Advisors' Answers to Controlling Risk and Reducing Volatility

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Broad Investment Outlook

- High-quality bonds won't offer much opportunity
- Many US corporations are relatively healthy
- Still in a "secular bear market"- likely until 2016-2018
- Stock returns driven by dividends
- Asia is primary growth engine; Latin America second
- Emerging markets rising; developed markets declining



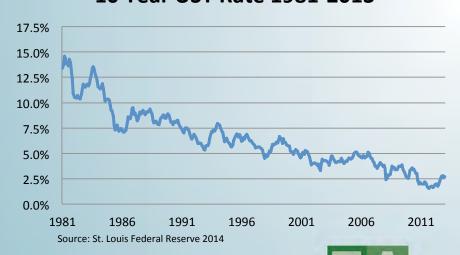


A New Normal for the Bond Market

The 10-Year US Treasury rate has been steadily declining for the past 33 years

A return to an increasing rate environment like this one could be disastrous for bond investors

10 Year UST Rate 1981-2013

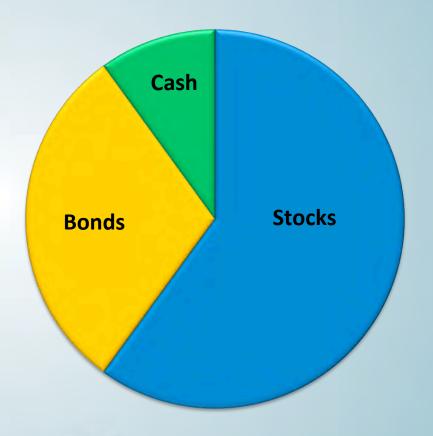


10 Year UST Rate 1953-1981



MPT... Potentially Dangerous for Retirees

- Industry turned it into a marketing machine to simplify the story for financial salespeople
- Asset allocation does not equal risk management
- Bonds may not always "bail out" stocks
- Bonds have lost their "cushion"







Our Philosophy: Manage Volatility

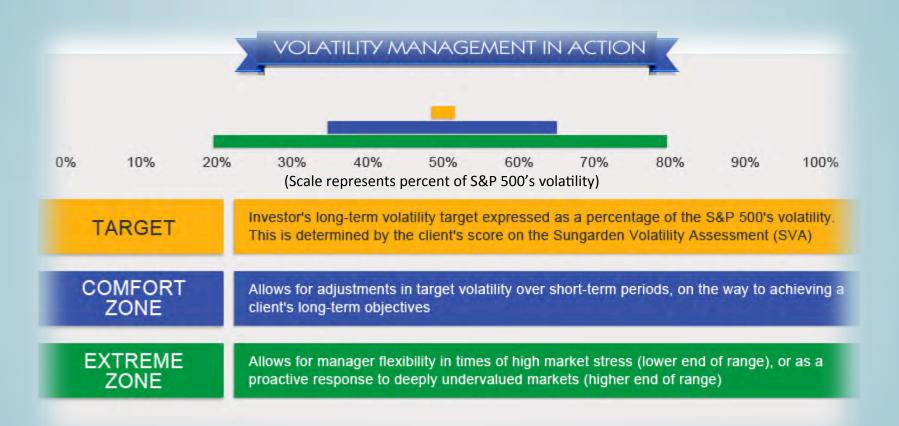
- ✓ Start with a **long-term** outlook
- ✓ Keep emotions in check
- ✓ Search for upgrade situations
- ✓ Act with conviction
- ✓ Consider the tax impact of every decision

OUR NUMBER ONE GOAL: AVOID THE BIG LOSS





Volatility Management in Action

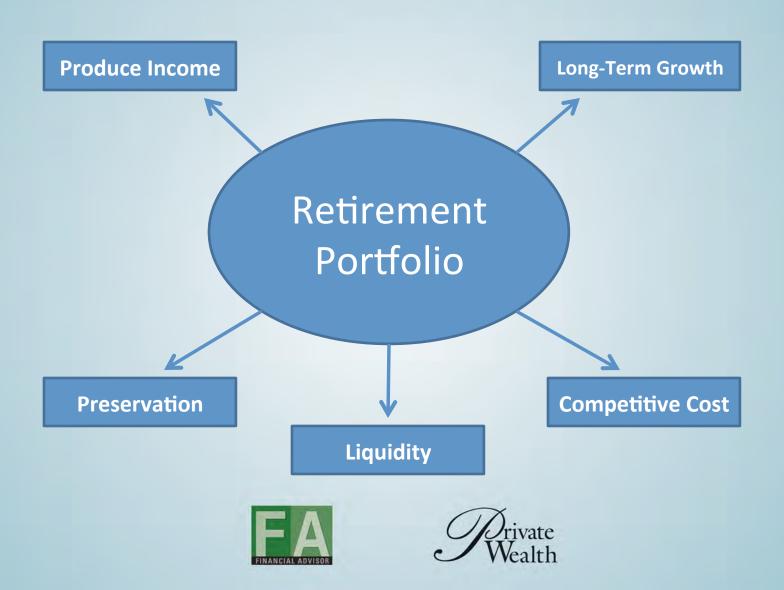


Source: Sungarden Investment Research 2014





5 Features of Successful Retirement Portfolios



Traditional Approaches No Longer Reflect Market Realities¹

Income/Preservation

	<u>Preservation</u>	Produce Income	<u>Long-Term</u> <u>Growth</u>	<u>Total Cost</u>	<u>Liquidity</u>
Short Term Bond Funds	\checkmark				\checkmark
High Quality Bond Funds					✓
Low Quality Bond Funds		√	✓		✓
Closed End Income Funds		√	✓		✓
Individual Bonds	✓			✓	





Traditional Approaches No Longer Reflect Market Realities

Growth

	<u>Preservation</u>	Produce Income	<u>Long-Term</u> <u>Growth</u>	<u>Total Cost</u>	<u>Liquidity</u>
Equity Index Funds			✓	✓	✓
Equity Income Funds		✓	✓		✓
Equity Growth Funds			✓		✓





Traditional Approaches No Longer Reflect Market Realities²

Hybrid

	<u>Preservation</u>	Produce Income	<u>Long-Term</u> <u>Growth</u>	<u>Total Cost</u>	<u>Liquidity</u>
Allocation Funds			✓	✓	✓
Hedge Funds			√		
Alternative Mutual Funds	√		√		√





Hedged Dividend Investing: Natural Enemies... Working Together

Dividend Stocks

- Responsible for the majority of total stock market returns since 1926
- Helps offset market volatility
- Serves as an important income replacement for bonds
- Dollar income level may rise over time
- Allows for more precise income targeting
- Individual stocks have no "expense ratios"

Inverse Exchange Traded Funds³

- Designed to move in the opposite direction of a benchmark or index
- Highly liquid
- Easy to adjust a portfolio's "short position" or hedge depending on the market environment
- No margin account needed (unlike shorting)



Preservation

 Actively hedge a portion of our clients' portfolios using inverse ETFs

Producing Income

- Seek to produce income at a target rate of 3% above the dividend yield of the S&P 500

Long-Term Growth

- We look to identify and take advantage of specific longterm secular trends

Competitive Cost

- Because the strategy uses dividend paying stocks and ETFs, the typical expense ratio is between 0.15% and 0.30%



- Strategy holds only stocks and ETFs that can be liquidated quickly





Assess Market Environment

Key Economic Indicators

Historical Trends

Investor Sentiment Market Valuation Measures

Broad Market Technicals

Intermarket Analysis

Stock Selection Process Summarized

Investment Themes • After careful analysis, we identify what we believe to be undeniable, sustainable opportunities which we think will drive investment growth. This analysis typically results in the identification of 8-10 major themes, each with 1-5 subthemes.

Investment Universes • Now that we have identified the investment themes, we identify the investment universe for each theme. Do we invest in one or more stocks, ETFs or Mutual Funds.

Security Selection • We use a combination of fundamental analysis (sometimes referred to as qualitative analysis), quantitative analysis (looking at the numbers, ratios, etc.) and technical analysis (charting).

Market Environment We look to determine the target level of total market exposure (long and short)
for the portfolios, and adjust that as needed. We seek the best tradeoff between
risk and return in the current market environment.





Portfolio Strategies Overview⁴

PORTFOLIO STRATEGIES OVERVIEW

	LV Low Volatility	CFF Cash-Flow Focused	GLT Global Thematic	ARP Active Research Portfolio	
Primary Objective:	Preservation	Income	Growth	Growth	
Secondary Objectives:	Income Growth	Preservation Growth	Income Preservation	Income Preservation	
Investment Horizon:	1-3 Years	3-5 Years	3-5 Years	1 Year	
Target Annual Yield (1):	S&P 500	S&P 500 +2-3%	N/A	N/A	
Target Volatility (2) (3Yr vs. S&P 500):	25%	50%	75%	100%	

- (1) S&P +2-3% indicates a yield of 2-3% greater than the S&P 500.
- (2) Target volatility is expressed as a percentage of the volatility of the S&P 500 over a three year period. Actual results may vary based on actual portfolio decisions made. The ARP portfolio is only hedged in major market declines.





Communicate!

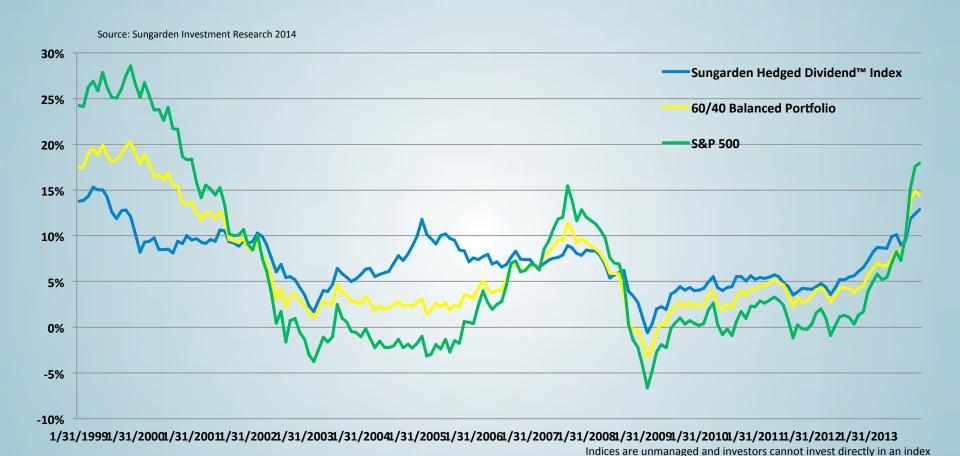
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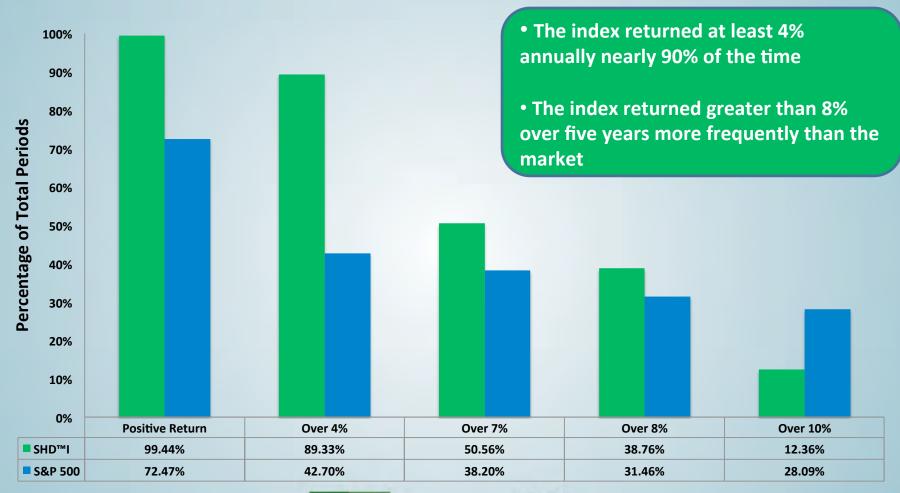
Hypothetical Five Year Rolling Returns⁵



The blue line has offered a smoother ride



Hypothetical 5 Year Rolling Periods Performance⁵







Questions?





Disclosures

- Mutual funds are sold by prospectus. Please consider the investment objectives, risks, charges, and expenses carefully before investing. The prospectus, which contains this and other information about the investment company, can be obtained directly from the Mutual Fund Company or your financial professional. Be sure to read the prospectus carefully before deciding whether to invest.
- Hedge Funds are unregistered private investment partnerships, funds or pools that may invest and trade in many different markets, strategies and instruments (including securities, nonsecurities and derivatives) and are NOT subject to the same regulatory requirements as mutual funds, including mutual fund requirements to provide certain periodic and standardized pricing and valuation information to investors. There are substantial risks in investing in Hedge Funds. Hedge Funds represent speculative investments and involve a high degree of risk. An investor could lose all or a substantial portion of his/her investment. Investors must have the financial ability, sophistication/experience and willingness to bear the risks of an investment. An investment in a Hedge Fund should be discretionary capital set aside strictly for speculative purposes. An investment in a Hedge Fund is not suitable or desirable for all investors. Only qualified eligible investors may invest in Hedge Funds. Hedge Fund offering documents are not reviewed or approved by federal or state regulators. Hedge Funds may be leveraged (including highly leveraged) and a Hedge Fund's performance may be volatile. An investment in a Hedge Fund may be illiquid and there may be significant restrictions on transferring interests in a Hedge Fund.

Disclosures

2. (Continued) There is no secondary market for an investor's investment in a Hedge Fund and none is expected to develop. A Hedge Fund may have little or no operating history or performance and may use hypothetical or pro forma performance which may not reflect actual trading done by the manager or advisor and should be reviewed carefully. Investors should not place undue reliance on hypothetical or pro forma performance. A Hedge Fund's manager or advisor has total trading authority over the Hedge Fund. A Hedge Fund may use a single advisor or employ a single strategy, which could mean a lack of diversification and higher risk. A Hedge Fund and its managers or advisors may rely on the trading expertise and experience of third-party managers or advisors, the identity of which may not be fully disclosed to investors. A Hedge Fund may involve a complex tax structure, which should be reviewed carefully, and may involve structures or strategies that may cause delays in important tax information being sent to investors. A Hedge Fund's fees and expenses- which may be substantial regardless of any positive return will offset the Hedge Fund's trading profits. Hedge Funds are not required to provide periodic pricing or valuation information to investors. Hedge Funds and their managers/advisors may be subject to various conflicts of The above summary is not a complete list of the risks and other important disclosures involved in investing in a Hedge Fund and is subject to the more complete disclosures contained in a Hedge Fund's confidential offering documents, which must be reviewed carefully.

Disclosures

- 3. Exchange-traded funds are sold by prospectus. Please consider the investment objectives, risks, charges, and expenses carefully before investing. The prospectus, which contains this and other information about the investment company, can be obtained from your financial professional. Be sure to read the prospectus carefully before deciding whether to invest.
- 4. This chart is informational in nature and for use only by investors who meet certain minimum financial requirements. This information is not intended to constitute investment advice. An investment utilizing our strategies may involve risks, including the potential risk of loss of a substantial portion of the amount invested. Our strategies may not be suitable for all types of investors. There is no assurance that our strategies will consistently lead to successful results or that Target Yield or Volatility can be achieved. Nothing herein is intended to imply that an investment in our strategies may be considered "safe," "risk free" or" risk averse." Actual portfolios may differ as a result of client-imposed investment restrictions, the timing of client investments and market, economic and individual fund considerations. Market indexes are included only for comparative purposes and as context reflecting general market results. In addition, our strategies do not seek to replicate the composition, or mirror the performance or volatility, of any such indexes. Strategies contain investments that differ substantially from the securities or other instruments included in any such indexes. The S&P 500 Index is a market-capitalization weighted index which measures price movements of the common stock of 500 large U.S. companies within leading industries. Stocks in the Index are chosen for market size (large cap), liquidity and industry group representation. S&P 500 is a registered trademark of The McGraw-Hill Companies.





Disclosures

5. Indices are unmanaged and investors cannot invest directly in an index. The performance of indices do not account for any fees, commissions or other expenses that would be incurred. Returns do not include reinvested dividends. The Sungarden Hedged Dividend Index is a 80/20 allocation consisting of 80% S&P 500 Dividend Aristocrats and 20% Rydex Trust Series Inverse S&P 500 Mutual Fund. The index is rebalanced after the allocation moves outside a 5% threshold.





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