STRINGER
Asset Management

Growth Portfolio

December 31, 2018

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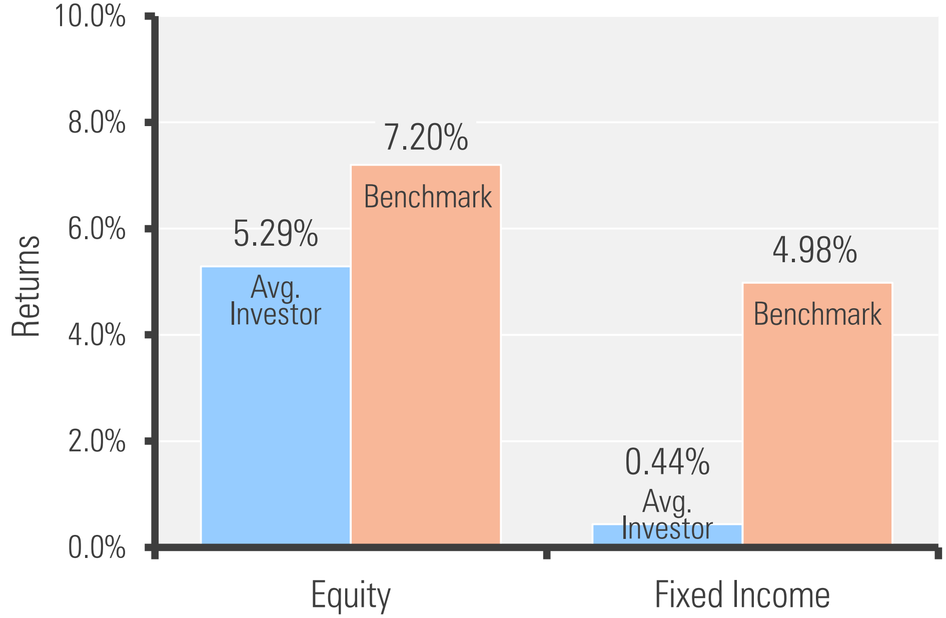
Your success is how we measure our success

Stringer Asset Management

Your Success Is How We Measure Ours

Average Investor Performance vs. Market Benchmarks | January 1998 – December 2017



Sources: Stringer Asset Management and DALBAR, QAIB 12/30/17. The graph shown is for illustrative purposes only. Performance data quoted represents past performance. **Past performance is not a guarantee of future results.** The indices represented do not bear transaction costs or management fees, and cannot be actually bought or sold. To the extent a shareholder pays sales charges, the performance shown would be less. All indices are unmanaged and investors can not invest directly in an index. **For index definitions, see the Index Definitions section at the end of this document.**

Equities are represented by the S&P 500 Index. Fixed Income is represented by the Bloomberg Barclays U.S. Aggregate Bond Index. Investor returns are calculated by DALBAR.

Investors tend to fall short of achieving the opportunities and returns presented by the financial markets. The impact of investment errors caused by the constant market noise, media-hype and uncertainty of real world economic and market events may not be realized for years. We have dedicated our careers to refining our investment processes to avoid those emotional pitfalls and help you realize your financial goals.

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We blend Behavioral Finance with Modern Portfolio Theory to form the basis of our investment management philosophy. We believe traditional asset allocation has certain limitations which require additional qualitative judgments.

1. We pursue global investment opportunities beyond the traditional "style box" approaches. We implement our investment themes primarily utilizing ETFs for diversification, specificity and cost control.

2. We anchor our portfolios with strategic asset allocations that are dynamically managed based on our proprietary capital market expectations for the next 3-5 years to create more "environmentally appropriate allocations."

3. We complement our strategic asset allocations with tactical asset allocations that attempt to either mitigate risk or take advantage of the near-term opportunities that exist in every market.

4. We overlay our proprietary Cash Indicator to help identify periods of time when it may be advantageous to temporarily raise our cash allocation to 25% or 50% of the portfolio so that we might be able to redeploy the cash in the future at lower market valuations.

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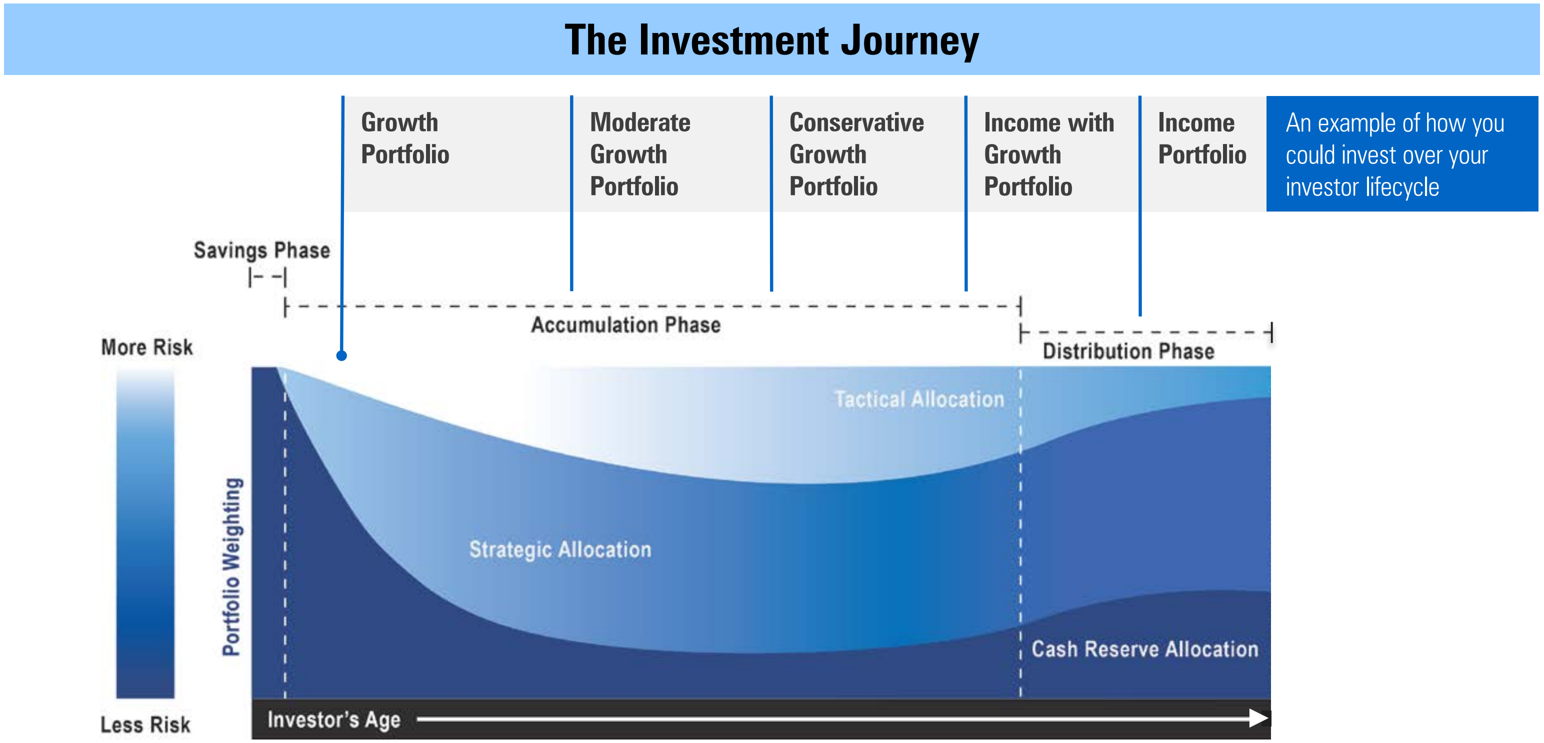
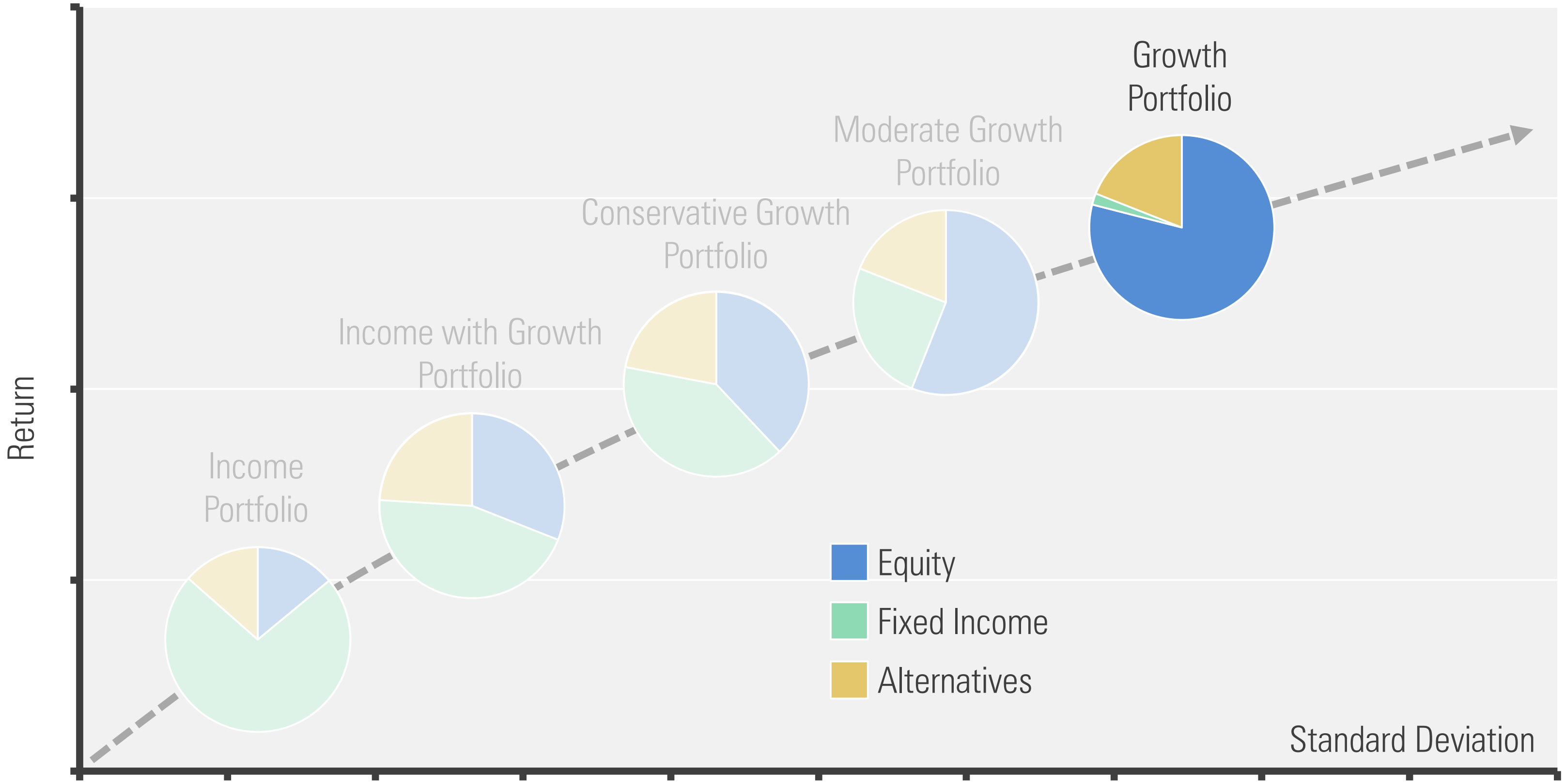
Our Approach



Our solutions are designed to meet your objectives and risk tolerances at each step in your journey. Your location on this journey will determine the portfolio's overall allocation to strategic, tactical and cash reserve allocations. This step is the key determinate of overall investment results.

STRINGER Asset Management

Our Approach
Hypothetical Plot



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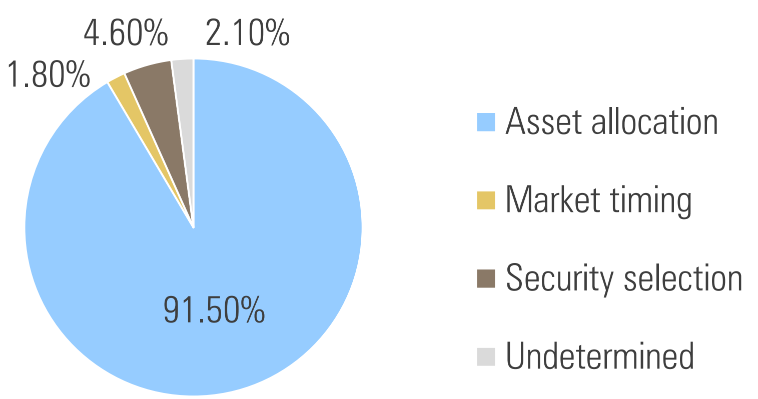
Our Approach

Managing Asset Allocation



[1]Source: Brinson, Gary, and Brian Singer, and Gilbert Beebower. "Determinants of Portfolio Performance II: An Update." *Financial Analysts Journal* 47.3 (1991): 40-48. Print.

Asset allocation is the most influential factor in determining the variations in portfolio returns[1]. Therefore, we actively manage our asset allocations to focus our portfolios on areas where we see the best opportunities for future returns.

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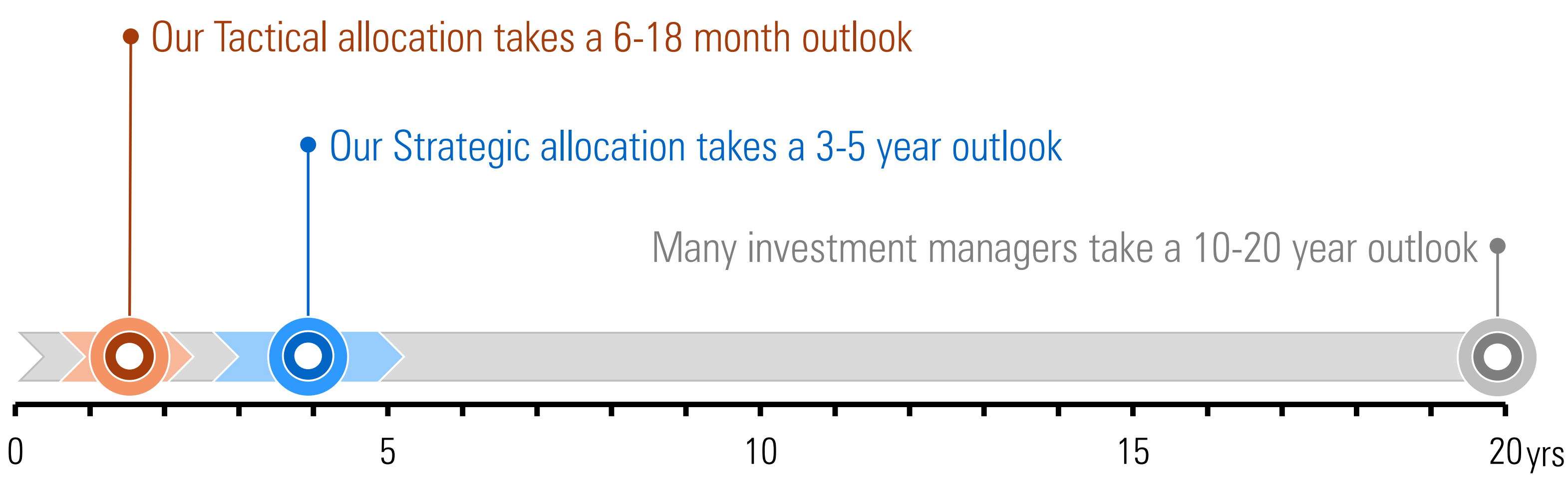
Our Approach

Managing Asset Allocation

We blend Strategic and Tactical Management.

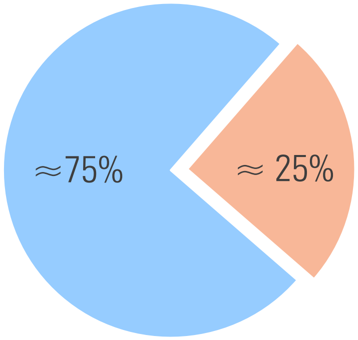
While our philosophy is centered on Modern Portfolio Theory and asset allocation, we realize that has limits. To further refine our allocations, we focus on a combination of a 3- to 5-year Strategic Outlook and a 6- to 18-month Tactical Outlook. We believe this innovative approach focuses our team on a shorter timeframe that has greater visibility when creating our forward looking assumptions, potentially providing more consistent risk adjusted returns.



Our Approach

Managing Asset Allocation

- Strategic Allocation:
  - Value Bias
  - Small-Midcap Bias
  - Developed Markets
  - Momentum
  - High Quality Corporates
  - Treasuries



- Tactical Allocation:
  - Equity Sectors
  - Global Regions
  - Emerging Markets
  - High Yield Credit
  - Real Estate
  - Commodities

Within our strategic and tactical allocations, we maintain specific biases that should benefit our clients over the long-term. Our strategic allocations use market factors that we think perform best over the long-term. Conversely, our tactical allocations allow us to take advantage of short-term opportunities and manage risks in real-time.

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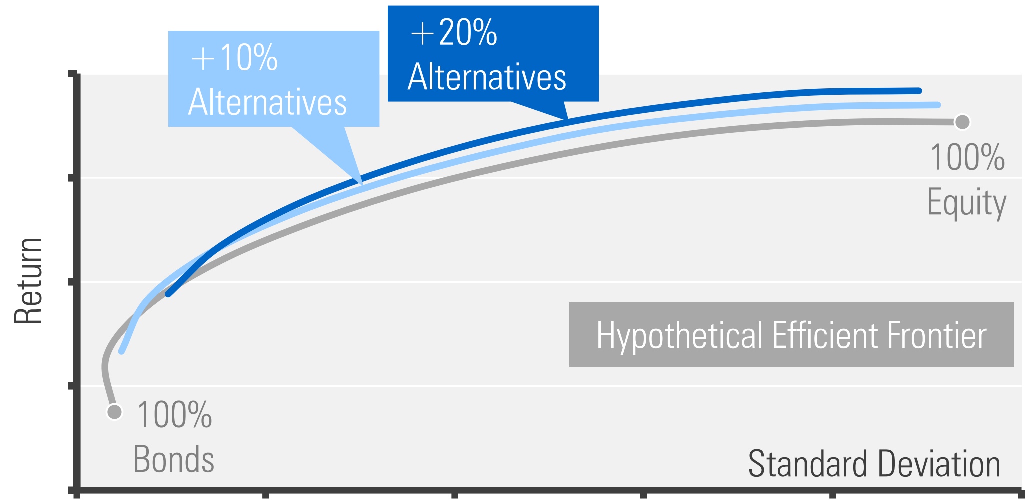
Our Approach

Managing Asset Allocation

Incorporating alternative investments into our portfolios should result in a more consistent return and lower volatility over the long-term. We focus on creating a basket of alternatives in an attempt to provide liquidity and diversification to the other asset classes, along with the potential for risk reduction.



Alternative investments are a key differentiator for Stringer Asset Management and a central part of our investment management process.

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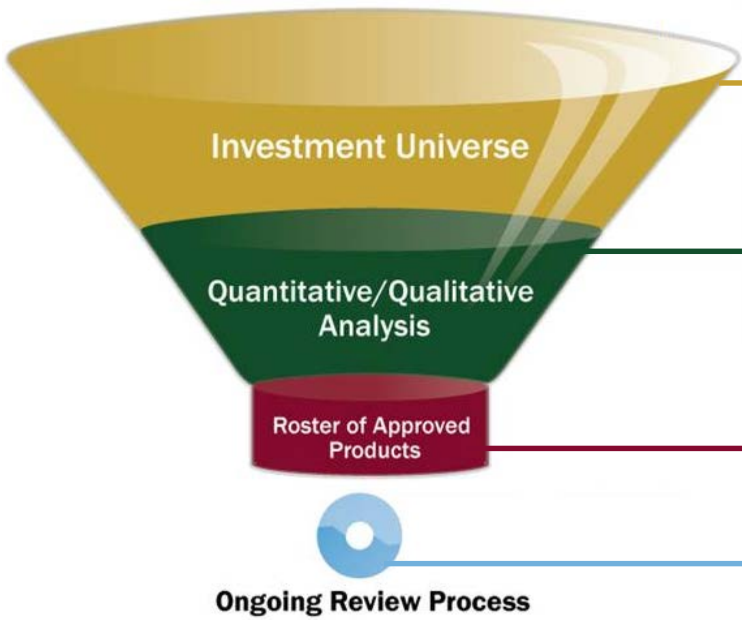
Our Approach

Managing Asset Allocation



We begin with the comprehensive universe of ETFs.

Our quantitative analysis includes a review of returns and volatility from multiple perspectives.

Our qualitative analysis includes a review of the ETFs underlying holdings and other factors to ensure consistency with our investment objectives.

Only once an investment has successfully passed through our due diligence process will it be included in a portfolio.

Our ongoing review process helps ensure that holdings are consistent with our current investment themes and are generally meeting our expectations.

We follow a multi-step process for investment selection to ensure that we are implementing our ideas in the best manner. Investments that are selected for inclusion in our portfolios are constantly reviewed, and we are always looking for new and innovative ideas that better fit our investment themes.

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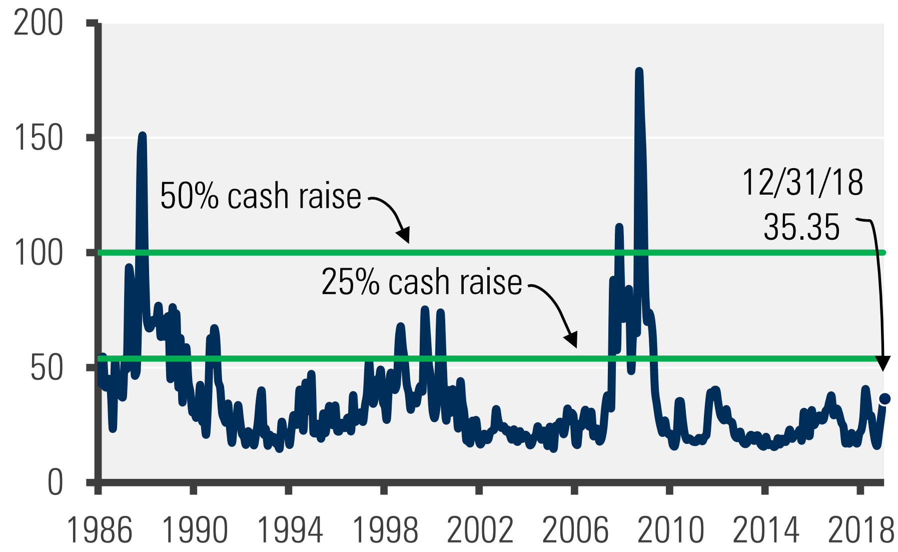
Our Approach

The Cash Indicator

The Cash Indicator | January 1986 – December 2018



Sources: Stringer Asset Management and Bloomberg. This material is for informational purpose only. Opinions and forecasts expressed herein may not actually occur. **Past performance is not indicative of future results.** The Cash Indicator is a combination of the VIX Index and TED Spread. The VIX Index is the Chicago Board Options Exchange (CBOE) Volatility Index and reflects a market estimate of future volatility based on the weighted average of the implied volatilities for a wide range of strikes. VXO Index is used for data prior to 1990. This index is a measure of the CBEO OEX volatility and reflects a market estimate of future volatility based on the weighted average of the implied volatilities of 8 OEX calls and puts. The Ted Spread is calculated by taking the LIBOR USD 3-Month minus the 3-Month U.S. Govt yield.

We have found that excessive correlation of certain volatility indicators related to the equity and fixed income markets provide us with an early warning system and well-defined process for identifying extreme outlier markets. Our studies have shown that significant preservation of capital and enhanced return can be achieved when we are able to exit equity and alternative markets during these events. Our process allows us to increase the cash allocation to 25-50% during those events and potentially redeploy that cash in the future at more attractive valuations.

STRINGER Asset Management

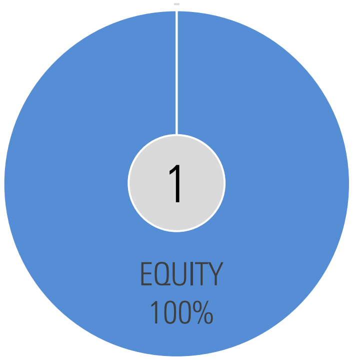
Our Approach

- The Cash Indicator (CI) helps investors stay the course during difficult times by being a defined process to raise cash.
- When volatility spikes and the Cash Indicator is activated, it acts as a relief valve for investors by satisfying a bias-towards action.
- When the Cash Indicator is activated, we may increase the cash position to approximately 25% or 50% of the portfolio.
- The Cash Indicator is designed to act similar to an insurance policy to aid in avoiding extreme outlier events in the financial markets.
- During our period of research, the CI added value through higher total return, lower volatility and higher risk-adjusted returns.

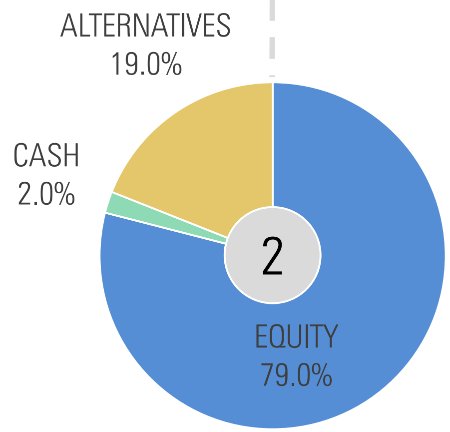
The Growth Portfolio

Asset Allocation Details

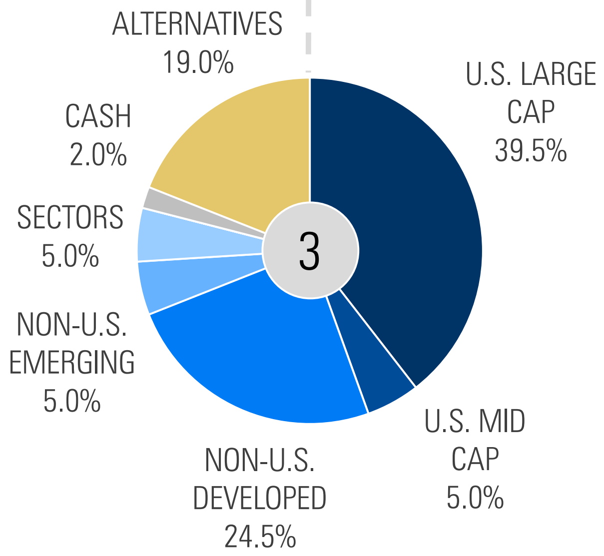
Long-Term Risk Profile



Broad Asset Allocation



Allocation Details



STRINGER Asset Management

The Growth Portfolio

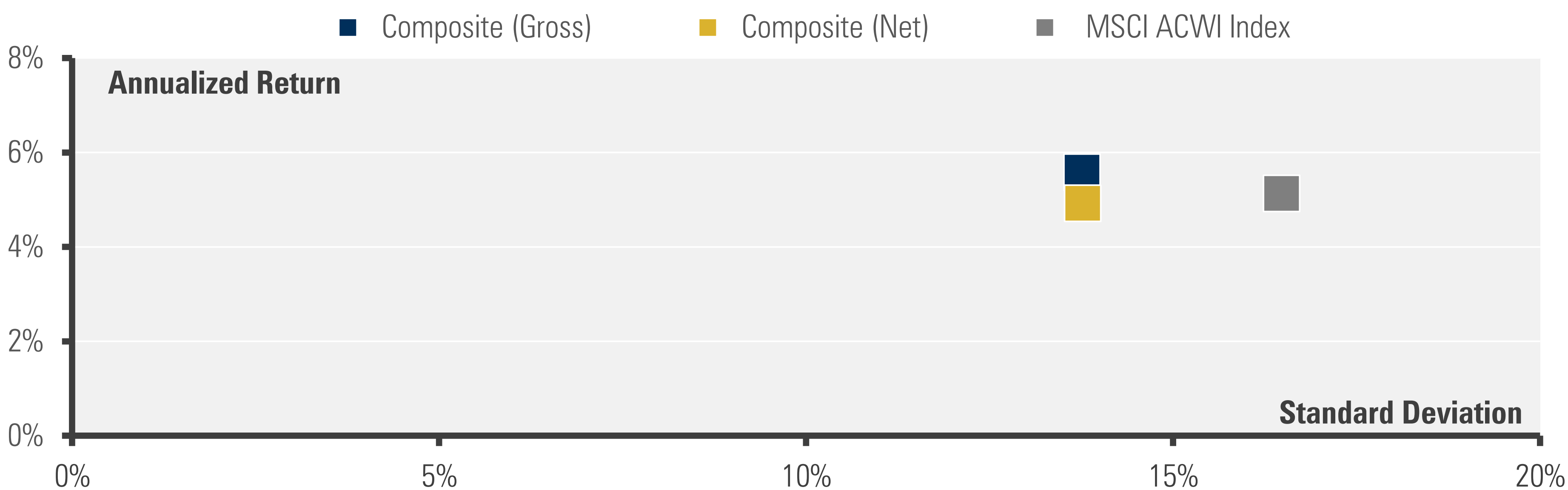
Portfolio Holdings

Ticker	Name	Broad Allocation	Allocation Details	Sleeve	Weight
VTV	VANGUARD VALUE ETF	EQUITY	U.S. LARGE CAP	STRATEGIC	10.0%
OMFL	OPPENHEIMER RUSSELL 1000 DYNAMIC MULTIFACTOR	EQUITY	U.S. LARGE CAP	STRATEGIC	5.0%
MTUM	ISHARES MSCI USA MOMENTUM FACTOR	EQUITY	U.S. LARGE CAP	STRATEGIC	12.0%
SPMD	SPDR PORTFOLIO MIDCAP	EQUITY	U.S. MID CAP	STRATEGIC	5.0%
DWM	WISDOMTREE INTERNATIONAL EQUITY	EQUITY	NON-U.S. DEVELOPED	STRATEGIC	7.0%
GSIE	GOLDMAN SACHS ACTIVEBETA INTL EQUITY	EQUITY	NON-U.S. DEVELOPED	STRATEGIC	9.0%
IMTM	ISHARES EDGE MSCI INTL MOMENTUM	EQUITY	NON-U.S. DEVELOPED	STRATEGIC	6.0%
QEMM	SPDR MSCI EMERGING MARKETS	EQUITY	NON-U.S. EMERGING	STRATEGIC	5.0%
SDOG	ALPS SECTOR DIVIDEND DOGS	EQUITY	U.S. LARGE CAP	TACTICAL	5.0%
USMV	ISHARES EDGE MSCI MIN VOL USA	EQUITY	U.S. LARGE CAP	TACTICAL	5.0%
IGV	ISHARES NORTH AMERICAN TECH-SOFTWARE	EQUITY	SECTOR	TACTICAL	5.0%
ACWV	ISHARES EDGE MSCI MIN VOL GLOBAL	EQUITY	GLOBAL	TACTICAL	5.0%
-	CASH	CASH	CASH	STRATEGIC	2.0%
IYLD	ISHARES MORNINGSTAR MULTI-ASSET INCOME	ALTERNATIVE	-	STRATEGIC	5.0%
MNA	IQ MERGER ARBITRAGE ETF	ALTERNATIVE	-	STR & TACT	9.0%
PUTW	WISDOMTREE CBOE S&P 500 PUTWRITE	ALTERNATIVE	-	STRATEGIC	5.0%

Portfolio holdings are subject to change without notice. Holdings are shown to illustrate an example of the composite and how an individual portfolio might have been invested at that time based on the portfolio's target weighting to each holding. **The securities identified and described do not represent all of the securities purchased, sold or recommended for client accounts. The reader should not assume that an investment in the securities identified was or will be profitable.**

STRINGER Asset Management

The Growth Portfolio

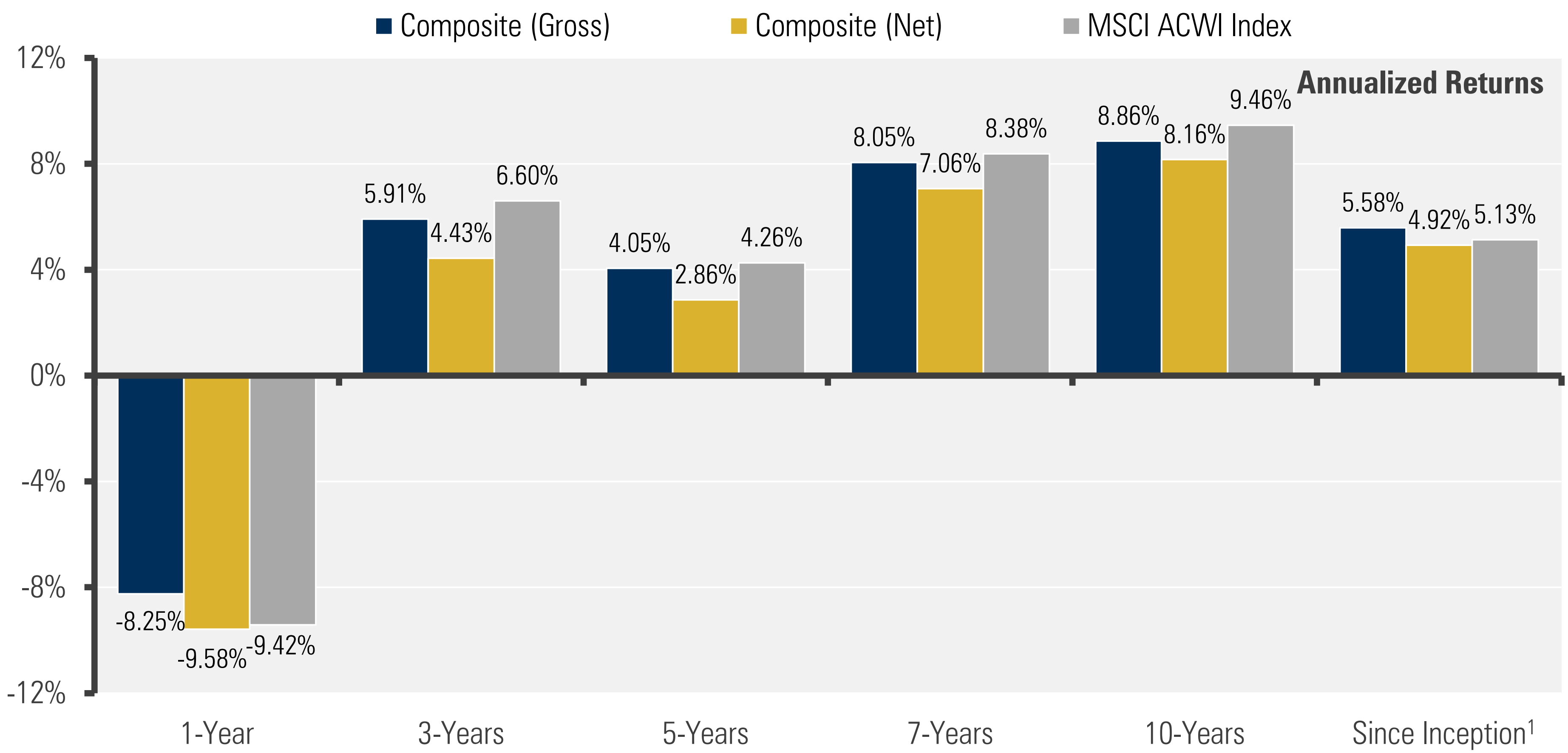


CHARACTERISTICS SINCE INCEPTION[1]	RETURN	STANDARD DEVIATION	ALPHA	BETA	APPROXIMATE YIELD ^
COMPOSITE (GROSS)	5.58%	13.76%	1.08%	0.82	2.48%
COMPOSITE (NET)	4.92%	13.77%	0.46%	0.82	2.48%
MSCI ACWI INDEX	5.13%	16.48%	-	1.00	2.25%

Sources: Stringer Asset Management, Bloomberg and Morningstar. Performance data quoted represents past performance and is for illustrative purposes only. **Past performance is not a guarantee of future results.** The total returns presented are gross and net of fees. Advisory fees and any other expenses incurred in the management of the account will reduce actual returns. Returns include the reinvestment of income. [1]**Since Inception**: composite performance begins September 2008. The indices represented do not bear transaction costs or management fees, and cannot be actually bought or sold. To the extent a shareholder pays sales charges, the performance shown would be less. All indices are unmanaged and investors can not invest directly in an index. For index definitions, see the Index Definitions section at the end of this document. Please refer to the important disclosures found at the end of this document. ^Portfolio and benchmark yield is calculated using a harmonic weighted average of the net dividends per share during the past 12 months for each holding as of the date identified at their respective target weighting.

STRINGER Asset Management

The Growth Portfolio



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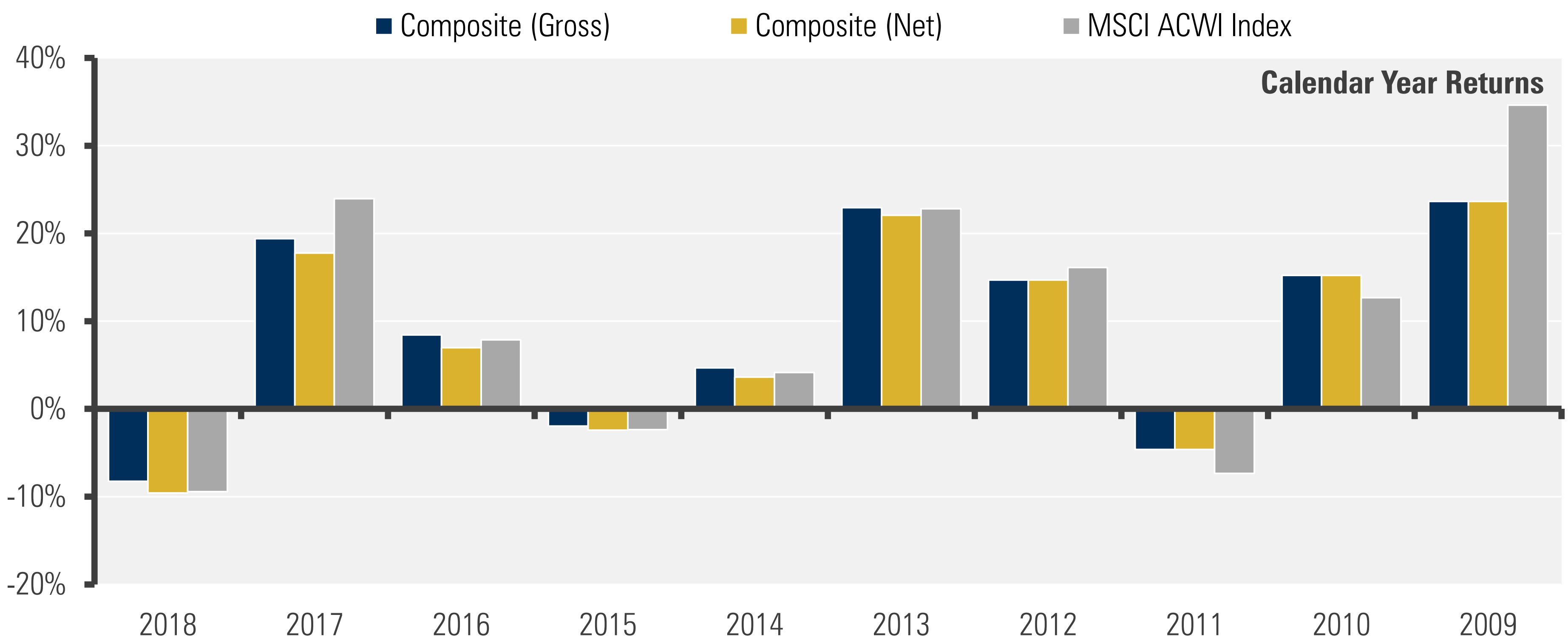
STRINGER Asset Management

The Growth Portfolio



2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009
-8.25%	19.41%	8.42%	-1.94%	4.69%	22.95%	14.68%	-4.62%	15.23%	23.65%
-9.58%	17.75%	6.98%	-2.42%	3.61%	22.07%	14.68%	-4.62%	15.23%	23.65%
-9.42%	23.97%	7.86%	-2.36%	4.16%	22.80%	16.13%	-7.35%	12.67%	34.63%

Sources: Stringer Asset Management and Morningstar. Performance data quoted represents past performance and is for illustrative purposes only. **Past performance is not a guarantee of future results.** The total returns presented are gross and net of fees. Advisory fees and any other expenses incurred in the management of the account will reduce actual returns. Returns include the reinvestment of income. The indices represented do not bear transaction costs or management fees, and cannot be actually bought or sold. To the extent a shareholder pays sales charges, the performance shown would be less. All indices are unmanaged and investors can not invest directly in an index. For index definitions, see the Index Definitions section at the end of this document. Please refer to the important disclosures found at the end of this document.

Our Team

Gary Stringer, CFA

Mr. Stringer serves as the President and Chief Investment Officer for Stringer Asset Management, LLC (SAM). Mr. Stringer leads the portfolio management efforts for the Firm’s mutual funds and separately managed account portfolios. In this role, he works with the team to develop the Firm’s investment management process, strategic and tactical allocations, as well as security selection. Prior to co-founding SAM in February 2013, Mr. Stringer was a Managing Director at Morgan Keegan and Company, Inc. where he served as the Director of Investments for Morgan Keegan's Wealth Management Services division. Mr. Stringer holds a Bachelor of Science degree in Marketing from the University of Maryland, as well as the Chartered Financial Analyst (CFA) designation, and is a member of the CFA Society of Memphis. He has also completed the Securities Industry Institute sponsored by the Securities Industry and Financial Markets Association and the Wharton School. Additionally, Mr. Stringer speaks at various industry conferences and is a frequent contributor to financial industry publications.

Kim Escue, CFA

Ms. Escue serves as the Senior Portfolio Manager at Stringer Asset Management, LLC (SAM). Ms. Escue is responsible for the daily management of both the Firm’s mutual funds and separately managed account portfolios. In her role, she works with the team to develop the Firm’s strategic allocations and security selection, as well as develop tactical themes based on current market opportunities. Prior to co-founding SAM, Ms. Escue was with Morgan Keegan and Company, Inc. for over 15 years where she was a Due Diligence Analyst and a member of the Firm’s Investment Strategy Committee. Ms. Escue received both her Bachelor of Business Administration and Masters of Business Administration from the University of Memphis. She also holds the Chartered Financial Analyst (CFA) designation and is a member of the CFA Society of Memphis. Additionally, Ms. Escue is a frequent contributor to various financial industry publications.

Chad Keller, CFP®

Mr. Keller serves as the Portfolio Manager, Chief Operating Officer, and Chief Compliance Officer for Stringer Asset Management, LLC (SAM). Mr. Keller is a member of the investments team and works on the quantitative analysis, factor-biases, and asset allocation of the Firm’s mutual funds and separately managed account portfolios. He is also responsible for the daily operations and compliance for the Firm. Prior to co-founding SAM, Mr. Keller was a Senior Investment Specialist at Morgan Keegan and Company, Inc. where he worked with investment and economic data daily, and was responsible for monitoring the risk characteristics of several of the Firm’s discretionary models. Mr. Keller earned a Bachelor of Arts degree in Economics from the University of Tennessee and a Master of Business Administration from the University of Memphis. He also holds the Certified Financial Planner™ (CFP®) designation. Additionally, Mr. Keller is a frequent contributor to various financial industry publications.

Our Team

Jonathan Bernstein, CIMA®

Mr. Bernstein serves as Vice President and Sales & Marketing Director for Stringer Asset Management, LLC (SAM). Mr. Bernstein is responsible for business development, marketing and communication. Prior to co-founding SAM, Mr. Bernstein was a Senior Vice President and the Director of Sales and Consulting at Morgan Keegan and Company, Inc. He has spent his career working with financial advisors on effective communication, objective consulting and best practice training. He is an accomplished and dynamic presenter with extensive experience in communication, project management, operations management, and is a frequent contributor to financial industry publications. Mr. Bernstein earned a Bachelor of Science degree in Business Administration and Finance from Brooklyn College and holds the Certified Investment Management Analyst® (CIMA®) designation. Living in Katy, Texas, he is married with three children and is a valued resource in his community.

Kenneth Hill

Mr. Hill serves as Regional Sales Director for Stringer Asset Management, LLC (SAM), covering the Northeast and Mid-Atlantic states. Ken's background includes over 25 years of experience in investment products, sales and distribution. Prior to joining SAM, he was the Director of Sales and Distribution at an investment advisor. Ken has also held key sales and marketing positions with several other firms. His vast experience working with a variety of investment products, advisory practices, and clients make Ken a fantastic resource to advisors. His ability to simplify complex ideas and processes have helped him become an accomplished presenter and sought after industry speaker. Ken holds a Bachelor of Science degree in Economics from Kean University and resides in Wayne, NJ with his wife Meg. Ken enjoys golfing, skiing, and summers at the Jersey shore.

Thomas McCarthy

Mr. McCarthy serves as Regional Sales Director for Stringer Asset Management, LLC (SAM), covering the Great Lakes region. Mr. McCarthy is responsible for educating financial advisors in Illinois, Wisconsin, Michigan, Indiana, Minnesota, and Ohio on the Firm's separately managed account portfolios and mutual funds. Prior to joining SAM, Mr. McCarthy worked with a variety of financial services organizations in a sales capacity helping them grow their assets under management through effective interaction with Financial Advisors. Mr. McCarthy earned a Bachelor of Science degree in Marketing from Marquette University and a Master of Business Administration in Finance from Loyola University.

Disclosures

Stringer Asset Management, LLC is a registered investment adviser that generally provides services through model portfolios on a sub-advisory business. The firm primarily allocates clients' investment management assets among exchange-traded funds ("ETFs") and secondarily among mutual funds. Stringer Asset Management claims compliance with the Global Investment Performance Standards ("GIPS®"). A fully compliant GIPS presentation along with a complete list and description of all composites is available at www.stringeram.com or by calling 901-800-2956.

This material provided is for informational purpose only. Investments discussed may not be suitable for all investors. No part of the authors' compensation was, is, or will be directly or indirectly related to the specific views contained in this report. Information provided is obtained from sources deemed to be reliable; but is not represented as complete, and its accuracy is not guaranteed. The information and opinions given are subject to change at any time, based on market and other conditions, and are not recommendations of or solicitations to buy or sell any security. Opinions and forecasts expressed herein may not actually occur.

ETFs are offered by prospectus. Investors should carefully consider a fund's investment objectives, risks and charges before investing. The prospectus contains this and other information. Your financial advisor can provide prospectuses which you should read carefully before investing. Any discussion of the individual securities that comprise a portfolio or strategy is provided for informational purposes only and should not be deemed a recommendation to buy or sell any security. The securities identified and described may not represent all of the securities purchased, sold or recommended for client accounts. The reader should not assume that an investment in the securities identified was or will be profitable.

The benchmark indices are referred to for comparative purposes only and are not necessarily intended to parallel the risk or investment approach of the accounts included in the Composites. These indices were chosen to give perspective on the risk management philosophy and asset allocation portfolio management process with respect to the performance of the Composites.

Performance:

Past performance is not indicative of future results. The investment return and principal value of an investment will fluctuate so that an investor's shares when redeemed may be worth more or less than their original cost. Current performance may be higher or lower than the performance data quoted. Advisory fees and any other expenses incurred in the management of the account will reduce actual returns. The performance of any individual portfolio may not be considered comparable to the Composite performance.

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Performance (continued):

The Growth Composite includes all portfolios that mainly invest in equity and alternative ETFs selected from the global investment opportunity set. The Growth Composite has risk characteristics similar to that of the broad equity market and include but are not limited to equity risk, international investing risk and capitalization risk. The total returns presented are gross and net of fees. Advisory fees and any other expenses incurred in the management of the account will reduce actual returns. The benchmark is the MSCI ACWI Index rebalanced quarterly as of January 1, 2016. The benchmark is market-cap weighted and is composed of several country-specific indices. Sources of foreign exchange rates may be different between the composite and the benchmark; however, there have not been material differences to date. Prior to January 1, 2016, the benchmark was the MSCI World Index rebalanced quarterly. Prior to January 1, 2015, the blended benchmark was 70% Russell 3000 Index and 30% MSCI ACWI xUS Index rebalanced quarterly. In both cases, the benchmark was retroactively changed to more closely follow our investment strategy. The index represented does not bear transaction costs or management fees, and cannot be actually bought or sold. It is not possible to invest directly in an index. For index definitions, see the Index Definitions section at the end of this document. The U.S. Dollar is the currency used to express performance. Material use of leverage, derivatives and short positions are not used in this composite.

Disclosures

Index Definitions:

Bloomberg Barclays U.S. Aggregate Bond Index **–** This Index provides a measure of the U.S. investment grade bond market, which includes investment grade U.S. Government bonds, investment grade corporate bonds, mortgage pass-through securities and asset-backed securities that are publicly offered for sale in the United States. The securities in the Index must have at least 1 year remaining to maturity. In addition, the securities must be denominated in US dollars and must be fixed rate, nonconvertible and taxable.

MSCI ACWI (Net) Index **–** This Index is a free float-adjusted market capitalization weighted index that is designed to measure the equity market performance of developed and emerging markets. The MSCI ACWI Index consists of 23 developed and 23 emerging market country indexes. Net total return includes the reinvestment of dividends after the deduction of withholding taxes, using a tax rate applicable to non-resident institutional investors who do not benefit from double taxation treaties.

S&P 500 Index **–** This Index is a capitalization-weighted index of 500 stocks. The Index is designed to measure performance of a broad domestic economy through changes in the aggregate market value of 500 stocks representing all major industries.

Statistical Definitions:

Standard Deviation **–** A statistical measure of volatility, standard deviation is often used as an indicator of the ‘risk’ associated with a return series. Standard deviation of return measures the average deviations of a return series from its mean. A large standard deviation implies that there have been large swings in the return series of the manager.

Alpha **–** Alpha is a measure of risk (beta)-adjusted return. Alpha measures the difference between a portfolio’s actual returns and what it might be expected to deliver based on its level of risk. In an ideal sense, higher risk should equate to higher return. A positive alpha means the fund has beaten expectations. A negative alpha means that the fund has failed to match performance given its level of risk. If two managers have the same return, but one has a lower beta, that manager would have a higher alpha.

Beta **–** This represents the systematic risk of a portfolio and measures its sensitivity to a benchmark. A portfolio with a beta of one is considered to be as risky as the benchmark and would therefore provide expected returns equal to those of the market benchmark during both up and down periods. A portfolio with a beta of two would move approximately twice as much as the benchmark.

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Disclosures

Principal Risks:

General Risk of Loss: All investments in securities include a risk of loss of principal (invested amount) and any profits that have not been realized (i.e., the securities were not sold to "lock in" the profit). Stock markets and bond markets fluctuate substantially over time, and markets have experienced increased volatility in recent years. As recent global and domestic economic events have indicated, performance of any investment is not guaranteed. As a result, there is a risk of loss of the assets we manage. Stringer Asset Management cannot guarantee any level of performance or that account assets will not be lost. Stringer Asset Management does not represent, warrant, or imply that the services or methods of analysis used can or will predict future results, successfully identify market tops or bottoms, or insulate clients from major losses due to market corrections or crashes. No guarantees are offered that clients' goals or objectives will be achieved. Furthermore, no promises or assumptions can be made that the advisory services offered by Stringer Asset Management will provide a better return than other investment strategies. Varied fluctuations in the price of investments are a normal characteristic of securities markets due to a variety of influences. Stringer Asset Management's managed account programs should be considered a long-term investment; as long-term performance and performance consistency are among our key objectives. *Risks Related to Mutual Funds and ETPs:* An investment in a mutual fund or an ETP, which includes ETFs and ETNs, involves risk, including the loss of principal. Mutual fund and ETP shareholders are subject to the risks stemming from the individual issuers of the fund's underlying portfolio securities. Such shareholders are also liable for taxes on any fund-level capital gains, as mutual funds are required by law to distribute capital gains in the event they sell securities for a profit that cannot be offset by a corresponding loss. Shares of mutual funds are generally distributed and redeemed on an ongoing basis by the fund itself or a broker acting on its behalf. The trading price at which a share is transacted is equal to a fund's stated daily per share net asset value ("NAV"), plus any shareholders' fees (e.g., sales loads, purchase fees, redemption fees). The per share NAV of a mutual fund is calculated at the end of each business day, although the actual NAV fluctuates with intraday changes to the market value of the fund's holdings. The trading prices of a mutual fund's shares may differ significantly from the NAV during periods of market volatility, which may, among other factors, lead to the mutual fund's shares trading at a premium or discount to NAV. Shares of ETFs are listed on securities exchanges and transacted at negotiated prices in the secondary market. Generally, ETF shares trade at or near their most recent NAV, which is generally calculated at least once daily for indexed-based ETFs and more frequently for actively managed ETFs. However, certain inefficiencies may cause the shares to trade at a premium or discount to their pro rata NAV. There is also no guarantee that an active secondary market for such shares will develop or continue to exist. Generally, an ETF only redeems shares when aggregated as creation units (usually 50,000 shares or more). Therefore, if a liquid secondary market ceases to exist for shares of a particular ETF, a shareholder may have no way to dispose of such shares. *Risk Related to Liquidity:* Stringer Asset Management's strategies may include investments subject to liquidity risk, which exists when particular investments are difficult to purchase or sell. Such securities may become illiquid under adverse market or economic conditions and/or due to specific adverse changes in the condition of a particular issuer. If our strategies invest in illiquid securities or securities that become illiquid, returns may be reduced because our strategies may be unable to sell the illiquid securities at an advantageous time or price.

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Principal Risks (continued):

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Principal Risks (continued):

Risks Related to Currency Hedging: Stringer Asset Management strategies that invest in non-U.S. securities may employ a currency hedging strategy. Because of this, these strategies may have lower returns than an equivalent non-currency hedged investment when the component currencies are rising relative to the U.S. dollar. As such, contracts to sell foreign currency will generally be expected to limit any potential gain that might be realized by the strategies if the value of the hedged currency increases. In addition, although the strategies seek to minimize the impact of currency fluctuations on returns, the use of currency hedging will not necessarily eliminate exposure to all currency fluctuations. Hedging against a decline in the value of a currency does not eliminate fluctuations in the value of a security traded in that currency or prevent a loss if the value of the security declines. Moreover, it may not be possible for the strategies to hedge against a devaluation that is so generally anticipated that Stringer Asset Management is not able to contract to sell the currency at a price above the devaluation level it anticipates. ***Risks Related to ADRs:*** Stringer Asset Management's strategies may invest in American Depository Receipts ("ADRs"), which are typically issued by a U.S. bank or trust company and represent ownership of underlying foreign securities. In addition to the risks presented in any investment, such as changes in value and changes in demand, there are several risks unique to ADRs that must be considered. For instance, while they will react to normal market fluctuations like regular stocks, ADRs are still vulnerable to currency risks. If the value of the company's home currency falls too much relative to the U.S. Dollar, the effect will trickle down to the ADR eventually. The same can be said for changes in the home country's government. ***Risks Related to REITs:*** Stringer Asset Management's strategies may invest in real estate investment trusts ("REITs"). REITs' share prices may decline because of adverse developments affecting the real estate industry, such as declining real estate values, changing economic conditions, and increasing interest rates. The returns from REITs may trail returns from the overall market. Additionally, there is always a risk that a given REIT will fail to qualify for favorable tax treatment or may not remain qualified as a REIT. ***Risks Related to MLPs:*** Stringer Asset Management's strategies may invest in Master Limited Partnerships ("MLPs"). Investing in MLPs includes risks, such as equity and commodity-like volatility. Also, distribution payouts sometimes include the return of principal and, in these instances, references to these payouts as "dividends" or "yields" may be inaccurate and may overstate the profitability/success of the MLP. Additionally, there are potentially complex and adverse tax consequences associated with investing in MLPs. This is largely dependent on how the MLPs are structured and the vehicle used to invest in the MLPs. It is strongly recommended that an investor consider and understand these characteristics of MLPs and consult with a financial and tax professional prior to investment. ***Risks Related to Commodities:*** Stringer Asset Management's strategies may invest in commodities, which allows for a source of diversification for those sophisticated persons who wish to add this asset class to their portfolios and who are prepared to assume the risks inherent in the commodities market. Any commodity purchase represents a transaction in a non-income-producing asset and is highly speculative.

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Principal Risks (continued):

Risks Related to Fixed Income: Stringer Asset Management's strategies that utilize debt securities are subject to the risk that changes in interest rates could affect the value of a client's investment. Rising interest rates tend to cause the prices of debt securities (especially those with longer maturities) to fall. Rising interest rates may also cause issuers to pay off mortgage-backed and asset-backed securities later than anticipated, forcing the strategies to keep their money invested at lower rates. Falling interest rates, however, generally cause investors to pay off mortgage-backed and asset-backed securities earlier than expected, forcing the strategies to reinvest the money at a lower interest rate. The concept of duration is useful in assessing the sensitivity of fixed income strategies to interest rate movements, which are the main source of risk for most fixed income securities. Duration measures price volatility by estimating the change in price of a debt security for a 1% change in its yield. For example, a duration of five years means the price of a debt security will change about 5% for every 1% change in its yield. Thus, the higher the duration, the more volatile the security. Debt securities have a stated maturity date when the issuer must repay the principal amount of the bond. Some debt securities, known as callable bonds, may repay the principal earlier than the stated maturity date. Debt securities are most likely to be called when interest rates are falling because the issuer can refinance at a lower rate. The credit rating or financial condition of an issuer may affect the value of a debt security. Generally, the lower the quality rating of a security, the greater the risk that the issuer will fail to pay interest fully and return principal in a timely manner. The issuer of an investment-grade security is more likely to pay interest and repay principal than an issuer of a lower rated bond. Credit ratings are not an absolute standard of quality, but rather general indicators that reflect only the view of the originating rating agencies from which an explanation of the significance of such ratings may be obtained. If an issuer defaults or becomes unable to honor its financial obligations, the security may lose some or all of its value. High yield or "junk" bonds are highly speculative securities that are usually issued by smaller, less credit worthy and/or highly leveraged (indebted) companies. Compared with investment-grade bonds, high yield bonds carry a greater degree of risk and are less likely to make payments of interest and principal. Market developments and the financial and business conditions of the corporation issuing these securities influences their price and liquidity more than changes in interest rates, when compared to investment-grade debt securities. Insufficient liquidity in the junk bond market may make it more difficult to dispose of junk bonds and may cause the portfolio to experience sudden and substantial price declines.

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