

Alpha Architect

State of the Union | 2024

Standardized returns | as of 12/31/2024

Name	Ticker	Inception Date	1 Yr.		Annualized 3 Yr. Total Return		Annualized 5 Yr. Total Return		Annualized 10 yr. Total Return		Annualized Return Since Inception		Expense Ratios	
			NAV	Mkt.	NAV	Mkt.	NAV	Mkt.	NAV	Mkt.	NAV	Mkt.	Gross	Net
US Quant. Value	QVAL	10/21/2014	12.12%	12.20%	8.31%	8.32%	9.89%	9.96%	7.33%	7.32%	7.85%	7.87%	0.29%	0.29%
US Quant. Momentum	QMOM	12/1/2015	30.11%	30.40%	9.81%	9.92%	15.53%	15.59%	--	--	11.58%	11.85%	0.29%	0.29%
Int'l Quant. Value	IVAL	12/16/2014	-0.55%	-0.72%	2.61%	2.47%	0.47%	0.43%	2.89%	2.88%	3.06%	2.74%	0.39%	0.39%
Int'l Quant. Momentum	IMOM	12/22/2015	5.15%	5.21%	-3.60%	-3.58%	2.76%	2.71%	--	--	2.82%	2.66%	0.39%	0.39%
Tail Risk	CAOS	8/14/2013	5.24%	5.33%	0.79%	0.79%	5.21%	5.21%	3.14%	3.14%	3.59%	3.59%	0.70%	0.63% ¹
High Inflation & Deflation	HIDE	11/16/2022	-0.94%	-0.85%	--	--	--	--	--	--	0.68%	0.76%	0.31%	0.29% ²

Source: YCharts, Alpha Architect. **Investing involves risk, including the loss of principal. Past performance does not guarantee future results.** Returns are annualized total returns, except for those periods of less than one year, which are cumulative. **The performance data quoted represents past performance and does not guarantee future results. Investment return and principal value of an investment will fluctuate so that an investor's shares, when sold or redeemed, may be worth more or less than their original cost. Current performance may be lower or higher than the performance quoted. For performance data current to the most recent month end, please call (215) 882-9983 or visit www.alphaarchitect.com/funds.** Market price returns are based upon the closing composite market price and do not represent the returns you would receive if you traded shares at other times. A fund's NAV is the sum of all assets less any liabilities, divided by the number of shares outstanding. ¹The Adviser has contractually agreed to waive all or a portion of its management fee from exceeding 0.63% of its daily net assets. ²The Adviser has contractually agreed to waive all or a portion of its management fee until at least November 15, 2025, from exceeding 0.29% of its daily net assets. ⁴The Adviser has contractually agreed to waive all or a portion of its management fee until at least January 31, 2025, from exceeding 0.69% of its daily net assets.

Standardized returns | as of 12/31/2024

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			NAV	Mkt.	NAV	Mkt.	NAV	Mkt.	NAV	Mkt.	NAV	Mkt.	Gross	Net
iShares Core S&P 500 ETF	IVV	5/15/2000	24.98%	24.93%	8.91%	8.90%	14.49%	14.51%	13.06%	13.07%	7.84%	7.84%	0.03%	0.03%
Vanguard FTSE Dev. Market ETF	VEA	7/20/2007	3.07%	3.16%	0.91%	0.98%	4.79%	4.76%	5.49%	5.48%	2.88%	2.85%	0.06%	0.06%
Freedom 100 Emerging Markets	FRDM	5/22/2019	2.52%	1.71%	2.36%	2.22%	6.09%	5.79%	--	--	7.61%	7.50%	0.49%	0.49%
Schwab Interm.-Term US Trsy ETF	SCHR	8/5/2010	1.33%	1.41%	-1.89%	-1.85%	-0.20%	-0.16%	1.08%	1.08%	1.67%	1.65%	0.03%	0.03%

Source: YCharts, Alpha Architect. **Investing involves risk, including the loss of principal. Past performance does not guarantee future results.** Returns are annualized total returns, except for those periods of less than one year, which are cumulative. **The performance data quoted represents past performance and does not guarantee future results. Investment return and principal value of an investment will fluctuate so that an investor's shares, when sold or redeemed, may be worth more or less than their original cost. Current performance may be lower or higher than the performance quoted. For performance data current to the most recent month end, please call (215) 882-9983 or visit www.alphaarchitect.com/funds.** Market price returns are based upon the closing composite market price and do not represent the returns you would receive if you traded shares at other times. A fund's NAV is the sum of all assets less any liabilities, divided by the number of shares outstanding. [Justification for third-party funds.](#)

IMPORTANT INFORMATION

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Carefully consider the investment objectives, risk factors, and charges and expenses of funds within the model portfolios before investing. This and other information can be found in the funds' prospectuses or, if available, the summary prospectuses which may be obtained by visiting each fund company's website or calling their toll-free number. For Alpha Architect performance data current to the most recent month end, please call (215) 882-9983 or visit www.alphaarchitect.com/funds.

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IMPORTANT INFORMATION

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International investing involves risks, including risks related to foreign currency, limited liquidity, less government regulation and the possibility of substantial volatility due to adverse political, economic or other developments. These risks often are heightened for investments in emerging/developing markets and in concentrations of single countries. Funds that concentrate investments in specific industries, sectors, markets or asset classes may underperform or be more volatile than other industries, sectors, markets or asset classes and the general securities market.

A fund's use of derivatives may reduce a fund's returns and/or increase volatility and subject the fund to counterparty risk, which is the risk that the other party in the transaction will not fulfill its contractual obligation. A fund could suffer losses related to its derivative positions because of a possible lack of liquidity in the secondary market and as a result of unanticipated market movements, which losses are potentially unlimited. There can be no assurance that any fund's hedging transactions will be effective.

There can be no assurance that performance will be enhanced or risk will be reduced for funds that seek to provide exposure to certain quantitative investment characteristics ("factors"). Exposure to such investment factors may detract from performance in some market environments, perhaps for extended periods. In such circumstances, a fund may seek to maintain exposure to the targeted investment factors and not adjust to target different factors, which could result in losses.

Alternative investments present the opportunity for significant losses and some alternative investments have experienced periods of extreme volatility. Alternative investments may be less liquid than investments in traditional securities.

Commodities' prices may be highly volatile. Prices may be affected by various economic, financial, social and political factors, which may be unpredictable and may have a significant impact on the prices of precious metals.

Actively managed funds do not seek to replicate the performance of a specified index. Actively managed funds may have higher portfolio turnover than index funds.

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Alpha Architect model portfolios may include ETFs or other registered products issued by third-party companies with whom we are not affiliated. The inclusion of these third-party funds in our model portfolios does not constitute a recommendation, solicitation, or endorsement of these products. The holdings within any model portfolio are subject to change at any time without prior notice.

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Global Beta+Factor Model (“GBF”)

The GBF model contains third-party funds: the [iShares Core S&P 500 ETF](#) (IVV) seeks to provide exposure to US large-cap stocks; the [Vanguard FTSE Developed Market ETF](#) (VEA) seeks to provide exposure to the Developed International market; the [Freedom 100 Emerging Markets](#) (FRDM)³ ETF, which seeks to provide exposure to emerging market countries with higher personal and economic freedom scores. Research suggests that the stocks issued by companies based in countries that meet this criteria could generate higher returns than a market-cap weighted index. FRDM is an affiliated fund in the EA Series Trust. Both affiliated and non-affiliated funds have been selected based on the criteria described above. Non-affiliated funds may be replaced with other affiliated funds at any time; the [Schwab Intermediate-Term US Treasury ETF](#) (SCHR) seeks to provide exposure to intermediate US Treasury bonds. Treasuries are given significant weighting in more conservative models given their credit quality, modest duration, and historical track record of producing positive returns during equity drawdowns, generally. All four funds are in the top 10% for assets under management and lowest 10% for expense ratio in their respective categories. Generally, high AUM implies reasonable liquidity. Categories determined by YCharts.

Prospectuses for the compared funds can be found at each link to the respective fund web page listed above.

2024 SOTU AGENDA

- 1. Improved content delivery**
- 2. Fee cuts**
- 3. 2024 recap**
- 4. 2025 outlook**

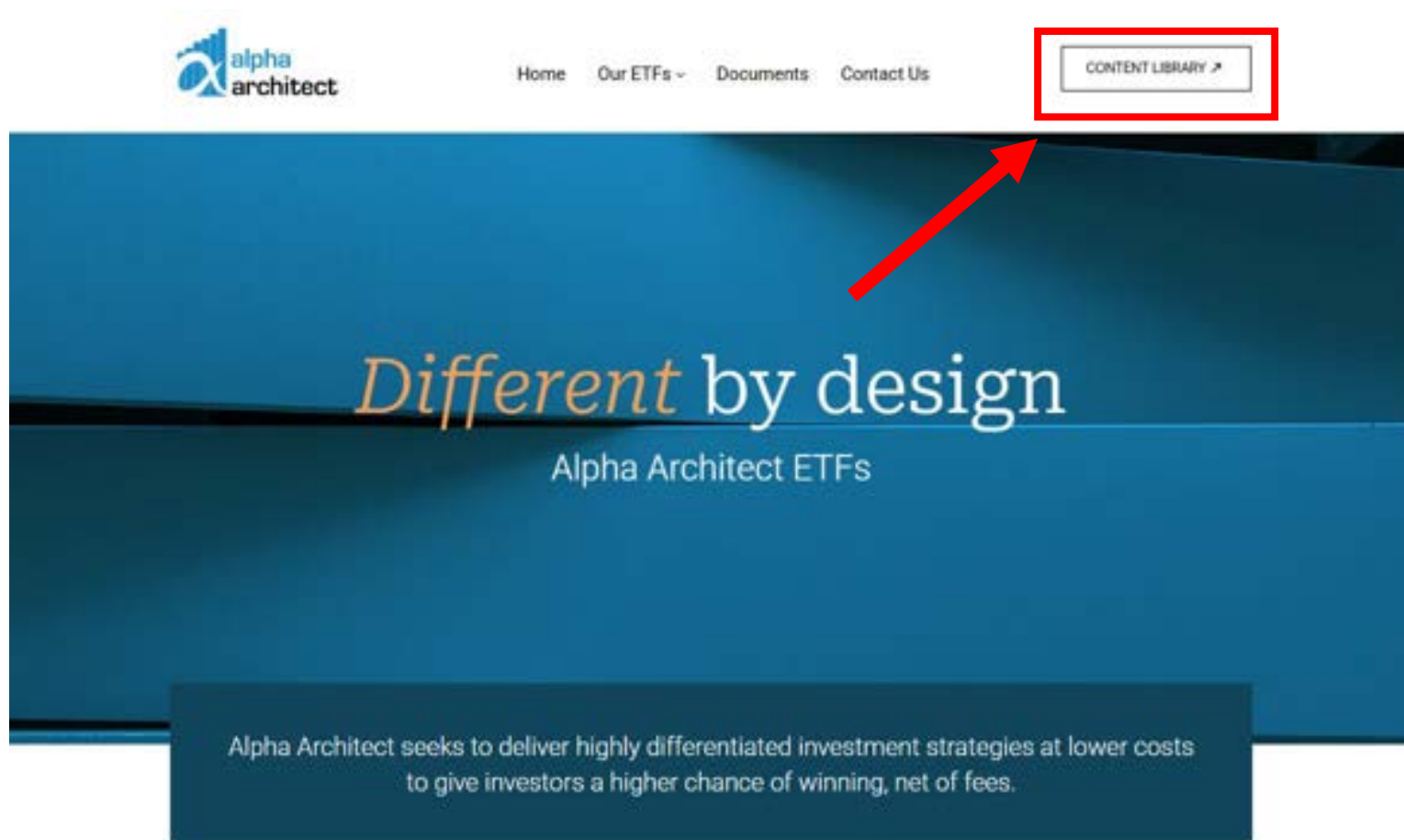
2024 SOTU AGENDA

1. Improved content delivery

- a) New website
- b) Content library
- c) Monthly webinars
- d) YouTube page

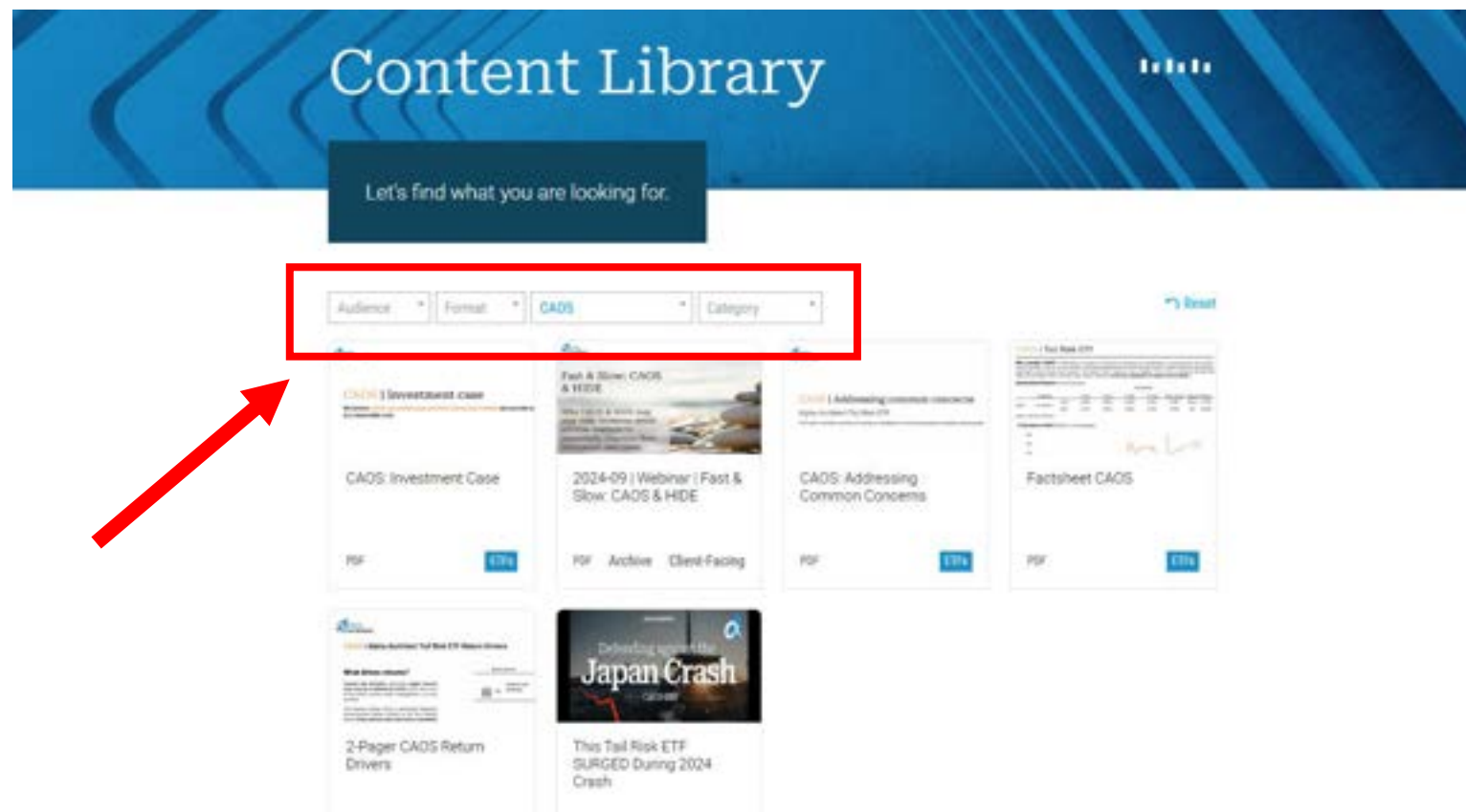
New website

- Updated branding
- Added a “Content Library” for easier access
- Coming soon: characteristics tool, visualization tools, active share tools

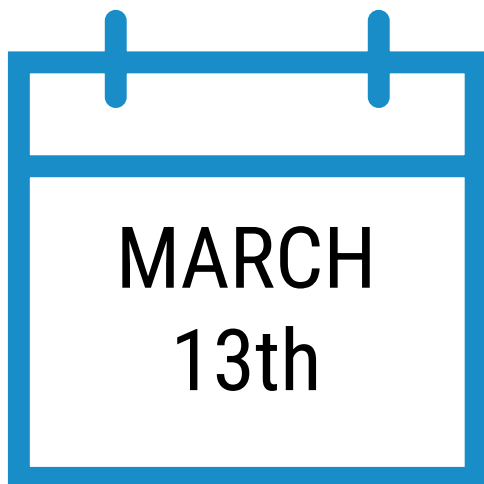


Content Library

- Improved search functionality to filter by:
- Fund ticker or model
- Audience: advisor or client
- Format: PDF or Video
- Category: archive (includes commentaries, past webinars, etc.), other



Monthly webinars | upcoming schedule



The Case for
International Equity



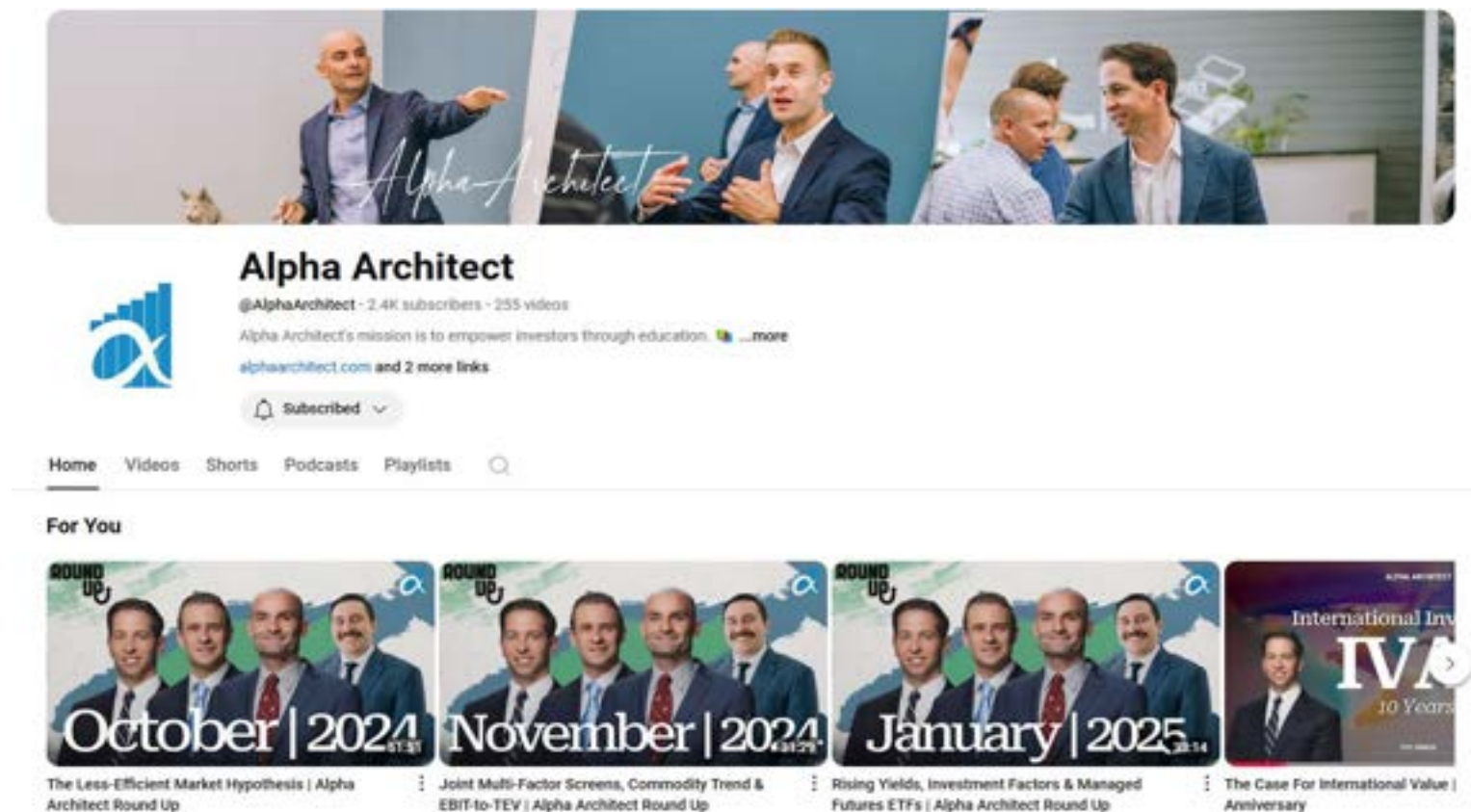
CAOS
Deep Dive



Building a "Model"
Model Portfolio

YouTube page

- Find product and research
- All product videos approved for retail use
- New videos post weekly on Saturday
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2024 SOTU AGENDA

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2024 SOTU AGENDA

2. Fee cuts

- a) Full year at lower fees
- b) Our funds vs. their category
- c) “Hidden” fee cut

Fee cuts | Factor fund fee history

	Ticker	2015 - 2019	2019-2022 ¹	2023 ¹	2024 ¹
VALUE	QVAL	0.79%	0.49%	0.39%	0.29%
	IVAL	0.79%	0.59%	0.49%	0.39%
MOMENTUM	QMOM	0.79%	0.49%	0.39%	0.29%
	IMOM	0.79%	0.59%	0.49%	0.39%

Source: Alpha Architect. ¹Fee changes effective 1/31/2019, 1/31/2023, 1/31/2024. Investing involves risk, including the loss of principal. Past performance does not guarantee future results. Net Expense Ratio represents the percentage applicable to investors.

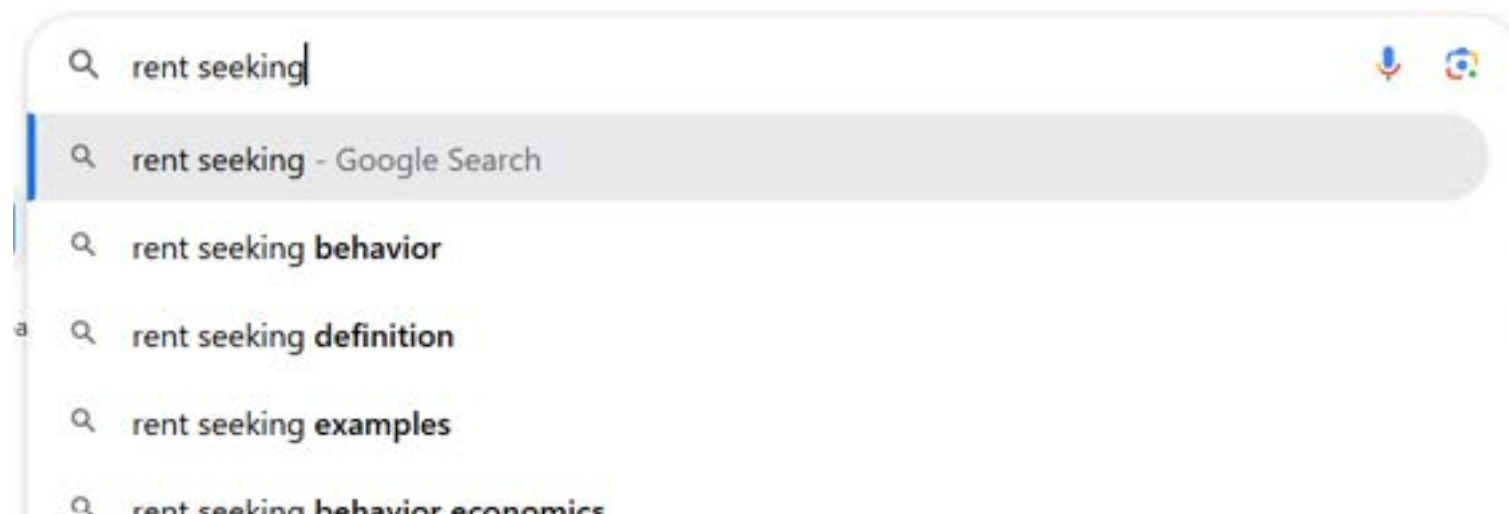
Our funds vs. their category

	Ticker	Net Expense Ratio ¹	% Rank	Fund Category	Category Avg. Expense Ratio ²	Funds in category
FACTOR	QVAL	0.29%	7.5%	Mid-Cap Value	0.97%	439
	IVAL	0.39%	7.8%	Foreign Large Value	0.97%	381
	QMOM	0.29%	3.7%	Mid-Cap Growth	1.06%	511
	IMOM	0.39%	18.4%	Foreign Large Blend	0.88%	715
DIVERS.	CAOS	0.63%	15.4%	Equity Hedged	1.33%	182
	HIDE	0.29%	3.3%	Equity Hedged	1.33%	182
CORE	BOXX	0.1949%	17.0%	Ultrashort Bonds	0.40%	265
	BOXA	0.1949%	14.0%	Intermd. Core Bonds	0.56%	492
	AAUS	0.15%	10.0%	US Large Blend	0.76%	1,438

Source: YCharts, as of 1/6/2024. ¹**Net Expense Ratio** represents the percentage applicable to investors. ²**Category average expense ratio** represents the average prospectus expense ratio for all funds in an open ended fund category. This includes all mutual share classes and exchange traded funds. Categories determined by YCharts. Category definitions available in the [definitions section](#).

“Hidden” fee cut

- Fidelity moving ahead with planned fees
- Plans to charge issuers an annual fee of up to 15% of fund expense ratios
- Or investors pay \$100/trade



2024 SOTU AGENDA

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2024 SOTU AGENDA

3. 2024 recap

- a) Business Growth
- b) Rebalancing frequency
- c) Model portfolios
- d) CAOS performance
- e) Launched BOXA 12/17

Growth highlights

- **\$3.6 billion net flows.** Strongest asset-raising year ever (so far)
- **94% of net flows** - \$3.4 billion - were in (Cboe:BOXX)
- Ex-(Cboe:BOXX), **we raised \$224.8 million net** across the suite.

On behalf of the Alpha Architect team, **THANK YOU** for your continued trust and partnership. Greater scale enables us to pass lower costs to our investors.

Source: YCharts, as of 12/31/2024. ¹**Year Fund-Level Flows** refers to assets raised in open-ended products (ETFs and mutual funds) only and includes all share classes. Flows are derived from sources believed to be accurate but are not guaranteed.

2024 SOTU AGENDA

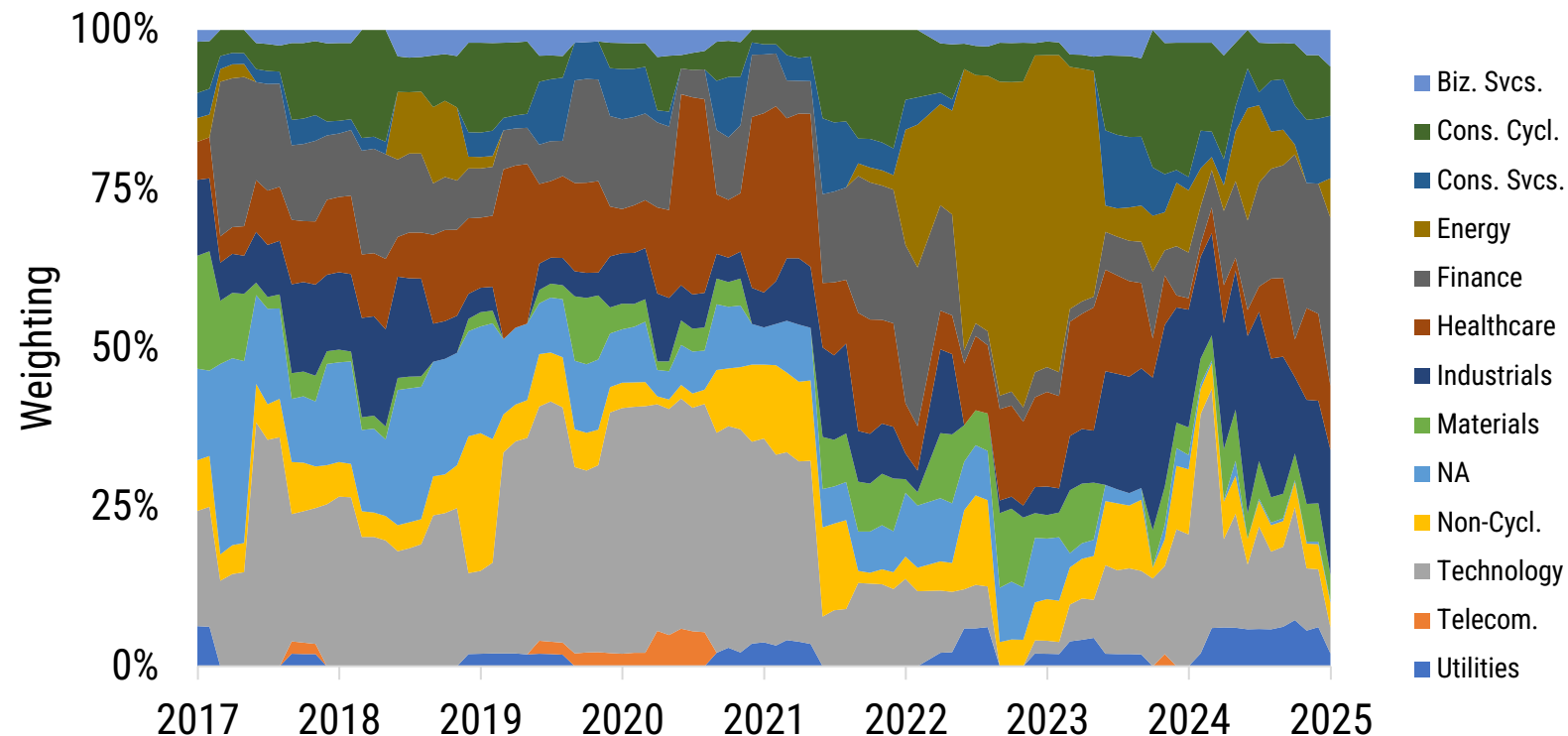
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Rebalancing frequency

- Consistent with our research
- Change implemented in Q4 2023

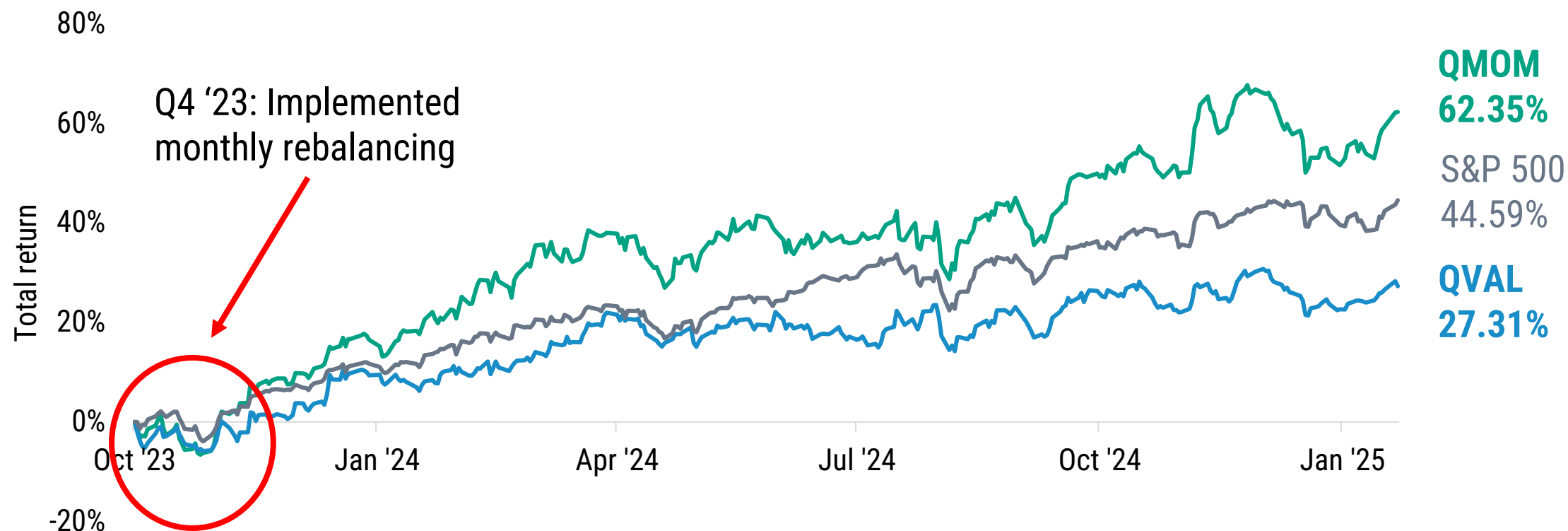
QMOM trailing sector allocation



Source: FactSet, Alpha Architect. 1/1/2017 – 12/31/2024. Holdings are subject to change. Visit funds.alphaarchitect.com/qmom/ for current holdings. Information is derived from sources believed to be accurate but is not guaranteed. Sector allocation based on the RBICS “Economies” taxonomy. Sector definitions available in the [disclosures section](#).

Momentum & Value

Total return | QMOM, QVAL vs. S&P 500



Source: YCharts, Alpha Architect. 10/1/2023 through 1/22/2025. **Investing involves risk, including the potential loss of principal. Past performance does not guarantee future results. S&P 500 Index** measures the performance of the 500 largest companies that are in the United States.

Diversify US large-cap stocks with QVAL and QMOM

2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
S&P 500 11.96%	QVAL 23.48%	S&P 500 -4.38%	S&P 500 31.49%	QMOM 61.68%	QVAL 32.46%	QMOM -8.47%	S&P 500 26.29%	QMOM 28.34%
QVAL 11.87%	S&P 500 21.83%	QMOM -11.09%	QMOM 27.97%	S&P 500 18.40%	S&P 500 28.71%	QVAL -13.29%	QVAL 25.64%	S&P 500 25.02%
QMOM 4.76%	QMOM 15.46%	QVAL -17.75%	QVAL 20.97%	QVAL -7.98%	QMOM -4.15%	S&P 500 -18.11%	QMOM 8.49%	QVAL 10.17%

Source: YCharts, Alpha Architect. Annual returns. 1/1/2016 through 12/31/2024. **Investing involves risk, including the potential loss of principal. Past performance does not guarantee future results. S&P 500 Index** measures the performance of the 500 largest companies that are in the United States.

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QMOM top-10 holdings by momentum score

Ticker	Name	Sector ¹	Momentum Score ¹	Mkt. Cap. (\$ bil) ¹	QMOM Weighting	S&P 500 ⁴ Weighting
ADMA	ADMA Biologics, Inc.	Healthcare	350.7%	\$4,359	1.96%	--%
FTAI	FTAI Aviation Ltd.	Finance	265.2%	\$15,524	1.91%	--%
CAVA	CAVA Group, Inc.	Cons. Svcs.	259.4%	\$13,186	1.70%	--%
SFM	Sprouts Farmers Market, Inc.	Non-Cycl.	215.8%	\$13,464	1.88%	--%
EAT	Brinker International, Inc.	Cons. Svcs.	214.4%	\$6,271	2.32%	--%
TPL	Texas Pacific Land Corp	Finance	201.3%	\$27,823	1.66%	0.04%
CRS	Carpenter Technology Corp	Materials	185.9%	\$8,979	1.97%	--%
NTRA	Natera, Inc.	Healthcare	185.7%	\$22,127	2.01%	--%
SPOT	Spotify Technology SA	Technology	162.5%	\$92,897	1.98%	--%
TOST	Toast, Inc. Class A	Cons. Cycl.	146.1%	\$21,357	1.87%	--%

Source: YCharts, FactSet, Alpha Architect. Holdings as of 1/6/2025. Characteristics information is believed to be accurate but is not guaranteed. Holdings are subject to change. Visit funds.alphaarchitect.com/qval for current holdings. ¹[See disclosures for sector, momentum score, and weighted average market cap definitions.](#) ⁴**S&P 500 Index** measures the performance of 500 large companies listed on stock exchanges in the United States. Indices are unmanaged. Represented by the by the SPDR S&P 500 ETF (SPY). References to third-party funds are for informational purposes only and should not be considered investment advice or a recommendation of any particular security, strategy, or investment product.

2024 SOTU AGENDA

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Learn more

- See target allocations
- Download the model factsheet
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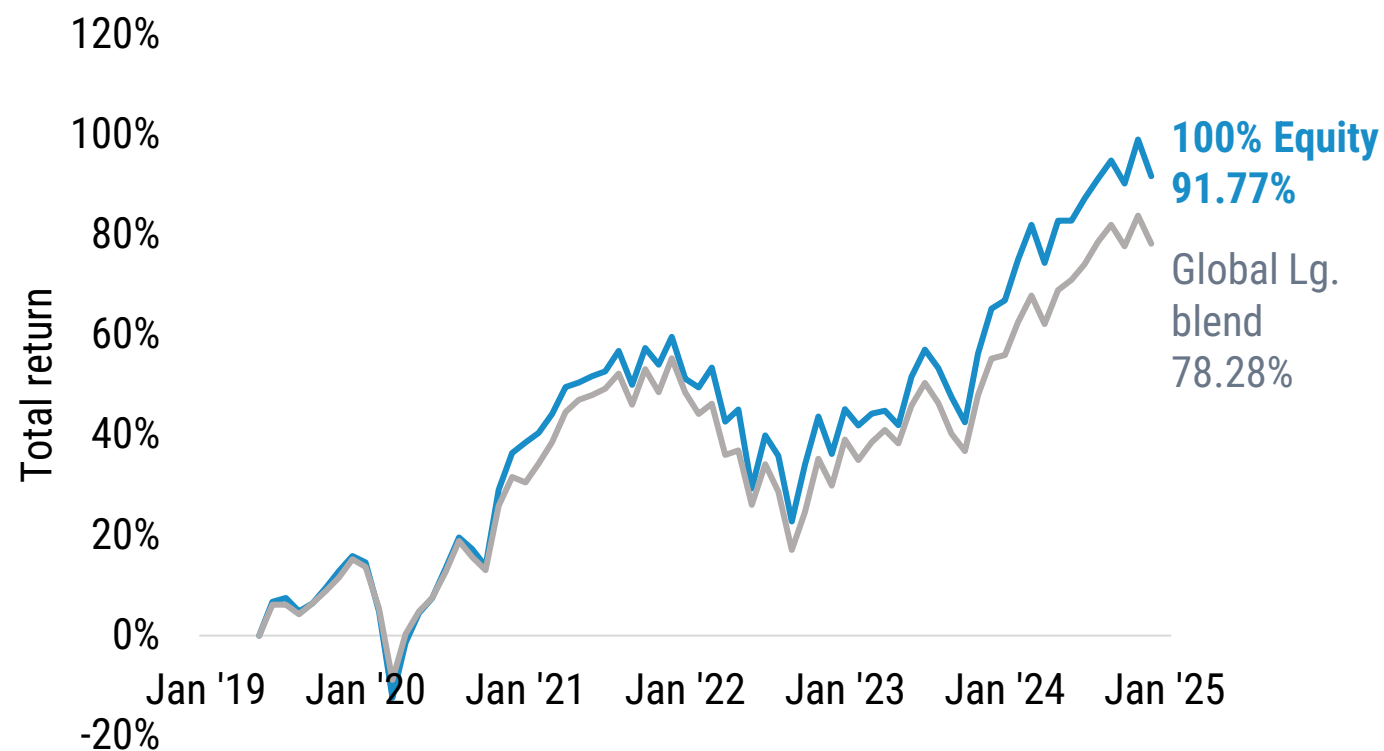
Target Allocations

Asset Class	Name	Ticker	Net Exp. Ratio	0/100	20/80	40/60	60/40	80/20	100/0
US Equity	iShares Core S&P 500	IVV	0.03%	-	7.80%	15.60%	23.40%	31.20%	39.00%
Int'l Equity	Vanguard FTSE Dev. Market	VEA	0.06%	-	2.60%	5.20%	7.80%	10.40%	13.00%
EM Equity	Freedom 100 Emerging Markets	FRDM ¹	0.49%	-	2.60%	5.20%	7.80%	10.40%	13.00%
US Value	Alpha Architect US Quant. Value	QVAL ¹	0.29%	-	3.60%	7.20%	10.80%	14.40%	18.00%
US Mmtm.	Alpha Architect US Quant. Mmtm.	QMOM ¹	0.29%	-	1.20%	2.40%	3.60%	4.80%	6.00%
Int'l Value	Alpha Architect Int'l Quant. Value	IVAL ¹	0.39%	-	1.20%	2.40%	3.60%	4.80%	6.00%
Int'l Mmtm.	Alpha Architect Int'l Quant. Mmtm.	IMOM ¹	0.39%	-	1.00%	2.00%	3.00%	4.00%	5.00%
US Treasuries	Schwab Interm.-Term U.S. Trsy	SCHR	0.03%	25.00%	20.00%	15.00%	10.00%	5.00%	-
Fast crashes	Alpha Architect Tail Risk	CAOS ¹	0.63%	25.00%	20.00%	15.00%	10.00%	5.00%	-
Slow markets	Architect High Infl. & Defl.	HIDE ¹	0.29%	50.00%	40.00%	30.00%	20.00%	10.00%	-
Weighted expense ratio				0.31%	0.28%	0.25%	0.23%	0.20%	0.17%

Source: Alpha Architect, YCharts. As of 12/31/2024. ¹FRDM, QVAL, QMOM, IVAL, IMOM, CAOS, HIDE is an affiliated fund in the EA Series Trust. Both affiliated and non-affiliated funds have been selected based on the criteria described above. Non-affiliated funds may be replaced with other affiliated funds at any time.

	100% Equity	Global Lg. Blend ¹
1 yr	15.99%	14.77%
Annualized 3 Yr	6.29%	4.69%
Annualized 5 Yr	10.59%	9.12%
Common incept.	12.37%	10.91%
Cumulative	91.77%	78.28%
Std. Dev.	18.44%	16.23%
Sharpe (1% RF)	0.62	0.61
Max drawdown	-24.46%	-24.61%
Tracking error	3.94%	--%
Wgted. Expense	0.17%	0.60%
Avg. Market cap.	\$446,507	\$515,626
Avg. P/E	20.74	24.09
Avg. P/B	3.48	3.01
Avg. Momentum	40.5%	27.6%

Total return | 100% Equity vs. Global Large Blend

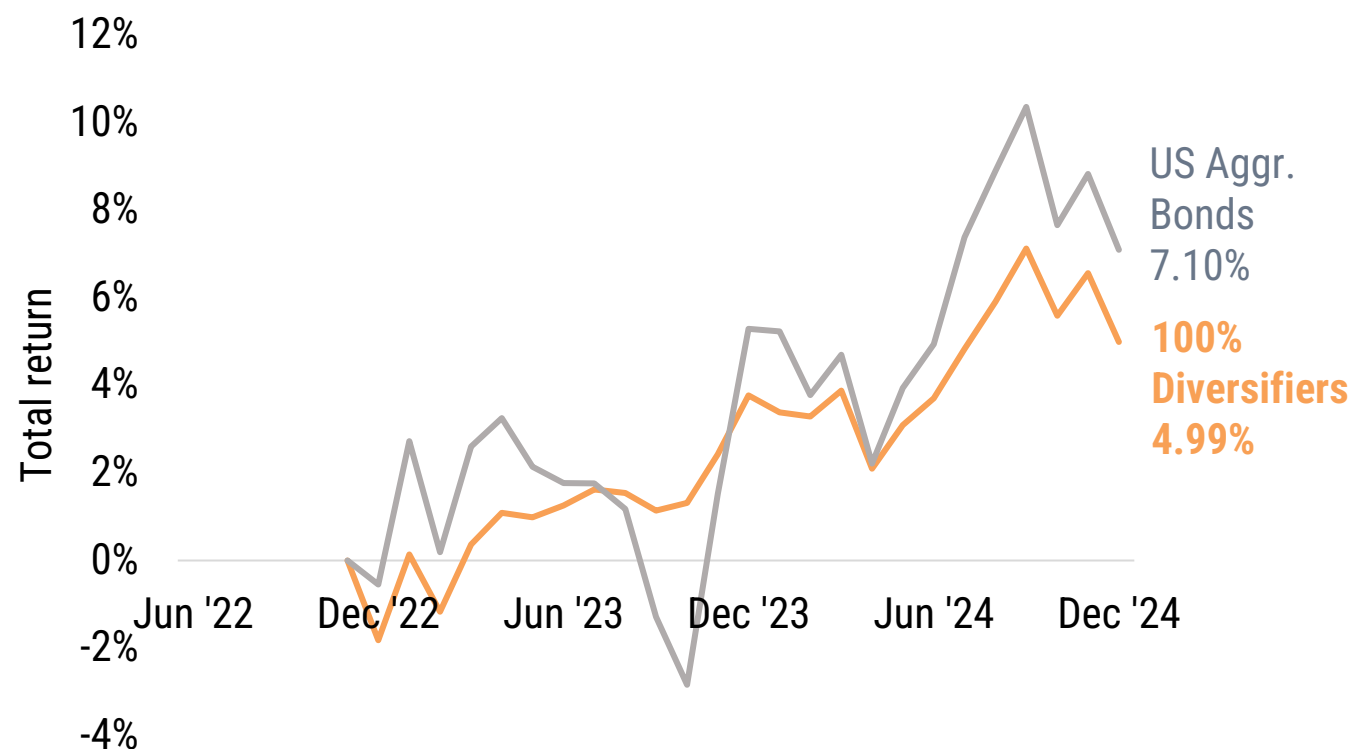


Source: Alpha Architect, YCharts. Monthly returns. 6/1/2019 – 12/31/2024. Rebalanced monthly. **Investing involves risk, including the potential for loss of principal. Past performance does not guarantee future results.**

¹**Global Large Blend** represented by a 100% allocation to the Global Large-Stock Blend category average. The Global Large-Stock Blend category is represented by ETFs that primarily invest in a variety of international stocks and typically skew towards large caps that are fairly representative of the global stock market in size, growth rates, and price. You cannot invest directly in a category average or index. Categories determined by YCharts. [See note on category average calculation methodology.](#) Definitions for standard deviation, Sharpe ratio, max drawdown, tracking error, market cap, P/E ratio, P/B ratio, momentum score and weighted expense ratio can be found in the [disclosures.](#)

Total return | 100% Diversifiers vs. US Aggregate Bonds

	100% Diversifiers ¹	US Aggr. Bonds ²
1 yr	1.17%	1.72%
Annualized 3 Yr	--%	--%
Annualized 5 Yr	--%	--%
Common incept.	2.36%	3.35%
Cumulative	4.99%	7.10%
Std. Dev.	3.72%	6.93%
Sharpe (1% RF)	0.37	0.34
Max drawdown	-1.99%	-5.90%
Tracking error	4.30%	--%
Wgtd. Expense	0.29%	0.21%



Source: Alpha Architect, YCharts. Monthly returns. 12/1/2022 – 12/31/2024. Rebalanced monthly. **Investing involves risk, including the potential for loss of principal. Past performance does not guarantee future results.**

¹**US 100% Diversifiers** composed of 50% Alpha Architect High Inflation and Deflation ETF (HIDE), 25% Schwab US Int. Treasury ETF (SCHR), and 25% Alpha Architect Tail Risk ETF (CAOS). ²**US Aggregate Bonds** US Aggregate Bonds category average represented by the 50 biggest open-ended funds (mutual funds and ETFs) based on assets under management (AUM) in the Intermediate Core Bond category. In the event of duplicate shares classes, the share class with the most AUM is referenced. Categories determined by YCharts. You cannot directly invest in either an index or a category average. Definitions for standard deviation, Sharpe ratio, max drawdown, tracking error and weighted expense ratio can be found in the [disclosures](#).

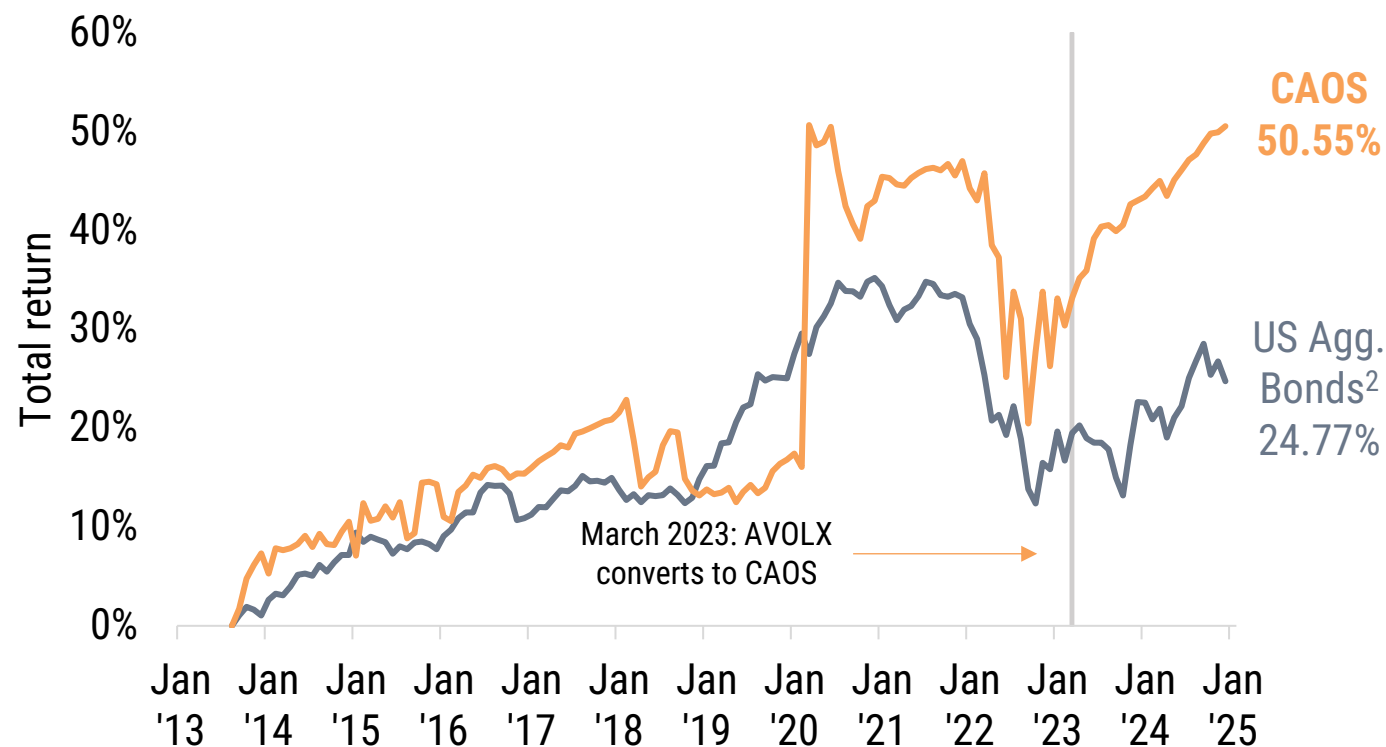
2024 SOTU AGENDA

3. 2024 recap

- a) Business Growth
- b) Rebalancing frequency
- c) Model portfolios
- d) CAOS performance**
- e) Launched BOXA 12/17

Total return | CAOS vs. US Aggregate Bonds

	CAOS	US Agg. Bonds
1 yr	5.24%	1.72%
Annualized 3 Yr	0.79%	-2.17%
Annualized 5 Yr	5.21%	-0.04%
Annualized 10 Yr.	3.14%	1.53%
Common incept.	3.68%	1.97%
Cumulative	50.55%	24.77%
Skew	5.09	-0.11

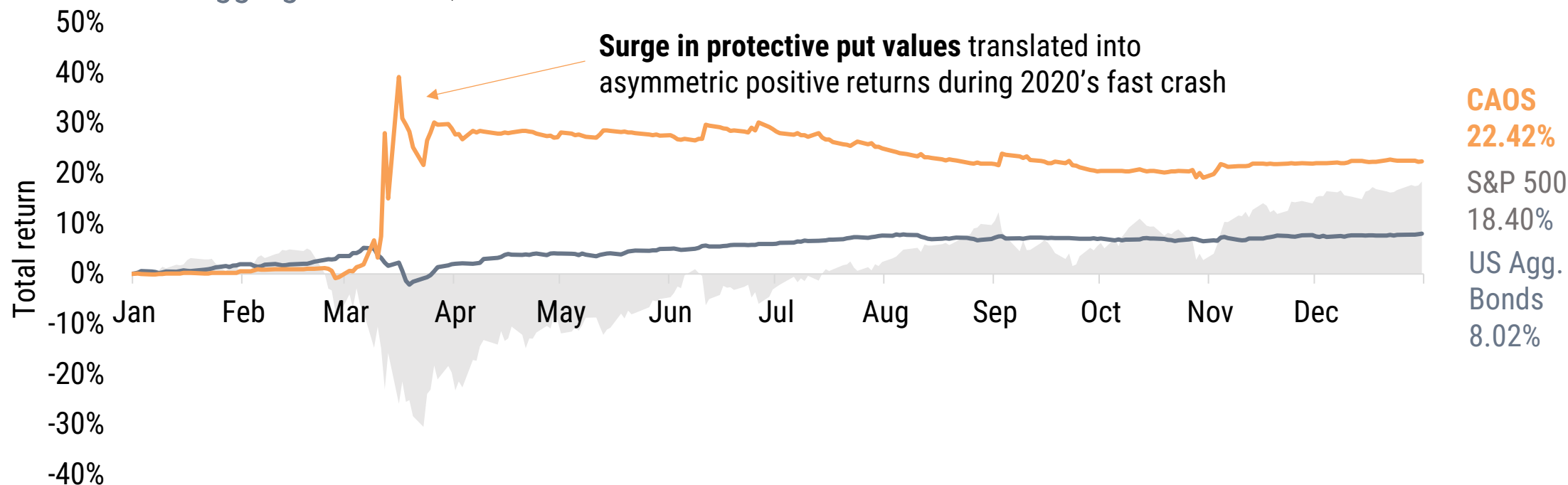


Source: YCharts, Alpha Architect, FactSet. Monthly returns. 8/14/2013 – 12/31/2024. **Investing involves risk, including the potential for loss of principal. Past performance does not guarantee future results.**

¹Converted under Internal Revenue Code (IRC) Section 721. IRC Section 721 can be interpreted to permit the tax-deferred exchange of property, including securities, potentially without triggering immediate tax consequences. In the context of mutual fund to ETF conversions, this provision may enable investors to exchange their mutual fund shares for ETF shares, potentially without recognizing capital gains or losses at the time of the exchange. Definition provided for context and does not represent tax, legal, or financial advice, recommendation, or solicitation. Conversions are complex. Consult tax and legal professionals for more information. ²**US Aggregate Bonds** category average represented by the 50 biggest open-ended funds (mutual funds and ETFs) based on assets under management (AUM) in the Intermediate Core Bond category. In the event of duplicate shares classes, the share class with the most AUM is referenced. Categories determined by YCharts. You cannot directly invest in either an index or a category average.

2020 performance

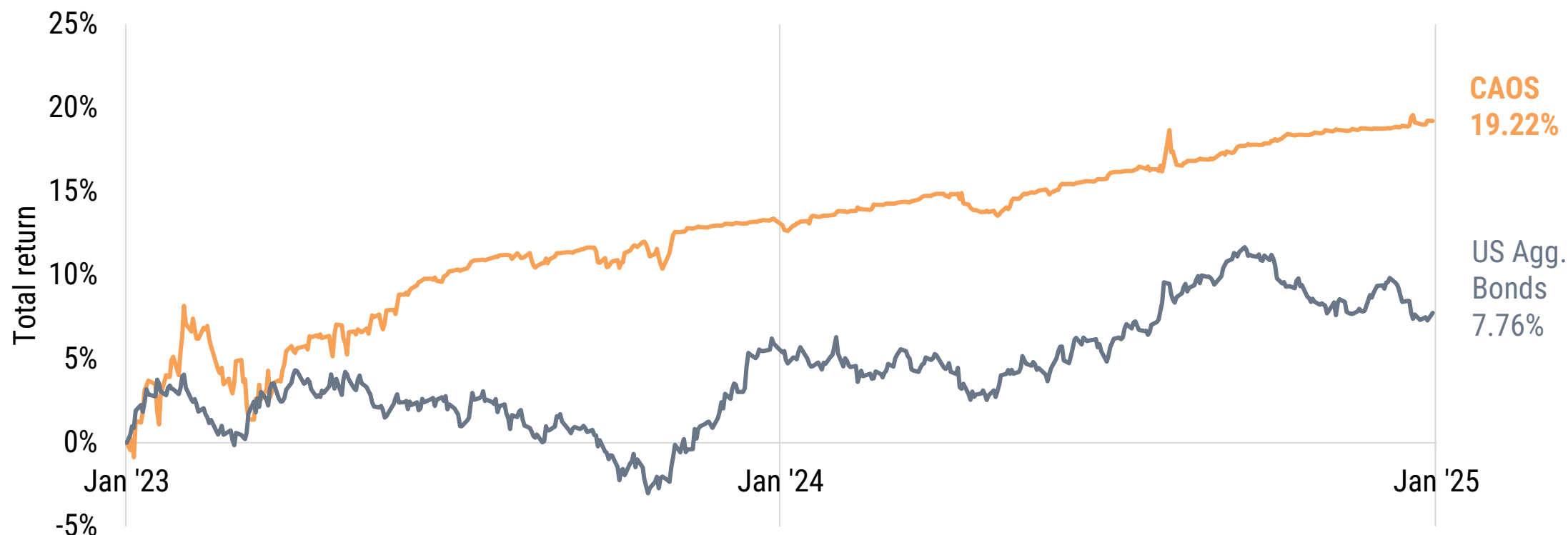
CAOS vs. US Aggregate Bonds, S&P 500



Source: YCharts, Alpha Architect. Daily returns. 1/1/2020 – 12/31/2020. **Investing involves risk, including the potential for loss of principal. Past performance does not guarantee future results.** ¹**Protective puts are synonymous with deep out-of-the-money put option**, a type of financial contract where the underlying asset's price is significantly higher than the option's strike price. **US Aggregate Bonds** category average represented by the 50 biggest open-ended funds (mutual funds and ETFs) based on assets under management (AUM) in the Intermediate Core Bond category. In the event of duplicate shares classes, the share class with the most AUM is referenced. Categories determined by YCharts. You cannot directly invest in either an index or a category average. **S&P 500 Index** measures the performance of the 500 largest companies that are in the United States.

2023 – 2024 total return

CAOS vs. US Aggregate Bonds



Source: YCharts, Alpha Architect. Monthly returns. 1/1/2023 – 12/31/2024. ¹**Correlation** measures the degree to which two variables move in relation to each other. Higher correlation implies a tighter relationship. ²**S&P 500 Index** measures the performance of the 500 largest US companies by market cap. The Index is unmanaged. ³**US Aggregate Bonds** category average represented by the 50 biggest open-ended funds (mutual funds and ETFs) based on assets under management (AUM) in the Intermediate Core Bond category. In the event of duplicate shares classes, the share class with the most AUM is referenced. Categories determined by YCharts. You cannot directly invest in either an index or a category average.

CAOS, historically:

- Low correlation¹ to stocks², bonds³, and managed futures⁴
- Can compliment bonds and managed futures

	CAOS	S&P 500	US Agg. Bonds	Managed futures
CAOS	1.00			
S&P 500	0.19	1.00		
US Agg. Bonds	0.14	0.41	1.00	
Managed futures	-0.07	-0.07	-0.24	1.00

Source: YCharts, Alpha Architect. Monthly returns. 9/1/2013 – 12/31/2024. ¹**Correlation** measures the degree to which two variables move in relation to each other. Higher correlation implies a tighter relationship. ²**Stocks represented by the S&P 500 Index**, which measures the performance of the 500 largest US companies by market cap. The Index is unmanaged. ³**US Aggregate Bonds** category average represented by the 50 biggest open-ended funds (mutual funds and ETFs) based on assets under management (AUM) in the Intermediate Core Bond category. ⁴**Managed Futures** represented by the Systematic Trend category, which is composed of strategies that primarily use a trend-following, price-momentum approach to trade long and short liquid global futures, options, swaps, and foreign exchange contracts. In the event of duplicate shares classes, the share class with the most AUM is referenced. Categories determined by YCharts. You cannot directly invest in either an index or a category average.

Where to add CAOS

- Fixed income replacement
- Hedge core equity downside risk
- Complement managed futures or alternatives

Is CAOS right for you?
Contact us to learn more.

Schedule a meeting

Or email us at info@alphaarchitect.com

2024 SOTU AGENDA

3. 2024 recap

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Option Combination and Hypothetical Payoff Profile

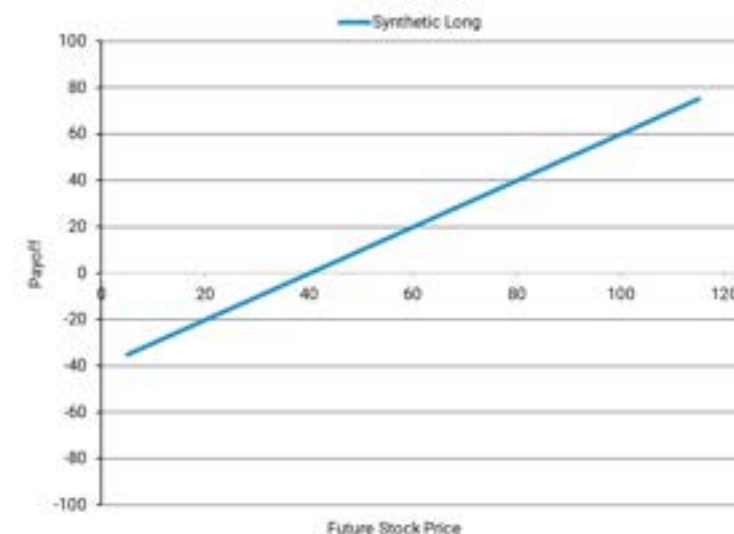
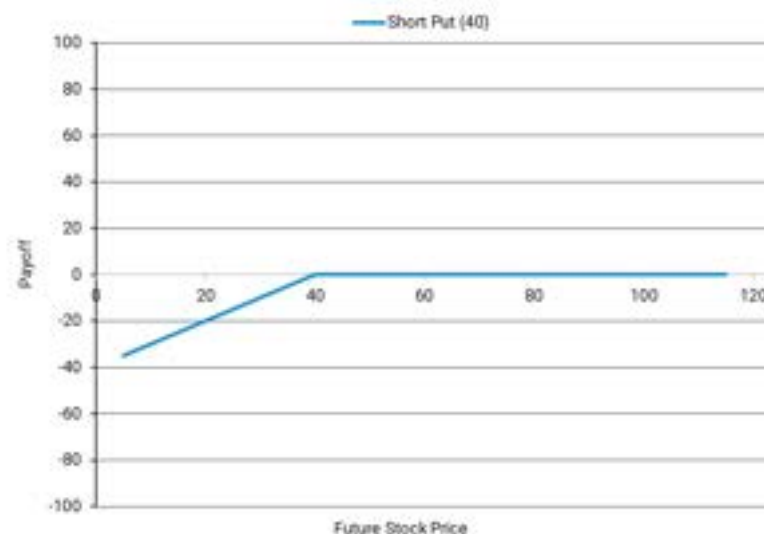
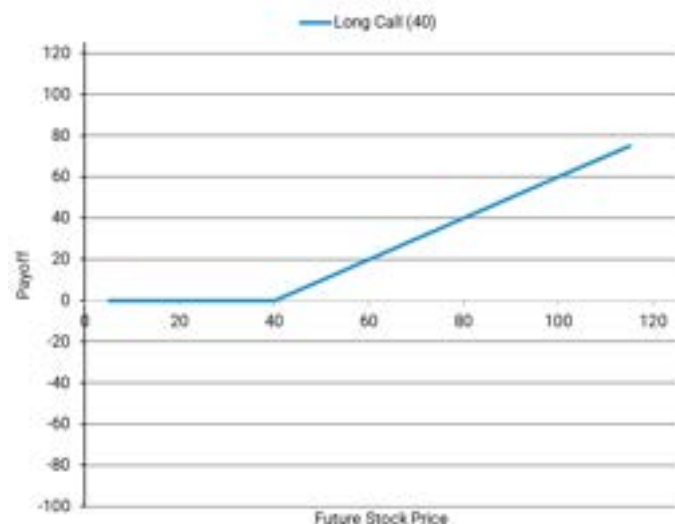
BUY \$40 CALL OPTION

+

SELL \$40 PUT OPTION

=

SYNTHETIC LONG



Example
Underlying

Current Price

AGG ETF

\$98

The examples presented above are for illustrative purposes only and not the return of any actual investment. **Long call.** In return for paying a premium, the buyer of a call gets the right (not the obligation) to buy the underlying instrument at the strike price at any time until the expiration date. **Short call.** In return for receiving the premium, the seller of a call assumes the obligation of delivering the underlying instrument at the strike price at any time until the expiration date. **Long put.** In return for paying a premium, the buyer of a put gets the right (not the obligation) to sell the underlying instrument at the strike price at any time until the expiration date. **Short put.** In return for receiving the premium, the seller of a put assumes the obligation of buying the underlying instrument at the strike price at any time until the expiration date. **Synthetic long** is a position created by combining a long call and a short put at the same strike price and expiration. This replicates the payoff of a long stock position, as both the call and put respond similarly to changes in the underlying asset's price. **Synthetic short** is a position created by combining a short call and a long put at the same strike price and expiration. This replicates the payoff of a short stock position, as both the call and put benefit from a decline in the underlying asset's price.

2024 SOTU AGENDA

1. Improved content delivery
2. Fee cuts
3. 2024 recap
- 4. 2025 outlook**

2024 SOTU AGENDA

4. 2025 outlook

- a) Conferences & Advisor Workshops
- b) VMOT changes
- c) AAUS launch via 351 Exchange

Conferences we're attending

- **FutureProof Citywide** in Miami Beach | Mar. 16-19
- **FutureProof Festival** in Newport Beach | Sep. 7-10



Advisor Workshop Roadshow



Feb. 21 | Conshohocken, PA

Hotel West & Main

[Register here.](#)



Aug. 14th | Denver, CO

Ritz Carlton - Denver

[Register here.](#)



October 2025 | Dallas, TX

Details TBD

[Register here.](#)

2024 SOTU AGENDA

4. 2025 outlook

- a) Conferences & Advisor Workshops
- b) VMOT changes
- c) AAUS launch via 351 Exchange

VMOT is now AAVM

What's changed:

- Short hedge removed
- Management fee drop
- Ticker now AAVM

What's the same:

- Relative strength between QVAL, QMOM, IVAL and IMOM

Filed Pursuant to Rule 497(e)
File Nos. 333-195493; 811-22961

**Alpha Architect Value Momentum Trend ETF (VMOT)
(the "Fund")**

Listed on The Nasdaq Stock Market, LLC

January 13, 2025

**Supplement to the Summary Prospectus,
Prospectus, and Statement of Additional Information,
each dated January 31, 2024 (each as previously supplemented)**

**IMPORTANT NOTICE REGARDING CHANGE IN NAME, TICKER SYMBOL,
INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE, INVESTMENT POLICY, MANAGEMENT FEE,
PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT STRATEGY, AND PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT RISKS**

I. Fund Name and Ticker Symbol Changes – *Important Notice Regarding Change in the Fund's Name and Ticker Symbol*

Effective January 31, 2025, the name of the Fund and its ticker symbol will change as follows:

Current Fund Name and Ticker	New Fund Name and Ticker (effective January 31, 2025)
Alpha Architect Value Momentum Trend ETF (VMOT)	Alpha Architect Global Factor Equity ETF (AAVM)

II. Investment Objective Change – *Important Notice Regarding Change in the Fund's Investment Objective*

Effective January 31, 2025, the investment objective of the Fund will change as follows:

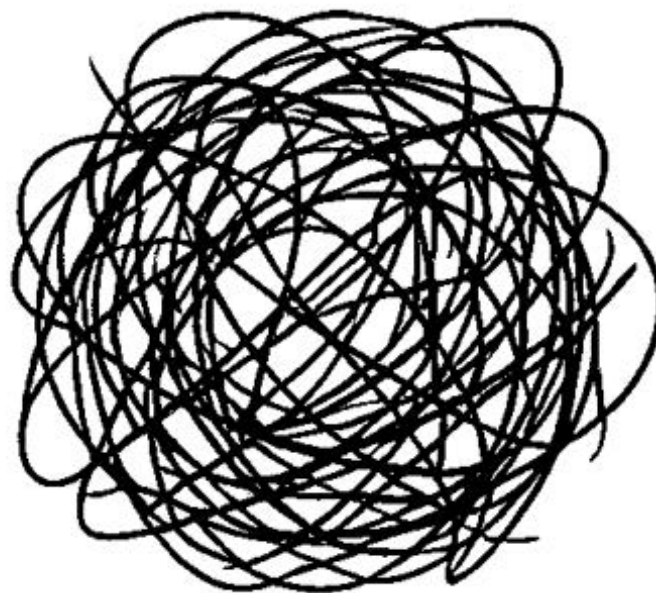
Current Investment Objective	New Investment Objective (effective January 31, 2025)
The Fund seeks long term capital appreciation while attempting to minimize market drawdowns.	The Fund seeks long term capital appreciation.

2024 SOTU AGENDA

4. 2025 outlook

- a) Conferences & Advisor Workshops
- b) VMOT changes
- c) AAUS launch via 351 Exchange

DO EQUITY PORTFOLIOS **FEEL LIKE THIS?**

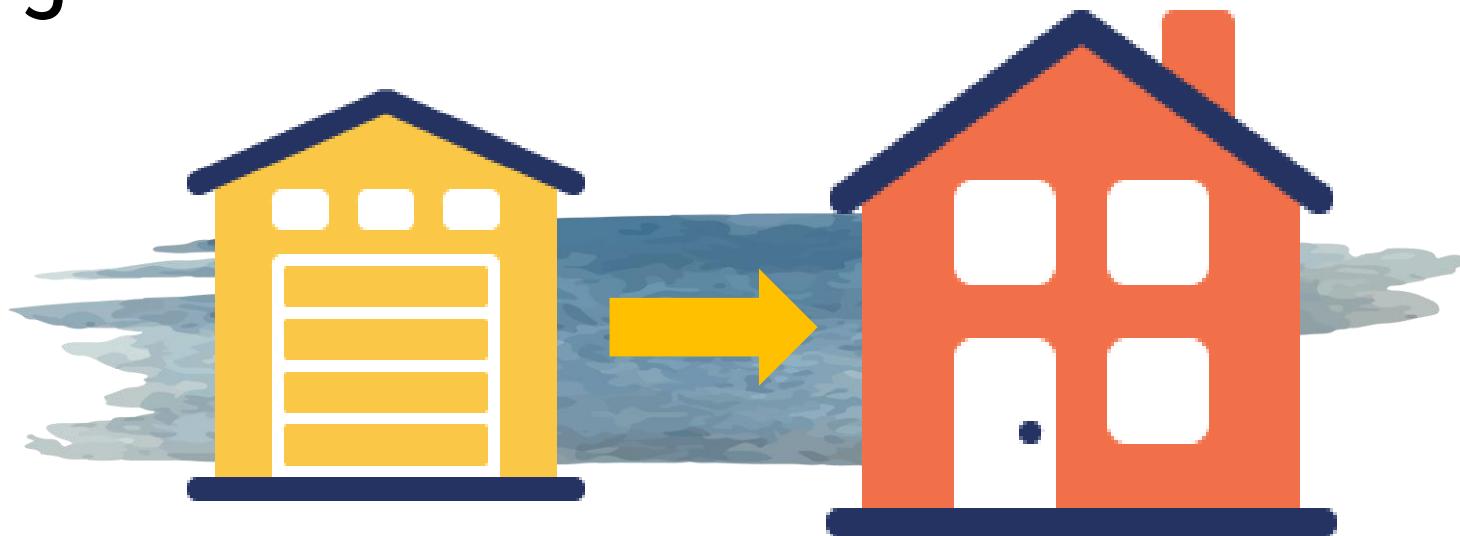


WE MAY HAVE A SOLUTION: **AAUS.**

What is a 351 exchange?

Like a 1031 exchange... but for ETFs!

- 351 Exchange is similar to a 1031 Exchange
- Section 1031 enables someone to defer taxes by swapping one property for another.
- It's not selling property to buy another; it's a tax-free **exchange**.
- We believe a 351 exchange allows investors to **clean up your equity portfolio** in exchange for an ETF.



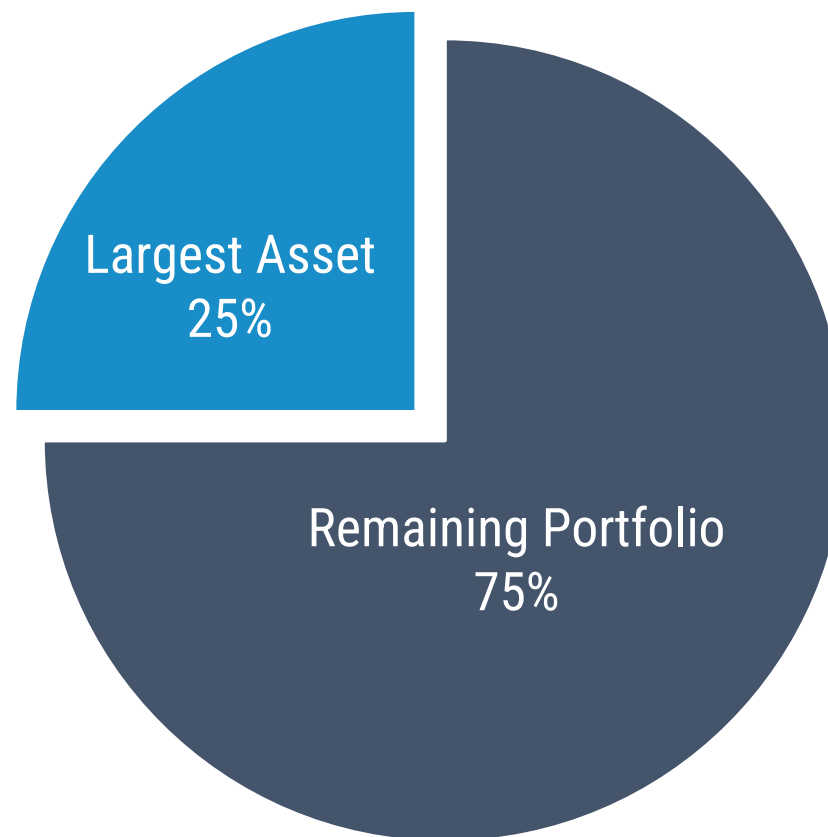
For illustrative purposes only. Opinions expressed herein are for general information only. Nothing contained herein is intended to constitute legal, tax, securities, or investment advice, nor an opinion regarding the appropriateness of any investment, nor a solicitation of any type. One should consult their own tax advisor for what is best for their personal situation.

Who is this exchange for?

Rule #1 – No more than 25% in a single asset

Any contributing portfolio must be considered diversified. The first rule is that no one asset should be more than 25% of the portfolio.

You can't just contribute one stock and call it a day!

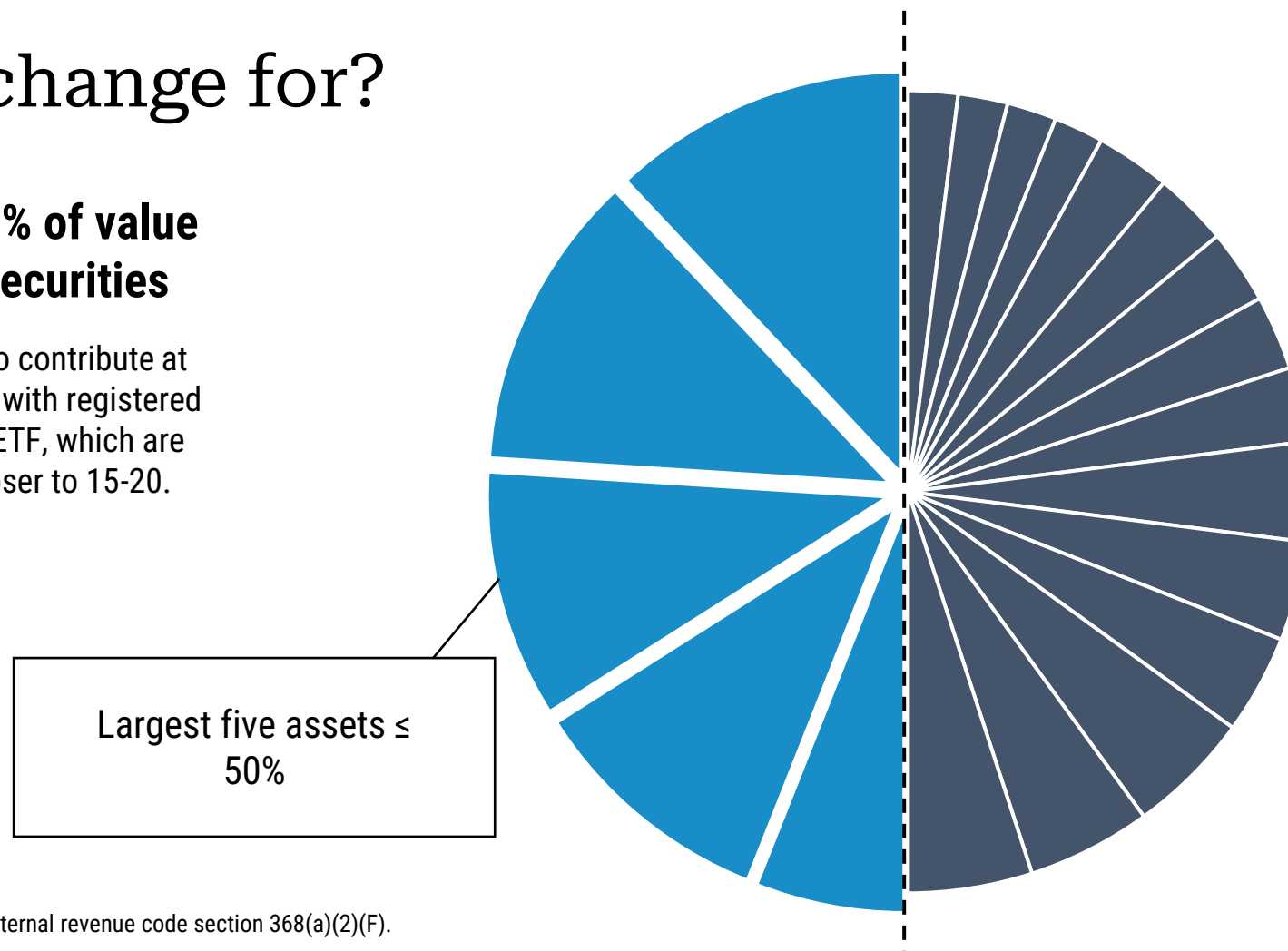


For illustrative purposes only. The 25% rule is from the internal revenue code section 368(a)(2)(F).

Who is this exchange for?

Rule #2 – No more than 50% of value of the total assets in five securities

In practice, this means that you need to contribute at least 11 stocks, but in order to comply with registered investment company standards as an ETF, which are slightly more stringent, it should be closer to 15-20.



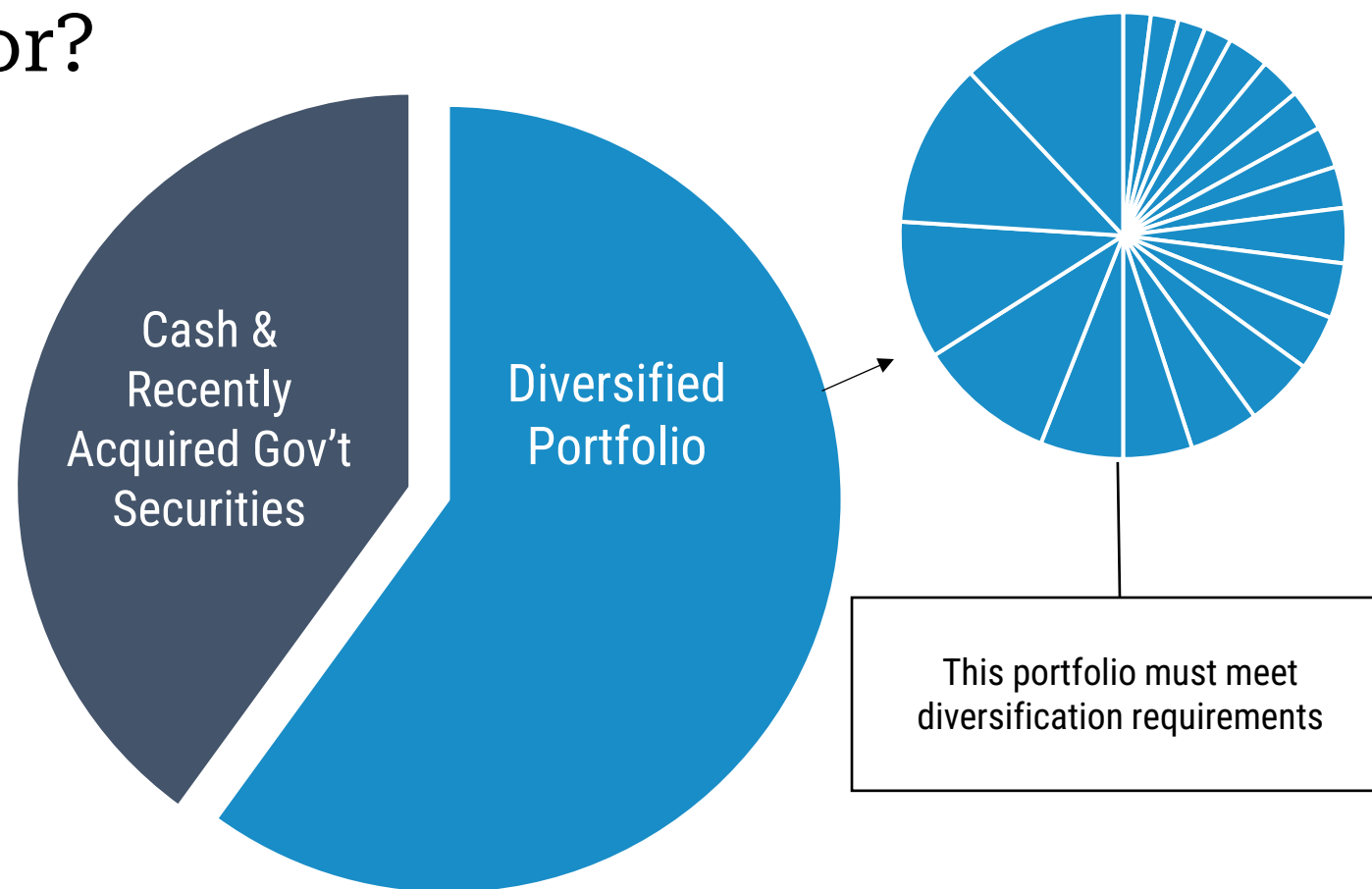
For illustrative purposes only. The 50% rule is from the internal revenue code section 368(a)(2)(F).

Who is this exchange for?

Rule #3 – Cash and recently acquired government securities do not count toward the diversification securities

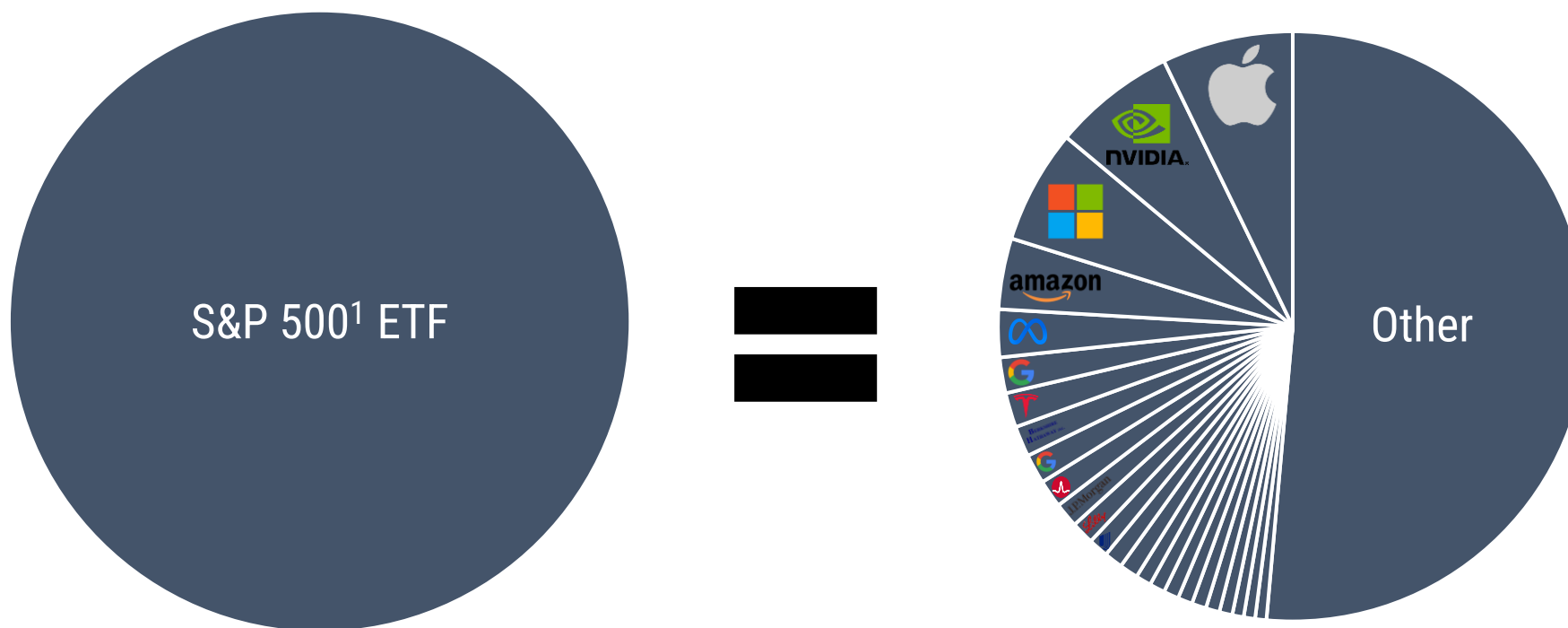
Though you still can exchange cash and recently acquired government securities, they do not count to satisfy the diversification requirement.

In essence, the diversification requirement is tested by removing cash and recently acquired government securities from the equation.



Note: ETFs are assessed on a “look-through” basis

This means that their underlying holdings are analyzed against the 25% and 50% test. For example, a passive S&P 500 ETF is not a single security holding, but rather hundreds of individual securities that may easily pass the 25% and 50% rule.



For illustrative purposes only. While AAUS has an effective registration statement, it is not yet available for trading and therefore does not have current holdings. ¹**S&P 500 Index** measures the performance of 500 large companies listed on stock exchanges in the United States. You cannot invest directly in an index or category average.

Who is this exchange for?

Rule #4 – Not all assets are exchangeable

Though most liquid U.S. securities are acceptable, there are certain assets that are not transferable.

These include mutual funds, spot crypto, private assets and restricted stock units.



For illustrative purposes only.

Who is this exchange for?

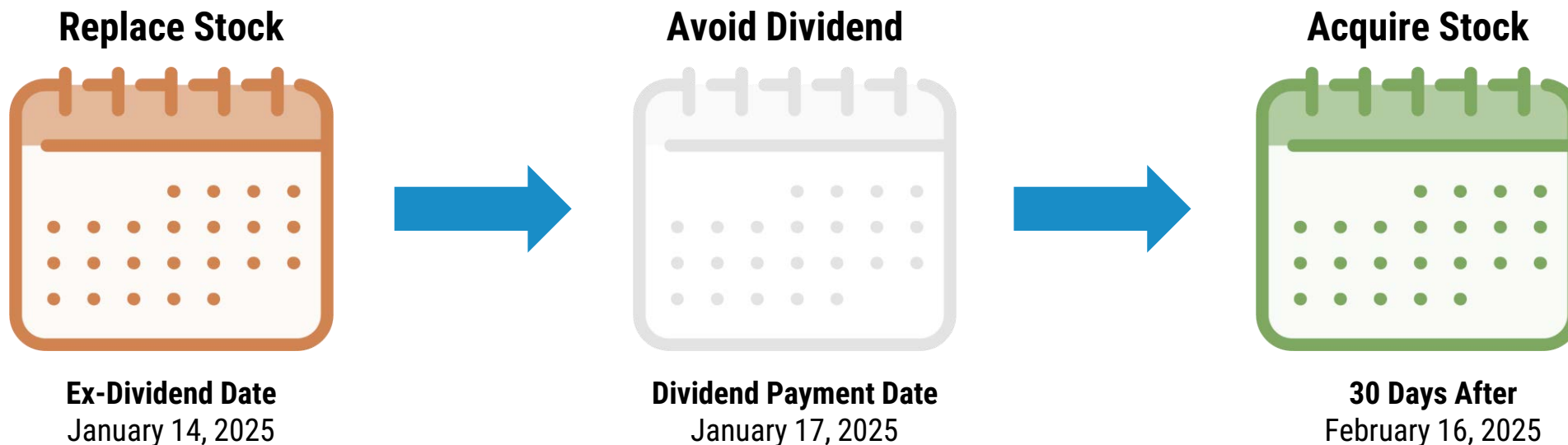
While we believe a 351 exchange can be an effective way to achieve diversification in a tax-efficient way, it's not for everyone. To qualify for you must:

You MUST	Reasoning
Contribute a diversified portfolio	351 rules mandate investors must contribute a diversified portfolio that pass the 25% and 50% rules.
Contribute at least \$1M	A certain level of scale is needed to process this exchange in the most cost-effective manner.
Have your assets custodied at Fidelity or Schwab	The infrastructure at these two institutions facilitate the 351 exchange.

Why AAUS?

The Alpha Architect US Equity ETF, ticker AAUS, provides broad exposure to the U.S. stock market.

Secondarily, at times, the fund may replace certain stocks before dividend distributions and avoid that security for at least 30 days after the dividend distribution.



For illustrative purposes only.

AAUS | Potential benefits

- AAUS seeks to achieve long-term capital appreciation.
- Core Equity Exposure: We seek to provide broad exposure to the U.S. stock market.
- Our research indicates that the demand for dividend-paying stocks prior to the dividend is too high, which can drive stock prices above a company's fundamentals and vice versa.
- A secondary effect of this strategy is that it may have lower dividend distributions than other equity funds.
- An affordable solution at a net expense ratio of only 0.15%

What's the catch?

A 351 exchange is a **one-time event**

Interested? Email Jack.

Jack@alphaarchitect.com

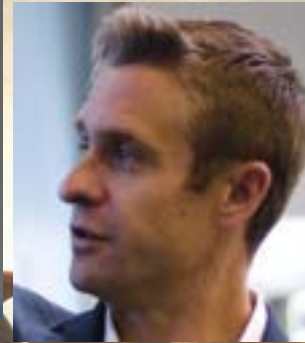
Attend our webinar to learn more.

Feb. 13th at 12pm ET

Attend the AAUS x 351
webinar

I have read and agree to the [Terms & Privacy Policy](#). Alpha Architect will use your information for email marketing.

Thanks for
attending!



IMPORTANT INFORMATION

This material has been distributed for informational purposes only and should not be considered investment advice or a recommendation of any particular security, strategy, or investment product. Information contained herein has been obtained from sources believed to be reliable, but not guaranteed. No part of this material may be reproduced in any form, or referred to in any other publication, without express written permission.

PROSPECTUS OFFER

Investors should carefully consider the investment objectives, risk, charges, and expenses of the funds. This and other important information is in the indicated fund's prospectus, which can be obtained by calling (215) 882-9983 or by visiting www.funds.alphaarchitect.com. The prospectus should be read carefully before investing.

Investment risk. When you sell your Shares of the Fund, they could be worth less than what you paid for them. The Fund could lose money due to short-term interest rate market movements and over longer periods during continued interest rate market movements. Therefore, you may lose money by investing in the Fund.

Management Risk. The Fund is actively managed and may not meet its investment objective based on the Adviser's success or failure to implement investment strategies for the Fund.

Equity Investing Risk. An investment in the Fund involves risks similar to those of investing in any fund holding equity securities, such as market fluctuations, changes in interest rates and perceived trends in stock prices. The values of equity securities could decline generally or could underperform other investments. In addition, securities may decline in value due to factors affecting a specific issuer, market or securities markets generally.

Security Selection Risk. Data for some companies may be less available and/or less current than data for companies in other markets. The Adviser uses a quantitative model, and its processes could be adversely affected if erroneous or outdated data is utilized. In addition, securities selected using the quantitative model could perform differently from the financial markets as a whole as a result of the characteristics used in the analysis, the weight placed on each characteristic and changes in the characteristic's historical trends.

Large-Capitalization Companies Risk. Large-capitalization companies may trail the returns of the overall stock market. Large-capitalization stocks tend to go through cycles of doing better - or worse - than the stock market in general. These periods have, in the past, lasted for as long as several years. Larger, more established companies may be slow to respond to challenges and may grow more slowly than smaller companies.

Small- and Mid-Capitalization Company Risk. Investing in securities of small- and mid-capitalization companies involves greater risk than customarily is associated with investing in larger, more established companies. These companies' securities may be more volatile and less liquid than those of more established companies. Often small- and mid-capitalization companies and the industries in which they focus are still evolving and, as a result, they may be more sensitive to changing market conditions.

Value investing risk. Value investing is subject to the risk that intrinsic values of investments may not be recognized by the broad market or that their prices may decline. Investments utilizing quantitative methods may perform differently than the market as a result of characteristics and data used and changes in trends. Investments in foreign securities involve political, economic and currency risks, greater volatility and differences in accounting methods. These risks are magnified in emerging markets.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION

High Portfolio Turnover Risk. The Fund's investment strategy is expected to result in higher turnover rates. This may increase the Fund's brokerage commission costs, which could negatively impact the performance of the Fund. Rapid portfolio turnover may expose shareholders to a higher current realization of short-term capital gains, distributions of which would generally be taxed to you as ordinary income and thus cause you to pay higher taxes. In order to effectuate the Fund's strategy, the Sub-Adviser is relying upon the ability to conduct in-kind redemptions of the Fund's portfolio holdings. In the event that the Sub-Adviser is unable to do so, the ability of the Sub-Adviser to minimize the taxable income generated by an investment in Fund Shares will be impaired.

Buying or Purchasing Options Risk. Options are instruments whose value is derived from that of other assets, rates, or indexes. Since many factors influence the value of an option, including the price of the underlying asset, the exercise price, the time to expiration, the interest rate, and the dividend rate of the underlying asset, the buyer's success in implementing an option buying strategy may depend on an ability to predict movements in the prices of individual assets, fluctuations in markets, and movements in interest rates. There is no assurance that a liquid market will exist when the buyer seeks to close out any option position.

Counterparty Risk. Counterparty risk is the risk that a counterparty to a financial instrument held by the Fund may become insolvent or otherwise fail to perform its obligations, and the Fund may obtain no or limited recovery of its investment, and any recovery may be significantly delayed. Exchange listed options are issued and guaranteed for settlement by the OCC. The Fund bears the risk that the OCC will be unable or unwilling to perform its obligations under the options contracts. In the unlikely event that the OCC becomes insolvent or is otherwise unable to meet its settlement obligations, the Fund could suffer significant losses. Also, since the Fund is not a member of the OCC (a "clearing member"), and only clearing members can participate directly in the OCC, the Fund will hold options contracts through commingled omnibus accounts at clearing members. As a result, Fund assets deposited with a clearing member as margin for options contracts may, in certain circumstances, be used to satisfy losses of other clients of the Fund's clearing member. Although clearing members guarantee performance of their clients' obligations to the OCC, there is a risk that Fund assets might not be fully protected in the event of the clearing member's bankruptcy.

New Fund Risk. The Fund is a recently organized investment company with no operating history. As a result, prospective investors have no track record or history on which to base their investment decision. There can be no assurance that the Fund will grow to or maintain an economically viable size.

Selling or Writing Options. Writing option contracts can result in losses that exceed the seller's initial investment and may lead to additional turnover and higher tax liability. The risk involved in writing a call option is that there could be an increase in the market value of the underlying or reference asset. An underlying or reference asset may be an index, equity security, or ETF. If this occurs, the call option could be exercised and the underlying asset would then be sold at a lower price than its current market value. In the case of cash settled call options such as SPX options, the call seller would be required to purchase the call option at a price that is higher than the original sales price for such call option. Similarly, while writing call options can reduce the risk of owning the underlying asset, such a strategy limits the opportunity to profit from an increase in the market value of the underlying asset in exchange for up-front cash at the time of selling the call option. The risk involved in writing a put option is that there could be a decrease in the market value of the underlying asset. If this occurs, the put option could be exercised and the underlying asset would then be sold at a higher price than its current market value. In the case of cash settled put options, the put seller would be required to purchase the put option at a price that is higher than the original sales price for such put option.

Derivatives Risk. A derivative is any financial instrument whose value is based on, and determined by, another asset, rate or index (i.e., stock options, futures contracts, caps, floors, etc.). When the Fund obtains exposure to derivatives it will be exposed to the risks of those derivatives. The use of derivatives for non-hedging purposes may be considered to carry more risk than other types of investments. Unfavorable changes in the value of the underlying asset, rate or index may cause sudden losses. Changes in the value of a derivative may not correlate perfectly with the underlying asset, rate or index, as the Fund could lose more than the principal amount invested. Derivative instruments are subject to a number of risks including counterparty, liquidity, interest rate, market, credit and management risks, as well as the risk of improper valuation.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION

Selling or Writing Options. Writing option contracts can result in losses that exceed the seller's initial investment and may lead to additional turnover and higher tax liability. The risk involved in writing a call option is that there could be an increase in the market value of the underlying or reference asset. An underlying or reference asset may be an index, equity security, or ETF. If this occurs, the call option could be exercised and the underlying asset would then be sold at a lower price than its current market value. In the case of cash settled call options such as SPX options, the call seller would be required to purchase the call option at a price that is higher than the original sales price for such call option. Similarly, while writing call options can reduce the risk of owning the underlying asset, such a strategy limits the opportunity to profit from an increase in the market value of the underlying asset in exchange for up-front cash at the time of selling the call option. The risk involved in writing a put option is that there could be a decrease in the market value of the underlying asset. If this occurs, the put option could be exercised and the underlying asset would then be sold at a higher price than its current market value. In the case of cash settled put options, the put seller would be required to purchase the put option at a price that is higher than the original sales price for such put option.

Buying or Purchasing Options Risk. If a call or put option is not sold when it has remaining value and if the market price of the underlying asset, in the case of a call option, remains less than or equal to the exercise price, or, in the case of a put option, remains equal to or greater than the exercise price, the buyer will lose its entire investment in the call or put option. Since many factors influence the value of an option, including the price of the underlying asset, the exercise price, the time to expiration, the interest rate, and the dividend rate of the underlying asset, the buyer's success in implementing an option buying strategy may depend on an ability to predict movements in the prices of individual assets, fluctuations in markets, and movements in interest rates. There is no assurance that a liquid market will exist when the buyer seeks to close out any option position. When an option is purchased to hedge against price movements in an underlying asset, the price of the option may move more or less than the price of the underlying asset.

Box Spread Risk. A Box Spread is a synthetic bond created by combining different options trades that have offsetting spreads (e.g., purchases and sales on the same underlying instrument, such as an index or an ETF, but with different strike prices). If one or more of these individual option positions are modified or closed separately prior to the option contract's expiration, then the Box Spread may no longer effectively eliminate risk tied to the underlying asset's price movement. Furthermore, the Box Spread's value is derived in the market and is in part, based on the time until the options comprising the Box Spread expire and the prevailing market interest rates. If the Fund (or an underlying ETF) sells a Box Spread prior to its expiration, then the Fund may incur a loss. The Fund's ability to profit from Box Spreads is dependent on the availability and willingness of other market participants to sell Box Spreads to the Fund (or the underlying ETF) at competitive prices.

FLEX Options Risk. FLEX Options are exchange-traded options contracts with uniquely customizable terms like exercise price, style, and expiration date. Due to their customization and potentially unique terms, FLEX Options may be less liquid than other securities, such as standard exchange listed options. In less liquid markets for the FLEX Options, the Fund may have difficulty closing out certain FLEX Options positions at desired times and prices. The value of FLEX Options will be affected by, among others, changes in the underlying share or equity index price, changes in actual and implied interest rates, changes in the actual and implied volatility of the underlying shares or equity index and the remaining time to until the FLEX Options expire. The value of the FLEX Options will be determined based upon market quotations or using other recognized pricing methods. During periods of reduced market liquidity or in the absence of readily available market quotations for the holdings of the Fund, the ability of the Fund to value the FLEX Options becomes more difficult and the judgment of Arin Risk Advisors (employing the fair value procedures adopted by the Board of Trustees of the Trust) may play a greater role in the valuation of the Fund's holdings due to reduced availability of reliable objective pricing data.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION

Tax Risk. The Fund may enter into various transactions for which there is a lack of clear guidance under the Code, which may affect the taxation of the Fund or its distributions to shareholders. In particular, the use of certain derivatives may cause the Fund to realize higher amounts of ordinary income or short-term capital gain, to suspend or eliminate holding periods of positions, and/or to defer realized losses, potentially increasing the amount of taxable distributions, and of ordinary income distributions in particular. In addition, certain derivatives are subject to markto-market or straddle provisions of the Code. If such provisions are applicable, there could be an increase (or decrease) in the amount of taxable distributions paid by the Fund. The Fund intends to qualify as a regulated investment company ("RIC") under the Code, which requires the Fund to distribute a certain portion of its income and gains each tax year, among other requirements. Similar to other ETFs and pursuant to the Code, when the Fund disposes of appreciated property by distributing such appreciated property in-kind pursuant to redemption requests, the Fund does not recognize any built-in gain in such appreciated property. If the Internal Revenue Service ("IRS") disagrees with the Fund's position as to the applicability of this non-recognition rule to the Fund's disposition of derivatives, the Fund may not have distributed sufficient income or gains to qualify as a RIC. If, in any year, the Fund fails to qualify as a RIC, the Fund itself generally would be subject to U.S. federal income and potentially excise taxation and distributions received by its shareholders generally would be subject to further U.S. federal income taxation. Failure to comply with the requirements for qualification as a RIC would have significant negative economic and tax consequences to Fund shareholders. Additionally, section 1258 of the Code requires that gain be recharacterized as ordinary income if it is derived from any transaction in which substantially all of the expected return is attributable to the time value of the investment in such transaction and which falls into certain categories defined in the Code (a "conversion transaction"). If any of the Fund's transactions are deemed to be conversion transactions, gains recognized, if any, from such transactions would be treated as ordinary income, which could result in the Fund being under-distributed with the same consequences as described above. It may be asserted that the Fund itself has engaged in conversion transactions, the mere holding of Shares by a Fund shareholder is a conversion transaction, or both.

In-Kind Contribution Risk: At its launch, the Fund expects to acquire a material amount of assets through one or more in-kind contributions that are intended to qualify as tax-deferred transactions governed by Section 351 of the Internal revenue Code. If one or more of the in-kind contributions were to fail to qualify for tax-deferred treatment, then the Fund would not take a carryover tax basis in the applicable contributed assets and would not benefit from a tackled holding period in those assets. This could cause the Fund to incorrectly calculate and report to shareholders the amount of gain or loss recognized and/or the character of gain or loss (e.g., as long-term or short-term) on the subsequent disposition of such assets.

Tax Advisory Disclaimer: Neither ETF Architect nor its affiliates provide tax advice. In compliance with IRS Circular 230, we wish to inform you that any tax advice contained in this communication was not intended or written to be used, and cannot be used, for the purpose of (i) avoiding tax-related penalties under the Internal Revenue Code or (ii) promoting, marketing, or recommending to another party any matters discussed herein. We strongly advise that you consult an independent tax advisor to assess your specific circumstances.

Estate Planning Notice: The information included in this communication is not intended as a substitute for comprehensive estate planning and does not constitute legal or estate advice. It serves only as a preliminary outline of how tax-free conversions operate. For detailed guidance, we recommend consulting your legal counsel.

Note on category average methodology

Constituents of a given category are determined by YCharts. As of 4/30/2024, the calculation method used to determine the category average's returns changed to account for potentially different inception dates. Previously, a straight average of constituent funds' total return net asset value (NAV) was used to determine the category's average total return NAV; the percent change of the category average NAV was then used to calculate returns. As of 4/30/2024, total returns for the category are now found using a straight average of the total NAV return (percent change) for a given frequency (daily, weekly, monthly, etc.). There may be instances where the straight average of the constituent funds' NAV returns may be higher or lower than the straight average of the total NAV return. As of 4/30/2024, all category average returns are calculated using the straight average of the constituent funds' total NAV return for a given frequency.

Category average constituent selection criteria

Unless otherwise noted, the given category is represented by the 50 biggest funds based on assets under management (AUM). The AUM figure is point-in-time and is not retroactively applied to constituent funds. In the event fewer than 50 funds are available in a given category, all funds are used in to calculate returns. Unless otherwise indicated, mutual funds are excluded from category average constituents. Funds that may have been open for investment over the given period but are no longer active are not included. The number of constituent funds in a given category average may affect represented returns. In the event of multiple share classes, the share class with the highest AUM is referenced. Category returns are a straight average of the total return of the constituent funds over the given period.

Wherever possible, we reference the 50 biggest funds by AUM to provide what we believe to be a reasonable sample of the most popular strategies that includes a mix of passive and active approaches. The highest AUM funds tend to have more established track records, providing what we believe to be a reasonable basis for returns. We reference all funds in the category in the event there are fewer than 50 funds open for investment.

Definitions

Correlation measures the degree to which two variables move in relation to each other. Higher correlation implies a tighter relationship.

Max Drawdown measures the largest single drop from peak to bottom in the value of a portfolio before a new peak is achieved. It may be considered an indicator of a given investment's historical downside risk.

Market Cap is a measurement of business value based on share price and number of shares outstanding. It generally represents the market's view of a company's stock value and can be a determining factor in stock valuation.

Momentum Score is a system that scores companies based on their one-year total returns, excluding the last month of returns. Those that had the greatest returns will have the highest momentum scores, and those with the lowest returns will have the lowest momentum score. Momentum is a characteristic of the security's underlying holdings and should not be construed as performance.

Price/Earnings Ratio measures how much an investor is willing to pay for one dollar of earnings. It is calculated by dividing the share price by the annual net income earned by the firm.

Price/Book Ratio compares a company's market value (its current stock price) to its book value, which is calculated by total assets minus intangible assets and liabilities.

Sharpe Ratio measures the risk-adjusted return of a security. It is calculated by dividing a given investment's compounded annualized growth rate less the risk-free rate by the investment's annualized standard deviation measured over the same period. The resulting figure implies the investment's return per unit of risk. Unless otherwise stated, 1% is referenced as the risk-free (RF) rate.

Skew refers to the asymmetry in the distribution of returns. Positive skew indicates occasional large gains with more frequent smaller returns, while negative skew indicates occasional large losses with more frequent higher returns.

Standard deviation measures the degree to which an investment's historical returns deviate from its mean. Higher standard deviation implies greater deviation. Standard deviation and volatility are often synonymous.

Tracking Error measures the degree that an investment's returns deviate from a given benchmark. Tracking error is frequently calculated as the standard deviation of the difference in the return of the security and the benchmark. Higher tracking error implies greater deviation.

Weighted average is a calculation that multiplies each component by a designated weight, sums these products, and divides by the total of the weights, prioritizing certain elements over others based on their relative importance.

Weighted average expense ratio calculates the average cost of investing in a portfolio of securities. It accounts for the expenses associated with each individual investment within the portfolio, and the weight of each investment relative to the total portfolio.

RBICS Sector Definitions

Business Services is composed of companies that offer services targeted toward businesses, including administrative, support, janitorial, and professional services.

Consumer Cyclical is composed of companies that offer products targeted toward individual or household use, including apparel, toys, school and art supplies, and electronics; motor vehicle sales and rental, and automotive parts and services; building materials, garden supplies, furniture, appliances, cabinetry, window treatments, and carpets

Consumer Non-Cyclical is composed of companies that offer products targeted toward individual and consumer needs, including groceries, beverages, health and personal care items, kitchenware, decorative items, and household cleaning products

Consumer Services is composed of companies that offer services targeted toward individuals, including accommodation; food and beverage retail; gaming, arts, entertainment and recreation; and television, radio, film, and print media

Energy is composed of companies that primarily engage in oil and gas exploration and production, pipeline transportation, refineries, and oil and gas equipment and services; leasing, mining and processing of coal and coke; uranium, radium, and vanadium mining

Finance is composed of companies that offer financial products and services in banking, insurance, investment, specialty finance, and real estate

Healthcare is composed of companies that offer products and services that are designed, developed, and utilized in the promotion of health and well-being, including medical services, health plans, medical devices, and biopharmaceuticals

Industrials is composed of companies that offer products and services for industrial use or with applications in aerospace, defense, or security; transportation, construction, and related infrastructure; or farming, including equipment and machinery manufacture, wholesale, rental, and distribution and related support activities

Non-Energy Materials is composed of companies that offer basic and intermediate material products, including non-energy mining; forestry, timber logging, and lumber production; and chemical, plastic, paper, metal, and textile manufacturing

Technology is composed of companies that offer semiconductor, electronic, and optics based products and related software and services that directly or indirectly facilitate the creation, transfer, storage, manipulation, or interpretation of data, audio, and video

Telecommunications is composed of companies that offer services designed to promote or enhance transmission of voice, data, and video over various communications mediums, including cable, satellite, terrestrial-based wireless, and wireline mediums

Utilities is composed of companies that offer gas, electricity, and water services delivered directly to residential and commercial users

NA or Other is a catchall designation for cash, cash alternatives, or holdings that may have been delisted in the proceeding periods from when a fund may have held the security.

Size and Style Definitions

Blend is assigned to portfolios where neither growth nor value characteristics predominate.

Equity hedged strategies use a variety of means to protect the value of their equity exposure during times of market weakness. These funds may exchange equity risk for some other risk premium, such as volatility. They may also make opportunistic trades, like employing market-timing moves to exit the market altogether. These funds use a variety of options trades to hedge their equity risk, including put writing, options spreads, collar strategies, and others. Funds in the category will typically have beta values to relevant benchmarks of less than 0.6.

Foreign Large funds invest mainly in large international stocks among a dozen or more developed markets, including Japan, Britain, France, and Germany. These portfolios primarily invest in stocks that have market caps in the top 70% of each economically integrated market (such as Europe or Asia ex-Japan). These portfolios typically will have less than 20% of assets invested in US stocks.

Growth is based a portfolio of stocks exhibiting fast growth (high growth rates for earnings, sales, book value, and cash flow) and high valuations (high price ratios and low dividend yields).

Intermediate Core Bonds invest primarily in investment-grade US fixed-income issues, including government, corporate, and securitized debt, and hold less than 5% in below-investment-grade exposures.

Value is based on stocks exhibiting low valuations (low price ratios and high dividend yields) and slow growth (low growth rates for earnings, sales, book value, and cash flow).

Ultrashort-bond strategies invest primarily in investment-grade US fixed-income issues and have durations typically of less than 1.0 year. This category can include corporate or government ultrashort-bond portfolios, but it excludes international, convertible, multisector, and high-yield-bond portfolios. Because of their focus on bonds with very short durations, these portfolios offer minimal interest-rate sensitivity and therefore low risk and total return potential.

US Large-blend strategies are fairly representative of the overall US stock market in size, growth, rates, and price. Stocks in the top 70% of the capitalization of the US equity market are defined as large cap.

US Mid is defined as stocks in the middle 20% of the US capitalization stack.

The Funds are distributed by Quasar Distributors, LLC. The Fund investment advisor is Empowered Funds, LLC, doing business as Alpha Architect.

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