

Portfolio Objective

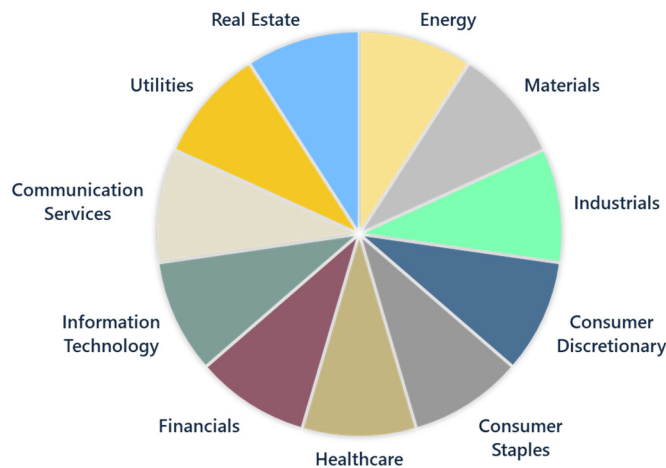
The portfolio seeks dividend income and long-term capital growth primarily through investments in stocks.

Strategy Description

- A fully invested, risk managed equity income strategy that focuses on high quality mid-to-large-cap companies.
- Applies optimized fundamental ratio analysis to select top stocks and sectors within the following investment themes:
 - ◆ Dividend Aristocrats
 - ◆ Equity Fortress
 - ◆ Highest Yielding Equity
- With a 10% Covered Call strategy that seeks to enrich income.

Investment Universe

- Break the Largest 1500 Stocks into 11 Sectors
- Eliminate Small Cap Stocks with Market Cap < \$3B



Strategy Approach

→ Apply Strategy Filter to Each Approach

Dividend Aristocrats

Equity Fortress

Highest Yielding Equity

Covered Call ETFs



*Stocks with increasing dividends for a minimum of 10 years**

**Under certain circumstances, the minimum number of years may be less than 10 years.*

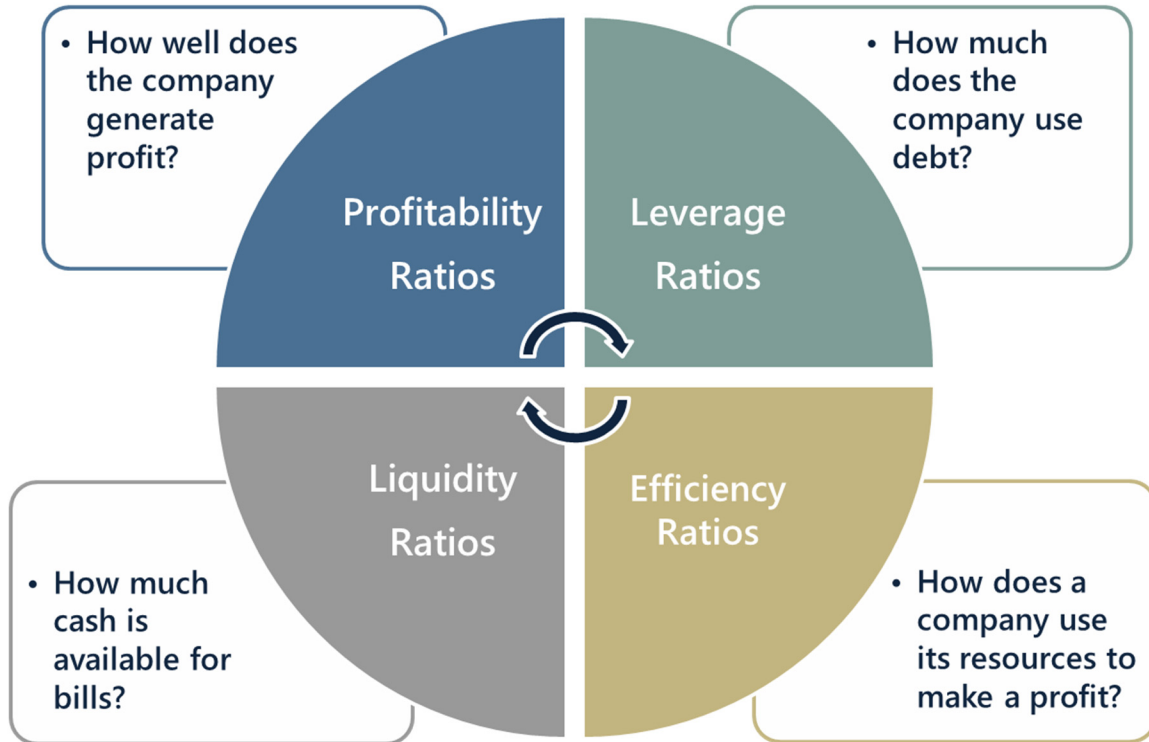
Stocks with strong balance sheets that finance growth internally

Stocks with the highest yield in their respective sector

Covered Call ETFs to boost income

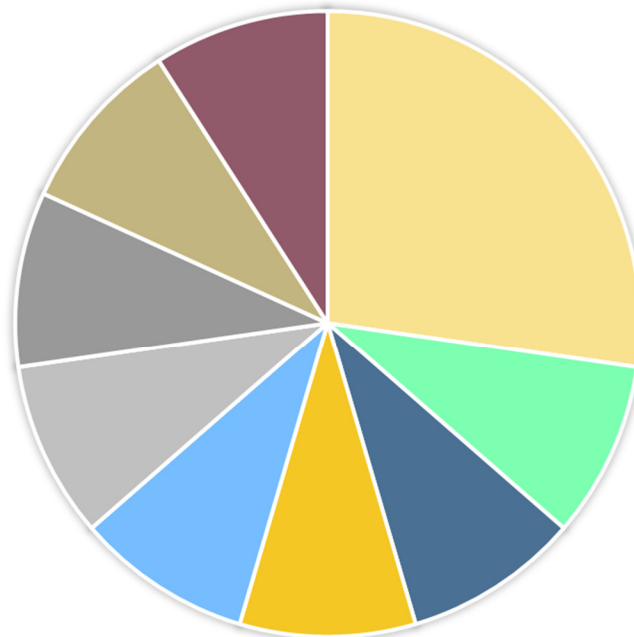
Fundamental Ratio Analysis

- Various Sets of Optimized Ratios are Used to Determine Top Stocks in Each Sector Within the Dividend Aristocrats, Equity Fortress, and High Yield Equity Strategies
- Optimized Ratios Aim to Determine True Intrinsic Value and Financial Health



Sector Analysis

- Optimize a New Set of Fundamental Ratios that are Consistent Across Sectors to Make Over or Underweight Decisions
- Eliminate the Weakest Two Sectors and Overweight the Top Sector in Each Strategy
- Result = Eight Equal Weight Sectors and One Triple Weight Sector



Final Allocation

→ The Potential for Up To 29 Holdings

Dividend Aristocrats



Fortress Equity



Highest Yielding Equity



Covered Call ETFs



Quarterly Reallocation & Rebalancing

- The Portfolio is Reallocated Quarterly Based on Model Decisions
- The Four Strategies are Rebalanced Back to the Base Weightings in Order to Keep the Diversification Rules in Place

Not an offer of Portfolio Shares.

Investments are subject to risk; loss of capital is possible.

You should carefully consider the investment objectives, risks, and charges and expenses before investing. Each investor's situation is unique so please work with a professional financial adviser, tax accountant or legal representative, as applicable, to develop an individualized plan or address any questions you may have. Additional information is available upon request.

Definitions:

Large-Cap refers to a company with a market capitalization value of more than \$10 billion.

Mid-Cap refers to a company with a market capitalization of between \$2 billion and \$10 billion.

Small-Cap refers to a company with a market capitalization between \$250 million and \$2 billion.

Dividend Aristocrats is a BTS strategy that breaks the S&P1500 into its 11 GICS Sectors and then filters all securities that have 10-15 years of increasing dividends, based on which sector it is in. These securities are then run through a proprietary securities selection algorithm that is rule-based in nature and does not change. The top security is then compared against similar historical Dividend Aristocrats in its sector and a historical outperformance is calculated. The top sector is overweighted, and the bottom 2 sectors are eliminated.

Equity Fortress is a BTS strategy that breaks the S&P1500 into its 11 GICS Sectors and then filters the top 5-10 securities in each sector based on a proprietary Equity Fortress Model that considers how well the security can finance internal revenue and asset growth without taking on excess debt. These securities are then run through a proprietary securities selection algorithm that is rule-based in nature and does not change. The top security is then compared against similar historical Equity Fortress securities in its sector and a historical outperformance is calculated. The top sector is overweighted, and the bottom 2 sectors are eliminated.

Highest Yielding Equity is a BTS strategy that breaks the S&P1500 into its 11 GICS Sectors and then filters the top 5-10 securities in each sector based on highest dividend yield. These securities are then run through a proprietary securities selection algorithm that is rule-based in nature and does not change. The top security is then compared against similar historical DOG securities in its sector and a historical outperformance is calculated. The top sector is overweighted, and the bottom 2 sectors are eliminated.

Covered Call refers to a financial transaction in which the investor selling call options owns an equivalent amount of the underlying security. To execute this, an investor who holds a long position in an asset then writes (sells) call options on the same asset to generate an income stream. The investor's long position in the asset is the cover because it means the seller can deliver the shares if the buyer of the call option chooses to exercise.

The Global Industry Classification Standard (GICS) is an industry taxonomy developed in 1999 by MSCI and Standard & Poor's (S&P) for use by the global financial community. The GICS structure consists of 11 sectors, 25 industry groups, 74 industries and 163 sub-industries into which S&P has categorized all major public companies.

Energy Sector The Energy Sector comprises companies engaged in exploration & production, refining & marketing, and storage & transportation of oil & gas and coal & consumable fuels. It also includes companies that offer oil & gas equipment and services

Materials Sector The Materials Sector includes companies that manufacture chemicals, construction materials, forest products, glass, paper and related packaging products, and metals, minerals and mining companies, including producers of steel.

Industrials Sector The Industrials Sector includes manufacturers and distributors of capital goods such as aerospace & defense, building products, electrical equipment and machinery and companies that offer construction & engineering services. It also includes providers of commercial & professional services including printing, environmental and facilities services, office services & supplies, security & alarm services, human resource & employment services, research & consulting services. It also includes companies that provide transportation services.

Consumer Discretionary Sector The Consumer Discretionary Sector encompasses those businesses that tend to be the most sensitive to economic cycles. Its manufacturing segment includes automobiles & components, household durable goods, leisure products and textiles & apparel. The services segment includes hotels, restaurants, and other leisure facilities. It also includes distributors and retailers of consumer discretionary products.

Consumer Staples Sector The Consumer Staples Sector comprises companies whose businesses are less sensitive to economic cycles. It includes manufacturers and distributors of food, beverages and tobacco and producers of non-durable household goods and personal products. It also includes distributors and retailers of consumer staples products including food & drug retailing companies.

Health Care Sector The Health Care Sector includes health care providers & services, companies that manufacture and distribute health care equipment & supplies, and health care technology companies. It also includes companies involved in the research, development, production and marketing of pharmaceuticals and biotechnology products.

Financials Sector The Financials Sector contains companies engaged in banking, financial services, consumer finance, capital markets and insurance activities. It also includes Financial Exchanges & Data and Mortgage REITs.

Information Technology Sector The Information Technology Sector comprises companies that offer software and information technology services, manufacturers and distributors of technology hardware & equipment such as communications equipment, cellular phones, computers & peripherals, electronic equipment and related instruments, and semiconductors and related equipment & materials.

Communication Services Sector The Communication Services Sector includes companies that facilitate communication and offer related content and information through various mediums. It includes telecom and media & entertainment companies including producers of interactive gaming products and companies engaged in content and information creation or distribution through proprietary platforms.

Utilities Sector The Utilities Sector comprises utility companies such as electric, gas and water utilities. It also includes independent power producers & energy traders and companies that engage in generation and distribution of electricity using renewable sources.

Real Estate Sector The Real Estate Sector contains companies engaged in real estate development and operation. It also includes companies offering real estate related services and Equity Real Estate Investment Trusts (REITs).

Fundamental Ratios are quantitative measures that are used to assess businesses.

Profitability Ratio are financial metrics used by analysts and investors to measure and evaluate the ability of a company to generate income (profit) relative to revenue, balance sheet assets, operating costs, and shareholders' equity during a specific period of time. They show how well a company utilizes its assets to produce profit and value to shareholders.

Liquidity Ratios are used by financial analysts to evaluate the financial soundness of a company. These ratios measure a company's ability to repay both short-term and long-term debt obligations. Liquidity ratios are often used to determine the riskiness of a firm to decide whether to extend credit to the firm.

Leverage Ratios are any kind of financial ratio that indicates the level of debt incurred by a business entity against several other accounts in its balance sheet, income statement, or cash flow statement. These ratios provide an indication of how the company's assets and business operations are financed (using debt or equity).

Efficiency Ratios are used to measure how well a company is utilizing its assets and resources. These ratios generally examine how many times a business can accomplish a metric within a certain period of time, or how long it takes for a business to fulfill segments of its operations.

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