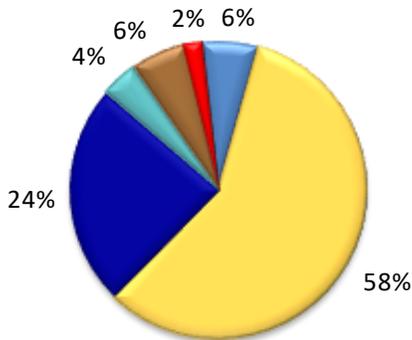
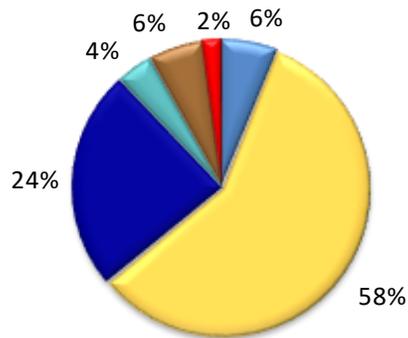


### Current Month Allocation



### Previous Month Allocation



### Allocation Chart Key



### Top 10 Holdings

PowerShares DB Base Metals	DBB
iShares MSCI Emerging Markets Index	EEM
First Trust Dow Jones Internet ETF	FDN
iShares Floating Rate Bond ETF	FLOT
iShares FTSE/Xinhua China 25 Index	FXI
streetTRACKS Gold Shares	GLD
iShares Russell Midcap Value Index	IWS
PowerShares Buyback Achievers ETF	PKW
ProShares UltraShort QQQ (ETF)	QID
PowerShares QQQ Trust, Series 1 ETF	QQQ

### Strategy Overview

The Smart Portfolios™ ETF Allocation Strategy is a risk-managed portfolio seeking to deliver investors steady long-term growth. The objective of this strategy is to outperform a Composite Index comprised of: 35% Russell 3000, 35% MSCI (ex US) and 30% Barclays Capital US Aggregate Bond Index. This portfolio utilizes global Exchange-Traded Funds (ETFs) to capitalize on specific market sectors while potentially reducing some of the fees and taxes associated with mutual funds. Current asset classes in the fund universe include: domestic and foreign fixed income, real-estate, commodities, and domestic and foreign equities. The investment strategy uses Smart Portfolios' Dynamic Portfolio Optimization™ process to select what we believe to be the optimal combination of securities to maximize risk-adjusted returns.

### Strategy Objective

The Smart Portfolios™ ETF Allocation Strategy is structured as a portfolio of funds to capitalize on the benefits of diversification. The managers invest principally in (ETFs). An ETF acts like a mutual fund but trades like a stock. ETFs are typically designed to replicate and track an underlying index.

Smart Portfolios' core objective is to manage risk. We attempt to manage risk using advanced statistical methods that we believe give us insight and a better understanding of the probability of losing market value. These advanced methods are integrated into our state-of-the-art asset allocation model, called Dynamic Portfolio Optimization™, and based upon Dynamic Risk Theory. The strategy includes constraints on the maximum exposure to any one ETF or asset class with the exception of cash, money market instruments, and short-term Treasury funds. Unlike lifestyle and target date funds, Smart Portfolios' advanced analytics dynamically adjust risk to meet current market conditions.

### Bryce James, Chief Investment Officer



As President and Chief Investment Officer, Bryce brings more than 30 years of experience in portfolio management, asset allocation and risk management. He specializes in building portfolio optimization solutions, custom trading algorithms, financial-content delivery systems, and performance-measurement software solutions.

Mr. James has also served as a fee-based portfolio manager, serving various roles at Dain Bosworth, Prudential Securities, and Drexel Burnham Lambert, Inc. He holds a Bachelors of Science in Accounting, Finance and Marketing from Central Washington University. Mr. James received a Certified Investment Management Analyst (CIMA) designation from the Wharton school, University of Pennsylvania, in 1992.

### Performance

Portfolio (Inception Date)	1 Mo	3 Mo	12 Mo	CAL 2016	CAL 2015	3 YR	5 YR	SI*	Avg Ann
<b>Smart ETF Strategy</b> (04/01/2005)	0.72%	1.88%	4.61%	-1.13%	-3.91%	-0.43%	3.28%	65.01%	4.12%
<b>Composite Index*</b>	0.52%	3.02%	12.20%	6.98%	-14.3%	4.83%	8.23%	107.70%	6.06%

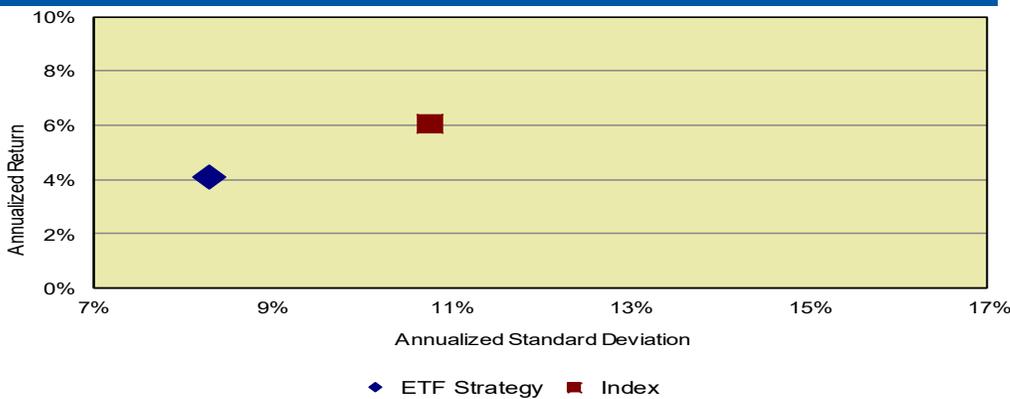
# ETF Moderate Allocation Strategy

August 31, 2017

Performance Example: Growth of \$1,000



## Risk vs Return



## YTD Returns

Year	Smart ETF	Comp Index
2017	6.09%	11.51%
2016	-1.13%	6.98%
2015	-3.91%	-1.43%
2014	3.08%	4.36%
2013	11.87%	15.81%
2012	2.28%	13.08%

## Risk

	Smart ETF	Comp Index
Standard Deviation	8.3%	10.8%
Sharpe Ratio	0.34	0.45
UP Ratio	86%	100%
Down Ratio	85%	100%
Profit to Loss Ratio	1.50	1.61

Performance information above is summary only and is intended to be reviewed in detail with Smart Portfolios, which is prepared to discuss the methodology and assumptions employed in the presentation of such data and to furnish additional performance information at the request of any prospective investor. This information is intended solely for use by the recipient and may not be reproduced or distributed to other parties without the express written consent of Smart Portfolios.

The performance information reflected herein was generated by the implementation of Smart Portfolios Dynamic Portfolio Optimization ("DPO") technology, and reflects the actual results for client accounts fully invested in the strategy. For the period of 04/2005 to 10/2009, the performance reflects the returns of Smart Portfolios longest client with a maximum management fee of 1.5% applied. Performance since 10/2009 includes all portfolios within the strategy, net of actual fees paid. The DPO Technology was applied to a pre-selected universe of exchange-traded funds. The performance and statistical data set forth in this summary are from sources believed to be reliable; however, Smart Portfolios makes no representations or guarantees hereby with respect to the accuracy or completeness of such data. Past performance is no guarantee of future results, and there can be no assurance that the investments signaled by Smart Portfolios technology, or selected by the underlying fund managers, will result in comparable returns. These results include trading costs, commissions, and other expenses (where applicable) charged to the accounts and are net of all management fees. The results include the reinvestment of all dividends and/or interest paid to the accounts, and would necessarily be lower without such reinvestment. The S&P500, a common market index, and a market accepted blend of 60% stock (S&P 500) and 40% bond (Barclays Capital US Aggregate Bond Index) are included for performance comparison; as well as a custom Composite Benchmark Index that we feel may be more comparable to the fund's typical investments. The market index information is included to show relative market performance for the periods

indicated and not as standard of comparison, since these are unmanaged, broadly based indices, which differ in numerous respects from the portfolio composition. All benchmark indexes reflect the reinvestment of dividends and income.

Holdings do not necessarily represent current positions. ETFs are chosen as representatives of specific asset classes and for their suitability in the Portfolio. Smart Portfolios is not affiliated with any of the companies that issued the ETFs in this Portfolio.

### Description of Indices:

The Russell 3000 Index measures the performance of the largest 3000 US companies representing approximately 98% of the investable US equity market.

The MSCI World ex US is a stock market index that includes a collection of stocks of all the developed markets in the world, excluding the US, as defined by MSCI. This index includes securities from 22 countries, and has been calculated since 1969. The version of this index used is calculated with gross dividends reinvested in US dollars.

The Barclays Capital US Aggregate Bond Index is an unmanaged index comprised of US investment grade, fixed rate bond market securities, including government, government agency, corporate and mortgage backed securities between one and ten years. Indices are unmanaged and one cannot invest directly in an index. Index information provided by iShares, MSCI, and Russell Investments

### Important Risk Information

An investment in the Portfolio involves risks, including the possible loss of principal. The rate of return will vary and the principal value of an investment will fluctuate.

The Portfolio will allocate investments among multiple ETF asset classes including: US equities, fixed income, real estate and international equities. Asset allocation does not assure a profit or protect against down markets. The stocks of smaller companies may be subject to above-average market-price fluctuations. There are specific risks associated with international investing, such as

currency fluctuations, foreign taxation, differences in financial reporting practices, and rapid changes in political and economic conditions. Real estate investments may be subject to specific risks, such as risks related to general and local economic conditions and risks related to individual properties. Fixed income securities are subject to interest rate risk, prepayment risk and market risk.

### Definitions

**Standard Deviation**—is applied to the annual rate of return of an investment to measure the investment's volatility. Standard deviation is also known as historical volatility and is used by investors as a gauge for the amount of expected volatility

**Sharpe Ratio**—A ratio developed by Nobel laureate William F. Sharpe to measure risk-adjusted performance. The Sharpe ratio is calculated by subtracting the risk-free rate - such as that of the 10-year U.S. Treasury bond - from the rate of return for a portfolio and dividing the result by the standard deviation of the portfolio returns.

**Up Ratio**—Up Capture considers periods when the benchmark is up and in such periods, compares the geometrically-compounded return of the investment to the geometrically-compounded return of the benchmark.

**Down Ratio**—Down Capture considers periods when the benchmark is down and in such periods, compares the geometrically-compounded return of the investment to the geometrically-compounded return of the benchmark.

**Profit-to-Loss Ratio**—This ratio refers to an investment's ability to generate profits over losses. This is a simple ratio of the average gain in a gain period divided by the average loss in a losing period.