1. PAST PERFORMANCE IS NO GUARANTEE OF FUTURE PERFORMANCE.

   All investing involves risk and costs. Your adviser can provide you with more information about the risks and costs associated with specific programs. No investment strategy (including asset allocation and diversification strategies) can ensure peace of mind, guarantee profit, or protect against loss.

2. Actual Returns & The Use of Hypothetical or Simulated Portfolios

   Matson Money claims compliance with Global Investment Performance Standards ("GIPS®"). As such, Matson is required to comply with the disclosure requirements established by the *CFA Institute* when presenting the actual performance of its portfolio composites. Links to the most recent portfolio composites are found at: http://www.matsonmoney.com/GIPS

   For educational or illustrative purposes, Matson Money presentations may include the use of hypothetical or simulated performance as opposed to performance of actual accounts. Matson fully discloses the limitations of back-tested hypothetical/simulated portfolios on slides or the endnotes of presentations, however, these limitations are included below:

   - Past performance is not indicative of future results
   - The hypothetical returns shown in this presentation do not include the deduction of any fees or expenses or expenses that would be deducted from an actual portfolio.
   - No representation is made that client investments will achieve results similar to those shown and actual performance results may differ materially from those shown.
   - Returns are not actual, but are hypothetical or simulated results that are based on back-tested performance of a hypothetical portfolio over the time period indicated. Back-tested performance has inherent limitations and does not reflect the performance of actual accounts managed by Matson Money. The mutual funds and other components of these hypothetical portfolios were selected with the full benefit of hindsight, after their performance during the time period was known.
   - No representation is made that client portfolios will achieve results similar to those shown, and actual performance results may differ materially from the performance shown. In general, hypothetical returns generally exceed the results of client portfolios managed by Matson Money due to several factors, including the fact that actual portfolio allocations differed from the allocations represented by the market indices used to create the hypothetical portfolios over the time periods shown, new research was applied at different times to the relevant indices, and index performance does not reflect the deduction of any fees and expenses
   - The performance returns for each sample asset class mix were calculated based on the asset allocation weights in effect on [Date] and assumes that the allocations were rebalanced [Time Period].
   - Back-tested results also assume that asset allocations would not have changed over time and in response to market conditions, which might have occurred if an actual account had been managed during the time period shown.

- The annual return information assumes the reinvestment of dividends, but does not include the deduction of fees or expenses which would reduce returns.

3. Live Presentations

   Live presentations pose a number of issues that scripted or recorded presentations do not. For example, speakers can make simple errors and misread graphs or charts on the air, and it can often be difficult for a viewer to read the footnotes/endnotes to a presentation conducted live on their computer monitor at home. Matson Money presentations often depict performance statistics (both actual and hypothetical) for educational purposes, and those sections can have a substantial amount of disclaimers. ***In recognition of this, Matson Money will provide any footnotes/endnotes to viewers upon request. Additional information can also be obtained from the Matson Money website as well as mutual fund prospectuses and other reports related to your investments.***

4. Historical Stock Market Information

   A. Historical stock market information is derived from returns software created by Dimensional Fund Advisors LP (DFA) as updated annually. DFA is a registered investment adviser that, among other things, specializes in and sells statistical market research and mutual fund management. DFA obtains some of its market data from the Center for Research & Security Pricing (CRSP), part of the University of Chicago's Booth School of Business (Chicago Booth).

   B. Mutual fund performance information is derived from Dalbar, Inc.'s 2016 Quantitative Analysis of Investor Behavior (QAIB) study. Dalbar, Inc. (Dalbar) is a leading independent expert for evaluating, auditing and rating business practices, customer performance, product quality and service. QAIB uses data from the Investment Company Institute, Standard & Poor's (S&P) and Barclays Capital Index Products to compare mutual fund investor returns to relevant benchmarks. Using monthly data on mutual fund sales, redemptions and exchanges, Dalbar created a measure of investor behavior it calls the "average investor". The "average investor" analysis is used to calculate "average investor return" for various periods, which is then compared to relevant index returns. Mutual fund investor returns were prepared by Dalbar using data supplied by the Investment Company Institute which takes into account all fund fees and expenses. See 2016 Dalbar Study.

   2. Asset Class Components

      - U.S. Large Company Stocks – represented by the S&P 500 Index
      - U.S. Small Company Stocks – represented by CRSP 9-10 Index
      - International Large Company Stocks – represented by MSCI EAFE Index
      - International Small Company Stock – represented by DFA index described in endnote 3.D., below
      - U.S. Small Company Value Stocks – represented by Fama/French US Small Value Research index
      - U.S. Large Company Value Stocks – represented by Fama/French US Large Value Research index

- 5 Year Government Portfolio – represented by Morningstar Five-Year US Treasury Notes Index
- One Year Fixed Income – represented by Bank of America Merrill Lynch 1-Year US Treasury Notes Index

3. RELEVANT INDICES – Segments of market performance information are represented by the following market indices:

A. S&P 500 – an unmanaged, market-weighted stock index based on the market capitalizations (cap) of 500 leading companies publicly traded in the U.S. stock market, as determined by S&P Dow Jones. It is one of the most commonly followed equity indices. Roger G. Ibbotson and Rex A. Sinquefield performed groundbreaking work on this data in Stocks, Bonds, Bills, and Inflation: The Past and the Future, Dow Jones, 1989. Ibbotson Associates, Chicago.

B. CRSP Stock File Capitalization Decile Indexes – CRSP calculates indices for five groups of U.S. stock markets (NYSE, AMEX and NASDAQ separately, NYSE/AMEX combined and NYSE/AMEX/NASDAQ combined) in which all securities other than ADRs are ranked by their market cap and then divided into 10 deciles with an equal number of securities in each decile. Starting with the NYSE, CRSP first sorts all stocks on the NYSE by market cap and breaks the universe into ten equal groups, called "deciles," by number of names. Decile 1 represents the largest stocks on the NYSE and decile 10 represents the smallest NYSE stocks. CRSP then includes all equivalently sized AMEX and NASDAQ stocks into the NYSE size decile in which they fit by market cap. This Presentation uses market data from the following CRSP indices:

   i. CRSP 1-10 Index: Representing the entire market cap of the NYSE and other exchange equivalents.
   ii. CRSP 1-5 Index: The largest half of NYSE stocks by name and all equivalents from other exchanges, covering Large Cap through Mid Cap stocks.
   iii. CRSP 6-10 Index: The smallest half of NYSE stocks by name and all equivalents from other exchanges, sometimes referred to as "small-cap" stocks. Similar in size to the Russell 2000 Index.
   iv. CRSP 9-10 Index: The smallest fifth of NYSE stocks by name and all equivalents from other exchanges, sometimes referred to as "micro-cap" stocks.

C. Morgan Stanley Capital International (MSCI) Europe, Australasia, Far East (EAFE) Index – The MSCI EAFE is an unmanaged, free float-adjusted market cap index designed to measure the equity market performance of developed markets, excluding the US & Canada. As of 12/31/12, it consists of the following 22 developed market country indices: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hong Kong, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Singapore, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, and the United Kingdom.

D. DFA International Small Company Stock Index – created as follows for various time periods:

   i. January 1994 - Present: Simulated by DFA from Bloomberg securities data. Returns computed from the average of four staggered, market cap-weighted annually rebalanced portfolios of small company securities. Small companies defined as the bottom 10% of the market ranked by market cap. REITs are excluded. Maximum index weight of any one company is capped at 5%. Countries included are Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hong Kong, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Singapore, Spain, Switzerland, Sweden, United Kingdom.

    ii. July 1981 - December 1993: Simulated by Dimensional from Style Research securities data. Includes securities of MSCI EAFE countries in the bottom 10% of market capitalization, excluding the bottom 1%. All securities are market capitalization weighted. Each country is capped at 50%. Rebalanced semiannually.

  b. January 1970-June 1981: 50% Hoare Govett Small Companies Index (hgsmall.ind), 50% Nomura Small Companies Index (nomura.ind).

E. Fama/French US Large Value research data and Fama/French US Small Value research data – developed by Eugene Fama and Kenneth R. French, the U.S. Large Value strategy relies, in part, on the CRSP 1-5 Index and the U.S. Small Value strategy relies, in part, on the CRSP 6-10 Index, both of which are described above.

F. Barclays U.S. Government/Credit Index (formerly a Lehman Brothers Index) – the nonsecuritized portion of the Barclays U.S. Aggregate Index, including Treasuries, government-related issues and corporates to reflect the performance and characteristics of the underlying market. The Barclays U.S. Aggregate Bond Index reflects the broadest measure of the taxable U.S. bond market, including most Treasury, agency, corporate, mortgage-backed, asset-backed, and international dollar-denominated issues, all with maturities of 1 year or more and covers the USD-denominated, investment-grade (rated Baa3 or above by Moody's), fixed-rate, and taxable areas of the bond market.

G. Morningstar Five-Year US Treasury Notes Index (formerly Ibbotson Intermediate Five Year Treasury Notes data derived from *Stocks, Bonds, Bills and Inflation*, referenced above).

H. Bank of America Merrill Lynch 1-Year US Treasury Notes Index – an unmanaged index comprised of a single outstanding two-year Treasury Note purchased at the beginning of the month and held for a full month. The Note selected at each month-end rebalancing is one that matures closest to, but not beyond, one year from the rebalancing date.

I. T-Bill Data – developed by Roger G. Ibbotson and Rex A. Sinquefield in *Stocks, Bonds, Bills, and Inflation*, referenced above.

J. Consumer Price Index (CPI) – the CPI is produced and published monthly by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics to reflect changes in the prices paid by urban consumers for a representative basket of goods and services and is commonly used as a measure of domestic inflation.

K. NASDAQ - The NASDAQ Composite is a stock market index of the common stocks and similar securities (e.g. ADRs, tracking stocks, limited partnership interests) listed on the NASDAQ stock market, meaning that it has over 3,000 components. It is highly followed in the U.S. as an indicator of the performance of stocks of technology companies and growth companies. Since both U.S. and non-U.S. companies are listed on the NASDAQ stock market, the index is not exclusively a U.S. index

L. Bloomberg Commodity Total Return Index - The Bloomberg Commodity Index is a broadly diversified index that allows investors to track commodity futures through a single, simple measure. The BCOM is composed of futures contracts on physical commodities. The index is designed to minimize concentration in any one commodity or sector.

4. Fee and Expense Information

A. Market Indices – Investors cannot invest in a market index directly, the performance of an index does not represent any actual transactions and its performance does not reflect the deduction of any fees or expenses associated with actual investing. Market performance information is included in this Presentation solely to demonstrate the potential benefits historically associated with long-term investing in a portfolio of well-diversified asset classes and does not represent or suggest results Matson Money would or may have achieved when managing client portfolios.

B. Mutual Funds – The performance history of a mutual fund includes all embedded fees, costs and expenses of the fund, such as the manager's advisory fee, brokerage commissions associated with the acquisition of portfolio securities and fund operating costs like legal and accounting fees. These fees are reflected in each fund's expense ratio and are deducted from the value of each fund share. However, commissions associated with the sale of fund shares are not included. Fund investors who also engage an investment adviser to manage their assets generally also pay a separate advisory fee to this manager.

C. Matson Clients - In the case of the Matson Money mutual fund advisory program, clients generally do not pay any additional fee to Matson Money beyond the embedded fund advisory fee. Instead, clients generally pay a separate advisory fee to an unaffiliated adviser that serves as a co-adviser to the clients in conjunction with Matson Money's mutual fund asset allocation program. Mutual funds created and managed by Matson Money are designed as "funds-of-funds" and invest in, among other things, mutual funds managed by DFA which include DFA's management fee. In addition, clients enter into an agreement with a custodian that works with the Matson Money mutual fund platform and separately pay the custodian's fee. With respect to any Hypothetical Portfolio, to determine the maximum fees and expenses potentially payable, Matson clients may deduct from any performance numbers illustrated an additional .51% representing private account custodial fees and miscellaneous fund expenses, including trading costs, since the combined maximum co-adviser fee of 1.40% and Matson Money's embedded fund advisory fee of .50% are below the 2% model fee already deducted from the Hypothetical Portfolios. The attached GIPS presentations for Matson Money's performance composites are shown net of actual fees charged to Matson Money client accounts.