

Global Income Strategy 4th Quarter 2019



Altrius Highlights



Altrius Capital Management, Inc. was founded in 1997

Altrius is 100% employee owned

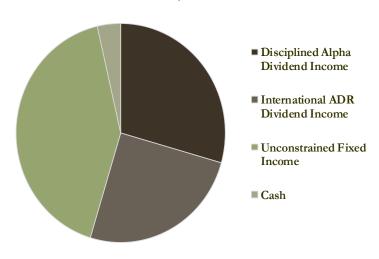
Altrius is an SEC registered investment advisor

The Firm currently manages approximately \$340mm in assets by offering separately managed account solutions

Having managed client assets for over two decades, Altrius claims compliance with Global Investment Performance Standards (GIPS®)

Altrius maintains a 17 year track record in the following strategies: Global Income, Disciplined Alpha Dividend Income and Unconstrained Fixed Income

AUM by Product



Data as of 12.31.2019



Altrius Organization

FIRM OVERVIEW

MANAGEMENT TEAM



James M. Russo Chief Investment Strategist



Andrea L. Aitken Chief Compliance Officer

INVESTMENT COMMITTEE



Zachary Q. Smith, CFA Portfolio Manager



Robert A. D'Angelo, CFA Executive Vice President



Christopher C. Rolt, CFA Executive Vice President



Gregory D. Kammerer, J.D. Executive Vice President

OPERATIONS



Joy G. Woods

Director of Client Service



Rita A. Hendrick-Smith Chief Operations Officer



Rebecca A. Harmon Trader



Lauren Taylor Operations Analyst

GIPS Verification
ACA Verification Services

<u>Compliance</u> Dzuira Compliance Services <u>Trading</u> Moxy / Advent Accounting
Baccheta & Company



Global Income Strategy 4th Quarter 2019



Different by Design



GLOBAL MACRO DRIVES OUR INVESTMENT ANALYSIS

Top down economics drive market cycles, market segments, and ultimately individual security prices.

TOTAL RETURN DRIVES OUR PORTFOLIO CONSTRUCTION

Total return matters, which includes sources of returns often overlooked by investment managers and investors, such as dividends.

VALUE
DEFINES OUR
SECURITY SELECTION

Value is critical; the market will reward the intrinsic value inherent in a security over time.







- Income is our focus; we employ a flexible investment strategy seeking high, current income and long term capital growth by investing in stocks, bonds and alternative investments such as commodities, MLPs, REITs and preferred issues.
- Global macro conditions are the basis for investing; top down economics drive market cycles, market segments, and ultimately individual security prices. The strategy retains asset class and sector flexibility to unearth unique opportunities.
- Value is critical; we will not pay more for a security than we believe it is worth, with full confidence that the market will reward the intrinsic value inherent in the security over time.
- Patience is vital; we do not make extreme short term changes in response to fleeting market events, we invest for the long term and believe returns are driven by consistency of process.
- Risk management is required to ensure long term preservation of capital.







At Altrius, we believe that global asset allocation valuations matter. Predicated on this belief, we maintain a series of three economic scenarios under which the economy may fall at any one time. By analyzing the valuations inherent in the current economic scenario, we are better positioned to identify securities at the sector, industry and individual company level that are best positioned to add significant value to our portfolio over time.

ECONOMIC SCENARIOS

*Our likely scenario

Bear Bull

S&P 500 at 3231, Bloomberg Barclays U.S. Aggregate Bond Index yield at 2.32%, MSCI Europe Index at 1683, ICE BofA ML High Yield Cash Pay Index at 5.3%.

Equities	Estimate	Estimate	Estimate
U.S. Equities	-10.0%	3.4%	7.1%
Developed Int'l – Europe	-10.0%	6.2%	13.7%
REITs	-2.6%	4.7%	2.0%
Fixed Income			
Investment-Grade Bonds	2.7%	2.2%	1.8%
High-Yield Bonds	1.7%	4.9%	5.1%
TIPS	1.1%	0.5%	-1.0%

Source: Advisor Intelligence and Altrius Capital



Equity Strategy

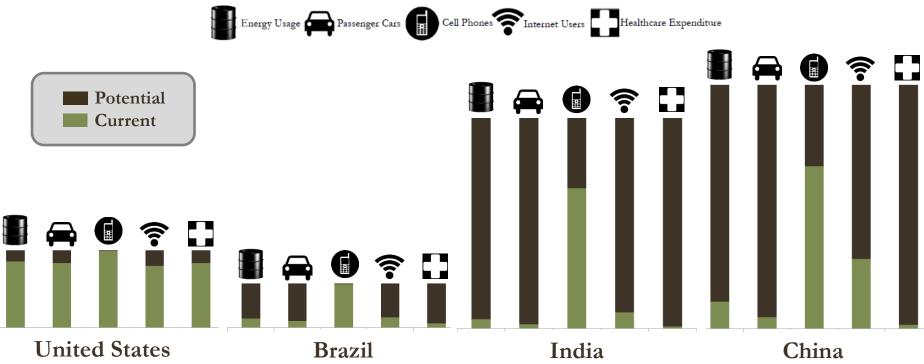


Why Global Matters



Demographic trends and geographic demand are derivatives of global economic growth and serve as drivers for enterprise.

Global Current and Potential Consumption Trends



Source: © 2013 The World Bank: World Development Indicators: United Nations, World Population Prospects; World Health Organization, National Health Account database supplemented by country data; and International Energy Agency. As of 2011 (based on most recent data available, 2010–2011). Health expenditure (US\$), electric power consumption (kwh), and energy use (kg of oil equivalent) percentages were calculated by establishing a baseline expenditure/consumption amount of \$9,000, 15,000 kWh, and 8,000 kg, respectively, and then measuring actual consumption per capita against the baseline.

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Why Global Matters

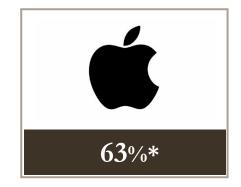


A Sampling of Major US Brands with Foreign Revenues Above 50% of Total Revenues

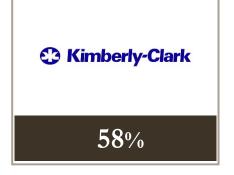
Are domestic companies really domestic anymore? While a company may be headquartered in the United States, investing requires understanding the drivers of a company's bottom line.

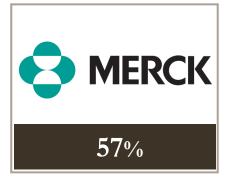
















Sources: Data represented is as of company's latest 10-K filing for the period ending 12.31.2018 (*Fiscal year end as of 9.30.2018 for Qualcomm, Intel, and Apple; ** fiscal year ends 06.30.2018 for Procter & Gamble). Foreign Revenue is based on Total Revenue – Domestic Revenue. Logos are trademarks of their respective owners and are used for illustrative purposes and should not be construed as an endorsement or sponsorship of Altrius.

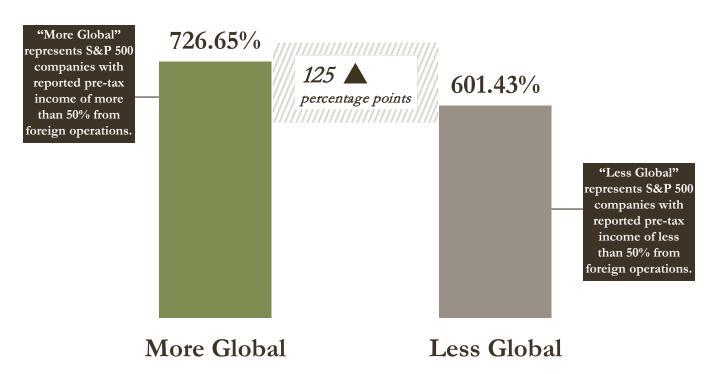






Comparison of S&P 500 Companies' Returns

Cumulative Total Return for the 20-Year Period Ended 06.30.2014



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Source: © 2014 Ned Davis Research, Inc.

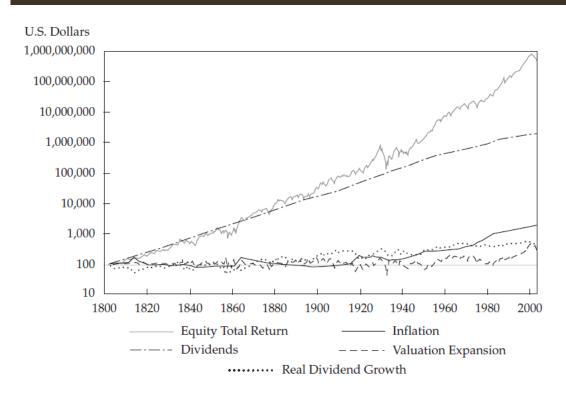


Why Dividends Matter



Over long time periods dividends have made up a large proportion of total returns.

200 Year US Equity Return Decomposition



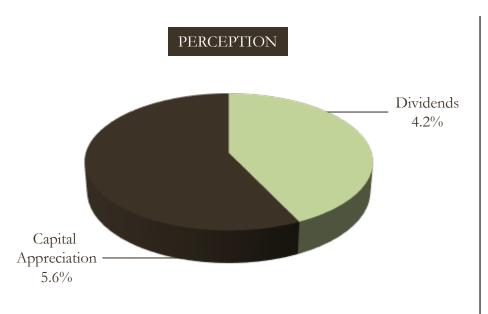
Source: Based on Schwert (1990) data for 1801–1870, a blend of Schwert and Siegel (2002) data for 1871–1925, and S&P 500 Index data since 1926.

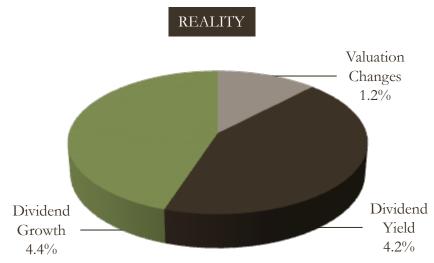






Since Altrius' inception in 1997, the Firm has been committed to dividend growth, viewing dividends as a critical component of total return.





Source: Federated Advisors

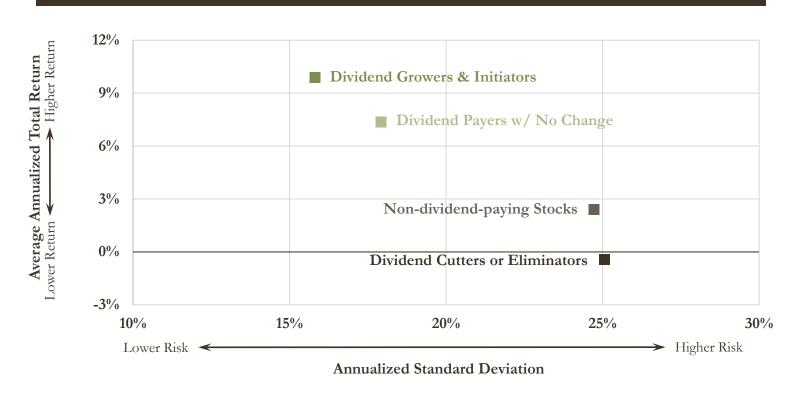






Dividend Payers Risk/Reward

01.31.1972 to 12.31.2016



Source: © 2017 Ned Davis Research, Inc. Non-dividend-paying Stocks represents non-dividend-paying stocks of the S&P 500 Index; Dividend Payers w/ No Change represents all dividend-paying stocks of the S&P 500 Index that maintained their existing dividend rate and reflects the reinvestment of all income. The S&P 500 Geometric Equal-Weighted Total Return Index is calculated using monthly equal-weighted geometric averages of the total returns of all dividend-paying stocks and non-dividend-paying stocks.

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Why Dividends Matter



Agency Dilemma

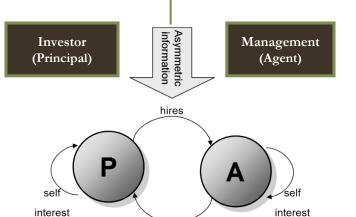
Dividends help reduce problems arising from asymmetric information and conflicts of interest between investors and company management.

Signaling

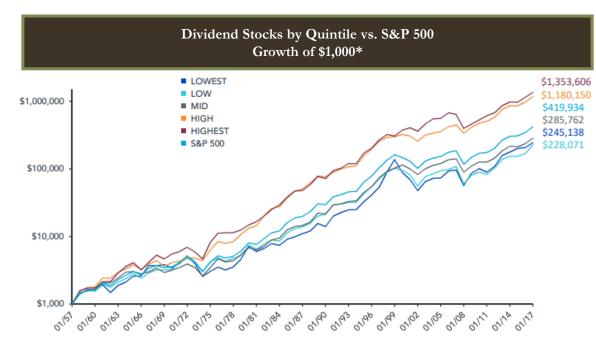
Company management makes decisions about dividend policies using internal forecasts; a stable and rising dividend can signal superior future return potential.

Reliability

Earnings & cash flows can be manipulated while dividends are a more certain measure of the return-generating capacity of a business model; academic research has found that dividends provide information about the quality of earnings.¹



performs



*Source: Siegel, Jeremy, Future for Investors (2005), with updates through 2017

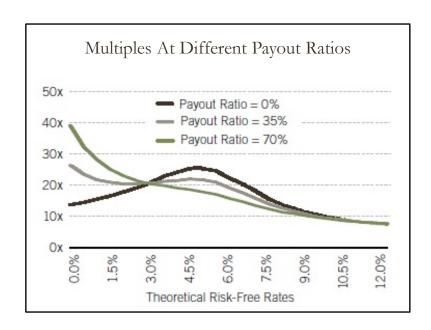


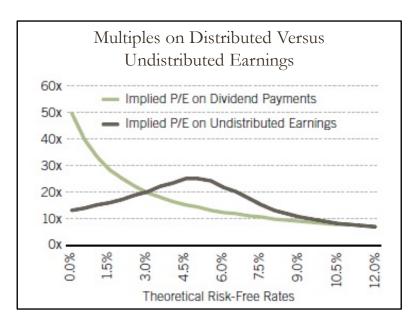
Why Dividends Matter



In low interest rate environments, investors substitute toward dividend-paying stocks, resulting in higher multiples for higher payout ratios.

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Source: "What if the Market is Revaluing Dividends," Fidelity Asset Management, March 2012







Growth of \$1000: Cumulative Returns by P/E Ratio 1957-2017



Each stock in the S&P 500 is ranked from lowest to highest by price to earnings ratio on December 31st of every year and placed into "quintiles" (baskets of 100 stocks). The stocks in each quintile are weighted by their market capitalization. The price/earnings ratio is defined as each stock's price as of December 31st of that year divided by its net income per share. Past performance does not guarantee future results.

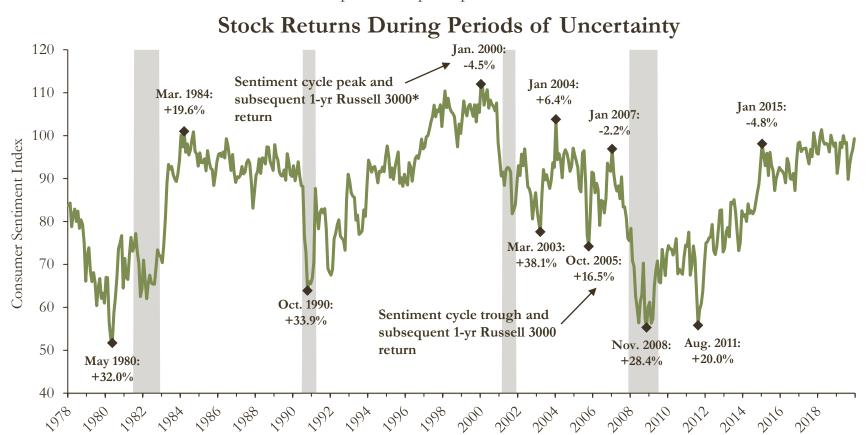
Source: Siegel, Jeremy, Future for Investors (2005), with updates through 2017



Why Value Matters



At Altrius, we often view crisis as an opportunity and invest when others won't, allowing us to capitalize on potential upside performance.



Source: University of Michigan, FTSE Russell.

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^{*}The Russell 3000 is a total market index, which assumes all cash distributions are reinvested. Peak is defined as highest index value before a series of lower lows, while trough is defined as lowest index value before a series of higher highs. Shaded areas indicate US recessions.

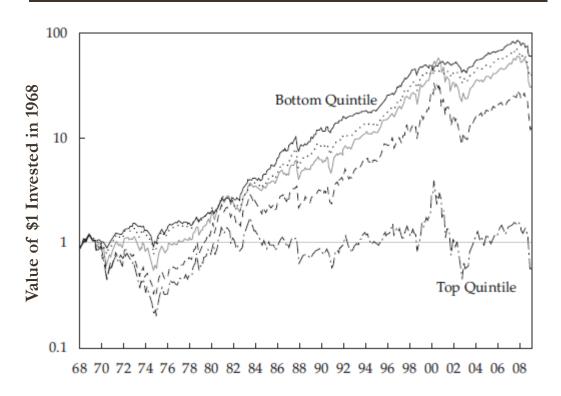






Contrary to CAPM efficient market claims, high risk is often not associated with high reward.

Empirical Returns by Volatility Quintile



Source: Benchmarks as Limits to Arbitrage: Understanding the Low Volatility Anomaly; Financial Analyst Journal Volume 67, 2011







A process designed to outperform driven by total return:

GLOBAL MACRO TOP DOWN PERSPECTIVE DRIVES INITIAL UNIVERSE

Top down strategy employed to identify the most compelling geographic, industry and/or sector set:

- National GDP Growth
- Demographics- Where is the Growth?
- Durable Businesses Exploiting Growth
- Demand Changes: What's growing, moving, slowing?

VALUE

BOTTOM UP VALUE DRIVEN INVESTMENT ANALYSIS DRIVES SECURITY SELECTION

Bottom up process seeks to identify companies selling below their intrinsic value:

- Seek high-yielding, durable businesses
- Screen P/E ratio, the 'real' earnings of a company
- Seeking companies generally selling for <15x earnings

DIVIDENDSFOCUSED ON DIVIDEND YIELD

AS A KEY ELEMENT OF RETURN

Invest at least 80% of assets in a diversified portfolio of income-producing equity securities paying higher than average dividends and positioned to increase their dividends over time:

- Target companies paying an increasing dividend for past 15 years
- Avoid 'the agency effect': companies spending vs. paying a dividend

Approximately 200-300 securities are generated by Altrius' initial screens.



Altrius Investment Process



Further fundamental analysis is designed to determine which companies are increasing top line revenue growth, earnings and dividend payments. We target a portfolio of 30-50 companies that fall into three value categories: Distressed/Contrarian, Classic Value and Persistent Earners.

CLASSIC VALUE 30-50%

Financially sound companies selling at economical valuations relative to their earnings power which demonstrate a commitment to sound, above average dividends over the long term.

Classic Value: Pfizer, JPMorgan

DISTRESSED/CONTRARIAN 0-15%

Companies that sell at significant discounts to their intrinsic value due to market inefficiencies driven by irrational sell-offs. Distressed/Contrarian: Pitney Bowes, B&G Foods

PERSISTENT EARNERS 30-50%

Well-established companies with dependable revenue growth, reliable earnings and healthy dividend appreciation, priced below their historical valuations.

Persistent Earners: PepsiCo, Procter & Gamble



What Smart Beta Means to Us



Since 1997, we have employed a "smart beta" active management process characterized by three aspects of portfolio management which we believe lead to potentially superior risk-adjusted returns.



Portfolio Selection

We craft our portfolios based on three "factors" – macro outlook, value, and dividends – which we believe are crucial in generating total return. We don't attempt to follow an index, but rather tactically position ourselves where we see opportunity.



Equal Weighting

Our portfolio holdings are weighted equally in order to diversify adequately and prevent a small number of securities from driving portfolio performance.



Contrarian Rebalancing

We employ a process of contrarian rebalancing on a conditional basis to bring holdings back to equal weights. When deemed necessary, we trim positions that have grown in value and use proceeds to purchase those which have declined without a deterioration of fundamental growth potential.







- At Altrius we employ a structured risk management perspective throughout our security selection, monitoring, and sell process. By maintaining a **data driven**, **facts oriented investment management process** we avoid the bias that can often result in poor risk management decisions.
- As an added risk management component to our investment process, we create **worst** case and best case scenarios for evaluating market opportunities and risk.
- We do not hesitate to sell securities that we believe are 'at risk' based on fundamental factors; we remain agile and focused on our portfolio holdings at all times, prepared to sell securities that are not performing or for which we believe we have identified better candidates to maximize portfolio return and to minimize portfolio risk.
- Companies that cut their dividend are almost always an automatic sell.
- Valuations that exceed 20x earnings become too pricey and typically result in a sell.



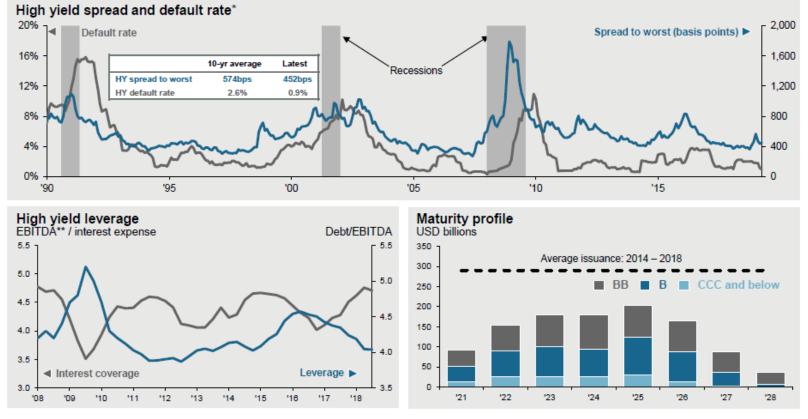
Fixed Income Strategy



Opportunity in High Yield



High yield spreads over treasuries remain decent, while defaults remain low. Despite the volatility inherent in high yield investing, unconstrained investing can create tremendous opportunity.



Source: J.P. Morgan Asset Management; (Top and bottom left) J.P. Morgan Economic Research; (Bottom right) BofA/ML, FactSet *Default rates are defined as the par value percentage of the total market trading at or below 50% of par value and include any Chapter 11 filing, pre-packaged filing or missed interest payments. Spreads indicated are benchmark yield to worst less comparable maturity Treasury yields. U.S. corporate high yield is represented by the J.P. Morgan Domestic High Yield Index. U.S. Data as of December 31, 2018.

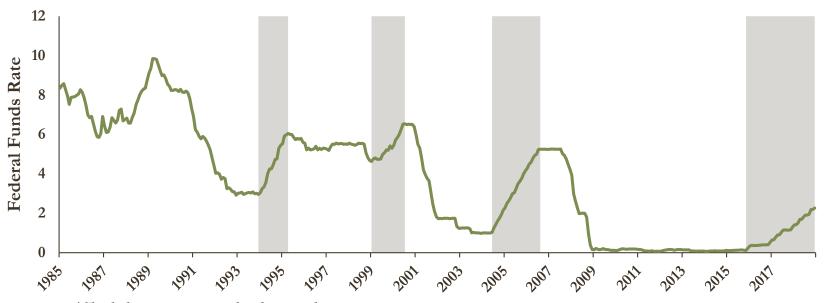
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Bond Returns in Rising Interest Rate Environments



Short Term Interest Rates (1985-2018)



*Shaded areas are periods of rising short term interest rates

Index	12/1993 - 4/1995	5/1999 - 7/2000	12/2003 - 8/2006	11/2015 - 8/2018
Credit Suisse HY Index	5.47%	(1.03%)	8.13%	5.19%
Barclays US Agg Bond Index	2.78%	3.39%	3.63%	1.76%
Barclays US Treasury Index	2.01%	4.12%	3.14%	1.14%
Barclays US Govt/Credit 1-3 Yr Index	3.71%	4.60%	2.32%	0.80%

Source: Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis; Morningstar Direct

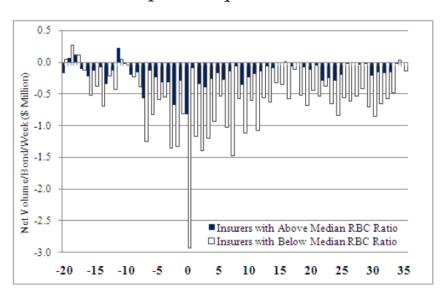


Opportunity in Institutional Liquidations

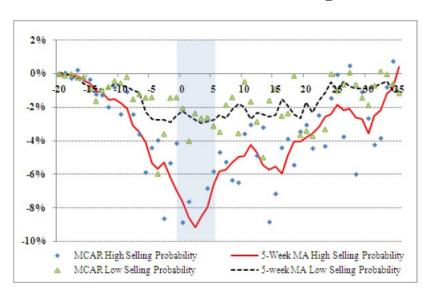


Insurance companies hold over one third of outstanding investment grade bonds, while at the same time they are subject to regulations prohibiting or imposing large capital requirements on high yield bonds. Downgrades can create opportunities to acquire assets at depressed prices.

Insurer Selling by Risk-Based Capital Requirements



Median Cumulative Abnormal Returns Around Credit Downgrade



Source: Regulatory Pressure and Fire Sales in the Corporate Bond Market, Andrew Ellul, Chotibhak Jotikasthira, and Christian T. Lundblad (2011)



Unconstrained Fixed Income Process



Top down strategy employed to identify the most compelling portfolio positioning and opportunity set:

Bottom up process seeks to identify companies selling below their intrinsic value: Invest unconstrained primarily in U.S. dollar-denominated investment grade and high yield bonds:

GLOBAL MACRO

TOP DOWN PERSPECTIVE DRIVES INITIAL UNIVERSE

- Yield Curve Positioning
- Sector Rotation
- Duration
- Credit Risk

VALUE

BOTTOM UP VALUE DRIVEN INVESTMENT ANALYSIS DRIVES SECURITY SELECTION

- Income Statement Driven
- Cash Flow Focused
- Seeking Undervalued Securities
- Seeking Above Average Income
- Screening for Yield: Seeking 3-5% above the 5 yr treasury

TOTAL RETURN

FOCUSED ON ACHIEVING HIGHEST TOTAL RETURN WITHIN ACCEPTABLE LEVELS OF RISK

- Invest in government securities, corporate bonds, mortgage backed and asset backed securities diversified across sectors.
- Seek to attain an attractive yield/spread relative to a five year treasury within acceptable levels of portfolio risk.

We screen the market daily. Our process typically results in a consistent review list of 200 companies. This list is further reduced through our analysis process, resulting in a buy list of 20-30 securities at any one time. As the market often speaks before the rating agencies do, our buy and sell decisions are based on Altrius' criteria which includes a top down, global macro perspective, coupled with a bottom up, value driven security analysis.



Defining Value in Credit



Reasonable Yield

At Altrius, we invest only in securities that provide a reasonable yield to compensate for the risks of inflation, rising interest rates, and potential loss of principal.

Income & Cash Flow

We emphasize the role of income statements and cash flow metrics as well as management's character and credibility in analyzing the probability of a company's ability to service and pay back debt.

Rating Agnostic

We are committed to an unconstrained approach to fixed income management, moving throughout the credit structure to find the best value based on the market environment and the issue's credit risk/reward profile; we do not depend on ratings to determine intrinsic value and a credit's opportunity for success.

Grade Neutral

As companies are downgraded, and investment grade managers are forced to sell, we find tremendous opportunities.

Unconstrained

When considering intrinsic value and an issue's credit risk/reward profile, we find that BBB- through CCC+ credits often provide significant opportunities.



Total Return through Risk/Reward



Altrius Risk Premium Management

Bond Bottom Line

4 Key Questions That Drive Our Risk/Reward Analysis

Is the company at risk of bankruptcy?

Is the company able to secure financing?

Are you getting paid for the risk?

Is the value proposition clear?

Bond Risk Scenario Analysis

Under a recession scenario with 30% defaults and below average recovery, the portfolio would still break even.

	Bear Case	Severe Bear Case
Assumed 4 Year Default Rate	30%	40%
Assumed Recovery Rate	\$0.30/\$1.00	\$0.25/\$1.00
Current YTM	6.03%	6.03%
Portfolio Annualized Return	0.10%	(2.46%)



Risk Management & Sell Discipline



RISK MANAGEMENT

- We employ a structured risk management perspective throughout our security selection, monitoring, and sell process. By maintaining a data driven, facts oriented investment management process, we avoid the bias that may result in poor risk management decisions.
- We maintain a diversified portfolio of credits in order to minimize single issue risk.
- As long term investors, we believe it is an equally important risk management practice to avoid selling due to market sentiment; we believe in our investment management process and make buy and sell decisions based on our analysis, not based on market response.

SELL DISCIPLINE

- Credits are sold when we are no longer getting paid for the risk associated with them.
- Issues sold when prices appreciate to the point where the **yield advantage is gone**.
- Credits are sold when fundamentals deteriorate and risks outweigh return potential.
- Issues are sold when **their current prices** reflect valuations we believe are higher than post-bankruptcy levels.

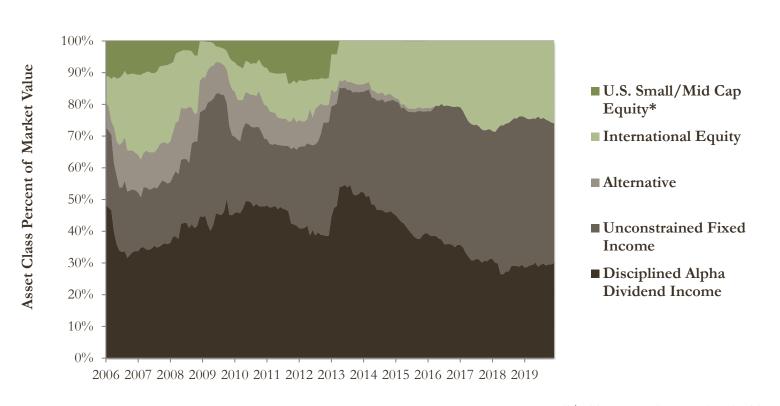




Opportunistic Asset Allocation

Altrius invests in a variety of securities to achieve solid risk-adjusted returns and above-average income.

Altrius Allocation Over Time



*U.S. Small/Mid Cap Equity was absorbed into Disciplined Alpha Dividend Income strategy as of 04.30.2013.

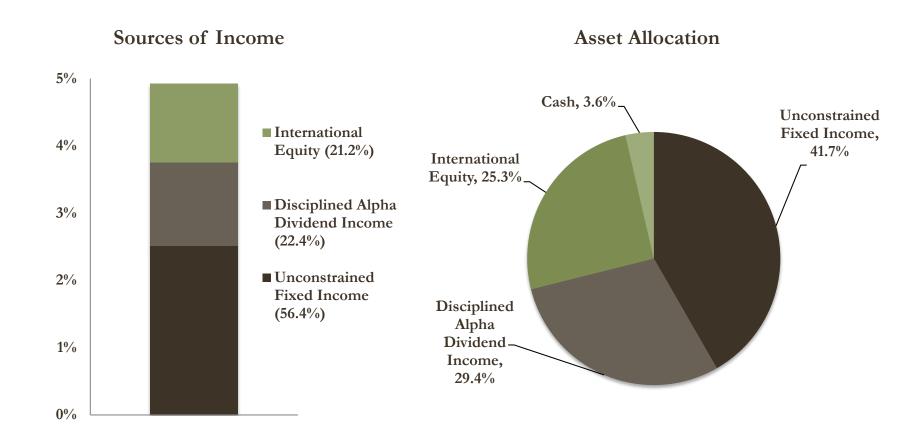
As of 12.31.2019







Altrius Allocation

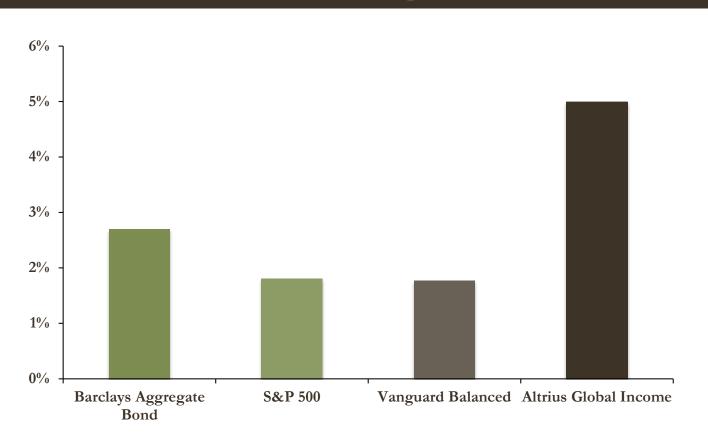






Income Comparison

Altrius Yield Comparison



Source: Morningstar. All yields quoted as trailing twelve months (TTM)

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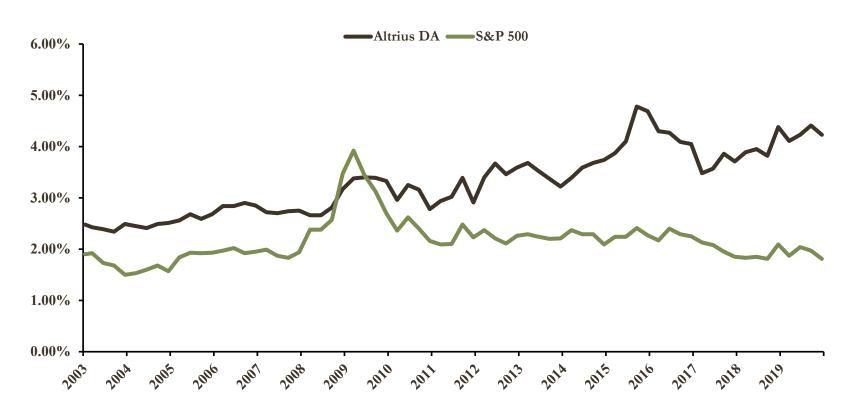






Altrius has consistently delivered a higher dividend yield than the S&P 500 since inception.

Altrius Disciplined Alpha Dividend Income vs. S&P 500 Dividend Yield



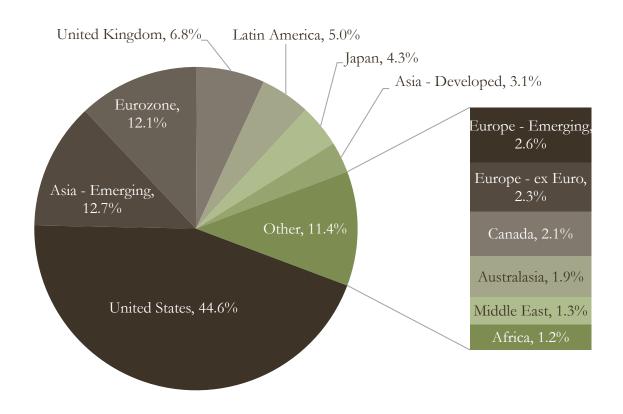
Source: Morningstar







Revenue by Geography



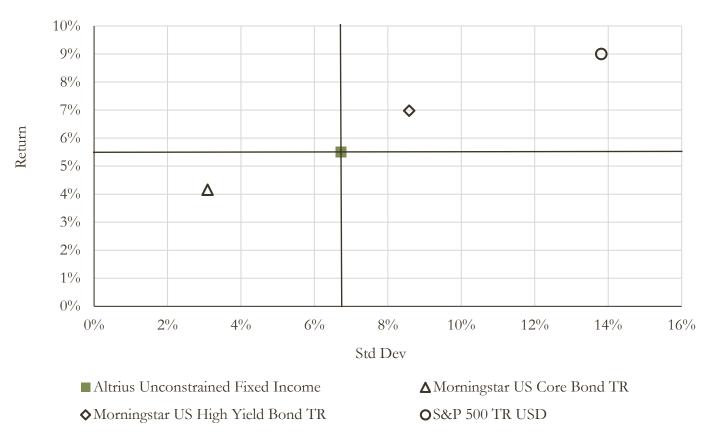
Source: Morningstar As of 12.31.2019



High Yield Bonds Have Provided Equity-Like Risk-Adjusted Returns



Over the past 15 years, our high yield strategy has produced more than half the return of equities with only half the risk, as measured by standard deviation. This corresponds to a return per unit of risk (annualized return divided by annualized volatility) of 0.82 for the Unconstrained Fixed Income strategy, versus 0.65 for the S&P 500.



As of 12.31.2019







Portfolio Analytics

Benchmark	Morningstar Global Allocation TR USD
Holdings	218*
Trailing Twelve Month Yield	4.99%
Standard Deviation (10 year)	9.64
Alpha (10 year)	0.53**
Beta (10 year)	1.06**
Sharpe Ratio	0.78

Time Period: 10.01.2010 to 12.31.2019

^{*} Includes 27 US large cap stocks, 45 international ADR stocks, and 146 individual bond issuers

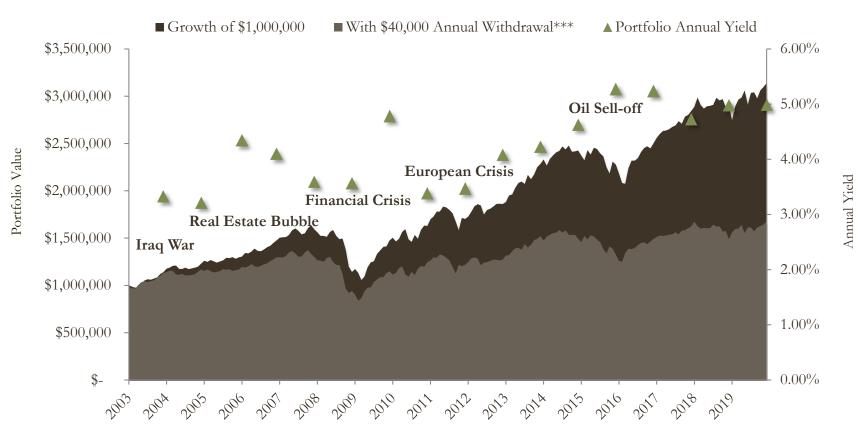
^{**} Metrics represented vs. the Morningstar Global Allocation TR USD index





PERFORMANCE

Global Income Growth of \$1,000,000 and Dividend/Interest Yield*



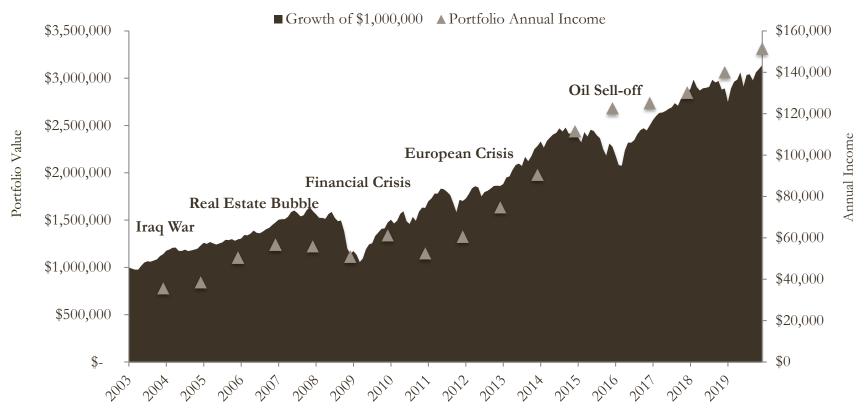
*Portfolio Growth of \$1,000,000 assumes dividends and other sources of income reinvested since inception. All data represented is gross of fees.







Global Income Growth of \$1,000,000 and Dividend/Interest Income*



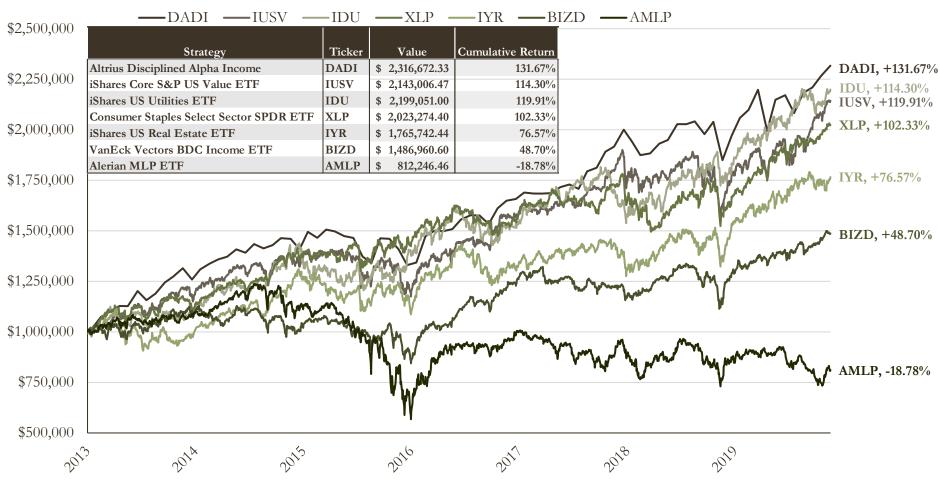
*Portfolio Growth of \$1,000,000 and Annual Income assume dividends and other sources of income reinvested since inception. All data represented is gross of fees.





PERFORMANCE

Altrius Disciplined Alpha Growth of \$1,000,000* vs. Income Strategies



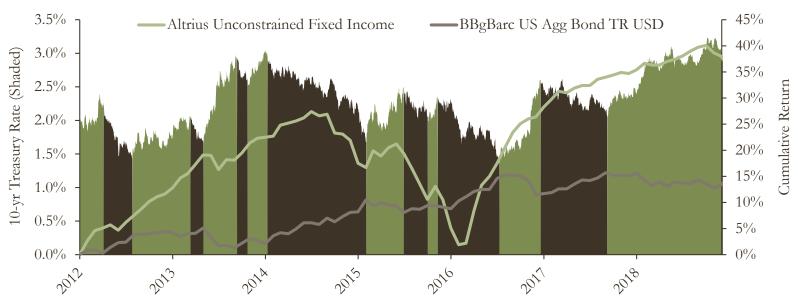
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^{*}Portfolio Growth of \$1,000,000 assumes reinvestment of all dividends since inception. Time period represented is 2/12/2013 – 12/31/2019. All data represented is gross of fees.



Unconstrained Fixed Income in a Rising Interest Rate Environment



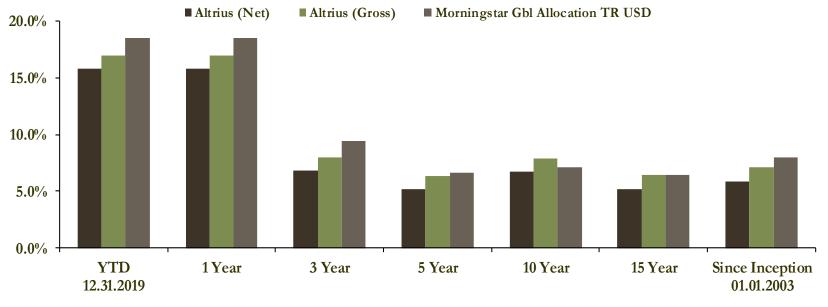


		RI	ETURN	
PERIOD	INTEREST RATE INCREASE	ALTRIUS	BARCLAYS US AGG BOND	OUTPERFORMANCE
Jan 2012-Mar 2012	0.33%	5.12%	0.30%	4.82%
Aug 2012-Feb 2013	0.62%	7.48%	0.21%	7.27%
May 2013-Aug 2013	1.30%	-0.78%	-3.66%	2.88%
Nov 2013-Dec 2013	0.50%	0.90%	-0.93%	1.83%
Feb 2015-Jun 2015	0.81%	2.22%	-2.15%	4.37%
Oct 2015	0.37%	2.26%	0.01%	2.25%
Jul 2016-Dec 2016	1.23%	9.21%	-2.53%	11.74%
Sept 2017-Nov 2018	0.96%	3.00%	-1.88%	4.88%









PERIOD	YTD 12.31.2019	1 YEAR	3 YEAR	5 YEAR	10 YEAR	15 YEAR	Since Inception
Altrius (Net)	15.77	15.77	6.78	5.13	6.69	5.20	5.84
Altrius (Gross)	17.01	17.01	7.97	6.32	7.93	6.46	7.13
Morningstar Global Allocation TR USD	18.53	18.53	9.45	6.58	7.08	6.41	7.97

As of 12.31.2019







Management Fee Structure:

ACCOUNT FORMAT	SEPARATELY MANAGED ACCOUNT
Institutional Account Minimum	\$1,000,000
MANAGEMENT FEE < \$25M	55 BP
MANAGEMENT FEE > \$25M	50 BP







Altrius Global Income Composite Performance

December 31, 2008 - December 31, 2018

Year	Gross Return %	Net Return %	Benchmark Return %	Composite 3-Yr St Dev %	Benchmark 3Yr St Dev %	# of Portfolios	Composite Dispersion	Total Composite Assets	Percent of Firm Assets
2009	28.15	26.46	23.63	14.38	14.06	98	3.04	71,739,801	67.84
2010	13.00	11.61	12.12	15.87	15.63	103	0.64	83,168,345	69.63
2011	1.59	0.38	(2.39)	13.62	13.01	101	0.43	79,573,159	63.96
2012	9.01	7.71	12.24	11.51	11.20	105	0.74	90,276,586	66.88
2013	23.92	22.56	13.19	9.65	9.19	117	1.08	114,605,971	66.41
2014	1.79	0.65	3.66	7.44	7.18	128	0.39	125,816,104	66.47
2015	(7.96)	(8.99)	(1.98)	9.32	7.04	114	0.48	88,085,706	47.93
2016	17.24	15.90	7.00	10.01	7.15	133	0.97	130,921,004	48.99
2017	13.11	11.82	17.12	9.50	6.59	142	0.45	138,678,370	40.70
2018	(4.89)	(5.95)	(5.56)	8.07	6.84	148	0.22	145,677,014	43.89





Disclosure

Performance Reporting

Altrius Capital Management, Inc. (Altrius) claims compliance with the Global Investment Performance Standards (GIPS®) and has prepared and presented this report in compliance with the GIPS standards. Altrius has been independently verified for the periods January 31, 2001–December 31, 2018 by ACA Performance Service, LLC. The verification reports are available upon request. Verification assesses whether (1) the firm has complied with all the composite construction requirements of the GIPS standards on a firm-wide basis and (2) the firm's policies and procedures are designed to calculate and present performance in compliance with the GIPS standards. Verification does not ensure the accuracy of any specific composite presentation.

The Firm is defined as Altrius Capital Management, Inc. (Altrius), a registered investment advisor with the Securities and Exchange Commission. Altrius was founded in 1997 and manages equity, fixed income and balanced portfolios for high net worth individuals and families.

Composite Characteristics

The Altrius Global Income Composite was created in December 2010 with a performance inception date of December 31, 2002. Prior to September 2012, the Altrius Global Income Composite was named the Altrius Global Total Return Composite. The minimum value threshold of the composite is \$250,000. Accounts included are comprised of all actively managed balanced accounts with no exception to our discretion definition. Individual accounts will be aggregated with other accounts to achieve the \$250,000 minimum when the entity maintains related accounts with a collective objective.

Accounts are included on the last day of the month in which the account meets the composite definition. Any account crossing over the composite's minimum threshold shall be included in the composite at the end of the month it increased in market value. New accounts to a family are added to the composite the day they are funded when the family account already exists and is in a composite. Accounts no longer under management are withdrawn from the composite on the first day of the month in which they are no longer under management. Any account dropping below 85% of the composite's minimum threshold shall be removed from the composite at the beginning of the month it declined in market value. Closed account data is included in the composite as mandated by the standards in order to eliminate a survivorship bias.



Disclosure



Benchmark

The benchmark is the Morningstar Global Allocation TR USD. It was changed from a blended index with a static allocation of 40% S&P® 500 Total Return Index, 40% Barclays Capital Aggregate Bond Index, 8% Russell 2000 Index (with dividends) and 12% MSCI EAFE Net Index as of 11/01/2019 and changed retroactively for all periods. The change was made due to licensing fees being charged by the firms who own the indices. The volatility of the indices may be materially different from that of the performance composite. In addition, the composite's holdings may differ significantly from the securities that comprise the indices. The indices have not been selected to represent appropriate benchmarks to compare the composite's performance, but rather are disclosed to allow for comparison of the composite's performance to that of well-known and widely recognized indices.

Economic factors, market conditions, and investment strategies will affect the performance of any portfolio, and there are no assurances that it will match or outperform any particular benchmark.

Performance Calculations

Valuations and returns are computed and stated in U.S. dollars. Results reflect the reinvestment of dividends and other earnings.

Gross of fees return is net of transaction costs and gross of management and custodian fees. Net of fees returns are calculated using actual management fees that were paid and are presented before custodial fees but after management fees and all trading expenses. Returns can be net or gross of withholding taxes, depending on how taxes are recorded at the custodian. Some accounts pay fees outside of their accounts; thus, we enter a non-cash transaction in the performance system such that we can calculate a net of fees return.

The standard management fee for the Altrius Global Income Composite is 1.40% per annum on the first \$500,000 USD, 1.00% per annum on the next \$500,000 and 0.80% per annum thereafter. Additional information regarding Altrius Capital Management fees are included in its Part II Form ADV.

Internal dispersion is calculated using the asset-weighted standard deviation of all accounts included in the composite for the entire year; it is not presented for periods less than one year or when there were five or fewer portfolios in the composite for the entire year. The three-year annualized standard deviation measures the variability of the composite and the benchmark (Morningstar Global Allocation TR USD) returns over the preceding 36-month period.

There are no non-fee paying accounts in our composites. When a security is purchased or sold, the principal amounts tied to the transaction are net of trading costs; therefore the calculation and market values represent amounts net of trading costs. Dispersion is calculated using asset-weighted standard deviation, gross of fees. Policies for valuing portfolios, calculating performance, and preparing compliant presentations are available upon request. A complete list and description of firm composites is available upon request.



Disclosure



Past performance does not guarantee future results. The information provided in this material should not be considered an offer nor a recommendation to buy, sell or hold any particular security.

The Altrius Global Income Composite is not sponsored, endorsed, sold or promoted by Morningstar, Inc. or any of its affiliates (all such entities, collectively, "Morningstar Entities"). The Morningstar Entities make no representation or warranty, express or implied, to the owners of the Altrius Global Income Composite or any member of the public regarding the advisability of investing in a balanced strategy generally or in the Altrius Global Income Composite in particular or the ability of the Morningstar Global Allocation TR USD to track general balanced strategy market performance.

THE MORNINGSTAR ENTITIES DO NOT GUARANTEE THE ACCURACY AND/OR THE COMPLETENESS OF THE ALTRIUS GLOBAL INCOME COMPOSITE OR ANY DATA INCLUDED THEREIN AND MORNINGSTAR ENTITIES SHALL HAVE NO LIABILITY FOR ANY ERRORS, OMISSIONS, OR INTERRUPTIONS THEREIN.



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