio Manager and Chief Compliance Officer at the Adviser, has been a portfolio manager of the Fund since its inception in 2017.

## **Purchase and Sale of Shares**

Shares are listed on a national securities exchange, such as Cboe BZX Exchange, Inc. (the "Exchange"), and most investors will buy and sell Shares through brokers at market prices, rather than NAV. Because Shares trade at market prices rather than NAV, Shares may trade at a price greater than NAV (premium) or less than NAV (discount).

The Fund issues and redeems Shares at NAV only in large blocks known as "Creation Units," which only Authorized Participants ("APs") (typically, broker-dealers) may purchase or redeem. Creation Units generally consist of 50,000 Shares, though this may change from time to time. The Fund generally issues and redeems Creation Units in exchange for a portfolio of securities closely approximating the holdings of the Fund (the "Deposit Securities") and/or a designated amount of U.S. cash.

## **Tax Information**

Fund distributions are generally taxable as ordinary income, qualified dividend income, or capital gains (or a combination), unless your investment is in an individual retirement account ("IRA") or other tax-advantaged account. Distributions on investments made through tax-deferred arrangements may be taxed later upon withdrawal of assets from those accounts.

## **Financial Intermediary Compensation**

If you purchase Shares through a broker-dealer or other financial intermediary (such as a bank) (an "Intermediary"), the Adviser or its affiliates may pay Intermediaries for certain activities related to the Fund, including participation in activities that are designed to make Intermediaries more knowledgeable about exchange traded products, including the Fund, or for other activities, such as marketing, educational training or other initiatives related to the sale or promotion of Shares. These payments may create a conflict of interest by influencing the Intermediary and your salesperson to recommend the Fund over another investment. Any such arrangements do not result in increased Fund expenses. Ask your salesperson or visit the Intermediary's website for more information.