4Q | DECEMBER 31, 2018

COMMENTARY

Performance Highlights

- **PTIAX returned +1.09% for the fourth quarter of 2018,** while the Bloomberg Barclays Aggregate Bond Index (the benchmark) returned +1.64%, and the Morningstar Multisector Bond Category Average (Morningstar category average) returned -1.54%.
- **Outperformance relative to the Morningstar category average can be attributed to widening credit spreads.** Funds in the Morningstar Multisector Bond category generally take more credit risk and less interest rate risk than the benchmark, which resulted in negative performance when spreads widened.
- **Underperformance relative to the benchmark can be attributed to falling Treasury rates.** The benchmark is largely made up of bonds with very little credit risk, thus, price movements can largely be attributed to changes in interest rates. As rates came down, prices on those bonds increased with little drag from widening credit spreads.

TOP 3 CONTRIBUTORS TO ABSOLUTE PERFORMANCE

— **Taxable municipals (Positive)** are sensitive to rate changes, and generally provide strong returns when rates fall, thus benefiting from the decrease in interest rates that occurred.

— **Tax-exempt municipals (Positive)** are longer bonds in the portfolio that perform very similar to taxable municipals, so similarly, generated positive returns when interest rates decreased.

— **P&I AAA CMBS[1] (Positive)** securities within the portfolio are longer, and while there is some credit risk component, it is reasonably small since these bonds are highly rated.

BOTTOM 3 CONTRIBUTORS TO ABSOLUTE PERFORMANCE

— **IO Non-agency CMBS[1] (Positive)** are short duration bonds that generally provide protection in a rates up environment. However, the falling rates during the quarter impacted these prices very little, and the bonds in this category still generated a positive return.

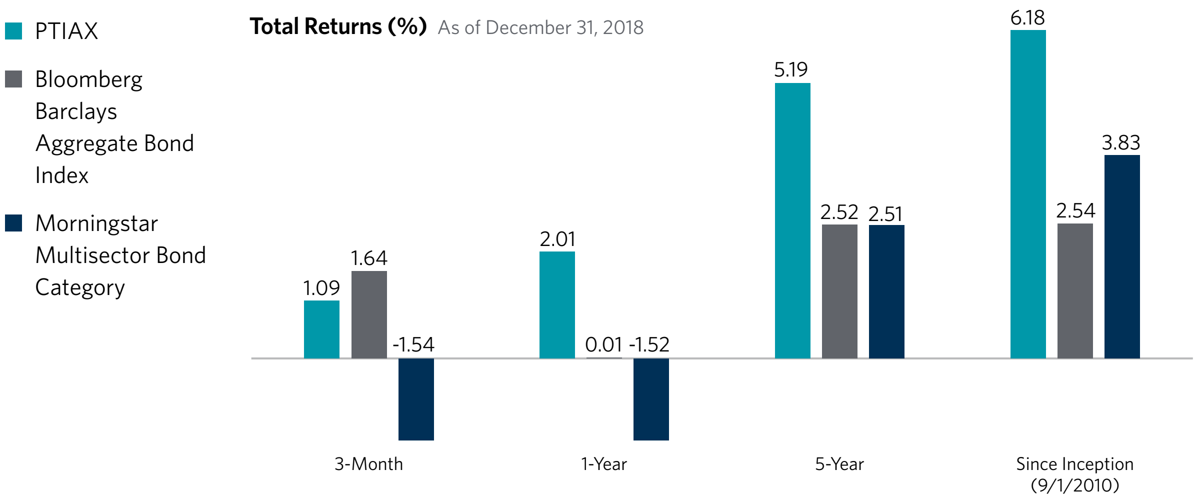
— **Non-agency RMBS[1] (Slight Negative)** are largely short duration bonds, and therefore did not benefit from the fall in interest rates on the long end of the yield curve. Additionally, this sector was negatively impacted by credit spread widening.

— **CLO's[1] (Slight Negative)** are credit sensitive and have floating interest rates, thus generated a slightly negative return as credit spreads widened over the quarter.

A HISTORY OF OUTPERFORMANCE

Our investment process, **Shape Management®, prioritizes long-term potential outperformance** over short-term wins.

Total Returns (%) As of December 31, 2018



Performance data quoted represents past performance which does not guarantee 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 original cost. Current performance may be lower or higher than the performance quoted. Performance data current to the most recent month-end may be obtained at www.ptam.com or by calling (866) 792-9606. Returns over one year are annualized. The expense ratio is 0.83.

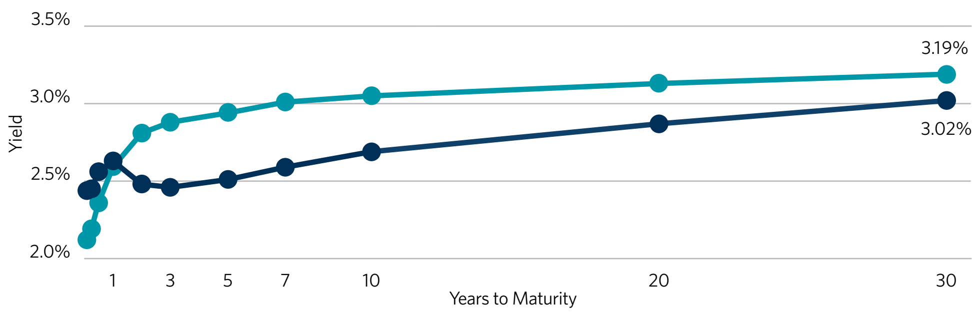
1: RMBS (residential mortgage backed securities), CMBS (commercial mortgage backed securities), CLO's (collateralized loan obligations), P&I (principal and interest), IO (interest only)

Market Review

Interest Rates/Yield Curve

- On December 20, the Fed increased rates by 25 basis points.
- This increase was only felt on the short end of the curve, as Treasury rates on maturities from 2-30 years decreased over the quarter.
- This resulted in a yield curve that looked radically different at the end of the fourth quarter in comparison to the end of the third quarter. A yield curve that began as historically flat became partly inverted — a highly unusual situation.

TREASURY YIELD CURVES

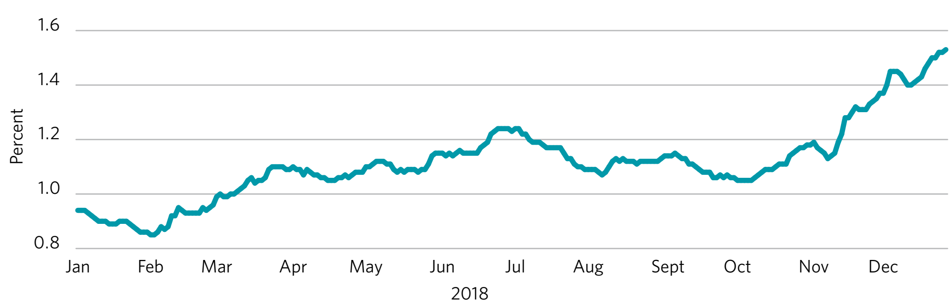


Source: www.treasury.gov

Credit Spreads

- Over the quarter, credit spreads widened meaningfully.
- The graph to the right shows corporate credit spreads in particular, but the trend is a proxy for all spread products , including structured credit.

CORPORATE CREDIT SPREADS From January 2 to December 31, 2018

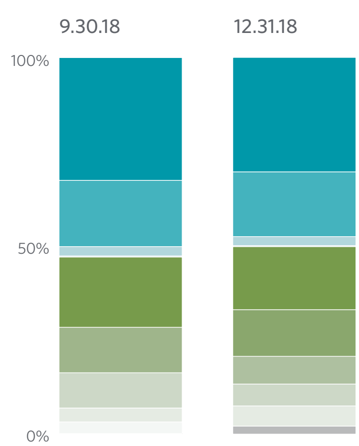


Source: Bloomberg, Corporate Spreads represented by the Bloomberg Barclays U.S. Aggregate Corporate Avg Option Adjusted Spread (LUACOAS)

Portfolio Strategy and Positioning

- We take a barbell approach to managing interest rate risk and credit risk, and focus on building a well-diversified core bond fund that we believe will generate strong returns in multiple market environments. Our investment process, Shape Management,® digs deeper into future return and risk outcomes than superficial traditional metrics like yield and duration.
  - **Interest Rate Defensive Sectors:** Non-Agency RMBS, CMBS (other), CLOs, Asset Backed Securities
  - **Interest Rate Offense Sectors:** Taxable Municipals, Tax-Exempt Municipals, P&I AAA CMBS, IG Corporates, Treasuries
  - **Low Credit Risk Sectors:** Taxable Municipals, Tax-Exempt Municipals, IG Corporates,* Treasuries
- Over the quarter, allocation changes made to the portfolio were modest. The largest absolute change was reducing our exposure to IG corporates in exchange for AAA CMBS, which became more attractive than corporates in our view.

SECTOR ALLOCATIONS



	9.30.18	12.31.18
Non-Agency RMBS	32.7%	30.5%
CMBS (other)	17.6%	17.2%
CLOs	2.5%	2.4%
Asset Backed	0.3%	0.3%
Taxable Municipal	18.7%	16.8%
Tax-Exempt Municipal	12.1%	12.4%
Corporates	9.4%	7.4%
P&I AAA CMBS	3.7%	5.8%
U.S. Treasuries	3.1%	5.4%
Cash	0.0%	2.1%

The categories above summarize how the PTAM investment team believes that these sectors currently function within the Strategic Bond Fund. Allocations are subject to change at anytime. There can be no guarantee that any strategy, risk management or diversification will be successful. All investing involves risk, including potential loss of principal. *Majority, but not all of the IG corporate holdings in the Strategic Bond Fund have low credit risk.

Portfolio Outlook

- In the near term, we expect that we will be adding bonds to the portfolio that price off of the very short end of the yield curve — something we have rarely done in the past. Given its current shape, the front end of the curve can no longer be ignored. This will likely come in the form of shorter term ABS, CMBS, and RMBS. Aggressively adding very short securities makes an already defensive portfolio even more defensive.
- We also anticipate that we will be marginally increasing the durations of the municipal bond allocation, potentially intensifying the barbell nature of the overall portfolio.
- These plans may change depending on market conditions, but currently we believe that bonds in the belly of the yield curve have simply become much less attractive.

WHAT DIFFERENTIATES PTAM?

DISTINCTIVE APPROACH TO FIXED INCOME INVESTING

We look beyond traditional metrics, and apply a dynamic approach by evaluating the future total return of securities over various interest rate scenarios.

EXPERTISE IN COMPLEX STRUCTURES

Our team uncovers compelling opportunities by applying a bottom up approach that exploits pricing and structural inefficiencies.

STRONG LONG TERM RESULTS IN VARIOUS MARKET ENVIRONMENTS

Our objective is simple: to provide excess return for investors over time regardless of interest rate movements.

GLOSSARY

Bloomberg Barclays U.S. Aggregate Bond Index represents securities that are taxable and USD denominated. The index covers the U.S. investment grade fixed rate bond market, with index components for government and corporate securities, mortgage pass through securities, and asset-backed securities. These major sectors are subdivided into more specific indices that are calculated and reported on a regular basis. It is not possible to invest in an index.

INVESTMENT CONSIDERATIONS

Mutual fund investing involves risk; principal loss is possible. Investments in debt securities typically decrease in value when interest rates rise. This risk is usually greater for longer-term debt securities. Investments in lower rated and non-rated securities present a greater risk of loss to principal and interest than higher-rated securities. Investments in asset-backed and mortgage-backed securities include additional risks that investors should be aware of such as credit risk, prepayment risk, possible illiquidity and default, as well as increased susceptibility to adverse economic developments. The Fund may invest in Real Estate Investment Trusts which involve additional risks such as declines in the value of real estate and increased susceptibility to adverse economic or regulatory developments. Derivatives involve investment exposure that may exceed the original cost and a small investment in derivatives could have a large potential impact on the performance of the Fund. Options and swap positions held in the Fund may be illiquid and the Fund manager may have difficulty closing out a position. The Fund may also invest in equities, including common and preferred stock, as a non-principal investment strategy and exchange-traded funds ("ETFs"). ETFs are subject to additional risks that do not apply to conventional mutual funds, including the risks that the market price of an ETF's shares may trade at a discount to its net asset value, an active secondary trading market may not develop or be maintained, or trading may be halted by the exchange in which they trade, which may impact the Fund's ability to sell its shares.

While PTIAX (Class I) is no-load, management fees and other expenses still apply. Please refer to the prospectus for further details.

The Fund's investment objectives, risks, charges and expenses must be considered carefully before investing. The summary and statutory prospectuses contain this and other important information about the investment company, and may be obtained by calling 1.877.738.9095. Read carefully before investing.

PT Asset Management, LLC ("PTAM") is the advisor to the PTAM Funds, which are distributed by Foreside Fund Services, LLC ("Foreside"). PTAM and Foreside are not affiliated.