

Before you invest, you may want to review the Intrepid International Fund's (the "Fund") Prospectus, which contains more information about the Fund and its risks. The current statutory prospectus and statement of additional information dated January 31, 2017, are incorporated by reference into this Summary Prospectus. You can find the Fund's Prospectus and other information about the Fund online at <http://www.intrepidcapitalfunds.com/literature.html>. You can also get this information at no cost by calling 1-866-996-FUND or by sending an e-mail request to invest@intrepidcapitalfunds.com.

Investment Objective: The Fund seeks long-term capital appreciation.

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.

SHAREHOLDER FEES

(fees paid directly from your investment)

	<u>Investor Class</u>	<u>Institutional Class</u>
Maximum Sales Charge (Load) Imposed on Purchases (as a percentage of offering price)	None	None
Maximum Deferred Sales Charge (Load) (as a percentage of offering price)	None	None
Maximum Sales Charge (Load) Imposed on Reinvested Dividends and Other Distributions (as a percentage of offering price)	None	None
Redemption Fee (as a percentage of amount redeemed on shares held for 30 days or less)	2.00%	2.00%
Exchange Fee	None	None

ANNUAL FUND OPERATING EXPENSES

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

Management Fees	1.00%	1.00%
Distributions and/or Service (12b-1) Fees	0.25%	None
Other Expenses ⁽¹⁾	<u>1.25%</u>	<u>1.25%</u>
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	2.50%	2.25%
Fee Waiver and/or Expense Reimbursement ⁽²⁾	<u>-1.10%</u>	<u>-1.10%</u>
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses After Fee Waiver and/or Expense Reimbursement ⁽¹⁾	<u>1.40%</u>	<u>1.15%</u>

⁽¹⁾ "Other Expenses" are based on estimated expenses for the current fiscal year for the Institutional Class shares.

⁽²⁾ Intrepid Capital Management, Inc. (the "Adviser") has contractually agreed to reduce its fees and/or reimburse the Fund to the extent necessary to ensure that Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses After Fee Waiver and/or Expense Reimbursement do not exceed 1.40% of the average daily net assets for the Investor Class shares of the Fund, and do not exceed 1.15% of the average daily net assets for the Institutional Class shares of the Fund. This expense limitation agreement will continue in effect until January 31, 2018. The Adviser may recoup any waived amount from the Fund pursuant to this agreement if such reimbursement does not cause the Fund to exceed existing expense limitations and the reimbursement is made within three years after the year in which the Adviser incurred the expense. The Fund may have Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses after Fee Waiver and/or Expense Reimbursement higher than these expense caps as a result of any sales, distribution and other fees incurred under a plan adopted pursuant to Rule 12b-1 under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the "Investment Company Act"), acquired fund fees and expenses or other expenses (such as taxes, interest, brokerage commissions and extraordinary items) that are excluded from the calculation.

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 these periods. The Example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and that the Fund's operating expenses remain the same (taking into account the contractual expense limitation for one year). Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions, your costs would be:

	<u>1 Year</u>	<u>3 Years</u>	<u>5 Years</u>	<u>10 Years</u>
Investor Class	\$143	\$674	\$1,231	\$2,753
Institutional Class	\$117	\$597	\$1,105	\$2,499

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 33% of the average value of its portfolio.

Principal Investment Strategies: The Fund seeks to achieve its objective by investing in foreign companies (also referred to as non-U.S. companies). Under normal circumstances, the Fund will invest at least 40% of its assets in the equity securities of non-U.S. companies in developed markets. Non-U.S. companies are companies domiciled or headquartered outside of the U.S., or whose primary business activities or principal trading markets are located outside of the U.S. Sometimes these non-U.S. companies are traded in the U.S. on a national securities exchange, or through American Depositary Receipts (“ADRs”) or American Depositary Shares (“ADSs”).

The Fund invests in common stocks and other equity securities, including preferred stocks, convertible preferred stocks, warrants, options, ADRs, ADSs, Global Depositary Receipts (“GDRs”) and exchange-traded funds (“ETFs”) based on an international equity index. Investments in ETFs based on foreign market indices are considered investments outside the U.S. for purposes of the 40% requirement noted above. A substantial amount of the Fund’s assets (namely, more than 25% of its assets) may be in issuers located in a limited number of countries, and it is likely that the geographical and industry weightings of the Fund will differ significantly from popular international benchmarks.

The Fund may invest in ADRs through both sponsored and unsponsored arrangements. Issuers of the securities underlying sponsored ADRs, but not unsponsored ADRs, are contractually obligated to disclose material information in the U.S. Therefore, the market value of unsponsored ADRs is less likely to reflect the effect of such information.

The Fund invests in companies of any size market capitalization. The Fund is non-diversified, which means that it may invest a significant portion of its assets in the securities of a single issuer or small number of issuers. The Fund will allocate its assets among various regions and countries (but in no less than three different countries).

The Fund invests in undervalued equity securities and believes an equity security is undervalued if the market value of the outstanding equity security is less than the intrinsic value of the company issuing the equity security. The Fund considers the intrinsic value of a company to be the present value of a company’s expected future stream of free cash flows discounted by an appropriate discount rate. After estimating the intrinsic value of a company, the Fund adjusts for debt, cash, and other potential capital (such as minority interest) on the company’s balance sheet. The Fund then makes buy/sell decisions by comparing a company’s market value with its intrinsic value estimates. The Fund uses a “bottom-up” approach focused on evaluating individual businesses, rather than studying specific economic factors. The Fund seeks to invest in internally financed companies generating cash in excess of their business needs, with predictable revenue streams, and in industries with high barriers to entry. In determining the presence of these factors, the Fund’s investment adviser reviews periodic financial reports as well as industry publications.

In certain market conditions, the Adviser may determine that it is appropriate for the Fund to hold a significant cash position for an extended period of time. The Fund expects that it may maintain substantial cash positions when the Adviser determines that such cash holdings, given the risks the Adviser believes to be present in the market, are more beneficial to shareholders than investment in additional securities.

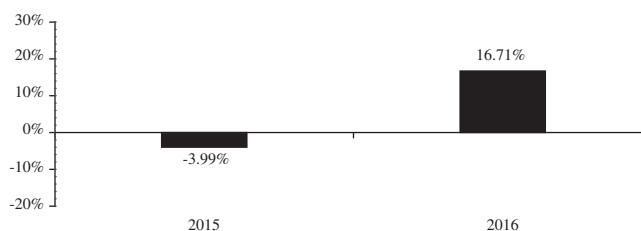
Principal Risks: There is a risk that you could lose all or a portion of your money on your investment in the Fund. This risk may increase during times of significant market volatility. The following risks could affect the value of your investment:

- **Equity Securities Risks:** Equity securities may experience sudden, unpredictable drops in value or long periods of decline in value. This change may occur because of factors that affect securities markets generally or factors affecting specific industries, sectors or companies in which the Fund invests.
- **Market Risk:** Securities selected for the Fund’s portfolio may decline in value more than the overall stock market.
- **Small and Medium Capitalization Company Risk:** The Fund invests in small and medium capitalization companies that tend to be more volatile and less liquid than large capitalization companies, which can negatively affect the Fund’s ability to purchase or sell these securities. Small and medium capitalization companies can be subject to more abrupt or erratic share price changes than larger, more established companies.
- **Value Investing Risk:** The risk associated with the Fund’s investment in companies it considers undervalued relative to their peers or the general stock market where these securities may decline or may not reach what the investment adviser believes are their full value.
- **Foreign Securities Risk:** Stocks of non-U.S. companies (whether directly or in ADRs) as an asset class may underperform stocks of U.S. companies, and such stocks may be less liquid and more volatile than stocks of U.S. companies. The costs associated with securities transactions are often higher in foreign countries than the U.S. The U.S. dollar value of foreign securities traded in foreign currencies (and any dividends and interest earned) held by the Fund may be affected unfavorably by changes in foreign currency exchange rates. Additionally, investments in foreign securities, whether or not publicly traded in the U.S., may involve risks which are in addition to those inherent in domestic investments, such as less demanding regulatory requirements, less demanding financial reporting requirements, and less stable economies.

- **Non-Diversification Risk:** Because the Fund is non-diversified (meaning that compared to diversified mutual funds, the Fund may invest a greater percentage of its assets in a particular issuer), the Fund’s shares may be more susceptible to adverse changes in the value of a particular security than would be the shares of a diversified mutual fund. Thus, the Fund is more sensitive to economic, business and political changes which may result in greater price fluctuations of the Fund’s shares.
- **Currency Risk:** If the Fund invests directly in foreign (non-U.S.) currencies or in securities that trade in, and receive revenues in, foreign (non-U.S.) currencies, or in derivatives that provide exposure to foreign (non-U.S.) currencies, it will be subject to the risk that those currencies will decline in value relative to the U.S. dollar, or, in the case of hedging positions, that the U.S. dollar will decline in value relative to the currency being hedged. As a result, the Fund’s investments in foreign currency-denominated securities may reduce the Fund’s returns. Although hedging may be used to protect the Fund from adverse currency movements, the use of such hedges may reduce or eliminate the potentially positive effect of currency revaluations on the Fund’s total return, and there is no guarantee that the Fund’s hedging strategy will be successful.
- **ADR and GDR Risk:** ADRs and GDRs may be subject to some of the same risks as direct investment in foreign companies, which includes international trade, currency, political, regulatory and diplomatic risks. Because unsponsored ADR arrangements are organized independently and without the cooperation of the issuer of the underlying securities, available information concerning the foreign issuer may not be as current as for sponsored ADRs and voting rights with respect to the deposited securities are not passed through. GDRs can involve currency risk since, unlike ADRs, they may not be U.S. dollar-denominated.
- **Liquidity Risk:** The risk, due to certain investments trading in lower volumes or to market and economic conditions, that the Fund may be unable to find a buyer for its investments when it seeks to sell them or to receive the price it expects based on the Fund’s valuation of the investments. Events that may lead to increased redemptions, such as market disruptions, may also negatively impact the liquidity of the Fund’s investments when it needs to dispose of them. If the Fund is forced to sell its investments at an unfavorable time and/or under adverse conditions in order to meet redemption requests, such sales could negatively affect the Fund. Liquidity issues may also make it difficult to value the Fund’s investments.
- **New Fund Risk:** There can be no assurance that a newly organized Fund will grow to or maintain an economically viable size, in which case the Board may determine to liquidate the Fund. Liquidation can be initiated without shareholder approval by the Board if it determines it is in the best interest of shareholders. As a result, the timing of any liquidation may not be favorable to certain individual shareholders.
- **Cash Position Risk:** The ability of the Fund to meet its objective may be limited to the extent it holds assets in cash (or cash equivalents) or is otherwise uninvested.
- **Exchange-Traded Fund Risk:** The risk of owning an ETF generally reflect the risks of owning the underlying securities they are designed to track, although lack of liquidity in an ETF could result in it being more volatile than the underlying portfolio of securities. Disruptions in the markets for the securities underlying ETFs purchased or sold by the Fund could result in losses on the Fund’s investment in ETFs. ETFs also have management fees that increase their costs versus the costs of owning the underlying securities directly.

Performance: The following bar chart and table provide some indication of the risks of investing in the Fund. The bar chart shows changes in the Fund’s performance from year to year for Investor Class shares (the only Class currently available for sale). The table shows how the Fund’s average annual returns over 1 year and since inception compare with those of a broad measure of market performance. No performance information is available for the Institutional Class shares since that class had not commenced operations as of the date of this Prospectus. The performance for the Institutional Class shares would differ only to the extent that the Institutional Class shares have different expenses than the Investor Class shares. The Fund’s past performance (before and after taxes) is not necessarily an indication of how the Fund will perform in the future. Updated performance information is available on the Fund’s website at www.intrepidcapitalfunds.com.

Intrepid International Fund – Investor Class
Calendar Year Total Returns as of 12/31



During the period shown on the bar chart, the Fund’s best and worst quarters are shown below:

Best Quarter	September 30, 2016	7.17%
Worst Quarter	December 31, 2015	-3.41%

AVERAGE ANNUAL TOTAL RETURNS
(For the period ended December 31, 2016)

	<u>1 Year</u>	<u>Since Inception</u> <u>(December 30, 2014)</u>
Investor Class		
Return Before Taxes	16.71%	5.90%
Return After Taxes on Distributions	15.17%	3.93%
Return After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Fund Shares	10.13%	4.16%
MSCI EAFE Net Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)	1.00%	0.00%

Investor Class shares commenced operations on December 30, 2014. 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 your situation and may differ from those shown. In certain cases, the figure representing “Return After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Fund Shares” may be higher than the other return figures for the same period. A higher after-tax return results when a capital loss occurs upon redemption and provides an assumed tax deduction that benefits the investor. Furthermore, the after-tax returns shown are not relevant to those who hold their shares through tax-deferred arrangements such as 401(k) plans or Individual Retirement Accounts (“IRAs”).

Management

Investment Adviser: Intrepid Capital Management, Inc. is the investment adviser for the Fund.

Portfolio Manager: Ben Franklin, CFA® has been a portfolio manager of the Fund since its inception in 2014 and is a Vice President of the Adviser.

Purchasing Shares: Investors may purchase, exchange or redeem Fund shares by mail at Intrepid Capital Management Funds Trust, c/o U.S. Bancorp Fund Services, LLC, 615 East Michigan Street, 3rd Floor, Milwaukee, WI 53201-5207, or by telephone at 1-866-996-FUND. Redemptions by telephone are only permitted upon previously receiving appropriate authorization. Subsequent purchases and redemptions may be made by visiting the Fund’s website at www.intrepidcapitalfunds.com. Transactions will only occur on days the New York Stock Exchange is open. Investors who wish to purchase or redeem Fund shares through a financial intermediary should contact the financial intermediary directly for information relative to the purchase or sale of Fund shares. The minimum initial amount of investment in the Fund is \$2,500 for Investor Class shares and \$250,000 for Institutional Class shares. Subsequent investments in the Investor Class or Institutional Class shares of the Fund may be made with a minimum investment of \$100. Institutional Class shares of the Fund are not currently available for sale.

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

Payments to Broker-Dealers and Other Financial Intermediaries: If you purchase Fund shares 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 conflicts of interest by influencing the broker-dealer or other intermediary and your salesperson to recommend the Fund over another investment. Ask your advisor or visit your financial intermediary’s website for more information.