BTS Managed Income Portfolio

Q4 | Dec 31st, 2024

Strategy Available Axos Advisor Services

About BTS

Founded in 1979, BTS Asset Management is one of the oldest nontraditional risk managers, managing traditional assets with a nontraditional approach. BTS:

- **Seeks total return and systematic income**
- **Strives for consistent income, with potential benefits from a tactical risk on/risk off strategy**

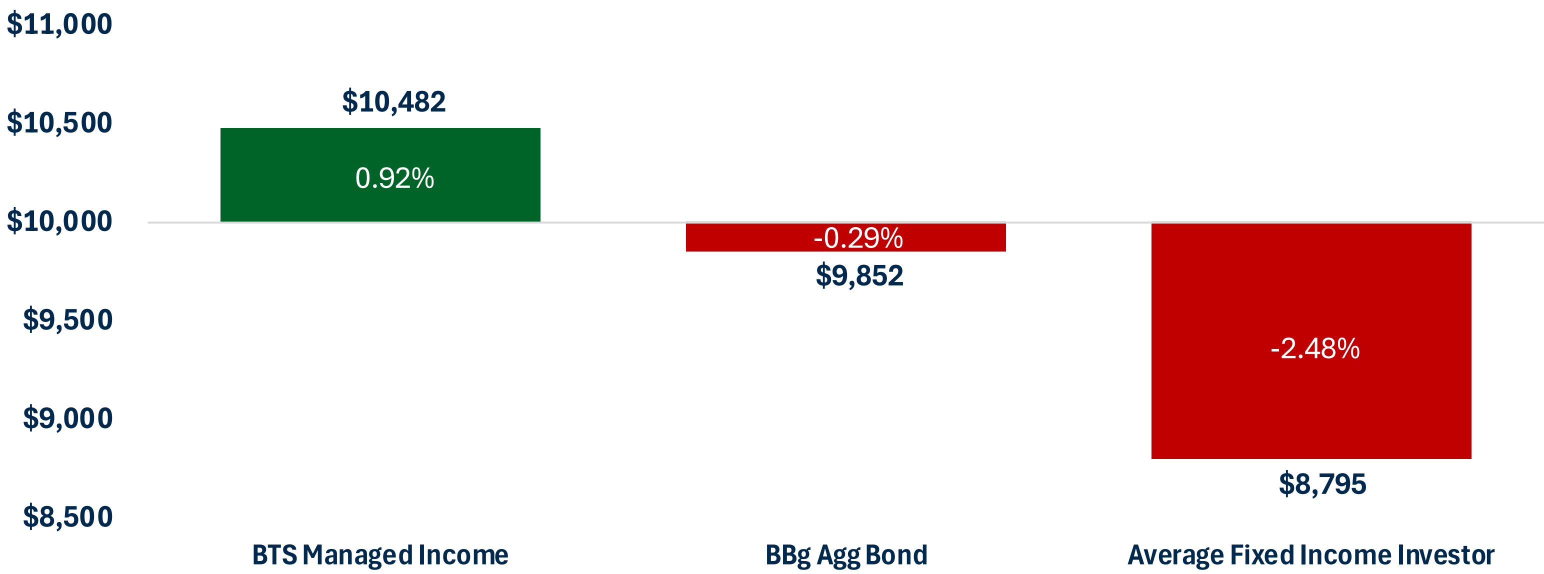
Diversified Income Core with a Tactical Risk Management Satellite

Under normal circumstances, the Portfolio employs two strategies:

- **Diversified Income Core (60-70%)**
- **Tactical Risk Management Satellite (30-40%)**

Hypothetical Growth of $10,000 – Annualized Returns by Asset Class

BTS Managed Income (net of max 1.65% fee), BBg Agg Bond 11/20/2019 – 12/31/2024;
Average Fixed Income Investor 11/1/2019 – 12/31/2023

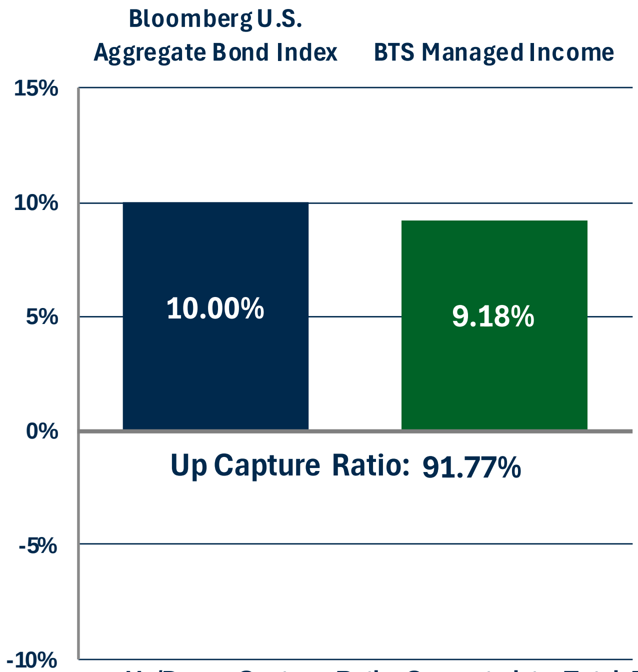


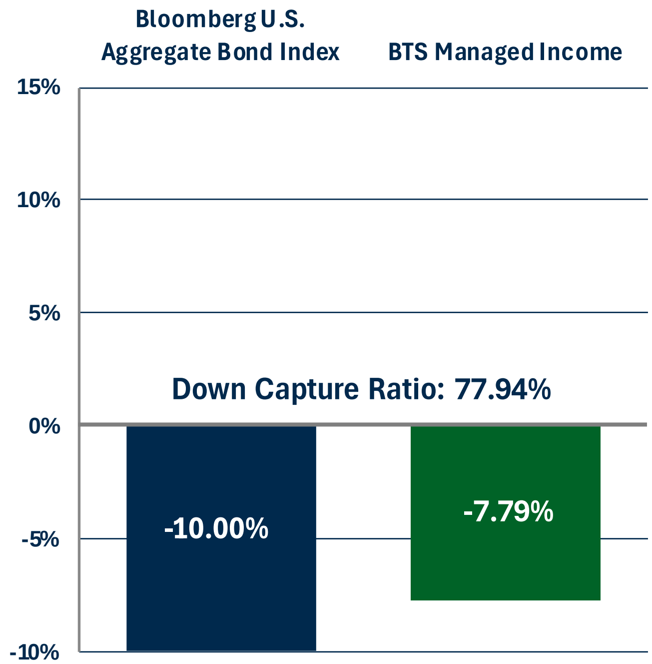
Returns are annualized. Each of these asset classes has its own set of investment characteristics and risks and investors should consider these risks carefully prior to making any investments. Investors cannot invest directly in an index. BTS Managed Income and BBg Agg Bond (Bloomberg U.S. Aggregate Bond Index) Data Source: Morningstar, 11/20/2019-12/31/2024. Average Fixed Income Investor: calculated by Dalbar Inc., an independent research Data Source, as of 12/31/2023 utilizing the net of aggregate mutual fund sales, redemptions and exchanges each month as a measure of average investor behavior across different asset classes. Average Investor returns presented are updated annually and only when made availably by their respective Data Sources. As the return periods differ, Average Investor returns are solely for illustrative purposes only and should not be used for comparison purposes by any investor.

How Do We Distinguish Ourselves From Our Benchmark?

Up/Down Capture Ratio Converted to Total Return

BTS Managed Income (net of max 1.65% fee) vs Bloomberg U.S. Aggregate Bond Index
12/1/2019 – 12/31/2024





Up/Down Capture Ratio Converted to Total Return: If the fund's total return is the same amount as the benchmark, the Up Capture Ratio is 100%. If the fund's return is 8% when the benchmark is up 10%, the Up Capture Ratio is 80%. If the fund's return is 8% when the benchmark return is negative 10%, the Down Capture Ratio is negative -80%.

Annual Return History BTS Managed Income (net of max 1.65% fee), BBg Agg (Bloomberg U.S. Aggregate Bond Index)

Year	2019*	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
BTS Managed Income	1.16%	7.04%	0.06%	-12.82%	5.04%	5.64%
BBg Agg	0.14%	7.51%	-1.54%	-13.01%	5.53%	1.25%

** 2019 Returns from 11/20/2019 – 12/31/2019*

Statistical Analysis vs. Benchmark

BTS Managed Income (net of max 1.65% fee) vs Bloomberg U.S. Aggregate Bond Index
12/1/2019 – 12/31/2024

	Cumulative Return	Standard Deviation	Correlation	Beta	Alpha	Average Drawdown
BTS Managed Income	4.81%	6.25%	0.80	0.79	0.67%	-5.47%
BBg Agg	-1.69%	6.37%	-	-	-	-6.23%

Investors cannot invest directly in an index. Unmanaged index returns do not reflect any fees, expenses or sales charges.

Diversified Income Core with a Tactical Risk Management Satellite

Under normal circumstances, the Fund simultaneously employs two strategies

DIVERSIFIED INCOME CORE 60 - 70%

Risk On	Risk Off
High Yield	U.S. Treasury
Convertible Bonds	MBS
Floating Rate	ABS
Senior Loans	Munis
Emerging Market Debt	TIPS
REITS	Investment Grade Corporate
MLPs	International Bonds
Preferred Stock	

This is an example of possible asset classes and not indicative of current or future holdings.

- The **Diversified Income Core** allocates to Risk-On (default sensitive) and Risk-Off (interest rate sensitive) income generating securities. Allocation decisions are made using historical measures of risk, return, and correlations, while also considering projected price and yield.

TACTICAL RISK MANAGEMENT SATELLITE 30 - 40%

RISK ON	CASH	RISK OFF
Primary: High Yield	Money Market	Long Term Treasuries
Secondary: Low Volatility/ High Dividend Stocks	T-Bills	Intermediate Term Treasuries
High Yield Municipals	Cash Alts	Short Term Treasuries

This is an example of possible asset classes and not indicative of current or future holdings.

- The **Tactical Risk Management Satellite** uses a tactical Risk-On/Risk-Off approach, moving between uncorrelated asset classes: High Yield Bonds, U.S. Treasuries, Cash, and other income securities held in the Diversified Income Core positioning. The active trading strategy is based on a proprietary tactical asset allocation model that leverages trend and momentum.

Average Annualized Total Returns

BTS Managed Income (net of max 1.65% fee), BBg Agg (Bloomberg U.S. Aggregate Bond Index)

Total Returns as of 12/31/2024

	YTD[1]	1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	Since Inception (11/20/2019)
BTS Managed Income	5.64%	5.64%	-1.10%	0.71%	0.92%
BBg Agg Bond	1.25%	1.25%	-2.41%	-0.33%	-0.29%

[1]Performance less than 1 year is not annualized

PERFORMANCE

Performance reflects representative returns of the BTS Managed Income portfolio held at Axos Advisor Services, (formerly E*Trade), calculated as of the portfolio's inception using a single non-fee-paying tracking account. Performance does not reflect actual client results, as the Managed Income portfolio was only available to the portfolio's investment manager, BTS Asset Management, Inc. ("BTS"), and not to clients, prospective clients, or to the general public. Actual client results would have differed from the single tracking account based on, among other things, the inception date of the account, client-imposed restrictions, individual fee schedules, custodian fees, and individual security selection. The Managed Income portfolio investment objective and strategies have remained constant since inception. Methods of analysis used to implement the investment strategy of the portfolio, however, have been modified over time. Because the methods of analysis have been modified over time for a single representative account, there is no guarantee that the methods of analysis used today would have generated the same or similar returns. Investors should consider this as a material limitation when analyzing these returns. The Managed Income portfolio invests primarily in mutual funds and exchange traded funds (ETF's). These mutual funds and ETF's have their own internal expenses which are borne by clients. Returns include the reinvestment of dividends and capital gains.

Performance results are net of a maximum annual model management fee of 1.65%, applied retroactively. The model management fee is the maximum fee applicable for BTS' discretionary advisory clients using BTS' primary qualified custodian, Axos Advisor Services. Actual fees vary depending on, among other things, the specific platform, custodian, portfolio size and applicable fee schedules. BTS' fees for discretionary clients are available upon request and also may be found in Part 2A of its Form ADV. For further information, please reach out to your financial adviser. The Cumulative Growth Chart is for illustrative purposes only.

This material may be provided to clients and potential clients by third parties (other than current clients or investors) which may constitute an endorsement under Rule 206(4)-1 promulgated under the Investment Advisers Act of 1940. Cash compensation of 0-1.25%, as selected by solicitor, of account value may be paid annually to such third parties who act as solicitors for BTS and its investment strategies. Payment of such compensation presents a potential conflict of interest in that such third parties are paid only in the event an investor becomes a client of BTS and payments are ongoing as long as client remains a client of BTS. Please see BTS' ADV Part 2 for more specific details.

IMPORTANT RISK INFORMATION

This commentary has been prepared for informational purposes only and should not be construed as an offer to sell or the solicitation to buy securities or adopt any investment strategy, nor shall this commentary constitute the rendering of personalized investment advice for compensation by BTS Asset Management, Inc. (hereinafter "BTS"). This commentary contains only partial analysis and, therefore, should not be construed as BTS' general, complete, or most current assessment, projection or outlook with respect to the topics discussed herein. This commentary contains views and opinions which may not come to pass. To the extent this material constitutes an opinion, assumption, forecast or projection, recipients should not construe it as a substitute for the exercise of independent judgment. This material has been prepared from information believed to be reliable, but BTS makes no representations as to its accuracy or reliability. The views and opinions expressed herein are subject to change without notice. Returns for specific BTS portfolios are available upon request.

It should not be assumed that investment decisions made in the future will be profitable or guard against losses, as no strategy can guarantee future results or entirely protect against loss of principal. There is no guarantee that the strategies discussed herein will succeed in all market conditions or are appropriate for every investor. Investing in BTS portfolios involves risk, including complete loss of principal. General portfolio risks are outlined in BTS' Form ADV Part 2A and specific strategy brochures, which are available upon request. Clients and prospective clients should review these risks with their financial representative before deciding to invest in BTS portfolios.

Investing in bonds and high yield securities involves additional risks, including interest rate risk, credit risk, and reinvestment rate risk. You should carefully consider the investment objectives, risks, and charges and expenses of each mutual fund or exchange traded fund that may be included as part of the Managed Income portfolio. The prospectuses for these funds contain this and other information.

You should carefully read the prospectuses in their entirety, which are available from your financial representative. 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.

There is no assurance that the Portfolio will achieve its investment objective. Investors cannot invest directly in an index. Unmanaged index returns do not reflect any fees, expenses or sale.

Cumulative Return is the total gain, expressed as a percentage of the initial value. Standard Deviation measures the degree of variation of returns around the average return; the higher the volatility, the higher the standard deviation. Correlation measures how two securities move in relation to one another using monthly returns. Beta measures sensitivity to market movements relative to the benchmark, the Bloomberg U.S. Aggregate Bond Index. Average Drawdown is the average of yearly Maximum Drawdown. BBg Agg Bond Index refers to the Bloomberg Aggregate Bond Index, which is comprised of government securities, mortgage-backed securities, asset-backed securities and corporate securities with maturities of one year or more to simulate the universe of bonds in the market. This is the primary index used for comparison to the portfolio as we believe this portfolio should be used in the fixed income portion of a client's account. Preferred Stock - Preferred stockholders have a higher claim to dividends or asset distribution than common stockholders. The details of each preferred stock depend on the issue. MLPs - Master limited partnerships (MLPs) are a business venture that exists in the form of a publicly traded limited partnership. They combine the tax benefits of a private partnership—profits are taxed only when investors receive distributions—with the liquidity of a publicly-traded company (PTP). REITS - A real estate investment trust (REIT) is a company owning and typically operating real estate which generates income.

IMPORTANT RISK INFORMATION (cont.)

Emerging Market Debt - An emerging market bond—the fixed income debt that is issued by countries with developing economies as well as by corporations within those nations. Senior Loans - A senior bank loan is a debt financing obligation issued to a company or an individual by a bank or similar financial institution that holds legal claim to the borrower's assets above all other debt obligations. Floating Rate - A floating-rate note (FRN) is a debt instrument with a variable interest rate. The interest rate for an FRN is tied to a benchmark rate. Benchmarks include the U.S. Treasury note rate, the Federal Reserve funds rate—known as the Fed funds rate—the London Interbank Offered Rate (LIBOR), or the prime rate. Floating rate notes or floaters can be issued by financial institutions, governments, and corporations in maturities of two-to-five years. Convertible Bonds - A convertible bond is a fixed-income debt security that yields interest payments, but can be converted into a predetermined number of common stock or equity shares. The conversion from the bond to stock can be done at certain times during the bond's life and is usually at the discretion of the bondholder. of a bundle of home loans bought from the banks that issued them. High Yield - High-yield bonds are bonds that pay higher interest rates because they have lower credit ratings than investment-grade bonds. High-yield bonds are more likely to default, so they must pay a higher yield than investment-grade bonds to compensate investors. International Bond - An international bond is a debt obligation that is issued in a country by a non-domestic entity. Investment Grade Corporate - An investment grade is a rating that signifies a corporate bond presents a relatively low risk of default. Bond rating firms like Standard & Poor’s and Moody's use different designations, consisting of the upper- and lower-case letters "A" and "B," to identify a bond's credit quality rating. "AAA" and "AA" (high credit quality) and "A" and "BBB" (medium credit quality) are considered investment grade. TIPS - Treasury Inflation-Protected Security (TIPS) is a Treasury bond that is indexed to an inflationary gauge to protect investors from the decline in the purchasing power of their money. Munis - A municipal bond is a debt security issued by a state, municipality or county to finance its capital expenditures. Municipal bonds are exempt from federal taxes and most state and local taxes. ABS - An asset-backed security (ABS) is a financial security such as a bond or note which is collateralized by a pool of assets such as loans, leases, credit card debt, royalties, or receivables. MBS - A mortgage-backed security (MBS) is an investment similar to a bond that is made up . Treasuries - Treasury securities are divided into three categories according to their lengths of maturities. These three types of bonds share many common characteristics, but also have some key differences. The categories and key features of treasury securities include: T-Bills – These have the shortest range of maturities of all government bonds. Among bills auctioned on a regular schedule, there are five terms: 4 weeks, 8 weeks, 13 weeks, 26 weeks, and 52 weeks. Another bill, the cash management bill, isn't auctioned on a regular schedule. It is issued in variable terms, usually of only a matter of days. These are the only type of treasury security found in both the capital and money markets, as three of the maturity terms fall under the 270-day dividing line between them. T-Bills are issued at a discount and mature at par value, with the difference between the purchase and sale prices constituting the interest paid on the bill. T-Notes – These notes represent the middle range of maturities in the treasury family, with maturity terms of 2, 3, 5, 7 and 10 years currently available. The Treasury auctions 2-year notes, 3-year notes, 5-year notes, and 7-year notes every month. The agency auctions 10-year notes at original issue in February, May, August, and November, and as reopening’s in the other eight months. Treasury notes are issued at a $1,000 par value and mature at the same price. They pay interest semiannually. T-Bonds – Commonly referred to in the investment community as the “long bond”, T-Bonds are essentially identical to T-Notes except that they mature in 30 years. T-Bonds are also issued at and mature at a $1,000 par value and pay interest semiannually. Treasury bonds are auctioned monthly. Bonds are auctioned at original issue in February, May, August, and November, and then as reopenings in the other eight months.

IMPORTANT RISK INFORMATION (cont.)

Commodity - A commodity is a basic good used in commerce that is interchangeable with other goods of the same type. Commodities are most often used as inputs in the production of other goods or services. The quality of a given commodity may differ slightly, but it is essentially uniform across producers. When they are traded on an exchange, commodities must also meet specified minimum standards, also known as a basis grade. Low Volume Stocks - The S&P 500 Low Volatility Index measures the performance of the 100 least volatile stocks in the S&P 500® based on their historical volatility. The index is designed to serve as a benchmark for low volatility investing in the US stock market. High Dividend Stocks - Stocks that have a higher dividend than the S&P 500 or the Dow Jones Industrial Average. High Yield Munis - High yield munis are bonds are issued by state or local governments that are unrated by the major rating agencies or that have credit ratings that are below investment grade. Money Market - The money market refers to trading in very short-term debt investments. At the wholesale level, it involves large-volume trades between institutions and traders. At the retail level, it includes money market mutual funds bought by individual investors and money market accounts opened by bank customers. Cash Alts - T -Bills, Money Markets, Over Night Repos.

The value of the portfolio will fluctuate with changes in interest rates. Defaults by fixed income issuers in which the portfolio invests could also harm performance. Lower quality bonds known as "high yield" or "junk" bonds, present greater risk than bonds of higher quality, including an increased risk of default. An economic downturn or period of rising interest rates could adversely affect the market for these bonds and reduce the portfolio's ability to sell its bonds. The lack of a liquid market for these bonds could decrease the portfolio's share price. The use of leverage by the portfolio or an underlying fund will indirectly cause the portfolio to incur additional expenses and magnify the portfolio's gains or losses. The portfolio may engage in short selling activities which are significantly different from the investment activities commonly associated with conservative fixed income portfolios. Underlying funds are subject to investment advisory and other expenses, which will be indirectly paid by the portfolio. As a result, your cost of investing in the portfolio will be higher than the cost of investing directly in the underlying funds.

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