

IA Code of Ethics

RWA 2017

Effective 6/1/2017

11/8/2013 to Current

Table of Contents

- 1 - Statement of General
- Policy2 - Definitions
- 3 - Standards of Business
- Conduct
- 4 - Social Media
- 5 - Prohibition Against Insider
- Trading
- 6 - Interested Transactions
- 7 - Personal Securities Transactions
- 8 - Compliance Procedures
- 9 - Protecting the Confidentiality of Client Information
- 10 - Rumor Mongering
- 11 - Service as an Officer or Director
- 12 - Whistleblower Policy
- 13 - Reporting Violations and Sanctions
- 14 - Records
- 15 - Acknowledgement

Statement of General Policy

This Code of Ethics ("Code") has been adopted by Rainsberger Wealth Advisors, hereinafter "RWA", and is designed to comply with Rule 204A-1 under the Investment Advisers Act of 1940 ("Advisers Act").

This Code establishes rules of conduct for all employees of RWA and is designed to, among other things; govern personal securities trading activities in the accounts of employees, their immediate family/household accounts and accounts in which an employee has a beneficial interest. The Code is based upon the principle that RWA and its employees owe a fiduciary duty to RWA clients to conduct their affairs, including their personal securities transactions, in such a manner as to avoid (i) serving their own personal interests ahead of clients, (ii) taking inappropriate advantage of their position with the Firm and (iii) any actual or potential conflicts of interest or any abuse of their position of trust and responsibility.

The Code is designed to ensure that the high ethical standards long maintained by RWA continue to be applied. The purpose of the Code is to preclude activities which may lead to or give the appearance of conflicts of interest, insider trading and other forms of prohibited or unethical business conduct. The excellent name and reputation of our Firm continues to be a direct reflection of the conduct of each employee.

Pursuant to Section 206 of the Advisers Act, both RWA and its employees are prohibited from engaging in fraudulent, deceptive or manipulative conduct. Compliance with this section involves more than acting with honesty and good faith alone. It means that the RWA has an affirmative duty of utmost good faith to act solely in the best interest of its clients.

RWA and its employees are subject to the following specific fiduciary obligations when dealing with clients:

- The duty to have a reasonable, independent basis for the investment advice provided;
- The duty to ensure that investment advice is suitable to meeting the client's individual objectives, needs and circumstances; and
- A duty to be loyal to clients.

In meeting its fiduciary responsibilities to its clients, RWA expects every employee to demonstrate the highest standards of ethical conduct for continued employment with RWA. Strict compliance with the provisions of the Code shall be considered a basic condition of employment. RWA's reputation for fair and honest dealing with its clients has taken considerable time to build. This standing could be seriously damaged as the result of even a single securities transaction being considered questionable in light of the fiduciary duty owed to our clients. Employees are urged to seek the advice of Ellis D Rainsberger, the Chief Compliance Officer or his designee, for any questions about the Code or the application of the Code to their individual circumstances. Employees should also understand that a material breach of the provisions of the Code may constitute grounds for disciplinary action, including termination of employment with RWA.

The provisions of the Code are not all-inclusive. Rather, they are intended as a guide for employees of RWA in their conduct. In those situations where an employee may be uncertain as to the intent or purpose of the Code, he/she is advised to consult with Ellis D Rainsberger or designee. They may grant exceptions to certain provisions contained in the Code only in those situations when it is clear beyond dispute that the interests of our clients will not be adversely affected or compromised. All questions arising in connection with personal securities trading should be resolved in favor of the client even at the expense of the interests of employees.

Recognizing the importance of maintaining the Firm's reputation and consistent with our fundamental principles of honesty, integrity and professionalism, the Firm requires that a supervised person advise the Chief Compliance Officer immediately if he or she becomes involved in or threatened with litigation or an administrative investigation or legal proceeding of any kind. RWA will maintain such information on a confidential basis.

Definitions

For the purposes of this Code, the following definitions shall apply:

- "1933 Act" means the Securities Act of 1933, as amended.
- "1934 Act" means the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended.
- "Access person" means any supervised person who: has access to nonpublic information regarding any clients' purchase or sale of securities, or nonpublic information regarding the portfolio holdings of any Reportable fund our firm or its control affiliates manage or has access to such recommendations; or is involved in making securities recommendations to clients that are nonpublic.
- "Account" means accounts of any employee and includes accounts of the employee's immediate family members (any relative by blood or marriage living in the employee's household), and any account in which he or she has a direct or indirect beneficial interest, such as trusts and custodial accounts or other accounts in which the employee has a beneficial interest, controls or exercises investment discretion.
- "Advisers Act" means the Investment Advisers Act of 1940, as amended.
- "Automatic investment plan" means a program in which regular periodic purchases (or withdrawals) are made automatically in (of from) investment accounts in accordance with a predetermined schedule and allocation. An automatic investment plan includes a dividend reinvestment plan.
- "Beneficial interest" shall be interpreted in the same manner as it would be under Rule 16a-1(a)(2) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 in determining whether a person has a beneficial interest in a security for purposes of Section 16 of such Act and the rules and regulations thereunder.
- "Beneficial ownership" shall be interpreted in the same manner as it would be under Rule 16a-1(a)(2) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 in determining whether a person is the beneficial owner of a security for purposes of Section 16 of such Act and the rules and regulations thereunder.
- "Chief Compliance Officer" (CCO) refers to the Chief Compliance Officer of RWA.
- "Control" means the power to exercise a controlling influence over the management or policies of a company, unless such power is solely the result of an official position with such company.
- "Initial public offering" (IPO) means an offering of securities registered under the Securities Act of 1933, the issuer of which, immediately before registration, was not subject to the reporting requirements of sections 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934.
- "Inside information" means non-public information (i.e., information that is not available to investors generally) that there is a substantial likelihood that a reasonable investor would consider to be important in deciding whether to buy, sell or retain a security or would view it as having significantly altered the 'total mix' of information available,
- "Insider" is broadly defined as it applies to RWA Insider Trading policy and procedures. It includes our Firm's officers, directors and employees. In addition, a person can be a "temporary insider" if they enter into a special confidential relationship in the conduct of the company's affairs and, as a result, are given access to information solely for RWA purposes. A temporary insider can include, among others, RWA's attorneys, accountants, consultants, and the employees of such organizations. Furthermore, RWA may become a temporary insider of a client it advises or for which it performs other services. If a client expects RWA to keep the disclosed non-public information confidential and the relationship implies such a duty, then RWA will be considered an insider.
- "Insider trading" is generally understood to refer to the effecting of securities transactions while in possession of material, non-public information (regardless of whether one is an "insider") or to the communication of material, non-public information to others.
- "Investment person" means a supervised person of RWA who, in connection with his or her regular functions or duties, makes recommendations regarding the purchase or sale of securities for client

~~11/8/2013~~ ~~660015~~ (e.g., portfolio manager) or provides information or advice to portfolio managers, or who help execute and/or implement the portfolio manager's decision (e.g., securities analysts, traders, and

portfolio assistants); and any natural person who controls RWA and who obtains information concerning recommendations made regarding the purchase or sale of securities for client accounts.

- "*Investment-related*" means activities that pertain to securities, commodities, banking, insurance, or real estate (including, but not limited to, acting as or being associated with an investment adviser, broker-dealer, municipal securities dealer, government securities broker or dealer, issuer, investment company, futures sponsor, bank, or savings association).
- "*Limited offering*" means an offering of securities that is exempt from registration under the Securities Act of 1933 pursuant to section 4(2) or section 4(6) or pursuant to Rule 504, 505, or Rule 506 under the Securities Act of 1933.
- "*Private fund*" means an issuer that would be an investment company as defined in section 3 of the Investment Company Act of 1940 but for section 3(c)(1) or 3(c)(7) of that Act.
- "*Registered fund*" means an investment company registered under the Investment Company Act.
- "*Reportable fund*" means any registered investment company, i.e., mutual fund, for which our Firm, or a control affiliate, acts as investment adviser, as defined in section 2(a) (20) of the Investment Company Act, or principal underwriter.
- "*Reportable security*" means any security as defined in Section 202(a)(18) of the Advisers Act, except that it does not include: (i) Transactions and holdings in direct obligations of the Government of the United States; (ii) Bankers' acceptances, bank certificates of deposit, commercial paper and other high quality short-term debt instruments, including repurchase agreements; (iii) Shares issued by money market funds; (iv) Transactions and holdings in shares of other types of open-end registered mutual funds, unless RWA or a control affiliate acts as the investment adviser or principal underwriter for the fund; (v) Transactions in units of a unit investment trust if the unit investment trust is invested exclusively in mutual funds, unless RWA or a control affiliate acts as the investment adviser or principal underwriter for the fund; and (vi) 529 Plans, unless RWA or a control affiliate manages, distributes, markets or underwrites the 529 Plan or the investments (including a fund that is defined as a reportable fund under Rule 204A-1) and strategies underlying the 529 Plan that is a college savings plan.
- "*Supervised person*" means any directors, officers and partners of RWA (or other persons occupying a similar status or performing similar functions); employees of RWA; and any other person who provides advice on behalf of RWA and is subject to RWAs supervision and control.

11/8/2013 to Current

Standards of Business Conduct

RWA places the highest priority on maintaining its reputation for integrity and professionalism. That reputation is a vital business asset. The confidence and trust placed in our Firm and its employees by our clients is something we value and endeavor to protect. The following Standards of Business Conduct set forth policies and procedures to achieve these goals. This Code is intended to comply with the various provisions of the Advisers Act and requires that all supervised persons comply with the various applicable provisions of the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended, the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, and applicable rules and regulations adopted by the Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC").

Section 204A of the Advisers Act requires the establishment and enforcement of policies and procedures reasonably designed to prevent the misuse of material, nonpublic information by investment advisers. Such policies and procedures are contained in this Code. The Code also contains policies and procedures with respect to personal securities transactions of all RWAs supervised persons as defined herein. These procedures cover transactions in a reportable security in which a supervised person has a beneficial interest in or accounts over which the supervised person exercises control as well as transactions by members of the supervised person's immediate family and/or household.

Section 206 of the Advisers Act makes it unlawful for RWA or its agents or employees to employ any device, scheme or artifice to defraud any client or prospective client, or to engage in fraudulent, deceptive or manipulative practices. This Code contains provisions that prohibit these and other enumerated activities and that are reasonably designed to detect and prevent violations of the Code, the Advisers Act and rules thereunder.

Social Media

Social media and/or methods of publishing opinions or commentary electronically is a dynamic method of mass communication. "Social media" is an umbrella term that encompasses various activities that integrate technology, social interaction and content creation. Social media may use many technologies, including, but not limited to, blogs, microblogs, wikis, photos and video sharing, podcasts, social networking, and virtual worlds. The terms "socialmedia," "social media sites," "sites," and "social networking sites" are used interchangeably herein.

The proliferation of such electronic means of communication presents new and ever changing regulatory risks for our Firm. As a registered investment adviser, use of social media by our Firm and/or related persons of the Firm must comply with applicable provisions of the federal securities laws, including, but not limited to the anti-fraud, compliance and record keeping provisions.

For example, business or client related comments or posts made through social media may breach applicable privacy laws or be considered "advertising" under applicable regulations triggering content restrictions and special disclosure and recordkeeping requirements. Employees should be aware that the use of social media for personal purposes may also have implications for our Firm, particularly where the employee is identified as an officer, employee or representative of the firm. Accordingly, RWA seeks to adopt reasonable policies and procedures to safeguard the Firm and our clients.

General Policy

Approved Participation. Employees are required to obtain approval prior to establishing a social networking account and/or participating on a pre-existing social media site for business purposes.

Employee Usage Guidelines, Content Standards and Monitoring

- Unless otherwise prohibited by federal or state laws, RWA will request or require employees provide Malinda D Sutton or other designated person with access to such approved social networking accounts.
- Employees are prohibited from:
 - posting any misleading statements; any information about our Firm's clients, investment recommendations (including past specific recommendations), investment strategies, products and/or services offered by our firm; or trading activities;
 - soliciting comments or postings regarding RWA that could be construed as testimonials;
 - soliciting client recommendations on LinkedIn; employees are prohibited from publicly posting a client's recommendation to their LinkedIn profile;
 - employees cannot link from a personal blog or social networking site to RWA's internal or external website.

Prohibition Against Insider Trading

Introduction

Trading securities while in possession of material, nonpublic information, or improperly communicating that information to others may expose supervised persons and RWA to stringent penalties. Criminal sanctions may include the imposition of a monetary fine and/or imprisonment. The SEC can recover the profits gained or losses avoided through the illegal trading, impose a penalty of up to three times the illicit windfall, and/or issue an order censuring, suspending or permanently barring you from the securities industry. Finally, supervised persons and may be RWA sued by investors seeking to recover damages for insider trading violations.

The rules contained in this Code apply to securities trading and information handling by supervised persons of RWA and their immediate family members.

The law of insider trading is unsettled and continuously developing. An individual legitimately may be uncertain about the application of the rules contained in this Code in a particular circumstance. Often, a single question can avoid disciplinary action or complex legal problems. You must notify Ellis D Rainsberger or his designee immediately if you have any reason to believe that a violation of this Code has occurred or is about to occur.

General Policy

No supervised person may trade, either personally or on behalf of others, while in the possession of material, nonpublic information, nor may any personnel of RWA communicate material, nonpublic information to others in violation of the law.

1. *What is Material Information?*

Information is material where there is a substantial likelihood that a reasonable investor would consider it important in making his or her investment decisions. Generally, this includes any information the disclosure of which will have a substantial effect on the price of a company's securities. No simple test exists to determine when information is material; assessments of materiality involve a highly fact-specific inquiry. For this reason, you should direct any questions about whether information is material to Ellis D Rainsberger or his designee.

Material information often relates to a company's results and operations, including, for example, dividend changes, earnings results, changes in previously released earnings estimates, significant merger or acquisition proposals or agreements, major litigation, liquidation problems, and extraordinary management developments.

Material information also may relate to the market for a company's securities. Information about a significant order to purchase or sell securities may, in some contexts, be material. Prepublication information regarding reports in the financial press also may be material. For example, the United States Supreme Court upheld the criminal convictions of insider trading defendants who capitalized on prepublication information about The Wall Street Journal's "Heard on the Street" column.

You should also be aware of the SEC's position that the term "material nonpublic information" relates not only to issuers but also to RWA securities recommendations and client securities holdings and transactions.

2. *What is Nonpublic Information?*

Information is "public" when it has been disseminated broadly to investors in the marketplace. For example, information is public after it has become available to the general public through the Internet, a public filing with the SEC or some other government agency, the Dow Jones "tape" or The Wall Street Journal or some other publication of general circulation, and after sufficient time has passed so that the information has been disseminated widely.

3. *Identifying Inside Information*

Before executing any trade for yourself or others, including investment funds or private accounts managed by RWA ("Client Accounts"), you must determine whether you have access to material, nonpublic information. If you think that you might have access to material, nonpublic information, you should take the following steps:

- Report the information and proposed trade immediately to Ellis D Rainsberger or his designee.
- Do not purchase or sell the securities on behalf of yourself or others, including investment funds or private accounts managed by the Firm.
- Do not communicate the information inside or outside the Firm, other than to Ellis D Rainsberger or his designee
- After Ellis D Rainsberger, or his designee, has reviewed the issue, the Firm will determine whether the information is material and nonpublic and, if so, what action the Firm will take.

You should consult with Ellis D Rainsberger or his designee before taking any action. This high degree of caution will protect you, our clients, and the Firm.

4. *Contacts with Public Companies*

Contacts with public companies may represent an important part of our research efforts. The Firm may make investment decisions on the basis of conclusions formed through such contacts and analysis of publicly available information. Difficult legal issues arise, however, when, in the course of these contacts, a supervised person of RWA or other person subject to this Code becomes aware of material, nonpublic information. This could happen, for example, if a company's Chief Financial Officer prematurely discloses quarterly results to an analyst, or an investor relations representative makes selective disclosure of adverse news to a handful of investors. In such situations, RWA must make a judgment as to its further conduct. To protect yourself, our clients and the Firm, you should contact Ellis D Rainsberger or his designee immediately if you believe that you may have received material, nonpublic information.

5. *Tender Offers*

Tender offers represent a particular concern in the law of insider trading for two reasons: First, tender offer activity often produces extraordinary gyrations in the price of the target company's securities. Trading during this time period is more likely to attract regulatory attention (and produces a disproportionate percentage of insider trading cases). Second, the SEC has adopted a rule which expressly forbids trading and "tipping" while in the possession of material, nonpublic information regarding a tender offer received from the tender offeror, the target company or anyone acting on behalf of either. Supervised persons of RWA and others subject to this Code should exercise extreme caution any time they become aware of nonpublic information relating to a tender offer.

6. *Restricted/Watch Lists*

Although RWA does not typically receive confidential information from portfolio companies, it may, if it receives such information take appropriate procedures to establish restricted or watch lists in certain securities.

Ellis D Rainsberger may place certain securities on a "restricted list." Supervised persons are prohibited from personally, or on behalf of an advisory account, purchasing or selling securities during any period they are listed. Securities issued by companies about which a number of supervised persons are expected to regularly have material, nonpublic information should generally be placed on the restricted list. Ellis D Rainsberger or his designee shall take steps to immediately inform all supervised persons of the securities listed on the restricted list.

Ellis D Rainsberger may place certain securities on a "watch list." Securities issued by companies about which a limited number of supervised persons possess material, nonpublic information should generally be placed on the watch list. The list will be disclosed only to Ellis D Rainsberger and a limited number of other persons who are deemed necessary recipients of the list because of their roles in compliance.

11/8/2013 to Current

Interested Transactions

No supervised person shall recommend any securities transactions for a client without having disclosed his or her interest, if any, in such securities or the issuer thereof, including without limitation:

- any direct or indirect beneficial ownership of any securities of such issuer;
- any contemplated transaction by such person in such securities;
- any position with such issuer or its affiliates; and
- any present or proposed business relationship between such issuer or its affiliates and such person or any party in which such person has a significant interest.

Personal Securities Transactions

General Policy

RWA has adopted the following principles governing personal investment activities by RWA supervised persons:

- The interests of client accounts will at all times be placed first;
- All personal securities transactions will be conducted in such manner as to avoid any actual or potential conflict of interest or any abuse of an individual's position of trust and responsibility; and
- All individual personal security purchases must be approved by the RWA ICM prior to purchase. Such approval can be given during ICM or via email consent, and
- Supervised persons must not take inappropriate advantage of their positions.

Pre-Clearance Required for Participation in IPOs

No supervised person shall acquire any beneficial ownership in any securities in an Initial Public Offering for his or her account, as defined herein without the prior written approval of Ellis D Rainsberger who has been provided with full details of the proposed transaction (including written certification that the investment opportunity did not arise by virtue of the supervised person's activities on behalf of a client) and, if approved, will be subject to continuous monitoring for possible future conflicts.

Pre-Clearance Required for Private or Limited Offerings

No supervised person shall acquire beneficial ownership of any securities in a limited offering or private placement without the prior written approval of Ellis D Rainsberger who has been provided with full details of the proposed transaction (including written certification that the investment opportunity did not arise by virtue of the supervised person's activities on behalf of a client) and, if approved, will be subject to continuous monitoring for possible future conflicts.

2017 Changes:

Added: All individual personal security purchases must be approved by the RWA ICM prior to purchase. Such approval can be given during ICM or via email consent

Compliance Procedures

1. Initial Holdings Report

Every supervised person shall, no later than ten (10) days after the person becomes a supervised person, file an initial holdings report containing the following information:

- The title and exchange ticker symbol or CUSIP number, type of security, number of shares and principal amount (if applicable) of each reportable security in which the supervised person had any direct or indirect beneficial interest ownership when the person becomes a supervised person;
- The name of any broker, dealer or bank, account name, number and location with whom the supervised person maintained an account in which any securities were held for the direct or indirect benefit of the supervised person; and
- The date that the report is submitted by the supervised person.

The information submitted must be current as of a date no more than forty-five (45) days before the person became a supervised person, or within forty-five (45) days of release of this manual if such provision did not exist when the person initially became a supervised person.

2. Annual Holdings Report

Every supervised person shall, no later than March 31 each year, file an annual holdings report containing the same information required in the initial holdings report as described above. The information submitted must be current as of a date no more than forty-five (45) days before the annual report is submitted.

3. Monitoring and Review of Personal Securities Transactions

Ellis D Rainsberger, or such other individual(s) designated in this Code of Ethics, will monitor and review all reports required under the Code for compliance with RWA's policies regarding personal securities transactions and applicable SEC rules and regulations. Ellis D Rainsberger may also initiate inquiries of supervised persons regarding personal securities trading. Supervised persons are required to cooperate with such inquiries and any monitoring or review procedures employed by RWA. Any transactions for any accounts of Ellis D Rainsberger will be reviewed and approved by the President, or other designated supervisory person. Ellis D Rainsberger or his designee shall at least annually identify all supervised persons who are required to file reports pursuant to the Code and will inform such supervised persons of their reporting obligations.

4. Education

As appropriate, RWA will provide employees with periodic training regarding the Firm's Code of Ethics and related issues to remind employees of their obligations, and amendments and regulatory changes.

5. General Sanction Guidelines

It should be emphasized that all required filings and reports under the Firm's Code of Ethics shall be monitored by the Chief Compliance Officer or such other individual(s) designated in this Code of Ethics. The Chief Compliance Officer will receive and review report(s) of violations periodically. Violators may be subject to an initial written notification, while a repeat violator shall receive reprimands including administrative warnings, demotions, suspensions, a monetary fine, or dismissal of the person involved.

These are guidelines only, allowing RWA to apply any appropriate sanction depending upon the circumstances, up to and including dismissal.

2017 Changes:

Changed: Annual Holdings Report now due March 31 not January 31.

Protecting the Confidentiality of Client Information

Confidential Client Information

In the course of investment advisory activities of RWA, the Firm gains access to non-public information about its clients. Such information may include a person's status as a client, personal financial and account information, the allocation of assets in a client portfolio, the composition of investments in any client portfolio, information relating to services performed for or transactions entered into on behalf of clients, advice provided by RWA to clients, and data or analyses derived from such non-public personal information (collectively referred to as 'Confidential Client Information'). All Confidential Client Information, whether relating to RWA current or former clients, is subject to the Code's policies and procedures. Any doubts about the confidentiality of information must be resolved in favor of confidentiality.

Non-Disclosure Of Confidential Client Information

All information regarding RWA clients is confidential. Information may only be disclosed when the disclosure is consistent with the Firm's policy and the client's direction. RWA does not share Confidential Client Information with any third parties, except in the following circumstances:

- As necessary to provide service that the client requested or authorized, or to maintain and service the client's account. RWA will require that any financial intermediary, agent or other service provider utilized by RWA comply with substantially similar standards for non-disclosure and protection of Confidential Client Information and use the information provided by RWA only for the performance of the specific service requested by RWA;
- As required by regulatory authorities or law enforcement officials who have jurisdiction over RWA, or as otherwise required by any applicable law. In the event RWA is compelled to disclose Confidential Client Information, the Firm shall provide prompt notice to the clients affected, so that the clients may seek a protective order or other appropriate remedy. If no protective order or other appropriate remedy is obtained, RWA shall disclose only such information, and only in such detail, as is legally required;
- To the extent reasonably necessary to prevent fraud, unauthorized transactions or liability.

Employee Responsibilities

All supervised persons are prohibited, either during or after the termination of their employment with RWA, from disclosing Confidential Client Information to any person or entity outside the Firm, including family members, except under the circumstances described above. A supervised person is permitted to disclose Confidential Client Information only to such other supervised persons who need to have access to such information to deliver services to the client.

Supervised persons are also prohibited from making unauthorized copies of any documents or files containing Confidential Client Information and, upon termination of their employment with RWA, must return all such documents to RWA.

Supervised persons are also prohibited from acquiring Confidential Client Information such as account user names and passwords that may result in RWA being deemed to have custody of a client account. Such information may be provided to supervised person as is necessary to link client accounts through various account aggregation software. If such information is provided, supervised person shall immediately delete or destroy such information and shall in no way utilize such information to access any client account after account is aggregated. Supervised persons shall immediately notify Ellis D Rainsberger or his designee of any such occurrence.

Any supervised person who violates the non-disclosure policy described above will be subject to disciplinary action, including possible termination, whether or not he or she benefited from the disclosed information.

Security Of Confidential Personal Information

RWA enforces the following policies and procedures to protect the security of Confidential Client Information:

- The Firm restricts access to Confidential Client Information to those supervised persons who need to

know such information to provide RWA services to clients;

- Any supervised person who is authorized to have access to Confidential Client Information in connection with the performance of such person's duties and responsibilities is required to keep such information in a secure compartment, file or receptacle on a daily basis as of the close of each business day;
- All electronic or computer files containing any Confidential Client Information shall be password secured

and firewall protected from access by unauthorized persons;

- Any conversations involving Confidential Client Information, if appropriate at all, must be conducted by supervised persons in private, and care must be taken to avoid any unauthorized persons overhearing or intercepting such conversations.

Privacy Policy

As a registered investment adviser, RWA and all supervised persons, must comply with SEC Regulation S-P, which requires investment advisers to adopt policies and procedures to protect the 'nonpublic personal information' of natural person clients. Such compliance is articulated in RWA'S IA Policies and Procedures Manual. 'Nonpublic information,' under Regulation S-P, includes personally identifiable financial information and any list, description, or grouping that is derived from personally identifiable financial information. Personally identifiable financial information is defined to include information supplied by individual clients, information resulting from transactions, any information obtained in providing products or services. Pursuant to Regulation S-P RWA has adopted policies and procedures to safeguard the information of natural person clients.

Enforcement and Review of Confidentiality and Privacy Policies

Ellis D Rainsberger or his designee is responsible for reviewing, maintaining and enforcing RWA's confidentiality and privacy policies and is also responsible for conducting appropriate employee training to ensure adherence to these policies. Any exception to this policy requires the written approval of Ellis D Rainsberger or his designee.

2017 Changes:

Added: Such information (client user names and passwords) may be provided to supervised person as is necessary to link client accounts through various account aggregation software. If such information is provided, supervised person shall immediately delete or destroy such information and shall in no way utilize such information to access any client account after account is aggregated.

Rumor Mongering

Spreading false rumors to manipulate the market is illegal under U.S. securities laws. Moreover, this type of activity is considered by regulators to be a highly detrimental form of market abuse damaging both investor confidence and companies constituting important components of the financial system. This form of market abuse is vigorously investigated and prosecuted. Although there may be legitimate reasons to discuss rumors under certain circumstances; for example, to attempt to explain observable fluctuations in the market or a particular issuer's share price, the dissemination of false information in the market in order to capitalize on the effect of such dissemination for personal or client accounts is unethical and will not be tolerated. Firms are required to take special care to ensure that its personnel neither generate rumors nor pass on rumors to clients or other market participants in an irresponsible manner.

Even where a rumor turns out to be true, among other things, trading on unsubstantiated information also creates a risk that the firm may trade on inside information which was leaked in violation of the law.

General Policy

It is RWA's policy that unverified information be communicated responsibly, if at all, and in a manner which will not distort the market. No supervised person of RWA shall originate a false or misleading rumor in anyway, or pass-on an unsubstantiated rumor about a security or its issuer for the purpose of influencing the market price of the security.

Communications issued from RWA should be professional at all times, avoiding sensational or exaggerated language. Factual statements which could reasonably be expected to impact the market should be carefully verified, if possible, before being issued in accordance with the procedures set forth below. Verification efforts should be documented in writing and maintained in the firm's records.

These guidelines apply equally to written communications, including those issued via Bloomberg, instant messaging, email, chat rooms or included in published research notes, articles or newsletters, as well as to verbal communications. Statements which can reasonably be expected to impact the market include those purporting to contain factual, material or non-public information or information of a price-sensitive nature. The facts and circumstances surrounding the statement will dictate the likelihood of market impact.

For example, times of nervous or volatile markets increase both the opportunity for and the impact of rumors. If a supervised person is uncertain of the likely market impact of the dissemination of particular information, he/she should consult the Chief Compliance Officer or a member of senior management.

What is a Rumor? In the context of this policy, "rumor" means either a false or misleading statement which has been deliberately fabricated or a statement or other information purporting to be factual but which is unsubstantiated. A statement is not a rumor if it is clearly an expression of opinion, such as an analyst's view of a company's prospects. Rumors often originate from but are not limited to Internet blogs or bulletin boards among other sources.

When is a Rumor Unsubstantiated? In the context of this policy, a rumor is unsubstantiated when it is:

- not published by widely circulated public media, or
- the source is not identified in writing, and
- there has been no action or statement by a regulator, court or legal authority lending credence to the rumor, or
- there has been no acknowledgement or comment on the rumor from an official spokesperson or senior management of the issuer.

When May a Rumor Be Communicated? Rumors may be discussed legitimately within the confines of the firm, for example, within an Investment Committee Meeting, when appropriate, for example, to explain or speculate regarding observable market behavior.

A rumor may also be communicated externally, that is, with clients or other market participants such as a broker or other counterparty, only:

- as set forth in these procedures,
- when a legitimate business purpose exists for discussing the rumor.

Legitimate Business Purposes for Communicating a Rumor Externally: Legitimate business purposes for discussing rumors outside of the confines of the firm include:

- when a client is seeking an explanation for erratic share price movement or trading conditions of a security which could be explained by the rumor, or
- discussions among market participants seeking to explain market or trading conditions or one's views regarding the validity of a rumor.

Form in Which Rumor Can Be Communicated Externally: Where a legitimate business purpose exists for discussing a rumor externally, care should be taken to ensure that the rumor is communicated in a manner that:

- provides the origin of the information (where possible);
- gives it no additional credibility or embellishment;
- makes clear that the information is a rumor; and
- makes clear that the information has not been verified.

Trading: Where a decision to place a trade in a client account is based principally on a rumor, the portfolio manager or trader must obtain the prior approval of a member of senior management.

Reporting & Monitoring: In order to ensure compliance with this policy, RWA may seek to uncover the creation and/or dissemination of false or misleading rumors by supervised persons for the purpose of influencing the market price of the security through targeted monitoring of communications and/or trading activities. For example, the Chief Compliance Officer may proactively select and review random emails or conduct targeted word searches of emails, or Bloomberg/instant messages. He/she may also flag trading pattern anomalies or unusual price fluctuations and retrospectively review emails, phone calls, Bloomberg/instant messages, etc. where highly unusual and apparently fortuitous profit or loss avoidance is uncovered.

Supervised persons are required to report to the Chief Compliance Officer or a member of senior management when he/she has just cause to suspect that another supervised person of RWA has deliberately fabricated and disseminated a false or misleading rumor or otherwise communicated an unsubstantiated rumor about a security or its issuer for the purpose of influencing the market price of the security.

11/8/2013 to Current

Service as an Officer or Director

No supervised person shall serve as an officer or on the board of directors of any publicly or privately traded company without prior authorization by Ellis D Rainsberger or a designated supervisory person based upon a determination that any such board service or officer position would be consistent with the interest of RWA's clients. Where board service or an officer position is approved, RWA shall implement appropriate procedures to isolate such person from making decisions relating to the company's securities.

Whistleblower Policy

As articulated in this Code's Statement of General Policy and Standards of Business Conduct, central to our firm's compliance culture is an ingrained commitment to fiduciary principles. The policies and procedures set forth here and in our Compliance Manual, and their consistent implementation by all supervised persons of RWA evidence the Firm's unwavering intent to place the interests of clients ahead of self-interest for RWA, our management and staff.

Every employee has a responsibility for knowing and following the firm's policies and procedures. Every person in a supervisory role is also responsible for those individuals under his/her supervision. The Firm's principal or a similarly designated officer, has overall supervisory responsibility for the firm.

Recognizing our shared commitment to our clients, all employees are required to conduct themselves with the utmost loyalty and integrity in their dealings with our clients, customers, stakeholders and one another.

Improper conduct on the part of any employee puts the Firm and company personnel at risk. Therefore, while managers and senior management ultimately have supervisory responsibility and authority, these individuals cannot stop or remedy misconduct unless they know about it. Accordingly, all employees are not only expected to, but are required to report their concerns about potentially illegal conduct as well as violations of our company's policies.

Reporting Potential Misconduct

To ensure consistent implementation of such practices, it is imperative that supervised persons have the opportunity to report any concerns or suspicions of improper activity at the Firm (whether by a supervised person or other party) confidentially and without retaliation.

RWA's Whistleblower Policy covers the treatment of all concerns relating to suspected illegal activity or potential misconduct.

Supervised persons may report potential misconduct by submitting a "Grievance and Ethics Violation Form", available on the Company Y Drive, Employee Information, Forms. Reports of violations or suspected violations must be reported to Ellis D Rainsberger or Mindy Sutton.

Responsibility of the Whistleblower

A person must be acting in good faith in reporting a complaint or concern under this policy and must have reasonable grounds for believing a deliberate misrepresentation has been made regarding accounting or audit matters or a breach of this Manual or the Firm's Code of Ethics. A malicious allegation known to be false is considered a serious offense and will be subject to disciplinary action that may include termination of employment.

Handling of Reported Improper Activity

The Firm will take seriously any report regarding a potential violation of Firm policy or other improper or illegal activity, and recognizes the importance of keeping the identity of the reporting person from being widely known. Supervised persons are to be assured that the Firm will appropriately manage all such reported concerns or suspicions of improper activity in a timely and professional manner, confidentially and without retaliation.

In order to protect the confidentiality of the individual submitting such a report and to enable RWA to conduct a comprehensive investigation of reported misconduct, supervised persons should understand that those individuals responsible for conducting any investigation are generally precluded from communicating information pertaining to the scope and/or status of such reviews.

No Retaliation Policy

It is the Firm's policy that no supervised person who submits a complaint made in good faith will experience retaliation, harassment, or unfavorable or adverse employment consequences. A supervised person who retaliates against a person reporting a complaint will be subject to disciplinary action, which may include termination of employment. A supervised person who believes s/he has been subject to retaliation or reprisal as a result of reporting a concern or making a complaint is to report such action to the CCO or to the Firm's other senior management in the event the concern pertains to the CCO.

2017 Changes:

Modified location and submission of Grievance /Ethics Report Violation Forms to read: Supervised persons may report potential misconduct by submitting a "Grievance and Ethics Violation Form", available on the Company Y Drive, Employee Information, Forms. Reports of violations or suspected violations must be reported to Ellis D Rainsberger or Mindy Sutton.

11/8/2013 to Current

Reporting Violations and Sanctions

All supervised persons shall promptly report to Ellis D Rainsberger or, provided the CCO also receives such reports, to such other individual(s) designated in this Code of Ethics, all apparent or potential violations of the Code. Any retaliation for the reporting of a violation under this Code will constitute a violation of the Code.

Ellis D Rainsberger or his designee shall promptly report to senior management all apparent material violations of the Code. When Ellis D Rainsberger or his designee finds that a violation otherwise reportable to senior management could not be reasonably found to have resulted in a fraud, deceit, or a manipulative practice in violation of Section 206 of the Advisers Act, he or she may, in his or her discretion, submit a written memorandum of such finding and the reasons therefore to a reporting file created for this purpose in lieu of reporting the matter to senior management.

Senior management shall consider reports made to it hereunder and shall determine whether or not the Code has been violated and what sanctions, if any, should be imposed. Possible sanctions may include reprimands, monetary fine or assessment, or suspension or termination of the employee's employment with the Firm.

11/8/2013 to Current

Records

Ellis D Rainsberger, or his designee, shall maintain and cause to be maintained in a readily accessible place the following records:

- A copy of any Code of Ethics adopted by the Firm pursuant to Advisers Act Rule 204A-1 which is or has been in effect during the past five years;
- A record of any violation of RWA's Code and any action that was taken as a result of such violation for a period of five years from the end of the fiscal year in which the violation occurred;
- A record of all written acknowledgements of receipt of the Code and amendments thereto for each person who is currently, or since 2013, a supervised person which shall be retained for five years after the individual ceases to be a supervised person of RWA;
- A copy of each report made pursuant to Advisers Act Rule 204A-1, including any brokerage confirmations and account statements made in lieu of these reports;
- A list of all persons who are, or within the preceding five years have been, access persons;
- A record of any decision and reasons supporting such decision to approve a supervised persons' acquisition of securities in IPOs and limited offerings within the past five years after the end of the fiscal year in which such approval is granted.

2017 Change

Changed: RWA will maintain attestations from 2013 moving forward

Acknowledgement

Initial Acknowledgement

All supervised persons will be provided with a copy of the Code and must initially acknowledge in writing to Ellis D Rainsberger, or his designee, that they have: (i) received a copy of the Code; (ii) read and understand all provisions of the Code; (iii) agreed to abide by the Code; and (iv) reported all account holdings as required by the Code.

Acknowledgement of Amendments

All supervised persons shall receive any amendments to the Code and must acknowledge to Ellis D Rainsberger, or his designee, in writing that they have: (i) received a copy of the amendment; (ii) read and understood the amendment; (iii) and agreed to abide by the Code as amended.

Annual Acknowledgement

All supervised persons must annually acknowledge in writing to Ellis D Rainsberger, or his designee, that they have: (i) read and understood all provisions of the Code; (ii) complied with all requirements of the Code; and (iii) submitted all holdings and transaction reports as required by the Code.

Further Information

Supervised persons should contact Ellis D Rainsberger, or his designee, regarding any inquiries pertaining to the Code or the policies established herein.