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Firm Brochure | Part 2A ADV *May 16, 2012*

Material changes reflected in this brochure that have occurred since the Firm's previously filed brochure include:
the launch of the Orinda SkyView Macro Opportunities Fund.

The previous version of the Firm's Part 2A ADV
was last filed on March 29, 2012.

This brochure provides information about the qualifications and business practices of Orinda Asset Management. If you have any questions about the contents of this brochure, please contact us at 925.253.1300 or via email at info@orindafunds.com. The information in this brochure has not been approved or verified by the United States Securities and Exchange Commission or by any state securities authority. Registration as an investment Adviser with the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) does not imply that the Adviser possesses a certain level of skill or training.

Additional information about Orinda Asset Management also is available on the SEC's website at www.adviserinfo.sec.gov.

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The item numbers noted above, items 4-18, correspond to Part 2A of Form ADV.

Introduction

The following form ADV Part 2 discloses information about Orinda Asset Management. The following item numbers, items 4-18, correspond to Part 2A of Form ADV.

Item 4 | Advisory Business

Orinda Asset Management LLC (the “Firm”, “Orinda” or “Adviser”) is an independent, SEC-registered investment advisory firm formed 2010 by a group of seasoned investment professionals with extensive experience in the financial services industry. The firm specializes in offering alternative investment strategies in a mutual fund format.

Orinda Asset Management’s primary business is to act as the Adviser to mutual fund offerings (“the Funds”). As the Adviser, Orinda Asset Management has overall supervisory responsibility for the general management and investment of the Funds’ securities portfolios.

Orinda Asset Management utilizes a sub-advisory approach for fund management, and will leverage its internal research effort within a global network of sophisticated industry participants to identify potential sub-advisers. The Firm believes that the best managers are passionate about their strategy and intensely focused on their investment portfolios, and selects only those managers they feel are best positioned to outperform their peers, add value on a risk-adjusted basis, and have a sustainable competitive advantage.

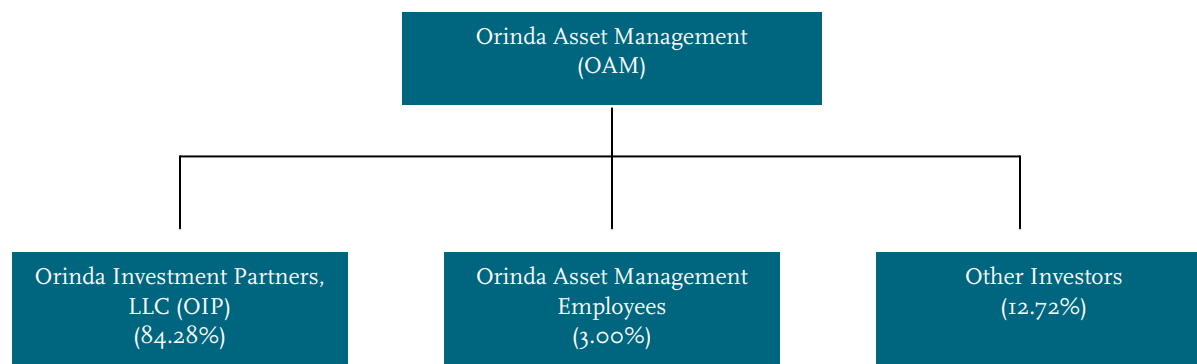
The Firm selects alternative investment strategies for its Funds that are suitable for the long-term investor to incorporate into their portfolio.

The Firm launched its first Fund – the *Orinda Multi-Manager Hedged Equity Fund* (cusips: OHEAX, OHECX and OHEIX) on March 31, 2011. The Orinda Multi-Manager Hedged Equity Fund seeks to achieve long-term capital appreciation. In pursuing its objective, the Fund looks to emphasize risk-adjusted returns and reduced volatility compared to traditional broad-based equity market indices.

On April 30, 2012, the Firm launched its second Fund – the *Orinda SkyView Macro Opportunities Fund* (cusips: OMOAX and OMOIX). The Orinda SkyView Macro Opportunities Fund seeks to achieve long-term capital appreciation by pursuing positive absolute returns across market cycles. In pursuing its objective, the Fund seeks to generate attractive long-term returns with low sensitivity to traditional equity and fixed-income indices.

Principal Ownership

The Adviser is governed by the following ownership structure with 84.28% of ownership shares held by its affiliate, Orinda Investment Partners, LLC. (“OIP”), 3.00% held by employees of Orinda Asset Management and the remaining 12.72% of ownership shares held by a group of other investors.



The four founders of Orinda Asset Management LLC own their interest through a separately formed entity, Orinda Investment Partners LLC. Orinda Investment Partners LLC is wholly-owned by the four founders of Orinda Asset Management LLC. The founder’s respective ownership and control are detailed in the following table.

Full Legal Name	Title or Status	Date Title Acquired	Level of Ownership OIP	Level of Ownership in OAM	Control Person Of OAM
Craig Martin Kirkpatrick	President	06/2010	25% but less than 50%	Less than 5%	Yes
Cynthia Mui Yee	Chief Financial Officer	06/2010	10% but less than 25%	Less than 5%	Yes
Brian Joseph Pawlowicz	Director of Capital Markets	06/2010	10% but less than 25%	Less than 5%	Yes
Lawrence Eric Epstein	Chief Investment Officer	06/2010	10% but less than 25%	Less than 5%	Yes
Orinda Investment Partners, LLC	Affiliate	06/2010	n/a	Greater than 75%	Yes

Types of Services

Orinda Asset Management specializes in liquid alternative investments for the investment advisory community. As such, the firm’s investment advisory services are limited to the alternative investment asset classes.

As an Adviser, Orinda Asset Management has overall supervisory responsibility for the general management and investment of the Funds’ securities portfolios, (subject to review and approval by its Board): (i) sets the Fund’s overall investment strategies; (ii) evaluates, selects and recommends the Sub-Advisers; (iii) when appropriate, allocates and reallocates the Fund’s assets among the sub-advisers; (iv) monitors and evaluates the performance of the sub-advisers, including their compliance with the

investment objectives, policies and restrictions of the Fund; and (v) implements procedures to ensure that the sub-advisers comply with the Fund's investment objectives, policies and restrictions. The Adviser has ultimate responsibility (subject to oversight by the Board) to oversee the sub-advisers and recommends their hiring, termination and replacement.

Item 5 | Fees and Compensation

Orinda Asset Management receives management fees for investment advisory services provided to the Funds pursuant to an investment advisory agreement. Management fees are expressed as a percentage and are calculated based upon the Fund's average daily net assets. The management fees are computed daily and paid monthly. The fees are disclosed in the Fund's governing documents, the Prospectus and Statement of Additional Information.

Orinda Asset Management's investment advisory agreements generally provide for termination without penalty by either party upon written notice to the other party, as specified each agreement. Management fees are paid in arrears. Should any management fees be prepaid for any reason, upon termination, all unearned fee will be promptly refunded.

The firm will receive only management fees as compensation for its investment advisory services. Orinda Asset Management and each Fund will be responsible for their own operating expenses.

The following details the fees and compensation arrangement for the Orinda Multi-Manager Hedge Equity Fund and the Orinda SkyView Macro Opportunities Fund.

Fees and Expenses of the Orinda Multi-Manager Hedged Equity Fund:

The following table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy and hold shares of the Fund. You may qualify for sales charge discounts if you and your family invest, or agree to invest in the future, at least \$50,000 in the Fund's Class A shares. More information about these and other discounts is available from your financial professional and in the "Distribution of the Fund Shares" section on page 32 of the Fund's Prospectus and the "Additional Purchase and Redemption Information" section on page 38 of the Fund's Statement of Additional Information ("SAI").

Shareholder Fees (as of Prospectus dated 3/31/2011) <i>(fees paid directly from your investment)</i>			
	Class A	Class C	Class I
Maximum Sales Charge (Load) Imposed on Purchases (as a percentage of offering price)	5.00%	None	None
Maximum Deferred Sales Charge (Load) (as a percentage of original purchase price or redemption price, whichever is less)	None	1.00 %	None
Redemption Fee (as a percentage of amount redeemed on shares held for 60 days or less)	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%
Annual Fund Operating Expenses <i>(expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)</i>			
Management Fees	2.30%	2.30%	2.30%
Distribution and Service (Rule 12b-1) Fees	0.25%	1.00%	None
Other Expenses (includes Interest and Dividend Expenses on Securities Sold Short and Shareholder Servicing Plan Fee) ⁽¹⁾	1.56%	1.56%	1.50%
Interest and Dividends on Securities Sold Short	0.68%	0.68%	0.68%
Shareholder Servicing Plan Fee	0.13%	0.13%	0.07%
Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses	<u>0.02%</u>	<u>0.02%</u>	<u>0.02%</u>
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	4.13%	4.88%	3.82%
Less: Fee Waiver and Expense Reimbursement ⁽²⁾	<u>-0.48%</u>	<u>-0.48%</u>	<u>-0.48%</u>
Net Annual Fund Operating Expenses	<u>3.65%</u>	<u>4.40%</u>	<u>3.34%</u>

- (1) Other expenses are based on estimated Fund expenses for the current fiscal year.
- (2) Orinda Asset Management, LLC (the "Adviser") has contractually agreed to waive a portion or all of its management fees and/or pay Fund expenses (excluding acquired fund fees and expenses ("AFFE"), interest, taxes, interest and dividends on securities sold short and extraordinary expenses) in order to limit Net Annual Fund Operating Expenses to 2.95%, 3.70% and 2.64% of average daily net assets of the Funds' Class A, Class C and Class I shares, respectively (the "Expense Cap"). The Expense Cap will remain in effect through at least June 30, 2012, and may be terminated only by the Trust's Board of Trustees (the "Board"). The Adviser may request recoupment of previously waived fees and paid expenses from the Fund for three years from the date they were waived or paid, subject to the Expense Cap.

Fees and Expenses of the Orinda SkyView Macro Opportunities Fund:

The following table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy and hold shares of the Fund. You may qualify for sales charge discounts if you and your family invest, or agree to invest in the future, at least \$50,000 in the Fund's Class A shares. More information about these and other discounts is available from your financial professional and in the "Distribution of Fund Shares" section on page 36 of the Fund's Prospectus and the "Additional Purchase and Redemption Information" section on page 44 of the Fund's Statement of Additional Information ("SAI").

Shareholder Fees (as of Prospectus dated 4/30/2012) <i>(fees paid directly from your investment)</i>		
	Class A	Class I
Maximum Sales Charge (Load) Imposed on Purchases (as a percentage of offering price)	5.00%	None
Maximum Deferred Sales Charge (Load) (as a percentage of original purchase price or redemption price, whichever is less)	None	None
Redemption Fee (as a percentage of amount redeemed on shares held for 60 days or less)	1.00%	1.00%
Annual Fund Operating Expenses <i>(expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)</i>		
Management Fees	2.30%	2.30%
Distribution and Service (Rule 12b-1) Fees	0.25%	None
Other Expenses ⁽¹⁾	0.76%	0.71%
Interest and Dividends on Securities Sold Short	0.01%	0.01%
Shareholder Servicing Plan Fee	0.15%	0.10%
Additional Other Expenses	<u>0.60%</u>	<u>0.60%</u>
Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses	<u>0.01%</u>	<u>0.01%</u>
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	3.32%	3.02%
Less: Fee Waiver and Expense Reimbursement ⁽²⁾	<u>-0.34%</u>	<u>-0.34%</u>
Net Annual Fund Operating Expenses	<u>2.98%</u>	<u>2.68%</u>

(1) Other expenses are based on estimated Fund expenses for the current fiscal year.

(2) Orinda Asset Management, LLC (the "Adviser") has contractually agreed to waive a portion or all of its management fees and pay Fund expenses (excluding acquired fund fees and expenses ("AFFE"), interest, taxes, interest and dividend expense on securities sold short and extraordinary expenses) in order to limit Net Annual Fund Operating Expenses to 2.96% and 2.66% of average daily net assets of the Fund's Class A and Class I shares, respectively (the "Expense Caps"). The Expense Caps will remain in effect through at least June 30, 2013, and may be terminated only by the Trust's Board of Trustees (the "Board"). The Adviser may request recoupment of previously waived fees and paid expenses from the Fund for three years from the date they were waived or paid, subject to the Expense Cap.

Item 6 | Performance-Based Fees and Side-By-Side Management

Orinda Asset Management does not offer any investment advisory services that would result in any fees or compensation to be paid to the firm based upon performance.

Orinda Asset Management specializes in providing investment advisory services to Funds in alternative investment strategies. The Firm does not believe that the investment advisory services it provides to the Funds would create side-by-side management conflicts of interest.

To the extent the Firm will provide investment advisory services to Funds and other types of clients within the same investment strategy, Orinda Asset Management has developed policies and procedures to mitigate conflicts of interests that may arise. Conflicts may involve competing for the same investment opportunities, investing in conflicting investments and differing fees paid by clients within the same investment strategy. Orinda Asset Management seeks to provide that investment decisions are made in accordance with its fiduciary duties owed to each client and without consideration of the firm's pecuniary, investment or other financial interest.

Item 7 | Types of Clients

Orinda Asset Management provides investment advisory services on a discretionary basis to its Funds as a registered investment company under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the "1940 Act").

Item 8 | Methods of Analysis, Investment Strategies and Risk of Loss

Orinda Asset Management believes that alternative investment strategies create the potential for producing enhanced risk-adjusted returns and diversification benefits when incorporated as part of a long-term investment program. Two key factors highlight why alternative investment strategies are an attractive addition to an investment portfolio: (1) the potential for reduced sensitivity to traditional asset classes, and (2) the flexible investment mandate whereby the goal of the manager is to generate positive returns rather than compete against a benchmark or peer group.

Orinda Asset Management believes it is possible to identify and access skilled managers who, over an entire market cycle, have the ability to deliver enhanced risk-adjusted returns relative to the equity markets. The firm believes there are important diversification benefits that come from investing with a select group of skilled managers who can provide the opportunity for enhanced risk-adjusted returns, lower volatility and lower sensitivity to financial market indices.

Based on these beliefs, Orinda Asset Management utilizes a sub-advisory approach for its Funds, and aims to partner with specialized alternative investment managers that will outperform their peers, add value on a risk-adjusted basis, and offer a sustainable competitive advantage.

Orinda Asset Management employs a careful and diligent process in the identification of quality sub-advisers. The Firm evaluates potential sub-advisers across the following criteria:

Investment Approach

- Clear articulation of investment philosophy and strategy
- Understand decision-making process (committee or star system)
- Assess manager's sustainable competitive advantage
- Investigate areas of non-quantifiable risks

Personnel and Organizational Issues

- Integrity, desire, demeanor
- Experience (particularly when obtained in various market environments)
- Depth of research, operational controls, business construct
- Appropriate ownership structure and staff incentives
- Relationship with clients – open, transparent, and adaptable

Performance

- Audited historical track record
- Absolute or relative return objective
- Thoughtful, understandable, and credible goals
- Clear, competitive, and explicit fees

Qualitative Review

- Management team reputation and integrity
- Alignment of interests
- Quality and stability of business
- Focus and commitment of staff
- Working environment

Quantitative Analysis

- Return profile vs. volatility
- Cross-correlations, rolling correlations

Rolling period reviews
Quality of returns vs. exposure
Style and attribution

The Future

Aptitude and managerial skills to grow and evolve
Capacity for asset growth vs. market opportunity, investment style
Effects of growth on style, performance, firm

Principal Investment Risks

Losing all or a portion of your investment is a risk of investing in the Fund. The following principal risks could affect the value of your investment.

The Orinda Multi-Manager Hedged Equity Fund:

Market Risk. The value of the Fund's shares will fluctuate as a result of the movement of the overall stock market or of the value of the individual securities held by the Fund, and you could lose money.

Management Risk. The skill of the Adviser and Sub-Advisers (including the Lead Sub-Adviser) will play a significant role in the Fund's ability to achieve its investment objective. The Fund's ability to achieve its investment objective depends on the investment skill and ability of the Adviser and Sub-Advisers (including the Lead Sub-Adviser) and on their ability to correctly identify economic trends.

Multi-Style Management Risk. Because portions of the Fund's assets are managed by different Sub-Advisers using different styles, the Fund could experience overlapping security transactions. Certain Sub-Advisers may be purchasing securities at the same time other Sub-Advisers may be selling those same securities which may lead to higher transaction expenses compared to a Fund using a single investment management style.

Newer Fund Risk. The Fund is newer with limited operating history and there can be no assurance that the Fund will grow to or maintain an economically viable size, in which case the Board may determine to liquidate the Fund. Additionally, although the Adviser will choose Sub-Advisers which it determines to have suitable investment backgrounds and show substantial performance potential, some of these Sub-Advisers may not have extensive track records.

Depository Receipt Risk. The Fund's equity investments may take the form of depository receipts. Depository receipts may be purchased through "sponsored" or "unsponsored" facilities. A sponsored facility is established jointly by the issuer of the underlying security and a depository, whereas a depository may establish an unsponsored facility without participation by the issuer of the depository security. Holders of unsponsored depository receipts generally bear all the costs of such facilities and the depository of an unsponsored facility frequently is under no obligation to distribute shareholder communications received from the issuer of the deposited security or to pass through voting rights to the holders of such receipts of the deposited securities. Fund investments in depository receipts, which include ADRs, GDRs and EDRs, are not deemed to be investments in foreign securities for purposes of the Fund's investment strategy.

Foreign and Emerging Market Securities Risk. Foreign investments may carry risks associated with investing outside the United States, such as currency fluctuation, economic or financial instability, lack of timely or reliable financial information or unfavorable political or legal developments. Those risks are increased for investments in emerging markets.

Currency Risk. Changes in foreign currency exchange rates will affect the value of what the Fund owns and the Fund's share price. Generally, when the U.S. dollar rises in value against a foreign currency, an investment in that country loses value because that currency is worth fewer U.S. dollars. Devaluation of a currency by a country's government or banking authority also will have a significant impact on the value of any investments denominated in that currency. Currency markets generally are not as regulated as securities markets.

Small and Medium Companies Risk. Investing in securities of small and medium capitalization companies may involve greater volatility than investing in larger and more established companies because small and medium capitalization companies can be subject to more abrupt or erratic share price changes than larger, more established companies.

Derivatives Risk. The Fund's use of derivatives (which may include options, futures, swaps and forward foreign currency contracts) may reduce the Fund's returns and/or increase volatility. A risk of the Fund's use of derivatives is that the fluctuations in their values may not correlate perfectly with the overall securities markets.

ETF and Mutual Fund Risk. When the Fund invests in an ETF or mutual fund, it will bear additional expenses based on its pro rata share of the ETF's or mutual fund's operating expenses, including the potential duplication of management fees. The risk of owning an ETF or mutual fund generally reflects the risks of owning the underlying securities the ETF or mutual fund holds. Inverse ETFs are subject to the risk that their performance will fall as the value of their benchmark indices rises. The Fund also will incur brokerage costs when it purchases ETFs.

Fixed Income Securities Risk. Interest rates may go up resulting in a decrease in the value of the fixed income securities held by the Fund. Credit risk is the risk that an issuer will not make timely payments of principal and interest. There is also the risk that an issuer may "call," or repay, its high yielding bonds before their maturity dates. Fixed income securities subject to prepayment can offer less potential for gains during a declining interest rate environment and similar or greater potential for loss in a rising interest rate environment. Limited trading opportunities for certain fixed income securities may make it more difficult to sell or buy a security at a favorable price or time.

High-Yield Securities Risk. Fixed income securities that are rated below investment grade (*i.e.*, "junk bonds") are subject to additional risk factors due to the speculative nature of these securities, such as increased possibility of default liquidation of the security, and changes in value based on public perception of the issuer.

Government-Sponsored Entities Risk. Securities issued by government-sponsored entities may not be backed by the full faith and credit of the United States.

Exchange-Traded Note Risk. The value of an ETN may be influenced by time to maturity, level of supply and demand for the ETN, volatility and lack of liquidity in the underlying securities' markets, changes in the applicable interest rates, changes in the issuer's credit rating and economic, legal, political or geographic events that affect the referenced index. In addition, the notes issued by ETNs and held by a fund are unsecured debt of the issuer.

Leverage and Short Sales Risk. Leverage is the practice of borrowing money to purchase securities. Leverage can increase the investment returns of the Fund if the securities purchased increase in value in an amount exceeding the cost of the borrowing. However, if the securities decrease in value, the Fund will suffer a greater loss than would have resulted without the use of leverage. A short sale is the sale by the Fund of a security which it does not own in anticipation of purchasing the same security in the future at a lower price to close the short position. A short sale will be successful if the price of the shorted security decreases. However, if the underlying security goes up in price during the period in which the short position is outstanding, the Fund will realize a loss. The risk on a short sale is unlimited because the Fund must buy the shorted security at the higher price to complete the transaction. Therefore, short sales may be subject to greater risks than investments in long positions.

Sector Risk. To the extent the Fund invests a significant portion of its assets in the securities of companies in the same sector of the market, the Fund is more susceptible to economic, political, regulatory and other occurrences influencing those sectors.

Portfolio Turnover Risk. A high portfolio turnover rate (100% or more) increases the Fund's transaction costs (including brokerage commissions and dealer costs), which would adversely impact the Fund's performance. Higher portfolio turnover may result in the realization of more short-term capital gains than if the Fund had lower portfolio turnover.

The Orinda SkyView Macro Opportunities Fund:

Market Risk. The Fund is designed for long-term investors who can accept the risks of investing in a portfolio with significant equity holdings. Equity holdings tend to be more volatile than other investment choices such as bonds and money market instruments. The value of the Fund's shares will fluctuate as a result of the movement of the overall stock market or of the value of the individual securities held by the Fund, and you could lose money.

Management Risk. The skill of the Adviser and Sub-Advisers (including the Lead Sub-Adviser) will play a significant role in the Fund's ability to achieve its investment objective. The Fund's ability to achieve its investment objectives depends on the investment skill and ability of the Adviser and Sub-Advisers (including the Lead Sub-Adviser) and on their ability to correctly identify economic trends. In addition, the Fund's ability to achieve its investment objective depends on the Sub-Advisers' ability to select stocks and other investments, particularly in volatile stock markets. The Sub-Advisers could be incorrect in their analysis of industries, companies' projected dividends and growth rates and the relative attractiveness of value and growth stocks and other matters. Additionally, there can be no assurance that the Adviser and/or Lead Sub-Adviser will be able to allocate the Fund's assets among the Sub-Advisers in a manner that is beneficial to the Fund.

Multi-Style Management Risk. Because portions of the Fund's assets are managed by different Sub-Advisers using different styles, a Fund could experience overlapping security transactions. Certain Sub Advisers may be purchasing securities at the same time that other Sub-Advisers may be selling those same securities which may lead to higher transaction expenses compared to a Fund using a single investment management style. Additionally, the overall success of the Fund depends on, among other things, (i) the ability of the Adviser and Lead Sub-Adviser to develop a

successful Sub-Adviser allocation strategy, (ii) the ability of the Adviser and Lead Sub-Adviser to select and monitor skilled Sub-Advisers and to allocate the assets amongst them, and (iii) the Sub-Advisers' ability to be successful in their strategies.

New Fund Risk. The Adviser only recently began managing mutual funds. Additionally, although the Adviser will choose Sub-Advisers which it believes have suitable investment backgrounds and show substantial performance potential, some of these Sub-Advisers may have limited track records. The Fund is new with no operating history and there can be no assurance that the Fund will grow to or maintain an economically viable size, in which case the Board may determine to liquidate the Fund. The Board can liquidate the Fund without shareholder vote and, while shareholder interests will be the paramount consideration, the timing of any liquidation may not be favorable to certain individual shareholders.

Depository Receipt Risk. Depository receipts may be purchased through "sponsored" or "unsponsored" facilities. A sponsored facility is established jointly by the issuer of the underlying security and a depository, whereas a depository may establish an unsponsored facility without participation by the issuer of the depository security. Holders of unsponsored depository receipts generally bear all the costs of such facilities and the depository of an unsponsored facility frequently is under no obligation to distribute shareholder communications received from the issuer of the deposited security or to pass through voting rights to the holders of such receipts of the deposited securities. ADRs, which are U.S. dollar-denominated receipts representing shares of foreign-based corporations, are issued by U.S. banks or trust companies, and entitle the holder to all dividends and capital gains that are paid out on the underlying foreign shares. GDRs, which are similar to ADRs, are shares of foreign-based corporations generally issued by international banks in one or more markets around the world. In addition, EDRs, similar to GDRs, are shares of foreign-based corporations generally issued by European banks that trade on exchanges outside of the bank's home country. Investment in ADRs, GDRs and EDRs may be less liquid than the underlying shares in their primary trading market and GDRs, many of which are issued by companies in emerging markets, may be more volatile. Fund investments in ADRs, GDRs, and EDRs are not deemed to be investments in foreign securities for purposes of the Fund's investment strategy.

Foreign and Emerging Market Securities Risk. Foreign investments may carry risks associated with investing outside the United States, such as currency fluctuation, economic or financial instability, lack of timely or reliable financial information or unfavorable political or legal developments. Those risks are increased for investments in emerging markets. Foreign securities include dollar-denominated foreign securities and securities purchased directly on foreign exchanges. Foreign securities may be subject to more risks than U.S. domestic investments. These additional risks may potentially include lower liquidity, greater price volatility and risks related to adverse political, regulatory, market or economic developments. Foreign companies also may be subject to significantly higher levels of taxation than U.S. companies, including potentially confiscatory levels of taxation, thereby reducing the earnings potential of such foreign companies. Because there is usually less supervision and governmental regulation of foreign exchanges, brokers and dealers than there is in the United States, the Fund may experience settlement difficulties or delays not usually encountered in the United States. In addition, amounts realized on sales of foreign securities may be subject to high and potentially confiscatory levels of foreign taxation and withholding when compared to comparable transactions in U.S. securities. The Fund will generally not be eligible to pass through to shareholders any U.S. federal income tax credits or deductions with respect to foreign taxes paid unless it meets certain requirements regarding exposure to fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates. Such fluctuations may reduce the value of the investment. Foreign investments are also subject to risks including

potentially higher withholding and other taxes, trade settlement, custodial, and other operational risks and less stringent investor protection and disclosure standards in certain foreign markets. In addition, foreign markets can and often do perform differently from U.S. markets.

Currency Risk. If the Fund invests directly in foreign (non-U.S.) currencies or in securities that trade in, and receive revenues in, foreign (non-U.S.) currencies, or in derivatives that provide exposure to foreign (non-U.S.) currencies, it will be subject to the risk that those currencies will decline in value relative to the U.S. dollar, or, in the case of hedging positions, that the U.S. dollar will decline in value relative to the currency being hedged. Currency rates may fluctuate significantly over short periods of time for a number of reasons, including changes in interest rates, intervention (or the failure to intervene) by U.S. or foreign governments, central banks or supranational entities such as the International Monetary Fund, or by the imposition of currency controls or other political developments in the United States or abroad.

Small and Medium Companies Risk. Investing in securities of small and medium capitalization companies may involve greater volatility than investing in larger and more established companies because small and medium capitalization companies can be subject to more abrupt or erratic share price changes than larger, more established companies. Small and medium capitalization companies may have limited product lines, markets or financial resources and their management may be dependent on a limited number of key individuals. Securities of those companies may have limited market liquidity and their prices may be more volatile.

Derivatives Risk. The Fund may invest in derivatives. Derivatives are financial contracts whose value depends on, or are derived from, the value of an underlying asset, reference rate or index. The Fund typically uses derivatives as a substitute for taking a position in the underlying asset and/or as part of a strategy designed to reduce exposure to other risks, such as interest rate or currency risk. The various derivative instruments that the Fund may use are options, futures, swaps and forward foreign currency contracts, among others. The Fund may also use derivatives for leverage, in which case their use would involve leveraging risk. The Fund's use of derivative instruments involves risks different from, or possibly greater than, the risks associated with investing directly in securities and other traditional investments. Derivatives are subject to a number of risks, such as liquidity risk, interest rate risk, market risk, credit risk and management risk. They also involve the risk of mispricing or improper valuation and the risk that changes in the value of the derivative may not correlate perfectly with the underlying asset, rate or index. A Fund investing in a derivative instrument could lose more than the principal amount invested. Also, suitable derivative transactions may not be available in all circumstances and there can be no assurance that the Fund will engage in these transactions to reduce exposure to other risks when that would be beneficial.

Commodity-Linked Derivatives Risk. The value of a commodity-linked derivative investment typically is based upon the price movements of a physical commodity (such as heating oil, precious metals, livestock, or agricultural products), a commodity futures contract or commodity index, or some other readily measurable economic variable. Commodity-linked derivatives provide exposure, which may include long and/or short exposure, to the investment returns of physical commodities that trade in the commodities markets without investing directly in physical commodities. The value of commodity-linked derivative instruments may be affected by changes in overall market movements, volatility of the underlying benchmark, changes in interest rates, or factors affecting a particular industry or commodity, such as drought, floods, weather, livestock disease, embargoes, tariffs and international economic, political and regulatory developments. The value of commodity-linked derivatives will rise or fall in response to changes in the underlying commodity or related index. Investments in commodity-linked derivatives may be

subject to greater volatility than non-derivative based investments. A highly liquid secondary market may not exist for certain commodity-linked derivatives, and there can be no assurance that one will develop. Commodity-linked derivatives also may be subject to credit and interest rate risks that in general affect the values of debt securities. Therefore, at maturity, the Fund may receive more or less principal than it originally invested. The Fund might receive interest payments that are more or less than the stated coupon interest payments.

ETF and Mutual Fund Risk. ETFs are typically open-end investment companies that are bought and sold on a national securities exchange. When the Fund invests in an ETF, it will bear additional expenses based on its pro rata share of the ETF's operating expenses, including the potential duplication of management fees. The risk of owning an ETF generally reflects the risks of owning the underlying securities it holds. Many ETFs seek to replicate a specific benchmark index. However, an ETF may not fully replicate the performance of its benchmark index for many reasons, including because of the temporary unavailability of certain index securities in the secondary market or discrepancies between the ETF and the index with respect to the weighting of securities or the number of stocks held. Inverse ETFs are subject to the risk that their performance will fall as the value of their benchmark indices rises. Lack of liquidity in an ETF could result in an ETF being more volatile than the underlying portfolio of securities it holds. In addition, because of ETF expenses, compared to owning the underlying securities directly, it may be more costly to own an ETF. The Fund also will incur brokerage costs when it purchases ETFs. ETFs may not track their underlying indices. If the Fund invests in shares of another mutual fund, shareholders will indirectly bear fees and expenses charged by the underlying mutual funds in which the Fund invests in addition to the Fund's direct fees and expenses. Furthermore, investments in other mutual funds could affect the timing, amount and character of distributions to shareholders and therefore may increase the amount of taxes payable by investors in the Fund.

Fixed Income Securities Risk. Interest rates may go up resulting in a decrease in the value of the fixed income securities held by the Fund. Credit risk is the risk that an issuer will not make timely payments of principal and interest. There is also the risk that an issuer may "call," or repay, its high yielding bonds before their maturity dates. Fixed income securities subject to prepayment can offer less potential for gains during a declining interest rate environment and similar or greater potential for loss in a rising interest rate environment. Limited trading opportunities for certain fixed income securities may make it more difficult to sell or buy a security at a favorable price or time.

Mortgage-Backed Securities Risk. In addition to the general risks associated with fixed income securities as described, the structure of certain mortgage-backed securities may make their reaction to interest rates and other factors difficult to predict, which may cause their prices to be very volatile. In particular, the recent events related to the U.S. housing market has had a severe negative impact on the value of some mortgage-backed securities and resulted in an increased risk associated with investments in these securities.

High-Yield Securities Risk. Fixed income securities receiving below investment grade ratings (*i.e.*, "junk bonds") may have speculative characteristics, and, compared to higher-grade securities, may have a weakened capacity to make principal and interest payments in economic conditions or other circumstances. High-yield, high risk, and lower-rated securities are subject to additional risk factors due to the speculative nature of these securities, such as increased possibility of default, decreased liquidity, and fluctuations in value due to public perception of the issuer of such securities. These bonds are almost always uncollateralized and subordinate to other debt that an issuer may have outstanding. In addition, both individual high-yield securities and the entire high-yield bond market can

experience sharp price swings due to a variety of factors, including changes in economic forecasts, stock market activity, large sustained sales by major investors, or, a higher profile default.

Government Sponsored Entities Risk. Securities issued or guaranteed by government-sponsored entities may not be guaranteed or insured by the United States Government, and may only be supported by the credit of the issuing agency.

Exchange-Traded Note Risk. ETNs are subject to the credit risk of the issuer. The value of an ETN will vary and will be influenced by its time to maturity, level of supply and demand for the ETN, volatility and lack of liquidity in underlying securities, currency and commodities markets as well as changes in the applicable interest rates, changes in the issuer's credit rating, and economic, legal, political, or geographic events that affect the referenced index. There may be restrictions on the Fund's right to redeem its investment in an ETN, which is meant to be held until maturity. The Fund's decision to sell its ETN holdings may be limited by the availability of a secondary market.

Leverage and Short Sales Risk. Subject to certain limitations, the Fund may use leverage in connection with its investment activities and may effect short sales of securities. These investment practices involve special risks. Leverage is the practice of borrowing money to purchase securities. Leverage can increase the investment returns of the Fund if the securities purchased increase in value in an amount exceeding the cost of the borrowing. However, if the securities decrease in value, the Fund will suffer a greater loss than would have resulted without the use of leverage. A short sale is the sale by the Fund of a security which it does not own in anticipation of purchasing the same security in the future at a lower price to close the short position. A short sale will be successful if the price of the shorted security decreases. However, if the underlying security goes up in price during the period in which the short position is outstanding, the Fund will realize a loss. The risk on a short sale is unlimited because the Fund must buy the shorted security at the higher price to complete the transaction. Therefore, short sales may be subject to greater risks than investments in long positions. With a long position, the maximum sustainable loss is limited to the amount paid for the security plus the transaction costs, whereas there is no maximum attainable price of the shorted security. The Fund would also incur increased transaction costs associated with selling securities short. In addition, if the Fund sells securities short, it must maintain a segregated account with its custodian containing cash or high-grade securities equal to (i) the greater of the current market value of the securities sold short or the market value of such securities at the time they were sold short, less (ii) any collateral deposited with the Fund's broker (not including the proceeds from the short sales). The Fund may be required to add to the segregated account as the market price of a shorted security increases. As a result of maintaining and adding to its segregated account, the Fund may maintain higher levels of cash or liquid assets (for example, U.S. Treasury bills, repurchase agreements, high quality commercial paper and long equity positions) for collateral needs thus reducing its overall managed assets available for trading purposes.

Growth Stock Risk. Different types of stocks tend to shift into and out of favor with stock market investors depending on market and economic conditions. Growth stocks can perform differently from the market as a whole and from the other types of stocks, and may be more volatile than other stocks because they are generally more sensitive to investor perceptions of the issuing company's earnings growth potential. Also, since growth companies usually invest a high portion of earnings in their business, growth stocks may lack the dividends of value stocks that can cushion stock prices in a falling market. The Fund's performance may at times be better or worse

than the performance of funds that focus on other types of stocks or that have a broader investment style.

Value Stock Risk. Different types of stocks tend to shift into and out of favor with stock market investors depending on market and economic conditions. Value stocks can perform differently from the market as a whole and from other types of stocks. Value stocks may be purchased based upon the belief that a given security may be out of favor. Value investing seeks to identify stocks that have depressed valuations, based upon a number of factors which are thought to be temporary in nature, and to sell them at a profit when their prices rise in response to resolution of the issues which caused the valuation of the stock to be depressed. While certain value stocks may increase in value more quickly during periods of anticipated economic upturn, they may also lose value more quickly in periods of anticipated economic downturn. Furthermore, there is the risk that the factors which caused the depressed valuations are longer term or even permanent in nature, and that there will not be any rise in valuation. Finally, there is the increased risk in such situations that such companies may not have sufficient resources to continue as ongoing businesses, which would result in the stock of such companies potentially becoming worthless.

Initial Public Offering Risk. The Fund may purchase securities of companies that are offered pursuant to an IPO. The risk exists that the market value of IPO shares will fluctuate considerably due to factors such as the absence of a prior public market, unseasoned trading, the small number of shares available for trading and limited information about the issuer. The purchase of IPO shares may involve high transaction costs. IPO shares are subject to market risk and liquidity risk. When the Fund's asset base is small, a significant portion of the Fund's performance could be attributable to investments in IPOs, because such investments would have a magnified impact on the Fund. As the Fund's assets grow, the effect of the Fund's investments in IPOs on the Fund's performance probably will decline, which could reduce the Fund's performance.

Sector Risk. To the extent the Fund invests a significant portion of its assets in the securities of companies in the same sector of the market, the Fund is more susceptible to economic, political, regulatory and other occurrences influencing those sectors.

Portfolio Turnover Risk. The Fund may sell securities without regard to the length of time they have been held to take advantage of new investment opportunities, when the Sub-Adviser feels either the securities no longer meet its investment criteria or the potential for capital appreciation has lessened, or for other reasons. The Fund's portfolio turnover rate may vary from year to year. A high portfolio turnover rate (100% or more) increases the Fund's transaction costs (including brokerage commissions and dealer costs), which would adversely impact the Fund's performance. Higher portfolio turnover may result in the realization of more short-term capital gains than if the Fund had lower portfolio turnover. The turnover rate will not be a limiting factor, however, if the Sub-Adviser considers portfolio changes appropriate.

Item 9 | Disciplinary Information

As of May 16, 2012 there are no legal or disciplinary events that would be considered material to a client or prospective client's evaluation of Orinda Asset Management's advisory business or the integrity of the Firm's management.

Item 10 | Other Financial Industry Activities and Affiliations

As of this filing, the following *Management Persons* are registered representatives of Quasar Distributors, LLC, distributor to the Orinda Multi-Manager Hedged Equity Fund and the Orinda SkyView Macro Opportunities Fund.

- Craig Kirkpatrick, President
- Brian Pawlowicz, Director of Capital Markets

Item 11 | Code of Ethics, Participation or Interest in Client Transactions and Personal Trading

Orinda Asset Management has adopted a Code of Ethics pursuant to 1940 Act Rule 17j-1 and Advisers Act Rule 204A-1, to govern personal securities transactions by personnel and to ensure that the interests of personnel do not conflict with the interest of the Funds and its shareholders. As such, Orinda Asset Management's Code of Ethics treats all the Officers of the firm as "Access Persons" and includes: (1) standards of business conduct expected of Access Persons; (2) personal securities transactions policies and procedures governing the personal investment activities of Access Persons and requiring that Access Persons submit certain reports regarding their personal securities accounts and activities; and (3) a "Policy Statement on Insider Trading", adopted pursuant to Section 204A of the Advisers Act.

Orinda Asset Management will provide a copy of the Code of Ethics to any current or prospective shareholder of the Funds upon request.

Item 12 | Brokerage Practices

The objective in selecting brokers and dealers and in effecting portfolio transactions is to seek to obtain the best combination of price and execution with respect to a Fund's portfolio transactions even though such execution may involve higher costs than might be available elsewhere. The best net price, giving effect to brokerage commissions, spreads and other costs, is normally an important factor in this decision, but a number of other judgmental factors are considered as they are deemed relevant.

The factors may include, but are not limited to:

- Knowledge of negotiated commission rates and spreads currently available.
- The nature of the security being traded.
- The size and type of the transaction.
- The nature and character of the markets for the security to be purchased or sold.
- The desired timing of the trade.
- The activity existing and expected in the market for the particular security.
- Confidentiality.
- The execution, clearance and settlement capabilities of the broker-dealer.
- Broker-dealer's access to order flow and ability to place difficult trades.
- Broker-dealer's access to Initial Public Offerings ("IPO's") and secondary stock offerings.
- The reputation and perceived soundness of the broker-dealer selected.
- Knowledge of actual or apparent operational problems of any broker-dealer.
- The broker-dealer's execution services rendered on a continuing basis and in other transactions.
- The reasonableness of the spreads and commissions.

- Provision of research or other information.

Orinda Asset Management utilizes a sub-advisory approach for investment management. As the Adviser to the Fund, we maintain overall supervisory responsibility for the general management and investment management of the Fund. The Sub-Advisers to the Fund, as delegated by Orinda, are responsible for the day to day duties of trading, portfolio and investment management.

Although the Sub-Advisers to the Fund will generally seek competitive commission rates, it will not necessarily pay the lowest commission or commission equivalent. Transactions may involve specialized services on the part of the broker-dealer involved resulting in higher commissions or their equivalents than would be the case with transactions requiring more routine services. The reasonableness of commissions is based on the broker-dealer's ability to provide professional services, competitive commission rates, research and other services that will help the Sub-Advisers in providing investment management services to the Fund.

Soft Dollar Arrangements

Orinda Asset Management does not intend to allocate brokerage for research or other services, and as such, does not intend to enter into any Soft Dollar Arrangements.

Brokerage for Client Referrals

Orinda Asset Management does not direct brokerage to any broker-dealer in return for Client Referrals.

Directed Brokerage

Orinda Asset Management does not accept direction as to which broker-dealer(s) should or must be used.

Item 13 | Review of Accounts

Orinda's CIO will ensure that all portfolio management decisions comply with the relevant portfolio trading policies. The CIO supervises all portfolio management activities of the Funds. The CIO monitors the Sub-Advisers and investment portfolios on a regular basis. The Investment Committee meets no less frequently than monthly to review activities of the Sub-Advisers and investment portfolios. These reviews may include evaluation information related to material changes to the Sub-Adviser's business operations, personnel, 2) evaluation of investment decisions in relation to and adherence to the Fund's investment objectives, 3) utilization of appropriate strategies 4) portfolio performance, 5) any topic pertinent to the review of the investment portfolio, 6) trading practices (including trade allocation, best execution, error correction and any other trading related policies)

Minutes of each Investment Committee meeting are maintained by the CIO.

Item 14 | Client Referrals and Other Compensation

Orinda Asset Management currently maintains a referral fee arrangement with a third party solicitor. This referral fee arrangement and related activities are in compliance with Rule 206(4)-3 under the Advisers Act. Rule 206(4)-3 specifies certain standards that must be met by an investment adviser prior to the payment of a cash fee, directly or indirectly, for a client solicitation or referral.

Certain Orinda Asset Management employees may also receive additional compensation which depends, in part, on new business entered into with Orinda Asset Management. Such additional compensation is not added to clients' fees, and management fees charged by Orinda Asset Management to clients

introduced by an employee will not be any higher than those charged to similar clients or investors who were not introduced by an employee, as a result of the introduction.

Item 15 | Custody

The Funds utilize a qualified custodian and transfer agent that provides shareholder servicing for the Funds. Quarterly statements are sent directly to each shareholder of the Funds from either the Fund's transfer agent or financial intermediary (if appropriate). Orinda Asset Management strongly recommends that each shareholder carefully review all statements.

Item 16 | Investment Discretion

Orinda Asset Management accepts discretionary authority to manage assets on behalf of the Funds pursuant to the terms of authority granted in the written investment advisory agreement for the Funds.

Item 17 | Voting Client Securities

Orinda has delegated the responsibility for voting proxies related to portfolio securities held by the Funds to Sub-Advisers retained to provide investment advisory services to the Funds. The Sub-Advisers shall assume the fiduciary duty and reporting responsibilities of the Adviser and be subject to Orinda's proxy voting policy. Orinda's proxy voting policy requires that the Sub-Advisers vote proxies received in a manner consistent with the best interests of the Funds and its shareholders and to ensure that the votes cast are not affected by any material conflict of interest.

Item 18 | Financial Information

The Firm is not aware of any financial condition that would impair its ability to meet contractual commitment to clients