



STRINGER
ASSET MANAGEMENT

First Quarter 2024 Outlook

Though Near-Term Risks Persist,
the U.S. is Entering a New Golden Age

-- For Financial Professionals Only --

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Agenda



- » Preliminary Performance
- » Broad Outlook
- » Investment Implications
- » Recent Activity
- » Current Portfolio Allocations
- » The Cash Indicator

PRELIMINARY MANAGER COMPOSITE (GROSS) VS BENCHMARK: MARCH 2024

	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	2.57%	8.81%	18.33%	4.61%	8.70%	8.25%	7.23%	7.17%	14.31%	0.83	0.43%
MSCI ACWI Index	1.75%	8.20%	23.22%	6.96%	10.92%	10.23%	8.66%	7.66%	16.84%	1.00	-
Stringer AM Moderate Growth – Gross	3.34%	5.94%	11.58%	2.88%	6.21%	6.12%	5.55%	6.18%	10.30%	0.88	0.44%
65% MSCI ACWI - 35% BC Agg Index	2.38%	5.06%	15.39%	3.73%	7.53%	7.31%	6.41%	6.35%	11.44%	1.00	-
Stringer AM Conservative Growth – Gross	3.65%	4.95%	9.56%	1.74%	4.86%	4.88%	4.60%	5.47%	8.22%	0.86	0.44%
50% MSCI ACWI - 50% BC Agg Index	2.65%	3.71%	12.13%	2.33%	5.97%	5.95%	5.36%	5.64%	9.26%	1.00	-

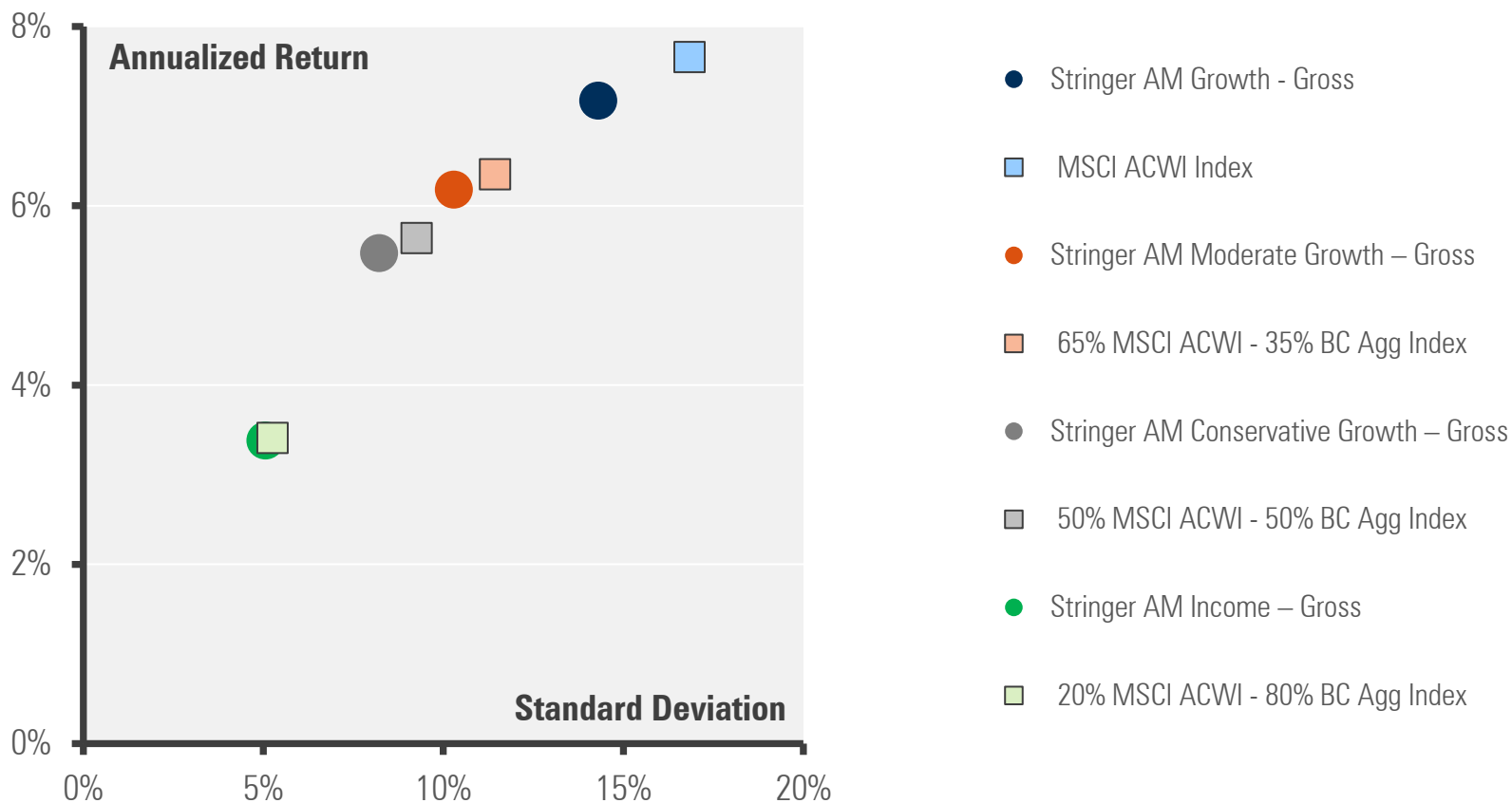
	Yield	YTD	1-YR Trailing	3-YRS Trailing	5-YRS Trailing	7-YRS Trailing	10-YRS Trailing	Since Inception (7/1/2015)			
								Trailing Return	Standard Deviation	Beta	Alpha
Stringer AM Income w/ Growth – Gross	3.85%	3.10%	6.20%	0.83%	2.72%	2.95%	--	2.65%	6.88%	0.89	-1.35%
35% MSCI ACWI - 65% BC Agg Index	2.92%	2.36%	8.93%	0.91%	4.35%	4.54%	--	4.35%	7.33%	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	4.32%	1.83%	4.47%	0.13%	2.00%	2.39%	2.59%	3.38%	5.06%	0.90	0.20%
20% MSCI ACWI - 80% BC Agg Index	3.19%	1.02%	5.80%	-0.53%	2.67%	3.08%	3.12%	3.41%	5.26%	1.00	-

	Yield	YTD	1-YR Trailing	3-YRS Trailing	5-YRS Trailing	7-YRS Trailing	10-YRS Trailing	Since Inception (9/1/2015)			
								Trailing Return	Standard Deviation	Beta	Alpha
Stringer AM Tactical Opps - Gross	2.02%	8.09%	10.71%	0.31%	7.91%	6.77%	--	5.99%	14.25%	0.85	-2.77%
MSCI ACWI Index	1.75%	8.20%	23.22%	6.96%	10.92%	10.23%	--	10.24%	15.39%	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 PLOT¹: SINCE INCEPTION TO MARCH 2024



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BROAD OUTLOOK

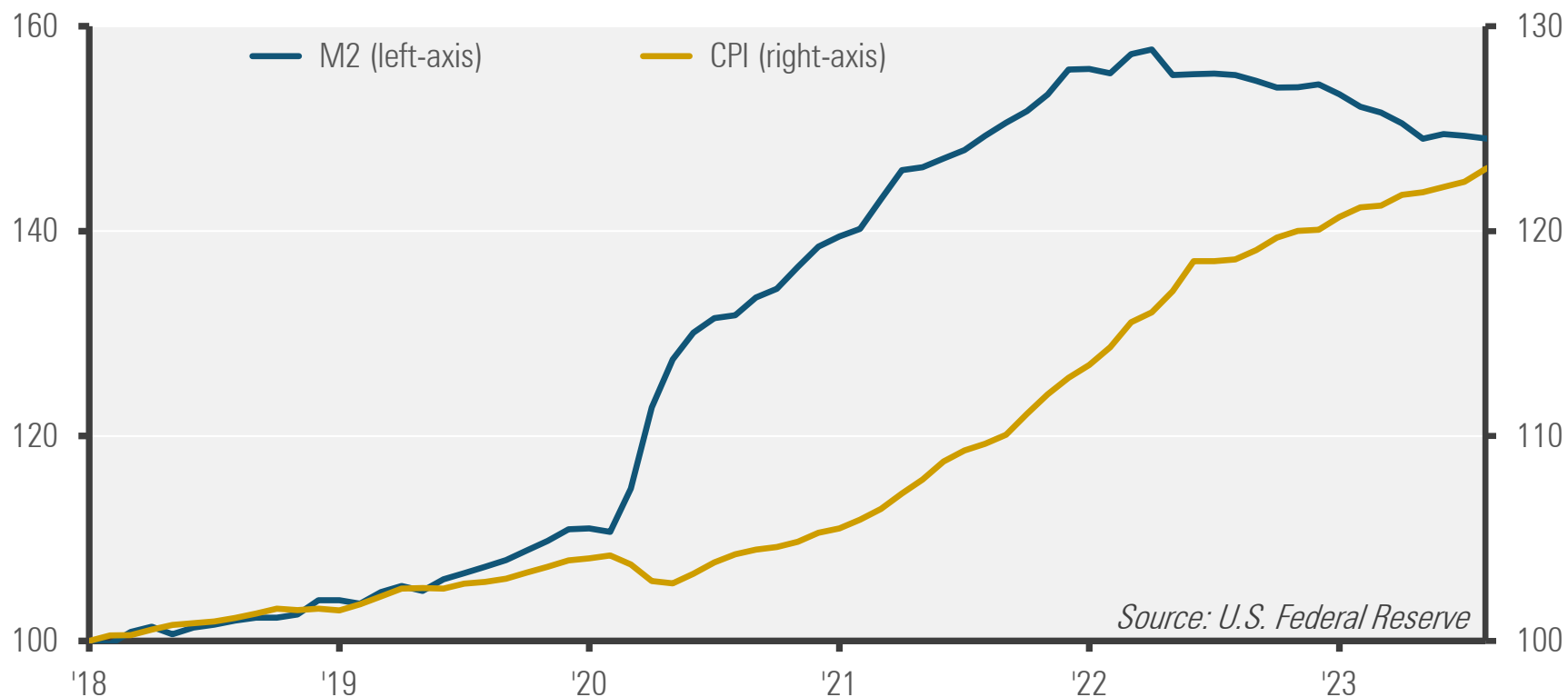
- » The equity market has evolved from one of the narrowest in history to now rewarding a broader set of companies, which we view as a strong positive for investors.
- » Economic growth has slowed from last year's above average pace to now closer to historical norms, which is also a healthy sign.
- » The U.S. Federal Reserve (Fed) seems to be following through on its recent pivot to acknowledging declining inflationary trends that will likely lead to interest rate cuts this year.
- » Investors can prepare for these rate cuts by diversifying across intermediate duration fixed income and dividend paying equities to maintain income levels and benefit from potential capital appreciation.
- » We expect increased market volatility will create opportunities to acquire high quality assets.
- » Our long-term outlook for the U.S. is as optimistic as ever based on healthy business and overall household fundamentals.
- » Private sector investments in industrial capacity as well as research and development should lead to increasing levels of innovation and productivity growth.
- » Household income growth is solid while debt-to-income levels are just now getting back to normal.
- » Additionally, households stand to benefit from locking in low mortgage rates for decades to come.
- » Though near-term economic risks persist, the U.S. is set to embark on a new era of economic growth for the next decade or more.

BROAD OUTLOOK				
	U.S.	Europe	Japan	Emerging Markets
Monetary Conditions	Restrictive	Restrictive	Supportive	Expansionary
Fiscal Conditions	Expansionary	Supportive	Expansionary	Mixed
Leading Economic Indicators	Strengthening	Stabilizing	Strengthening	Strengthening
Equity Valuations	Mixed	Fairly Valued	Fairly Valued	Fairly Valued
Overall	Cautiously Optimistic	Cautiously Optimistic	Cautiously Optimistic	Cautiously Optimistic

SAMPLE OF RECENT ADDITIONS

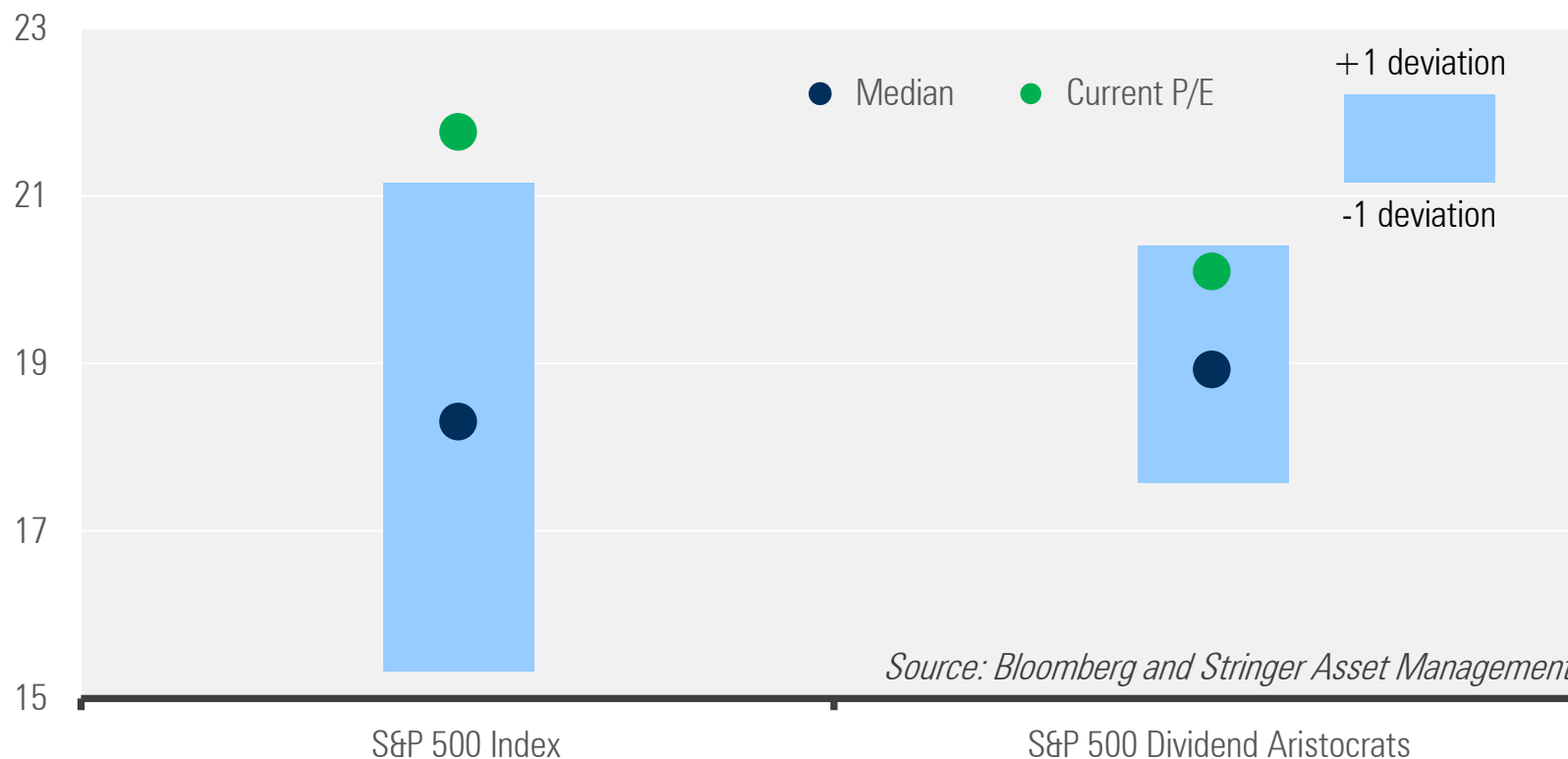
- » Preliminary data suggests that U.S. economic growth has continued its solid run from the second half of 2023 into 2024.
- » Persistent economic growth, falling inflation, and continued innovation have provided tailwinds to U.S. corporate earnings momentum.
- » We expect that these trends will lead to a broadening of corporate earnings growth beyond just the technology related industries that supplied most of the S&P 500 Index's earnings growth last year.
- » These sectors include industrials and health care, among others.
- » To benefit from these trends, we recently increased our allocation to a U.S. momentum equity ETF as well as a core large cap U.S. equity ETF that seeks to enhance returns through an equity options overlay process depending on the Strategy.
- » To balance the Strategies' risk profiles, we also increased our positions in short-term Treasury ETFs in most of our Strategies.

Indexed M2 & CPI



- » We predicted the decline in inflation based on the relationship between money growth and inflation with inflation typically trailing changes in money growth by 12-18 months.
- » As the excess pandemic era stimulus wanes, the rate of inflation is following the decline in money growth and prompting us to expect somewhat faster rate cuts than the Fed's current forecast.
- » While we do not expect prices to fall broadly, we do expect the increase to slow over time to a pace closer to the Fed's 2% target.

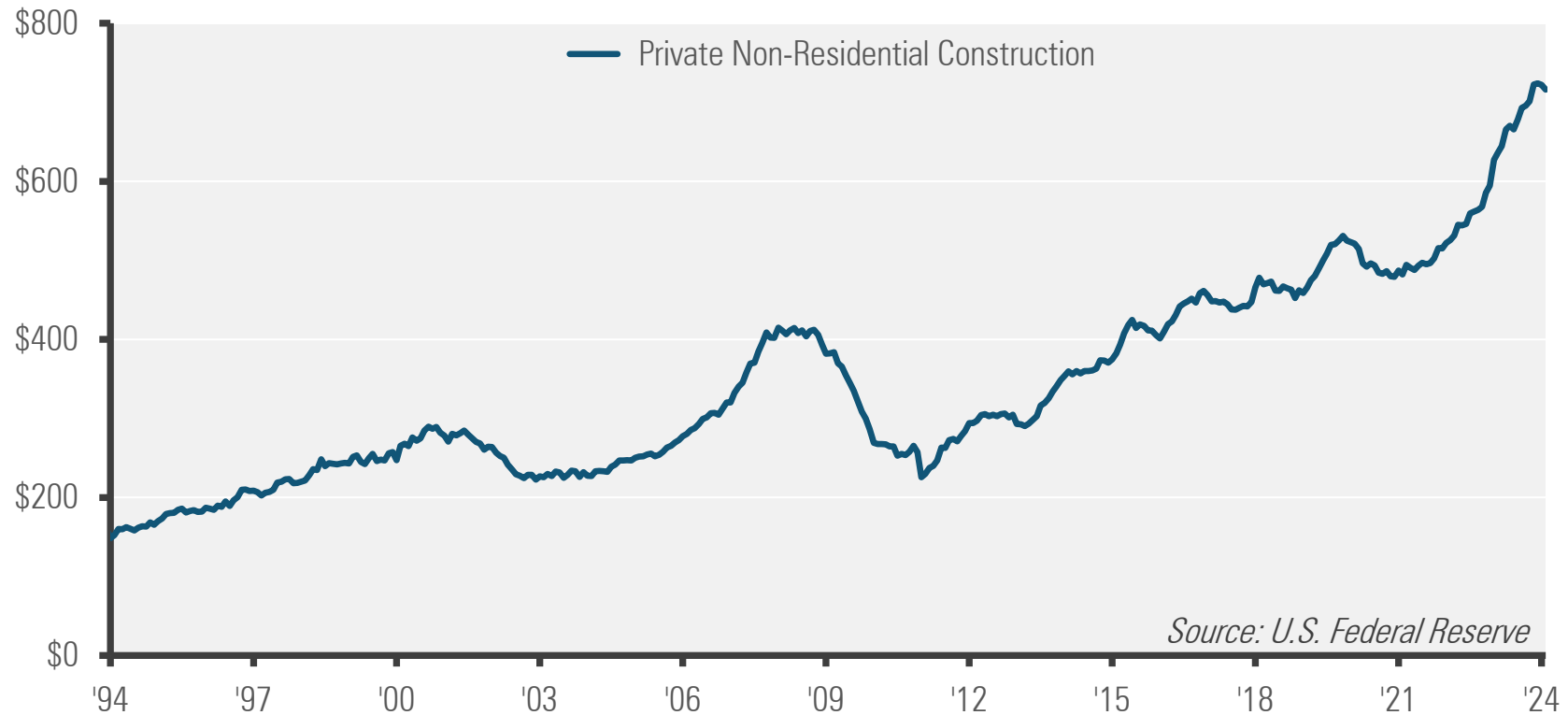
10-Year Forward Price to Earnings Ratio



- » Investors may want to focus on other areas for income, such as dividend-paying stocks.
- » High quality dividend payers may increase their dividend payouts over time, which can help offset the eroding effects of inflation.
- » Additionally, high-quality dividend-paying stocks trade at discounts relative to the broader market and only slightly above their long-term averages.

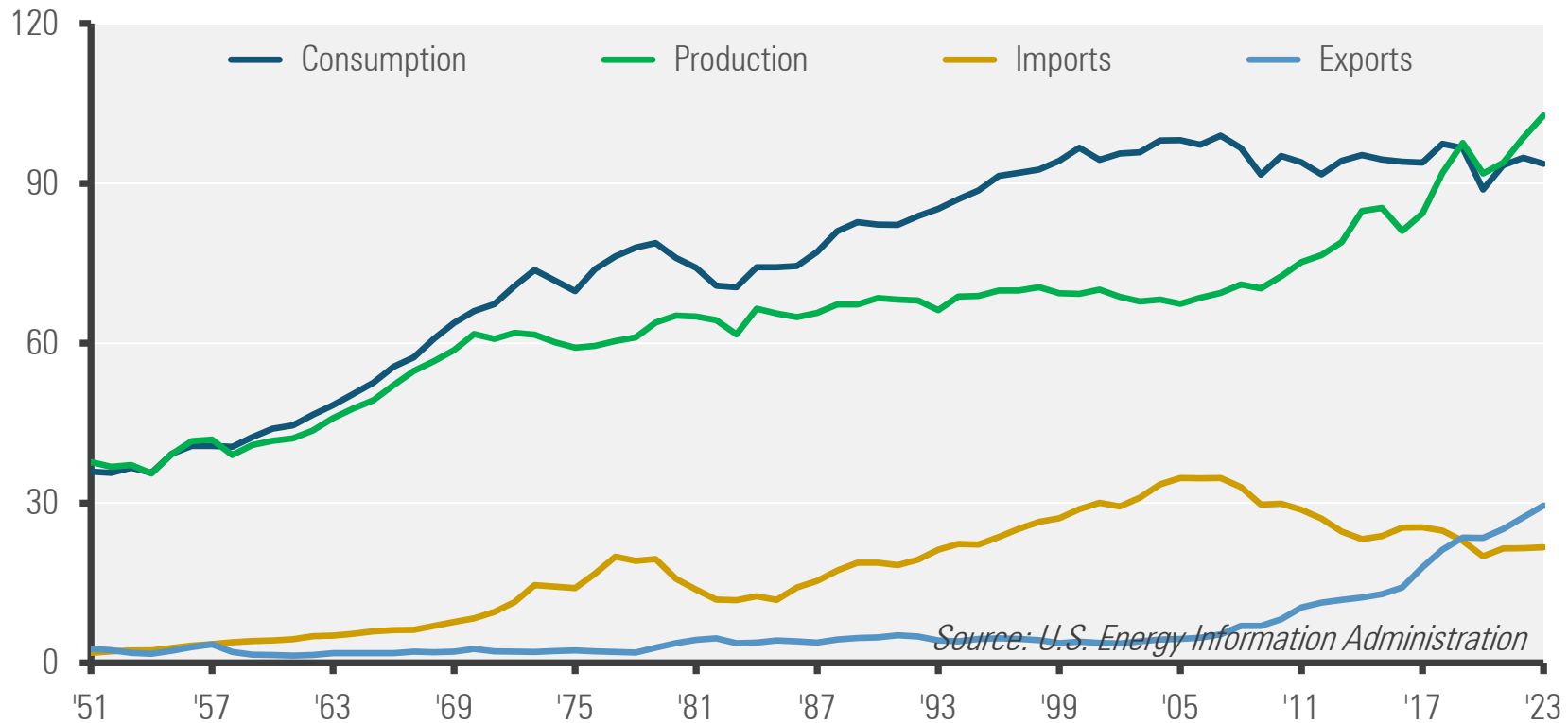
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Private Non-Residential Construction (\$ Billions)



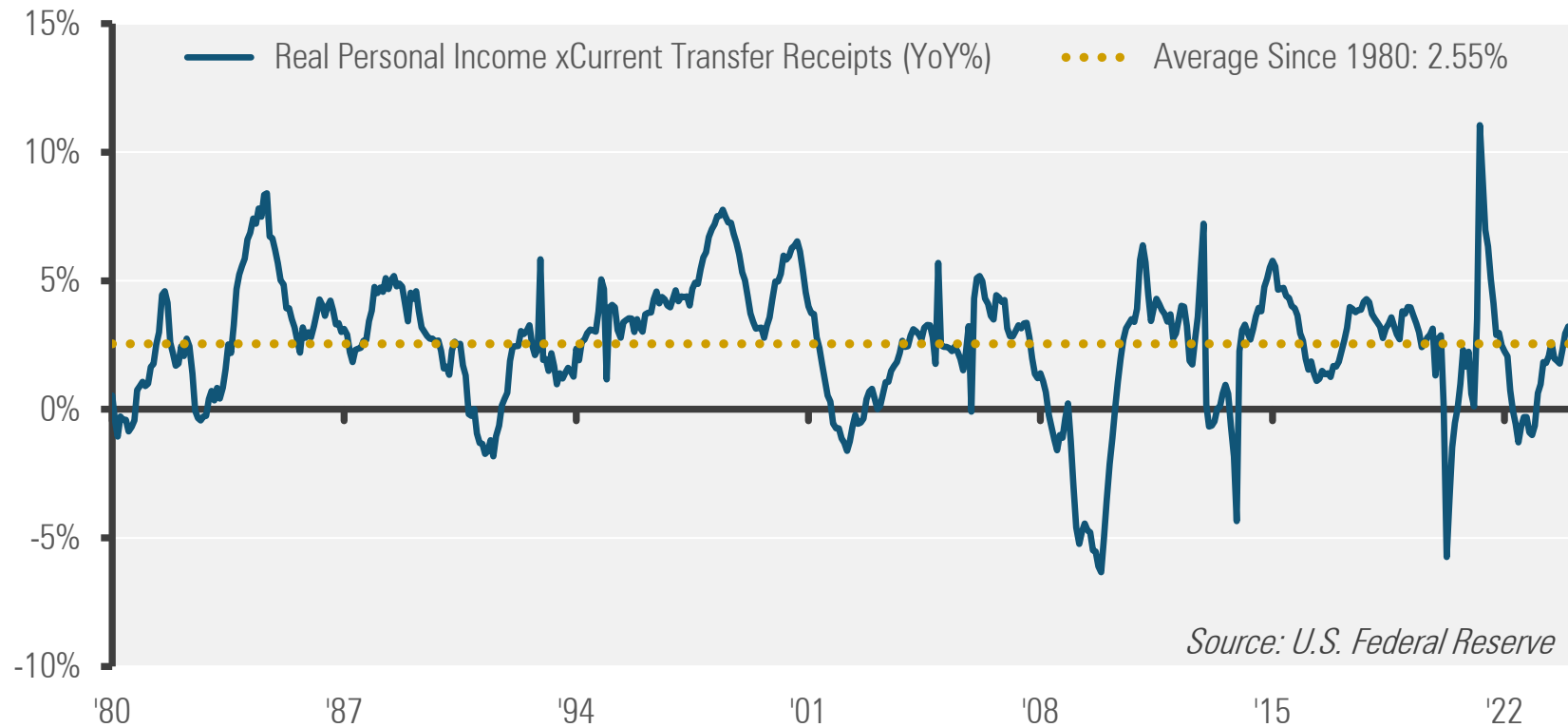
- » Global supply chain fragility was exposed by the COVID-19 pandemic.
- » Manufacturers are becoming more focused on supply chain resiliency rather than optimizing efficiency.
- » Largely because of these trends as well as government incentives, construction spending on manufacturing facilities has absolutely skyrocketed since late 2021, going from approximately \$500 billion per year pre-pandemic to over \$700 billion per year.

U.S. Energy Overview (Quad BTUs)



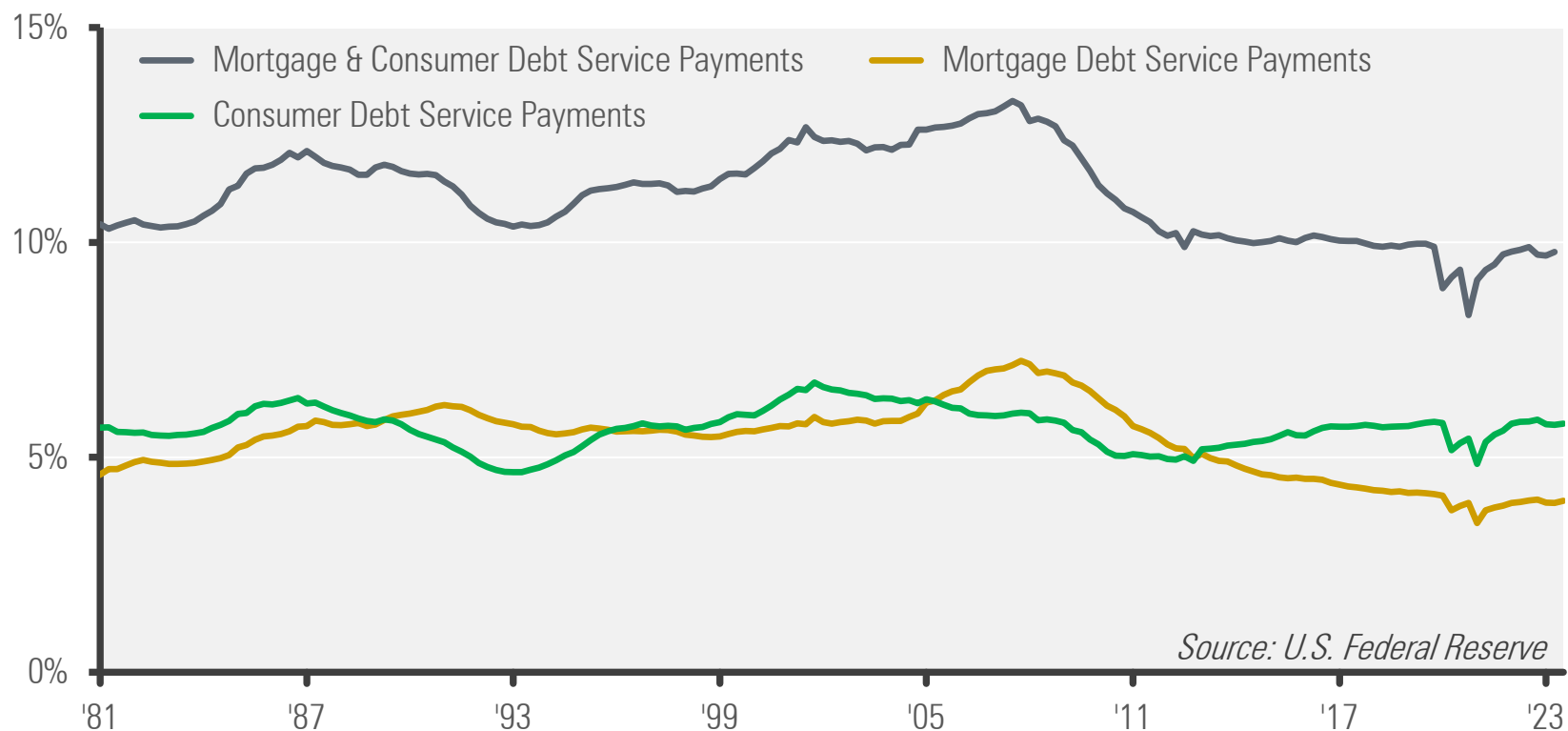
- » The U.S. energy sector is a timely example of the productivity boom that can follow R&D investments.
- » Energy consumption (demand) significantly outstripped U.S. energy production (supply) for years until the U.S. energy sector figured out how to significantly increase production through the development of new technologies.

Real Personal Income (YoY%)



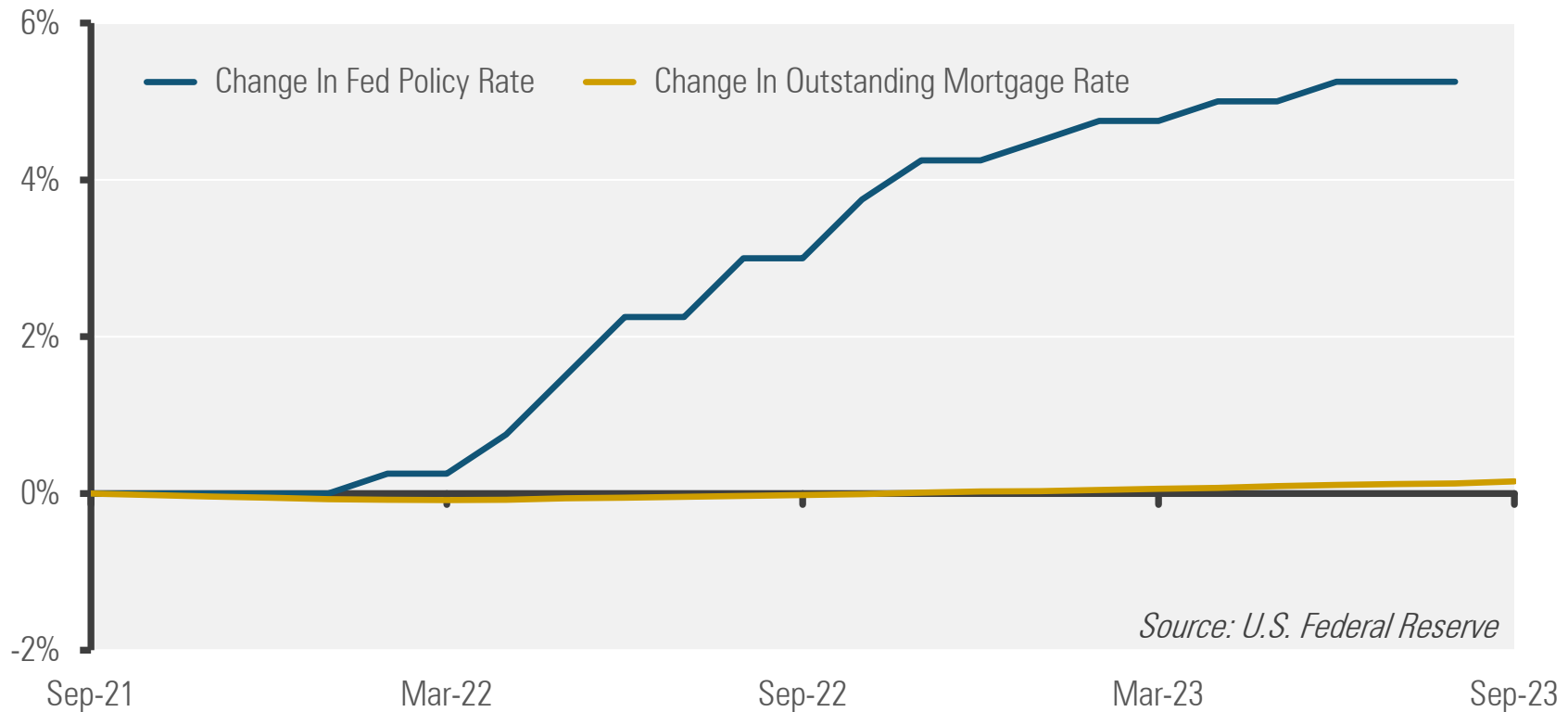
- » Inflation-adjusted income growth is finally normalizing on a year-over-year basis.
- » After initially plummeting during the early stages of the pandemic, followed by a spike as the economy reopened and massive government stimulus took effect, and a significant decline once again as inflation eroded income gains, the most recent data shows that real personal income growth has stabilized at close to historical norms for the last several months.
- » We expect a smoother path for inflation-adjusted income growth going forward.

Disposable Income to Debt Service



- » The combination of mortgage and consumer debt as a percentage of disposable income was 9.8% in the third quarter of 2023, the latest data available.
- » This has increased from the post-pandemic government stimulus backed days, which experienced the lowest debt-to-income levels in history going back to 1980.
- » Current debt-to-income levels are in line with the previous business cycle trend, which saw a great deal of private sector deleveraging.

Fed Policy & Outstanding Mortgage Rates



- » U.S. homeowners took advantage of multiple years of lower interest rates to further buttress their finances for decades to come.
- » We can see the positive long-term impact of these fixed rate mortgages reflected in the change in the average outstanding mortgage rate compared to the pace of interest rates hikes enacted by the Fed over the last two years.
- » While the Fed has raised short-term interest rates by nearly 5.5% over the last two years, the average outstanding mortgage rate is up only 0.15% over that same period.

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INVESTMENT OUTLOOK SUMMARY | FAVORED CHOICES

EQUITY	<i>U.S.</i> » defensive value, equity income, health care, momentum, technology <i>Global</i> » dividends, momentum, quality
FIXED INCOME	short-duration commercial mortgage-backed securities and Treasuries, defined-maturity core fixed income, taxable munis
ALTERNATIVES	equity option overlay strategies, master limited partnerships (MLPs)

This material 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. **Past performance is not indicative of future results. 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.**

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Recent Activity

NET TRADE SUMMARY: JANUARY TO MARCH 2024

	Growth		ModGrowth		ConGrowth		IncGrowth		Income	
	Weight	Action	Weight	Action	Weight	Action	Weight	Action	Weight	Action
Invesco Dec 2030 Corporate (BSCU)	-	-	5.0%	BUY	5.0%	BUY	8.0%	BUY	10.0%	BUY
iShares iBonds Dec 2030 Treas (IBTK)	-	-	5.0%	BUY	5.0%	BUY	8.5%	BUY	10.0%	BUY
iShares Intl Momentum Factor (IMTM)	5.0%	ADD	4.0%	ADD	3.0%	ADD	-	-	-	-
iShares USA Momentum (MTUM)	4.0%	ADD	3.5%	ADD	2.0%	ADD	-	-	-	-
Overlay Shares Large Cap Equity (OVL)	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.0%	ADD	2.0%	ADD
SPDR BBG 3-12 Month T-Bill (BILS)	-3.0%	TRIM	-5.0%	TRIM	-4.0%	TRIM	-4.0%	SELL	-	-
DoubleLine Opportunistic Bond (DBND)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-5.0%	TRIM
JPMorgan Equity Income (JEPI)	-6.0%	TRIM	-4.5%	TRIM	-3.0%	TRIM	-	-	-	-
SPDR Aggregate Bond (SPAB)	-	-	-3.0%	TRIM	-3.0%	TRIM	-4.0%	TRIM	-	-
SPDR Short Term Treasury (SPTS)	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.0%	ADD	-1.5%	TRIM
SPDR Doubleline Total Return (TOTL)	-	-	-5.0%	TRIM	-5.0%	TRIM	-	-	-	-
iShares Fallen Angels (FALN)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-5.0%	SELL	-5.0%	SELL
SPDR Portfolio Corporate Bond (SPBO)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-8.5%	SELL	-10.5%	SELL

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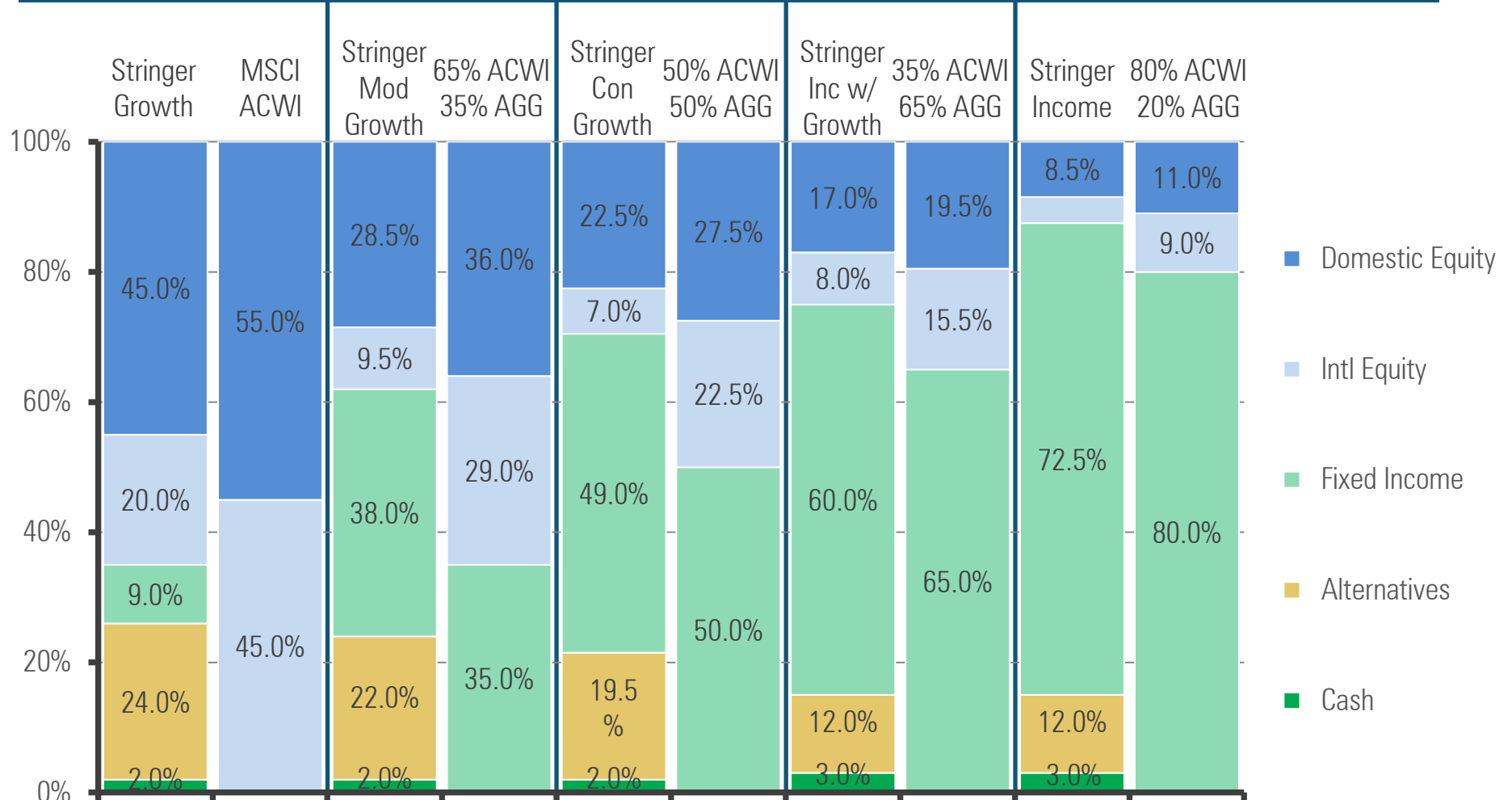
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Current Portfolio Allocations

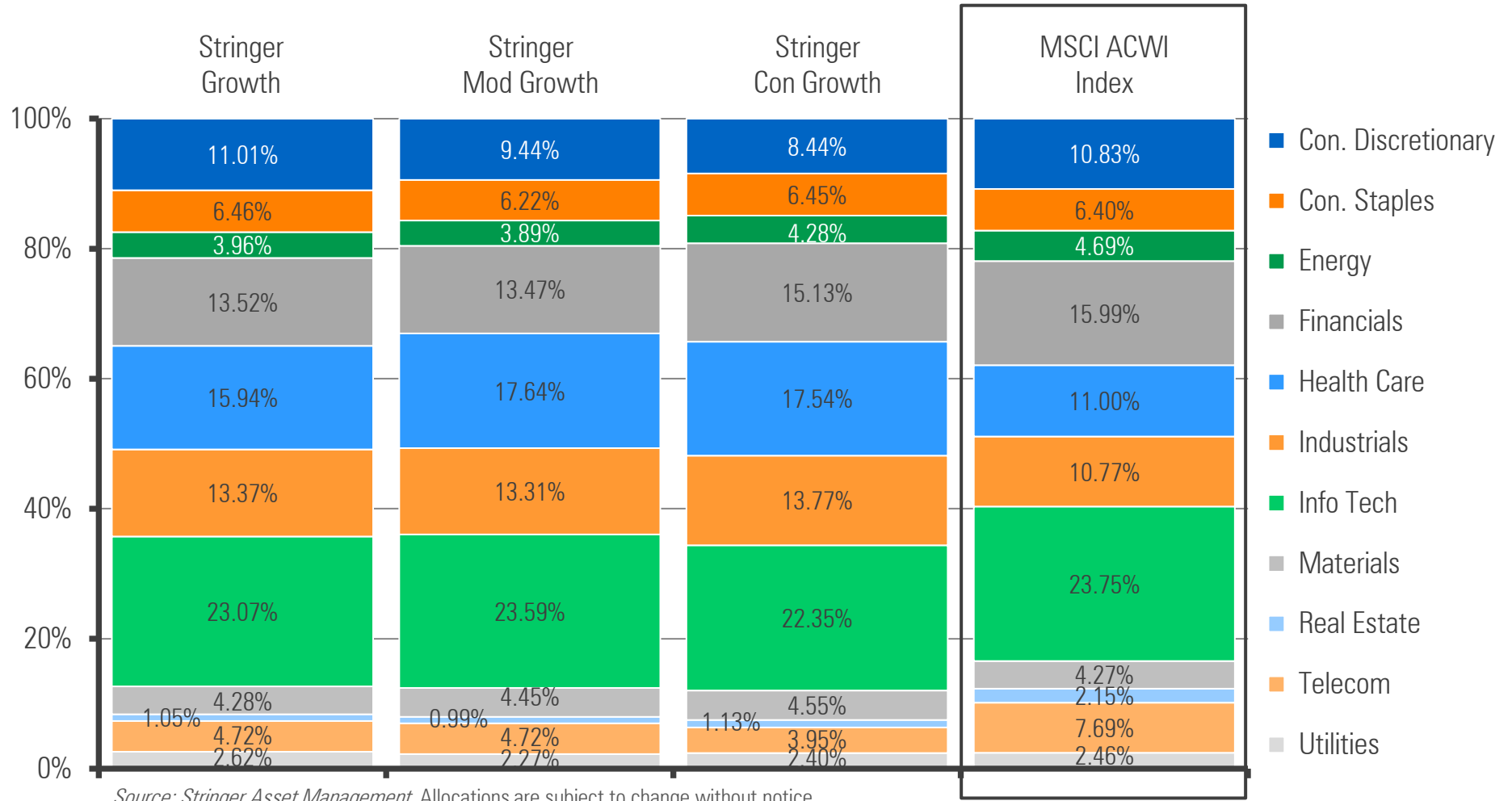
BROAD ASSET ALLOCATION AS OF MARCH 2024



Source: Stringer Asset Management. Allocations are subject to change without notice.

Current Portfolio Allocations

TRADITIONAL EQUITY SECTOR ALLOCATION AS OF MARCH 2024

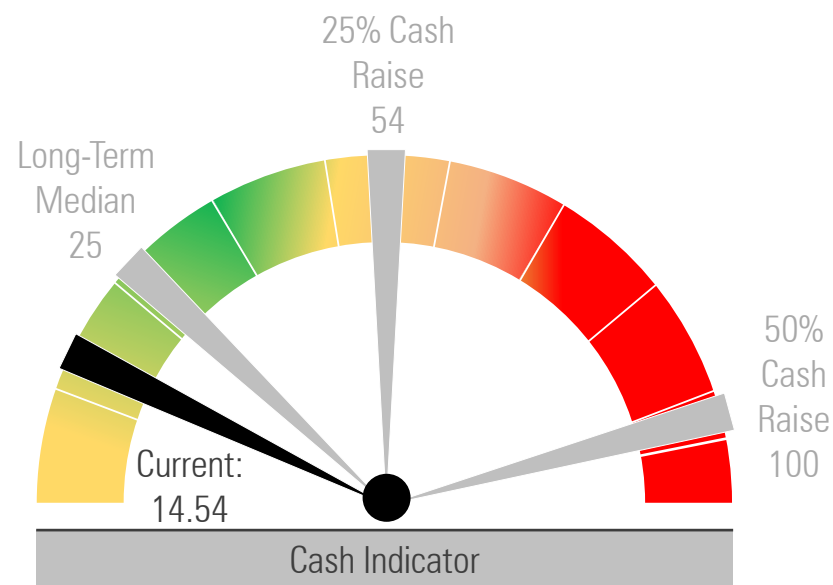
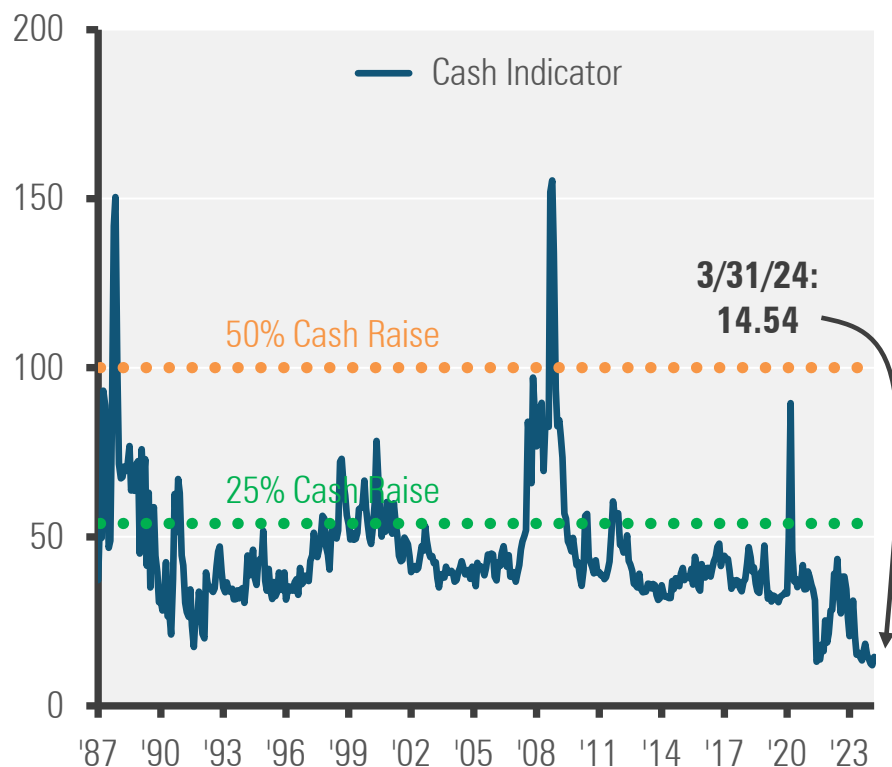


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The Cash Indicator



Source: Bloomberg and Stringer Asset Management

- » The Cash Indicator (CI) has begun to levitate above its recent lows, which reflects an increased recognition of risk.
- » However, the CI remains well below its long-term median.
- » Readings this low have historically been reflective of complacency in the financial markets. Periods of complacency have normally been followed by increased volatility.
- » With a relatively positive economic backdrop, we think that investors should be prepared to take advantage of increased volatility to add to high-quality core positions.

Let Us Be Your 'Easy Button'



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Q&A

You have
Questions
We have
Answers

Disclosures

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.

Disclosures

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.

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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.

S&P 500 Dividend Aristocrats Index – This Index tracks companies within the S&P 500 Index that have a record of raising their dividends for at least 25 consecutive years. Each company is equally weighted within the Index. S&P will remove companies from the Index when they fail to increase dividend payments from the previous year. The Index's universe includes stocks with a float-adjusted market capitalization of at least \$3 billion and an average daily trading volume of at least \$5 million, in addition to consistently increasing dividend payments. The index requires a minimum of 40 companies.

Disclosures

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.

Disclosures

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 trading 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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