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Asset Management

December 2021 Outlook

Strong Economic Conditions Leading to Tighter Monetary Policy

-- For Financial Professionals Only --

Stringer Asset Management, LLC | Email: info@stringeram.com | Phone: 901-800-2956

Agenda

- » Preliminary Performance
- » Broad Outlook
- » Favored Choices
- » The Cash Indicator

Preliminary Manager Composite (Gross) vs Benchmark: November 2021

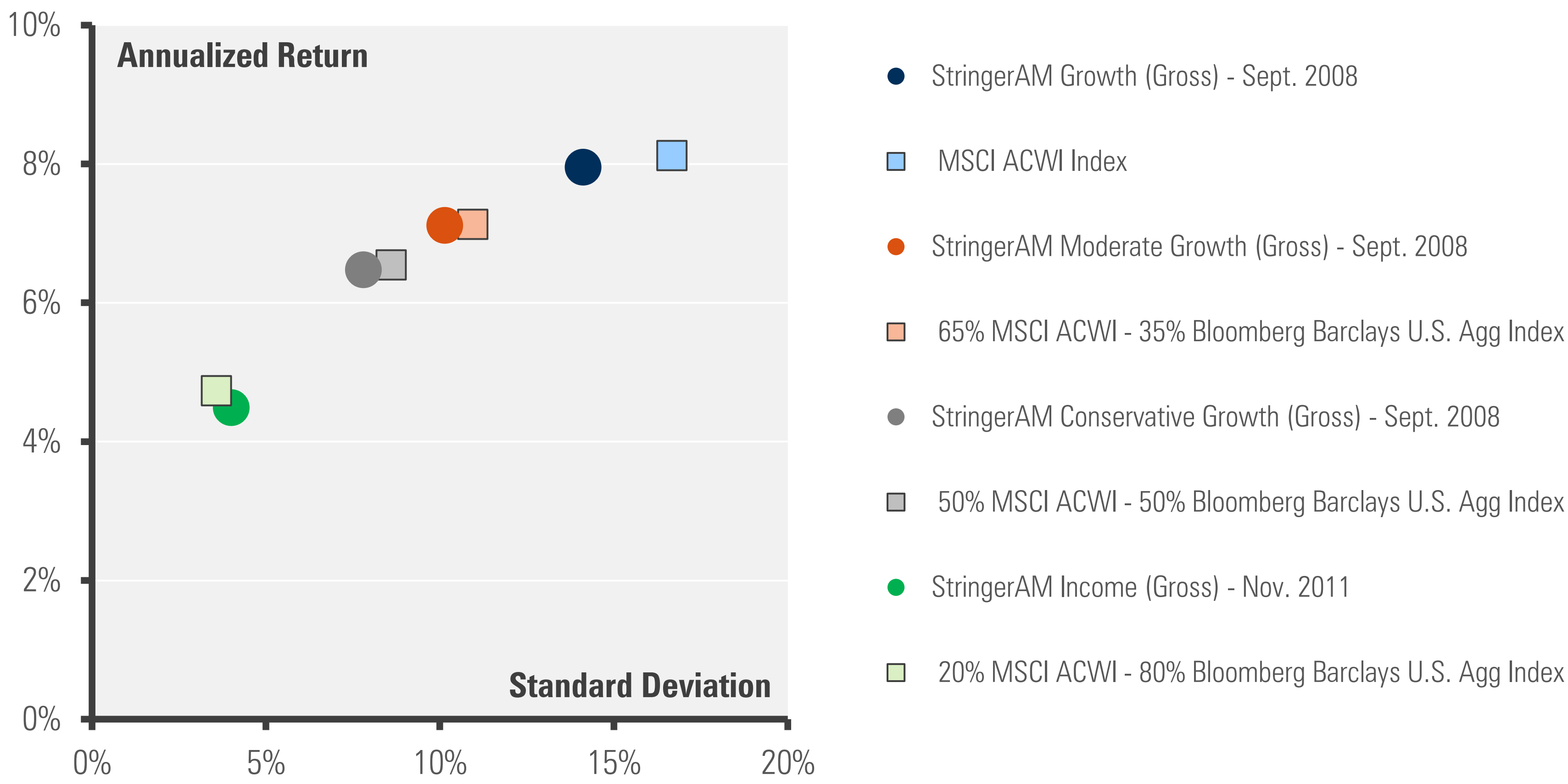
	Yield	YTD	1-YR Trailing	3-YRS Trailing	5-YRS Trailing	7-YRS Trailing	10-YRS Trailing	Since Inception (9/1/2008) Trailing Return	Standard Deviation	Beta	**Alpha**
Stringer AM Growth - Gross	1.68%	14.12%	18.14%	13.42%	11.87%	8.85%	10.34%	7.95%	14.13%	0.83	**0.90%**
MSCI ACWI Index	1.37%	13.98%	19.27%	15.96%	13.99%	9.98%	11.39%	8.12%	16.67%	1.00	-
Stringer AM Moderate Growth – Gross	1.91%	10.17%	13.33%	10.70%	9.35%	6.99%	8.39%	7.11%	10.14%	0.90	**0.60%**
65% MSCI ACWI - 35% BC Agg Index	1.52%	8.50%	11.92%	12.89%	10.71%	7.85%	8.68%	7.13%	10.95%	1.00	-
Stringer AM Conservative Growth – Gross	2.02%	7.53%	10.04%	9.49%	7.92%	5.96%	7.04%	6.48%	7.80%	0.87	**0.65%**
50% MSCI ACWI - 50% BC Agg Index	1.59%	6.20%	8.84%	11.36%	9.18%	6.83%	7.44%	6.55%	8.60%	1.00	-

	Yield	YTD	1-YR Trailing	3-YRS Trailing	5-YRS Trailing	7-YRS Trailing	10-YRS Trailing	Since Inception (7/1/2015) Trailing Return	Standard Deviation	Beta	**Alpha**
Stringer AM Income w/ Growth – Gross	2.25%	6.33%	7.71%	6.26%	5.30%	-	-	3.91%	5.96%	1.00	**-2.21%**
35% MSCI ACWI - 65% BC Agg Index	1.65%	3.92%	5.80%	9.73%	7.59%	-	-	6.26%	5.46%	1.00	-

	Yield	YTD	1-YR Trailing	3-YRS Trailing	5-YRS Trailing	7-YRS Trailing	10-YRS Trailing	Since Inception (11/1/2011) Trailing Return	Standard Deviation	Beta	**Alpha**
Stringer AM Income – Gross	2.31%	4.40%	5.32%	5.63%	4.59%	3.65%	4.54%	4.49%	4.01%	0.98	**-0.15%**
20% MSCI ACWI - 80% BC Agg Index	1.72%	1.67%	2.79%	7.99%	5.94%	4.63%	4.85%	4.73%	3.58%	1.00	-

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 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.

RISK/REWARD PLOT[1]: SINCE INCEPTION TO NOVEMBER 2021



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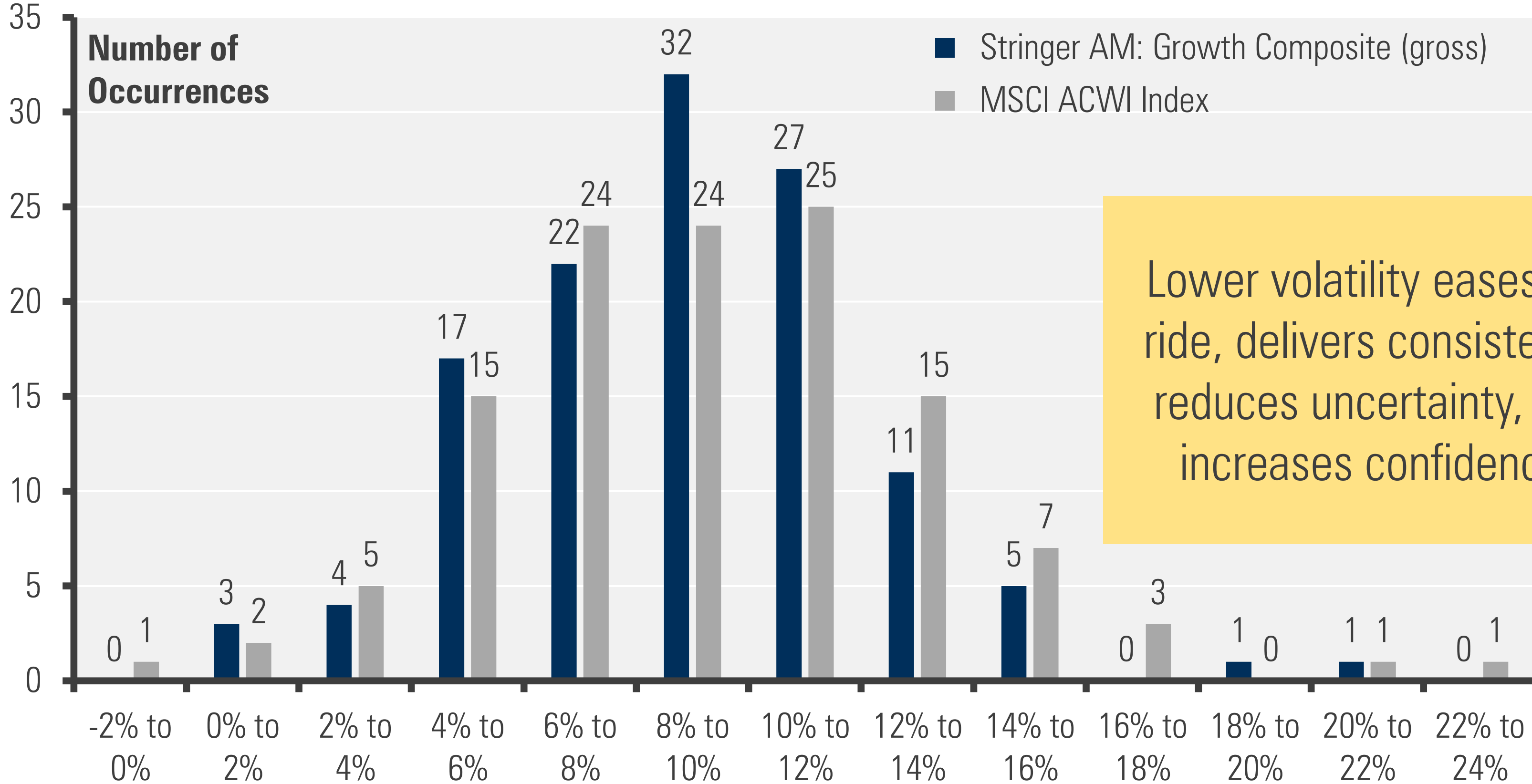
Taking Investment Strategies to the Next Level With a Focus on Behavioral Finance

36-Month Rolling Return Histogram



Lower volatility eases the ride, delivers consistency, reduces uncertainty, and increases confidence.

Source: Morningstar. 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 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 definitions, see the Index Definitions and Statistical Definitions sections at the end of this document.**

BROAD OUTLOOK

- We think the recent strength in the economy and labor market coupled with persistent inflation will push the Fed to end its bond purchases and begin to hike short-term interest rates sooner than previously expected.
- Our work suggests that the current economic momentum is strong enough to absorb these changes in stride.
- However, some areas of the market will likely be more vulnerable to shocks than others.
- Active tactical management in both the equity and fixed markets will be a very important in navigating the markets as the Fed tightens policy.
- Equity markets tend to shutter with an initial Fed rate hike.
- While that volatility may pass quickly, tighter monetary policy poses a threat to areas of the market with stretched valuations or that are more economically sensitive.
- This is where active, tactical management can help to navigate such a changing environment.
- We favor specific sectors, such as financials, health care, and information technology.
- Higher short-term interest rates would hurt prices of fixed coupon short-duration bonds.
- Long-duration bonds may also come under pressure as inflation and economic growth persist.
- We favor floating rate alternative fixed income holdings as well as high quality intermediate-duration bonds.

Unemployment Rate

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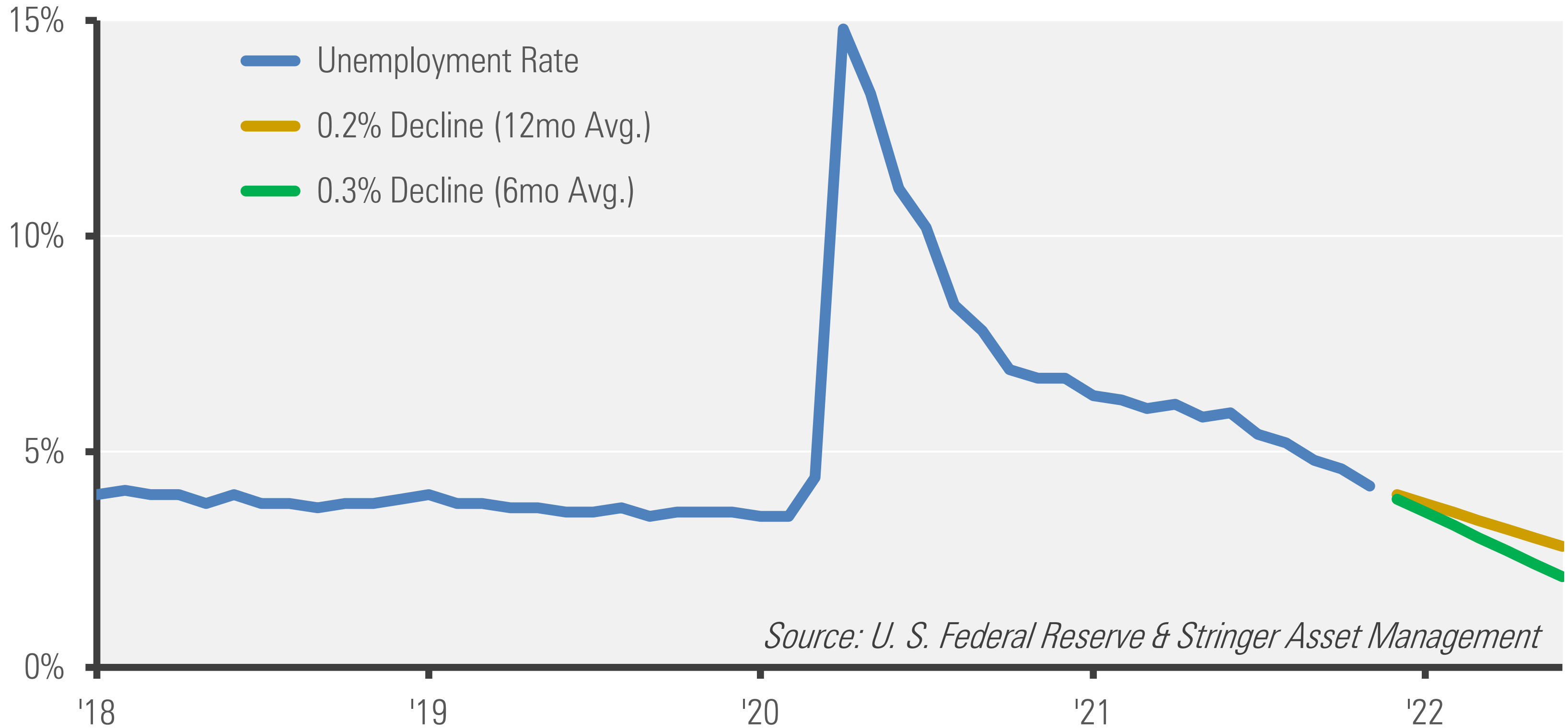
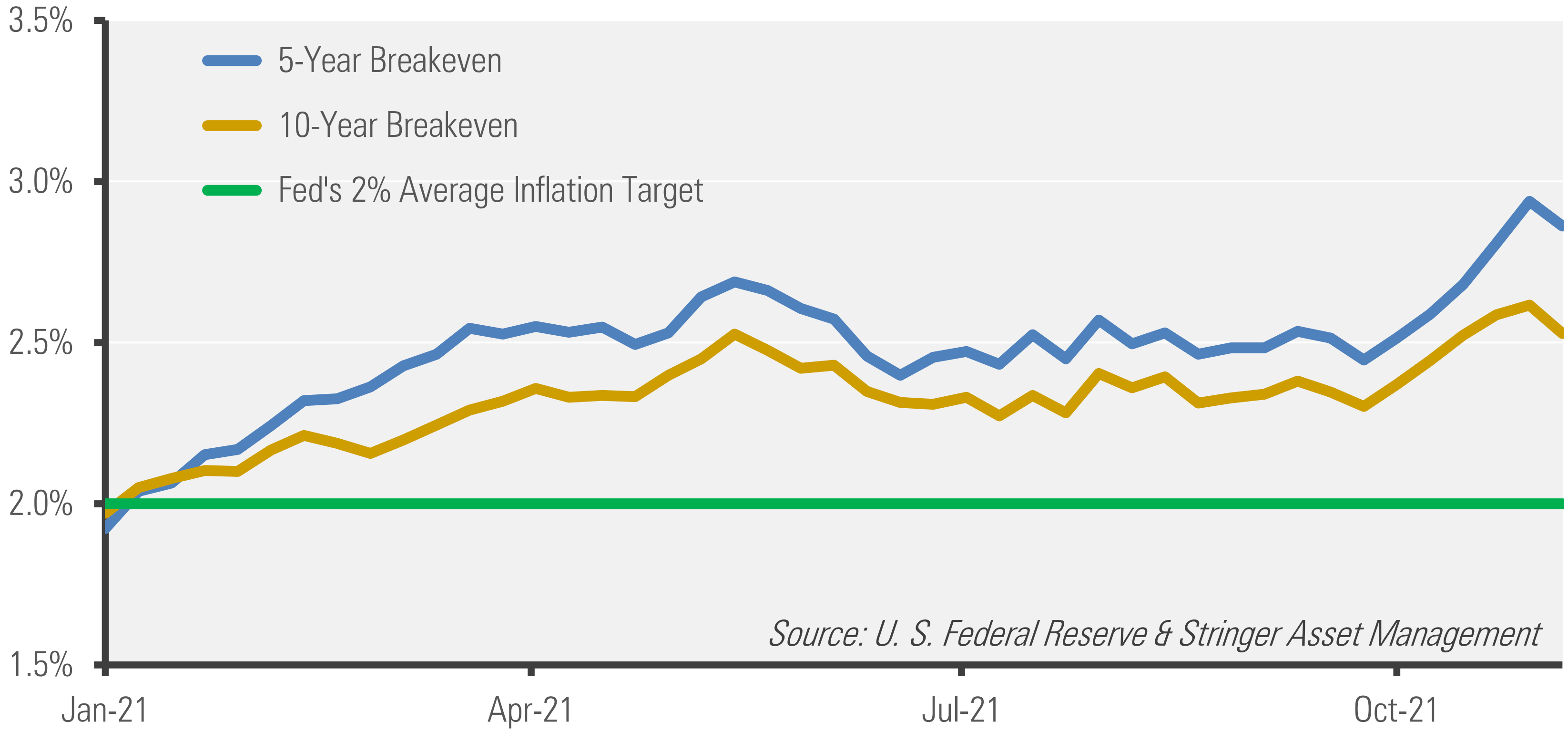


- The labor force grew by 594k workers in November with an average increase over the last 12 months at 126k workers per month and 186k workers over the last 6 months.
- Despite the jump in the size of the labor force, the unemployment rate declined 0.4% to 4.2% in November.
- This drop is the result of the large increase in the labor force being offset by the 1.1 million new jobs reflected in the November household survey.
- We will likely be below the previous cycle low of 3.5% in February or March of 2022.

Breakeven Rates & Inflation Target



- Though we think that the rate of inflation will ease, it will likely remain above the Fed's average inflation target of 2% for years to come.
- Due to a combination of COVID related price declines, such as in energy, as well as the Fed's renewed focus on inflation, market-based inflation expectations have declined to still elevated levels of 2.84% on average over the coming 5 years and 2.76% on average over the next 10 years.
- The Fed should be motivated to tighten policy faster than expected.

Economically Weighted PMI

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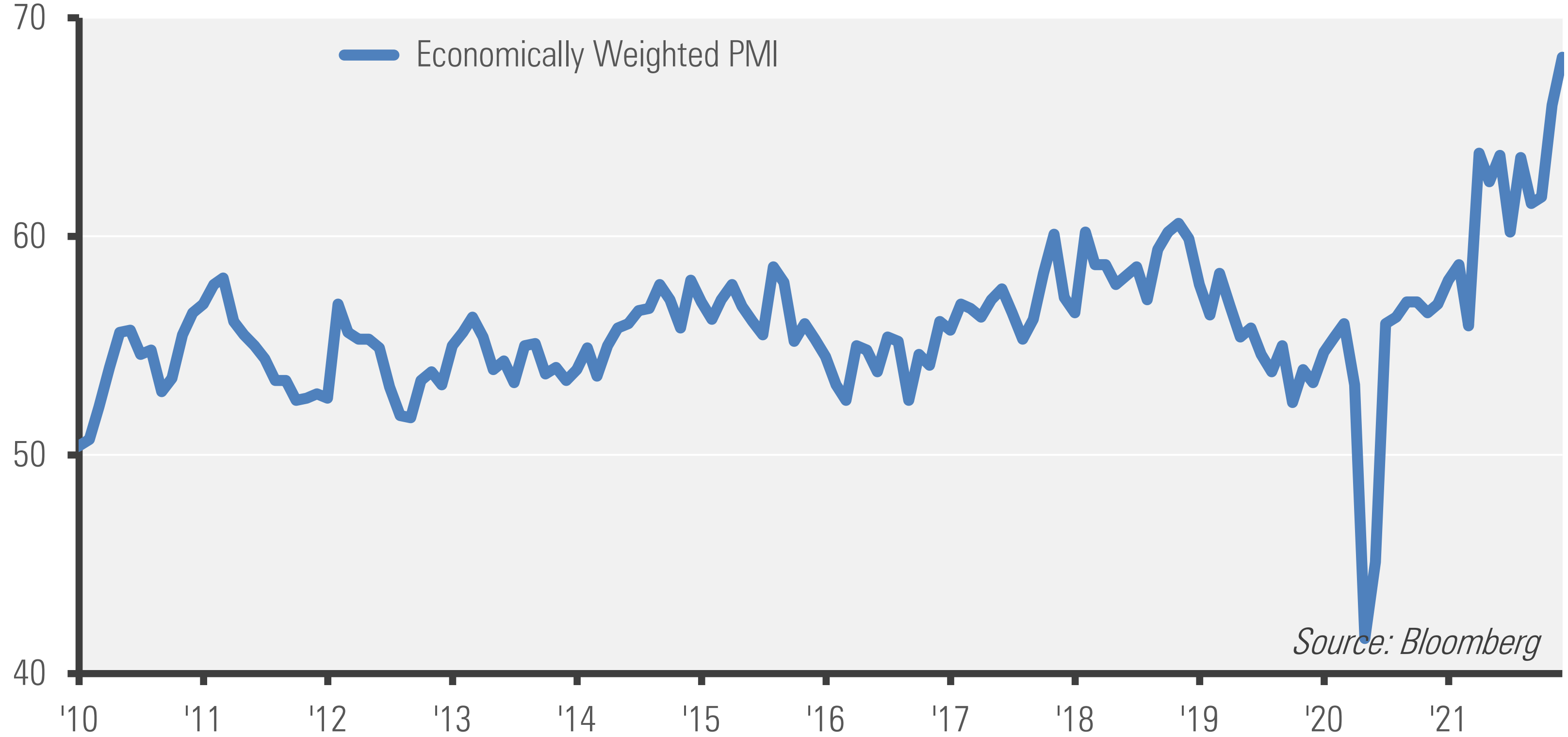

- We think the current economic momentum is strong enough to absorb these changes in stride.
- For example, the Institute for Supply Management (ISM) Manufacturing and Service Sector Purchasing Manager Indices (PMIs) remain elevated.
- In fact, the November Service Sector PMI made a new all-time high by rising above the October level, which was already a record as demand for services remains strong.

Fed Upper Target

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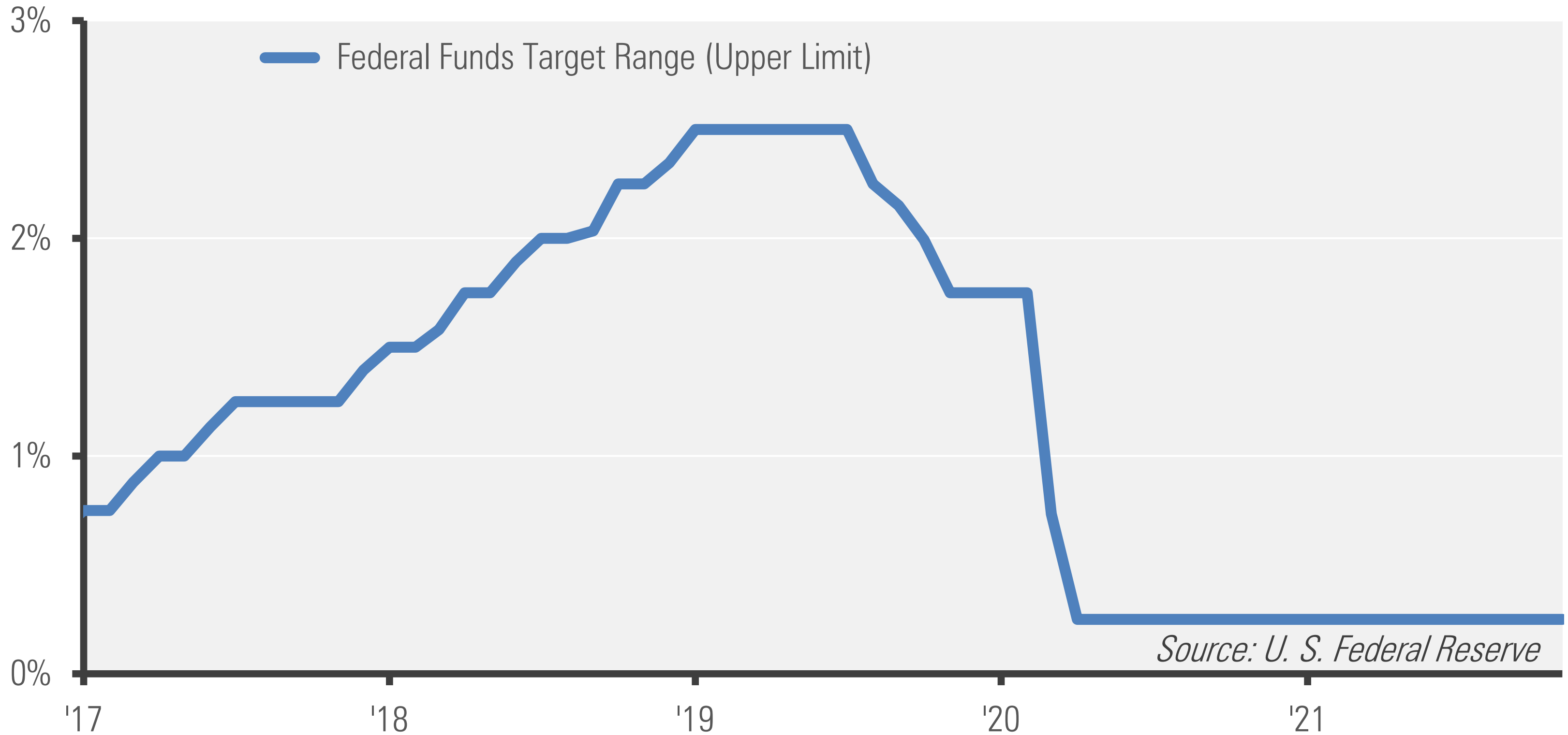

- » We expect the 10-year rate to increase by roughly 1% from here due to persistent inflation and continued economic growth.
- » Meanwhile short-term interest rates will likely rise to more than 2% over a series of interest rate moves.
- » Similar to the pattern we saw in the previous business cycle , we expect the Fed to incrementally raise short-term interest rates over a number of meetings.
- » Stronger inflation may cause the Fed to move at a faster pace than the previous cycle.

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INVESTMENT OUTLOOK SUMMARY | FAVORED CHOICES	
EQUITY	**U.S.** » financials, health care, information technology, momentum **Global** » low volatility, momentum, quality
FIXED INCOME	short and intermediate-duration asset-backed and mortgage-backed securities, Treasury Inflation Protected Securities (TIPS)
ALTERNATIVES	multi-sector income, preferreds, put option overlay strategy, senior loans

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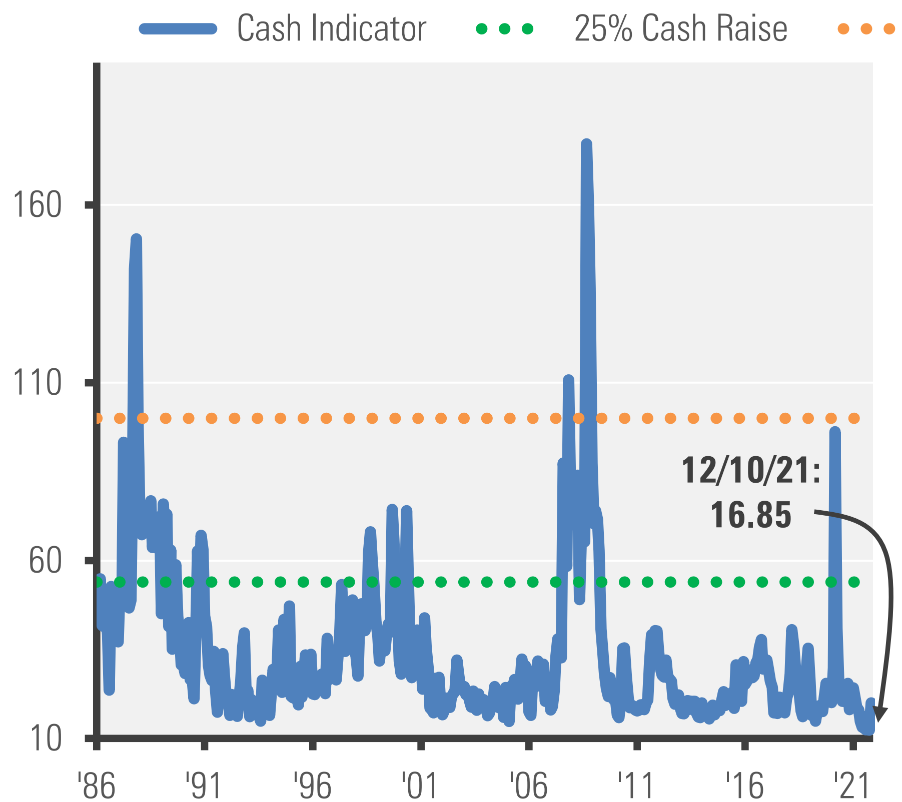
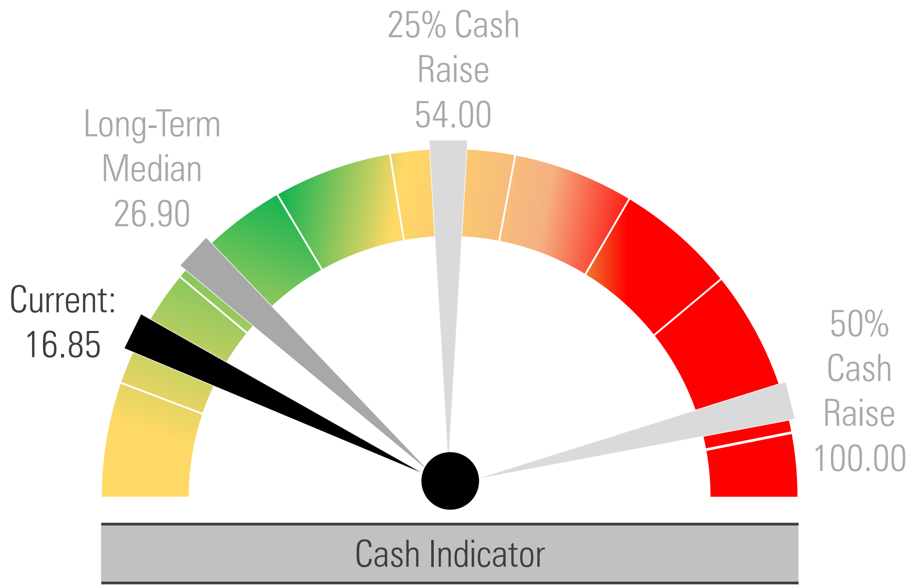
The Cash Indicator





Source: Bloomberg and Stringer Asset Management

- Recent volatility has shifted the Cash Indicator (CI) around the low end of its normal range.
- The recent low levels have suggested some complacency in markets which tend to lead to increased volatility.
- As expected, volatility began to increase but only into a more normalized range.
- We remain fully invested and are seeing tactical opportunities to both manage risk and take advantage of potential for gains.

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For more information:

Jonathan Bernstein (713) 339-0598 | info@stringeram.com


Q&A
You have
Questions
We have
Answers

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Performance:

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 client's investment management assets among exchange-traded funds ("ETFs") and secondarily among mutual funds. 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. Stringer Asset Management LLC claims compliance with the Global Investment Performance Standards (GIPS®).

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.

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.

The Moderate Growth Composite includes all portfolios that mainly invest the majority of their assets in equity exchange-traded funds but also includes fixed income and alternative ETFs selected from the global investment opportunity set. The Moderate Growth Composite has risk characteristics lower than that of the broad equity market and include but are not limited to equity risk, international investing risk and credit 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 a blend of 65% MSCI ACWI Index and 35% Barclays U.S. Aggregate Bond 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 blended benchmark was 65% MSCI World Index and 35% Barclays U.S. Aggregate Bond Index rebalanced quarterly. Prior to January 1, 2015, the blended benchmark was 45% Russell 3000 Index, 20% MSCI ACWI xUS Index and 35% Barclays U.S. Aggregate Bond 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.

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Performance (continued):

The Conservative Growth Composite includes all portfolios that invest their assets in equity, fixed income and alternative exchange-traded funds selected from the global investment opportunity set. The Conservative Growth Composite has risk characteristics lower than that of the broad equity market and include but are not limited to equity risk, international investing risk and credit 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 a blend of 50% MSCI ACWI Index and 50% Bloomberg Barclays U.S. Aggregate Bond 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 blended benchmark was 50% MSCI World Index and 50% Barclays U.S. Aggregate Bond Index rebalanced quarterly. Prior to January 1, 2015, the blended benchmark was 35% Russell 3000 Index, 15% MSCI ACWI xUS Index and 50% Barclays U.S. Aggregate Bond 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.

The Income with Growth Composite includes all portfolios that invest their assets in equity, fixed income and alternative exchange-traded funds selected from the global investment opportunity set. The Income with Growth Composite has risk characteristics lower than that of the broad equity market and include but are not limited to equity risk, international investing risk and credit risk. The total returns presented are gross of fees. Advisory fees and any other expenses incurred in the management of the account will reduce actual returns. The benchmark is a blend of 35% MSCI ACWI Index and 65% Bloomberg Barclays U.S. Aggregate Bond Index rebalanced quarterly. The benchmark is market-cap weighted and is composed of several country-specific developed market indices. Sources of foreign exchange rates may be different between the composite and the benchmark; however, there have not been material differences to date. 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. As of 12/30/16, the Conservative Composite was renamed the Income with Growth Composite.

The Income Composite includes all portfolios that invest their assets in equity, fixed income and alternative exchange-traded funds selected from the global investment opportunity set. The Income Composite has risk characteristics lower than that of the broad equity market and include but are not limited to equity risk, international investing risk and credit 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 a blend of 20% MSCI ACWI Index and 80% Bloomberg Barclays U.S. Aggregate Bond 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 a blend of 20% MSCI World Index and 80% Barclays U.S. Aggregate Bond Index rebalanced quarterly. 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.

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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.

Yield – Portfolio and benchmark yields are 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.

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Principal Risks:

Allocation risk – The performance of the portfolio relative to its benchmark will depend largely on the decisions to strategic asset allocation and tactical adjustments made to the asset allocation. At times, judgments as to the asset classes in which the portfolio should invest may prove to be wrong, as some asset classes may perform worse than others or the equity markets generally from time to time or for extended periods of time. *Market risk* – The value of securities in the portfolio may decline due to daily fluctuations in the securities markets, including fluctuation in interest rates, national and international economic conditions and general equity market conditions. *Management style risk* – To the extent the portfolio focuses on a particular style of stocks, such as growth or value, its performance may at times be better or worse than that of similar portfolios with other focuses or that have a broader investment style. *Business and sector risk* – From time to time, a particular set of circumstances may affect a particular industry or certain companies within an industry, while having little or no impact on other industries or other companies within the industry. *Large company risk* – The portfolio may invest in larger, more established companies, which may be unable to respond quickly to new competitive challenges such as changes in consumer tastes or innovative smaller competitors. Also, large companies are sometimes unable to attain the high growth rates of successful, smaller companies, especially during extended periods of economic expansions. *Mid-sized company risk* – The portfolio may invest in mid-cap companies, which may be more vulnerable to adverse business or economic events than larger, more established companies. In particular, these mid-sized companies may pose additional risks, including liquidity risk, because these companies tend to have limited product lines, markets and financial resources, and may depend upon a relatively small management group. *Small company risk* – The portfolio may invest in smaller companies, which generally have less experienced management teams, serve smaller markets, and find it more difficult to obtain financing for growth or potential development than larger companies. *Real Estate Investment Trust ("REIT") risk* – The portfolio may invest in ETFs or other pooled investment vehicles that invest in REITs. REITs are susceptible to the risks associated with investing in real estate generally, including, among others, declines in the value of real estate, lack of ability to access the credit markets and defaults by borrowers or tenants. *Commodities risk* – The portfolio may invest in ETFs or other pooled investment vehicles that invest in commodities, such as raw materials or agricultural products. Commodities are tied to future market values and future income and are vulnerable to adverse movements in prices and exchange rates. Additionally, the price of commodities may be affected by geopolitical changes and relations. *Credit risk* – An issuer of debt securities may not make timely payments of principal and interest. *Debt securities risk* – Increases in interest rates typically lower the value of debt securities held by the portfolio. Investments in debt securities include credit risk. There is also the risk that a bond issuer may "call," or repay its high yielding bonds before their maturity dates. Debt securities subject to prepayment can offer less potential for gains during a declining interest rate environment and similar or greater potential for loss in a rising interest rate environment. Limited training opportunities for certain debt securities may make it more difficult to sell or buy a security at a favorable price or time. *High yield securities risk* – Investments in high yield fixed income securities, also known as "junk bonds", involve a greater risk of default and are subject to a substantially higher degree of credit risk or price fluctuations than other types of debt securities. *Interest rate risk* – Increases in interest rates typically lower the present value of a company's future earnings stream. Accordingly, stock prices will generally decline when investors anticipate or experience rising interest rates. *Issuer risk* – The value of an individual security or particular type of security can be more volatile and thus perform differently than the market as a whole. *Shares of other investment companies and ETFs risk* – Investors will indirectly bear fees and expenses charged by the underlying funds in which the portfolio may invest in addition to the portfolio's direct fees and expenses and, as a result, the cost of investing in the portfolio will generally be higher than the cost of investing directly in the underlying fund shares. Investments in ETFs bear the risk that the market price of the ETF's shares may trade at a discount to their net asset value or that an active trading market for an ETF's shares may not develop or be maintained. *Non-diversified fund risk* – A non-diversified fund is generally subject to the risk that a large loss in an individual issue will cause a greater loss for the fund than it would if the fund was required to hold a larger number of securities or smaller positions. *Foreign exposure risk* – Foreign markets, particularly emerging markets, can be more volatile than the U.S. market due to increased risks of adverse issuer, political, regulatory, or economic developments. *Foreign currency risk* – The value of an investment denominated in a foreign currency will decline in dollar terms if that currency weakens against the dollar. Additionally, certain countries may utilize formal or informal currency-exchange controls or "capital controls." Such controls may also affect the value of the portfolio's holdings. *U.S. Government and U.S. agency obligations risk* – There can be no assurance that the U.S. Government would provide financial support to its agencies or instrumentalities (including government-sponsored enterprises) that issue or guarantee certain securities where it is not obligated to do so.

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5050 Poplar Avenue, Suite 1103
Memphis, TN 38157
Phone: (901) 800-2956
Fax: (901) 800-2976
Email: info@stringeram.com