

Item 1. Cover Page

Brochure of

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This brochure provides information about the qualifications and business practices of Cavalier Investments, LLC ("Cavalier"). If you have any questions about the contents of this brochure, please contact us at 888-721-4588 or gregrutherford@cavalierfunds.com. The information in this brochure has not been approved or verified by the United States Securities and Exchange Commission (the "SEC") or by any state securities authority.

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

Although Cavalier is a "registered investment adviser," that registration does not imply a certain level of skill or training."

Item 2. Material Changes

Item 1 was revised to reflect the new address of Cavalier.

Item 3. Table of Contents

Item 1.	Cover Page	1
Item 2.	Material Changes.....	2
Item 3.	Table of Contents.....	3
Item 4.	Advisory Business	4
Item 5.	Fees and Compensation.....	5
Item 8.	Methods of Analysis, Investment Strategies and Risk of Loss.....	6
Item 9.	Disciplinary Information.....	33
Item 10.	Other Financial Industry Activities and Affiliations	33
Item 11.	Code of Ethics, Participation or Interest In Client Transactions and Personal Trading.....	33
Item 12.	Brokerage Practices	34
Item 13.	Review of Accounts.....	35
Item 14.	Client Referrals and Other Compensation	35
Item 15.	Custody	35
Item 16.	Investment Discretion	36
Item 17.	Voting Client Securities.....	36
Item 18.	Financial Information.....	37
	Privacy Policy.....	38
	Concerning Communications With Clients; Additional Information	39

Item 4. Advisory Business

Cavalier Investments, LLC is a Massachusetts Limited Liability Company formed in 2016. Cavalier Investments, LLC operates under the name Cavalier.

Cavalier provides investment advisory services to the following open end mutual funds (collectively, “the Funds”):

- Cavalier Adaptive Income Fund
- Cavalier Dividend Income Fund
- Cavalier Dynamic Growth Fund
- Cavalier Fundamental Growth Fund
- Cavalier Global Opportunities Fund
- Cavalier Hedged High Income Fund
- Cavalier Multi Strategist Fund
- Cavalier Tactical Rotation Fund

Cavalier also intends to provide investment advice and management to Separate Accounts. Any Separate Account that Cavalier manages (excluding the Funds) are referred to in this brochure as "Separate Accounts." The services that Cavalier will provide to Separate Accounts include initial advice regarding, and ongoing monitoring of, a Separate Account's asset allocation, quarterly reviews of account performance, general investment consulting and active management of securities portfolios for that account.

Cavalier intends to provide investment advice and management in a sub-advisory capacity to advisors and other financial intermediaries. Cavalier intends to manage a Tactical Allocation portfolio: Tactical Economic Portfolio in a sub-advisory agreement with various SEC-registered TAMPs (Turn Key Asset Management Providers), registered investment advisors, and other financial intermediaries.

Cavalier's principal owner is Gregory Rutherford. Scott Wetherington serves as Cavalier's CIO and Portfolio Manager. Each of the Funds contains one or more sub-advisers. As of December 31, 2016 Cavalier had total discretionary assets under management of approximately \$208,592,616. Cavalier manages assets solely on a discretionary basis.

Cavalier is a manager of managers' investment platform that delivers adaptive correlation strategies to financial advisers. Cavalier's solutions are structured to make portfolios more dynamic by systematically turning risk on or off based on market conditions.

Cavalier invests in and trades securities, consisting principally, but not solely, of individual equity securities, equity and fixed income exchange traded funds ("ETFs") and closed end funds (CEFs), mutual funds that are traded publicly in U.S. markets and non-U.S. markets on behalf of its clients, but is authorized to enter into any type of investment transaction that it deems appropriate under the terms of the client's partnership or other account agreement.

Cavalier and each of the Funds' sub-advisers select all investments and strategies.

Cavalier typically does not tailor its services to the individual needs of Separate Accounts, but manages each such account according to the strategy selected by the client. Cavalier's discretionary authority is limited, however, as described in Item 16.

Item 5. Fees and Compensation

Separate Accounts

Cavalier expects to charge an annual fee in a range of 0.20-0.60% annually of the net asset value of a Separate Account. This annual fee is payable in quarterly installments at the beginning of the calendar quarter. Separate Account clients are responsible for verifying the accuracy of the custodial fees and transaction costs charged by the custodian or Cavalier.

Sub-advisory services

Cavalier expects to charge an annual fee in a range of 0.20-0.60% annually of the net asset value of a sub-advisory agreement. The annual fee calculation may vary depending on the methodology of the financial intermediary.

The Cavalier Funds

Pursuant to an advisory agreement between Cavalier and the Starboard Investment Trust on behalf of each Fund, each Fund pays Cavalier an advisory fee at an annualized rate of between 0.45-1.15% annually which is calculated daily and paid monthly, based on its average daily net assets.

Cavalier has entered into an Expense Limitation Agreement with certain of the Funds under which it has agreed to waive or reduce its fees and to assume other expenses of the Funds, if necessary, in an amount that limits the Fund's annual operating expenses (exclusive of interests, taxes, brokerage fees and commissions, extraordinary expenses, and payments under the Rule 12b-1 distribution plan) including acquired fund fees and expenses. Net annual operating expenses for the Fund may exceed these limits to the extent that it incurs expenses enumerated above as exclusions. The Expense Limitation Agreement runs through September 30, 2016, and may not be terminated prior to that date except via action of the Starboard's Trust's board of trustees. The Adviser cannot recoup from the Fund any amounts paid by the Cavalier under the Expense Limitation Agreement.

Potential investors should review the appropriate Fund's prospectus and Statement of Additional Information ("SAI") for additional information on Cavalier's compensation.

General Disclosure

Cavalier Funds and Separate Accounts that invest in mutual funds or exchange traded securities such as ETFs also pay, indirectly, investment advisory fees to the managers of those funds and those exchange traded securities.

Cavalier believes that its fees are competitive with fees charged by other investment advisers for comparable services. Comparable services may be available, however, from other sources for lower fees.

Except as may be otherwise negotiated in particular cases, a Separate Account client would terminate at any time on written notice to Cavalier.

In all cases, expenses, the pro rata portion of the management fee through the date of termination are charged to the account. All prepaid but unearned advisory fees are refunded on termination of a client's account. A limited partner who withdraws from a Private Fund on a date other than the last day of a quarter or month, however, does not receive a refund of the management fee previously paid.

Each account is responsible for its own costs and expenses, including trading costs and expenses

(such as brokerage commissions, expenses related to short sales, and clearing and settlement charges), ongoing legal, accounting and bookkeeping fees and expenses, and the fees and expenses charged by any fund administrator for its accounting, bookkeeping and other services. Cavalier bears its own operating, general, administrative and overhead costs and expenses, other than the expenses described above.

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

Cavalier manages accounts that do not pay performance-based compensation.

Item 7. Types of Clients

Cavalier provides investment advice to the Funds and Separate Accounts. Investors in the Funds are required to invest minimums of \$250. Investors in the Separate Accounts are required to invest a minimum of \$25,000, respectively, but Cavalier may waive this minimum. Cavalier's Separate Account clients may include high-net-worth individuals, institutions, trusts, endowments and pension plans. Cavalier may provide investment advice as a sub-adviser to other financial advisers and financial intermediaries.

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

Investment Strategy

Cavalier's investment objective is to preserve and grow capital by producing above- average absolute returns with reduced volatility and management risk. There can be no assurance that Cavalier will achieve its investment objective.

Cavalier Adaptive Income Fund (formerly the Cavalier Stable Income Fund)

The Cavalier Stable Income Fund seeks total return through a combination of capital appreciation and current income. Cavalier seeks to achieve the Fund's investment objective of total return by investing in no-load, institutional, and exchange-traded funds that are registered under the Investment Company Act of 1940 and not affiliated with the Fund ("Portfolio Funds") or making direct investments in portfolio securities based upon institutional research, recommendations from the Fund's sub-adviser, Efficient Market Advisors, LLC, or other third-party research providers.

The investments of the Fund and Portfolio Funds are comprised of fixed income securities, principally consisting of bonds, corporate debt securities, convertible securities, Treasury Inflation-Protected Securities (TIPS), and other treasuries. The Fund and Portfolio Funds may invest in fixed income securities of any maturity and any credit rating, including junk bonds, bonds of issuers in default, and unrated bonds. The Fund and Portfolio Funds do not have an established average portfolio duration and the average portfolio durations vary. The Fund and Portfolio Funds are not limited in their investments by sector criteria, and may invest in foreign securities, including foreign securities in emerging markets. The Portfolio Funds in which the Fund invests have an investment objective similar to the Fund's or otherwise hold permitted investments under the Fund's investment policies. Although the Fund principally invests in Portfolio Funds with no sales related expenses or very low sales related expenses, the Fund is not precluded from investing in Portfolio Funds with sales-related expenses, redemption fees, and/or service fees.

Cavalier invests in and trades securities, consisting principally, but not solely, of equity and equity-related securities (including ETFs) that are traded publicly in U.S. and non-U.S. markets. Cavalier also may invest in preferred stocks, convertible securities, warrants, rights, options (including covered and uncovered puts and calls and over-the- counter options), swaps and other derivative instruments, bonds and other fixed income securities, non-U.S.

securities, non-U.S. currencies, futures, options on futures, other commodity interests, private securities and money market instruments, cash and cash equivalents. Cavalier also engages in short selling, margin trading and hedging, enters into securities lending, repurchase and reverse repurchase agreements and employs other investment strategies. Cavalier does not expect to invest in initial public offerings of equity securities (so-called “new issues”).

In managing the Funds’ assets, Cavalier utilizes quantitative algorithms to actively manage a diversified portfolio of world asset classes. The strategy is a long term trend following strategy with strict risk control methods that are completely systematic. No efforts are made to forecast future market trends. As new research and models are developed they may be incorporated into Cavalier’s trading strategies.

The Adviser sells a Portfolio Fund when a more attractive investment opportunity is identified or the Fund’s portfolio needs to be rebalanced. Decisions to sell other portfolio securities are based on the research and recommendations received from the Fund’s sub-advisers or may be based upon a decision by the Adviser to no longer utilize a particular sub-adviser due to the Adviser’s assessment of the integrity of the research. As a result of this strategy, the Fund may have a relatively high level of portfolio turnover compared to other mutual funds. Portfolio turnover will not be a limiting factor in making investment decisions. The Fund may invest in options, futures contracts, and swaps for both speculative and hedging purposes. These investments can be made as a substitute for taking a direct position in the underlying asset or as part of a strategy that is intended to reduce the exposure of the Fund to various risks. To the extent that the Fund invests in options, futures contracts, and swaps, it will segregate assets or otherwise “cover” its positions in a manner that limits the Fund’s risk of loss. In addition, the Portfolio Funds may invest in derivative instruments (principally consisting of options, futures contracts, swaps, and short sales) and utilize leverage to acquire their underlying investments.

Cavalier Hedged High Income Fund

The Cavalier Hedged High Income Fund seeks to achieve current income and real return. The investments of the Fund and Portfolio Funds are comprised of fixed income securities, principally consisting of bonds, corporate debt securities, and government securities. Such investments frequently include junk bonds, emerging market debt, and mortgage- and asset-backed securities. The Fund and Portfolio Funds may invest in fixed income securities of any maturity and any credit rating, including bonds of issuers in default. The Fund and Portfolio Funds do not have an established average portfolio duration and the average portfolio durations vary. The Fund and Portfolio Funds are not limited in their investments by sector criteria, and may invest in foreign securities, including foreign securities in emerging markets. The Portfolio Funds in which the Fund invests has an investment objective similar to the Fund’s or otherwise holds permitted investments under the Fund’s investment policies. Although the Fund principally invests in Portfolio Funds with no sales related expenses or very low sales related expenses, the Fund is not precluded from investing in Portfolio Funds with sales-related expenses, redemption fees, and/or service fees.

The Adviser will sell a Portfolio Fund when a more attractive investment opportunity is identified or the Fund’s portfolio needs to be rebalanced. Decisions by the Adviser to sell other portfolio securities are based upon the research and recommendations from the Fund’s sub-adviser, Carden Capital, LLC or may be based upon a decision by the Adviser to no longer utilize a particular sub-adviser due to the Adviser’s assessment of the integrity of the research. As a result of this strategy, the Fund may have a relatively high level of portfolio turnover compared to other mutual funds. Portfolio turnover is not a limiting factor in making investment decisions.

The Fund may invest in options, futures contracts, and swaps for both speculative and hedging purposes. These investments can be made as a substitute for taking a direct position in the underlying

asset or as part of a strategy that is intended to reduce the exposure of the Fund to various risks. To the extent that the Fund invests in options, futures contracts, and swaps, it will segregate assets or otherwise “cover” its positions in a manner that limits the Fund’s risk of loss. In addition, the Portfolio Funds may invest in derivative instruments (principally consisting of options, futures contracts, swaps, and short sales) and utilize leverage to acquire their underlying investments.

Cavalier Global Opportunities Fund

The Cavalier Global Opportunities Fund seeks capital appreciation. The investment adviser seeks to achieve the Fund’s investment objective of capital appreciation by investing in no-load, institutional, and exchange-traded funds that are registered under the Investment company Act of 1940 and not affiliated with the Fund (“Portfolio Funds”) or making direct investments in portfolio securities based on institutional research and recommendations from the Fund’s sub-adviser or other third-party research providers.

The investments of the Fund and Portfolio Funds are comprised of equity securities, principally consisting of common stock, preferred stocks, convertible preferred stocks, convertible bonds, and warrants. Under normal circumstances, at least 80% of the Fund’s net assets, plus borrowings for investment purposes, are invested in equity securities or Portfolio Funds that invest in equity securities.

The Fund and Portfolio Funds are not limited in their investments by market capitalization or sector criteria, and may invest in foreign securities, including foreign securities in emerging markets. The Portfolio Funds in which the Fund invests have an investment objective similar to the Fund’s or otherwise hold permitted investments under the Fund’s investment policies. Although the Fund principally invests in Portfolio Funds with no sales related expenses or very low sales related expenses, the Fund is not precluded from investing in Portfolio Funds with sales-related expenses, redemption fees, and/or service fees.

The Adviser will sell a Portfolio Fund when a more attractive investment opportunity is identified or the Fund’s portfolio needs to be rebalanced. Decisions by the Adviser to sell other portfolio securities will be based upon the research and recommendations from the Fund’s sub-adviser, Beaumont Financial Partners, LLC or may be based upon a decision by the Adviser to no longer utilize a particular sub-adviser due to the Adviser’s assessment of the integrity of the research.

The Fund may invest in options, futures contracts, and swaps for both speculative and hedging purposes. These investments can be made as a substitute for taking a direct position in the underlying asset or as part of a strategy that is intended to reduce the exposure of the Fund to various risks. To the extent the Fund invests in options, futures contracts, and swaps, it will segregate assets or otherwise “cover” its positions in a manner that limits the Fund’s risk of loss. In addition, the Portfolio Funds may invest in derivative instruments (principally consisting of options, futures contracts, swaps, and short sales) and utilize leverage to acquire their underlying investments.

Cavalier Tactical Rotation Fund

The Cavalier Tactical Rotation Fund seeks capital appreciation. The Fund’s investment adviser seeks to achieve the Fund’s investment objective of capital appreciation by investing in no-load, institutional, and exchange-traded funds that are registered under the Investment Company Act of 1940 and not affiliated with the Fund (“Portfolio Funds”) or making direct investments in portfolio securities based upon institutional research, recommendations from the Fund’s sub-adviser, and other third-party research providers.

The Fund utilizes sector rotation strategies that attempt to capitalize on changes in the business cycle. The investments of the Fund and Portfolio Funds are comprised of equity securities principally

consisting of common stock, preferred stock, convertible preferred stock, convertible bonds, and warrants. The Fund and Portfolio Funds are not limited in their investments by market capitalization, and may invest in foreign securities, including foreign securities in emerging markets. The Portfolio Funds in which the Fund invests have an investment objective similar to the Fund's or otherwise track particular market sectors. Although the Fund principally invests in Portfolio Funds with no sales related expenses or very low sales related expenses, the Fund is not precluded from investing in Portfolio Funds with sales-related expenses, redemption fees, and/or service fees.

The Adviser makes decisions to sell a Portfolio Fund based on the Fund's asset allocation model or if the Fund's portfolio needs to be rebalanced. Decisions by the Adviser to sell other portfolio securities are based upon the research, recommendations from the Fund's sub-adviser or may be based on a decision by the Adviser to no longer utilize a particular investment model manager due to the Adviser's assessment of the integrity of the research. As a result of the Fund's tactical strategy, it may engage in active and frequent trading and have a relatively high level of portfolio turnover compared to other mutual funds. Portfolio turnover is not a limiting factor in making investment decisions.

The Fund may invest in options, futures contracts, and swaps for both speculative and hedging purposes. These investments can be made as a substitute for taking a direct position in the underlying asset or as part of a strategy that is intended to reduce the exposure of the Fund to various risks. To the extent that the Fund invests in options, futures contracts, and swaps, it will segregate assets or otherwise "cover" its positions in a manner that limits the Fund's risk of loss. In addition, the Portfolio Funds may invest in derivative instruments (principally consisting of options, futures contracts, swaps, and short sales) and utilize leverage to acquire their underlying investments.

Cavalier Multi Strategist Fund

The Cavalier Multi Strategist Fund seeks total return through a combination of capital appreciation and current income. The Fund's investment adviser seeks to achieve the Fund's investment objective of total return by investing in open-end mutual funds that are registered under the Investment Company Act of 1940 and not affiliated with the Fund ("Portfolio Funds") or making direct investments in portfolio securities based upon institutional research, recommendations of the Fund's sub-adviser, Beaumont Capital Management or other third-party research providers.

The Fund principally invests in Portfolio Funds or utilizes investment model managers with a performance record of at least 5 years that have an investment objective similar to the Fund's or that are otherwise permitted investments under the Fund's investment policies. The Fund invests or utilizes a small number of Portfolio Funds and investment model managers, often as few as three to five Portfolio Funds or investment model managers. The Fund and Portfolio Funds are not limited in its investments by market capitalization or sector criteria, and may invest in foreign securities, including foreign securities in emerging markets. Although the Fund principally invests in Portfolio Funds with no sales related expenses or very low sales related expenses, the Fund is not precluded from investing in Portfolio Funds with sales-related expenses, redemption fees, and/or service fees.

The Adviser will sell a Portfolio Fund when a more attractive investment opportunity is identified or the Fund's portfolio needs to be rebalanced. Decisions by the Adviser to sell other portfolio securities are based on the research and recommendations from the Fund's sub-advisers or may be based on a decision by the Adviser to no longer utilize a particular investment model manager due to the Adviser's assessment of the integrity of the research. As a result of this strategy, the Fund may have a relatively high level of portfolio turnover compared to other mutual funds. Portfolio turnover will not be a limiting factor in making investment decisions.

The Fund may invest in options, futures contracts, and swaps for both speculative and hedging purposes. These investments can be made as a substitute for taking a direct position in the underlying

asset or as part of a strategy that is intended to reduce the exposure of the Fund to various risks. To the extent that the Fund invests in options, futures contracts, and swaps, it will segregate assets or otherwise “cover” its positions in a manner that limits the Fund’s risk of loss. In addition, the Portfolio Funds may invest in derivative instruments (principally consisting of options, futures contracts, swaps, and short sales) and utilize leverage to acquire their underlying investments.

Cavalier Fundamental Growth Fund

The Cavalier Fundamental Growth Fund seeks capital appreciation. The Fund’s sub-adviser, Navellier & Associates, Inc., seeks to achieve the Fund’s investment objective of capital appreciation by principally investing in stocks that the sub-adviser believes to have above-average growth potential relative to their peers. The sub-adviser uses a proprietary screening system that incorporates quantitative and fundamental analysis in order to construct the Fund’s portfolio.

The Fund invests principally in common stocks and is not limited in its investments by market capitalization. The Fund’s investments may be issued by both domestic and foreign companies, and investments may be made directly in foreign markets, including emerging markets, as well as indirectly through exchange-traded funds and American Depositary Receipts (ADRs). The sub-adviser deems an issuer to be foreign if it is an issuer of securities for which a U.S. market is not the principal trading market. To the extent the Fund invests in ADRs, it may invest in ADRs sponsored by the issuers of the underlying securities or ADRs not sponsored by the issuers.

The sub-adviser’s screening system for the Fund is composed of three steps. First, the sub-adviser employs quantitative analysis of market and individual stock statistics in order to rank stocks by different measures of risk and reward. Second, screens based on fundamental variables are applied to the highest ranked stocks, those found to have encouraging risk/ reward measures. This step seeks to highlight investment opportunities by evaluating companies in light their profit margins, earnings growth, and the ratio of price to expected future earnings. Third, the sub-adviser uses a proprietary optimization model to try to design a risk-adjusted portfolio that is diversified across sectors and industries.

The sub-adviser may sell a portfolio security when its reward/risk measures weaken, the fundamentals of the stock change, to pursue opportunities that the Sub-Adviser believes will be of greater benefit to the Fund, or to rebalance the Fund’s portfolio.

The Fund may, from time to time, take temporary defensive positions in an attempt to respond to adverse market, economic, political, or other conditions. During such an unusual set of circumstances, the Fund may hold up to 100% of its portfolio in cash or cash equivalent positions. When the Fund takes temporary defensive positions, the Fund may not be able to achieve its investment objective.

Cavalier Dynamic Growth Fund

The Cavalier Dynamic Growth Fund seeks capital appreciation without regard to current income. The Fund’s investment adviser seeks to achieve the Fund’s investment objective of capital appreciation by investing in no-load, institutional, and exchange-traded funds that are registered under the Investment Company Act of 1940 and not affiliated with the Fund (“Portfolio Funds”) or making direct investments in portfolio securities based upon institutional research and recommendations from the Fund’s sub-advisers, Stratifi LLC and Validus Growth Investors, LLC, or other third-party research providers.

The investments of the Fund and Portfolio Funds are comprised of equity securities, principally consisting of common stock, preferred stock, convertible preferred stock, convertible bonds, and warrants. The Fund and Portfolio Funds are not limited in their investments by market capitalization or sector criteria, and may invest in foreign securities, including foreign securities in emerging

markets. The Portfolio Funds in which the Fund invests have an investment objective similar to the Fund's or otherwise hold permitted investments under the Fund's investment policies. Although the Fund principally invests in Portfolio Funds with no sales related expenses or very low sales related expenses, the Fund is not precluded from investing in Portfolio Funds with sales-related expenses, redemption fees, and/or service fees.

The Adviser will sell a Portfolio Fund when a more attractive investment opportunity is identified or the Fund's portfolio needs to be rebalanced. Decisions by the Adviser to sell other portfolio securities will be based upon the research or recommendations from the Fund's sub-advisers or may be based upon a decision by the Adviser to no longer utilize a particular sub-adviser due to the Adviser's assessment of the integrity of the research. As a result of this strategy, the Fund may have a relatively high level of portfolio turnover compared to other mutual funds. Portfolio turnover will not be a limiting factor in making investment decisions.

The Fund may invest in options, futures contracts, and swaps for both speculative and hedging purposes. These investments can be made as a substitute for taking a direct position in the underlying asset or as part of a strategy that is intended to reduce the exposure of the Fund to various risks. To the extent that the Fund invests in options, futures contracts, and swaps, it will segregate assets or otherwise "cover" its positions in a manner that limits the Fund's risk of loss. In addition, the Portfolio Funds may invest in derivative instruments (principally consisting of options, futures contracts, swaps, and short sales) and utilize leverage to acquire their underlying investments.

Cavalier Dividend Income Fund

The Fund's interim investment adviser, Cavalier, seeks to achieve the Fund's investment objective of equity income and capital appreciation by investing in dividend-paying companies located all over the world. The Fund has a policy of investing at least 80% of assets in dividend paying securities.

The Fund invests principally in common stocks and American Depositary Receipts ("ADRs") that regularly pay dividends. Investments are selected based on relative dividend yields, dividend growth potential, and anticipated stock price appreciation. This globally oriented portfolio is typically structured with up to 120 stocks diversified across seven to ten sectors that can include the consumer discretionary, consumer staples, energy, financials, industrials, health care, materials, technology, telecommunications, and utilities sectors. The Fund is not limited in its investments by market capitalization

Fund Risk Factors

Investing in securities involves risk of loss that investors should be prepared to bear. Below are some of the risks that investors should consider before investing in any account that Cavalier manages. Any or all of such risks could materially and adversely affect investment performance, the value of any account or any security held in an account, and could cause investors to lose substantial amounts of money. Below is only a brief summary of some of the risks that a client or investor may encounter.

Potential investors Cavalier's representatives any questions that such person may have before opening a Separate Account in a Fund should review the Fund's prospectus carefully and in its entirety, and consult with their professional advisers before deciding whether to invest. The risks described below also generally apply to Separate Accounts. A potential client should discuss with

Fund of Funds Risk. The Funds may operate as "fund of funds." The term "fund of funds" is typically used to describe investment companies, such as the Funds, whose principal investment strategy involves investing in other investment companies, including open-end mutual funds, closed-end funds, and exchange-traded funds. Investments in other investment companies subject the Funds

to additional operating and management fees and expenses. Investors in the Funds will indirectly bear fees and expenses charged by the funds in which the Funds invest, in addition to the Funds' direct fees and expenses.

A Fund's performance depends in part upon the performance of the investment adviser to each Portfolio Fund, the strategies and instruments used by the Portfolio Funds, and the Adviser's ability to select Portfolio Funds and effectively allocate Fund assets among them.

Control of Portfolio Funds Risk. The Portfolio Funds each have their own unique investment objective, strategies, and risks. There is no guarantee that the Portfolio Funds will achieve their investment objectives and the Fund has exposure to the investment risks of the Portfolio Funds in direct proportion to the allocation of assets among the funds. The investment policies of the Portfolio Funds may differ from the Fund's policies.

Although the Fund and the Adviser will evaluate regularly each Portfolio Fund to determine whether its investment program is consistent with a Fund's investment objective, the Adviser will not have any control over the investments made by a Portfolio Fund. The investment adviser to each Portfolio Fund may change aspects of its investment strategies at any time. The Adviser will not have the ability to control or otherwise influence the composition of the investment portfolio of a Portfolio Fund.

Market Risk. Market risk refers to the possibility that the value of securities held by the Fund may decline due to daily fluctuations in the market. Market prices for securities change daily as a result of many factors, including developments affecting the condition of both individual companies and the market in general. The price of a security may even be affected by factors unrelated to the value or condition of its issuer, including changes in interest rates, economic and political conditions, and general market conditions. The Fund's performance per share will change daily in response to such factors.

Management Style Risk. Different types of securities tend to shift into and out of favor with investors depending on market and economic conditions. The returns from the types of Portfolio Funds and other securities purchased by a Fund (growth, value, etc.) may at times be better or worse than the returns from other types of funds. Thus, the performance of a Fund may be better or worse than the performance of funds that focus on other types of investments, or that have a broader investment style.

Portfolio Turnover Risk. The Adviser will sell Portfolio Funds and other securities when it is in the interests of a Fund and its shareholders to do so without regard to the length of time they have been held. As portfolio turnover may involve paying brokerage commissions and other transaction costs, there could be additional expenses for a Fund. High rates of portfolio turnover may also result in the realization of short-term capital gains and losses. Any distributions resulting from such gains will be considered ordinary income for federal income tax purposes.

Investment Adviser Risk. The Adviser's ability to choose suitable investments has a significant impact on the ability of a Fund to achieve its investment objectives. The Adviser became registered as an investment adviser with the SEC in 2015. The Adviser does not have previous experience managing an investment company registered under the 1940 Act.

Cavalier Adaptive Income Fund (formerly the Cavalier Stable Income Fund)

Fixed Income Risk. Investments by the Fund and Portfolio Funds in fixed income securities will subject the Fund to the risks associated with such investments. The prices of these securities respond

to economic developments, particularly interest rate changes, as well as to perceptions about the creditworthiness of individual issuers. Fixed income securities tend to decrease in value if interest rates rise and vice versa, and the volatility of lower-rated securities is even greater than that of higher-rated securities. Also, longer term securities are more volatile, so the average maturity or duration of these securities affects risk. Credit risk is the possibility that an issuer will fail to make timely payments of interest or principal or go bankrupt. The lower the rating of a debt security, the greater its risks.

Interest Rate Risk. Interest rates may rise resulting in a decrease in the value of the fixed income securities held by the Fund and Portfolio Funds or may fall resulting in an increase in the value of such securities. Fixed income securities with longer maturities involve greater risk than those with shorter maturities.

Inflation Risk. Fixed income securities held by the Fund and Portfolio Funds are subject to inflation risk. Because inflation reduces the purchasing power of income produced by existing fixed income securities, the prices at which fixed income securities trade will be reduced to compensate for the fact that the income they produce is worth less. This potential decrease in market value of fixed income securities would result in a loss in the value of the Fund's portfolio.

High-Yield Risk. The Fund and Portfolio Funds may invest in junk bonds, including bonds of issuers in default, and other fixed income securities that are rated below investment grade. Securities in this rating category are speculative and are usually issued by companies without long track records of sales and earnings, or by those companies with questionable credit strength. Changes in economic conditions or other circumstances may have a greater effect on the ability of issuers of these securities to make principal and interest payments than they do on issuers of higher grade securities. The retail secondary market for junk bonds may be less liquid than that of higher-rated securities and adverse conditions could make it difficult at times to sell certain securities or could result in lower prices. Additionally, these instruments are unsecured and may be subordinated to other creditor's claims.

Corporate Debt Securities Risk. The Fund and Portfolio Funds may invest in corporate debt securities. Corporate debt securities are fixed income securities issued by businesses. Notes, bonds, debentures, and commercial paper are the most prevalent types of corporate debt securities. The credit risks of corporate debt securities vary widely among issuers. In addition, the credit risk of an issuer's debt security may vary based on its priority for repayment, meaning that issuers might not make payments on subordinated securities while continuing to make payments on senior securities or, in the event of bankruptcy, holders of senior securities may receive amounts otherwise payable to the holders of subordinated securities.

Convertible Securities Risk. Convertible securities are fixed income securities that the Fund or a Portfolio Fund has the option to exchange for equity securities at a specified conversion price. The option allows the Fund or Portfolio Fund to realize additional returns if the market price of the equity securities exceeds the conversion price. Convertible securities have lower yields than comparable fixed income securities and may provide lower returns than non-convertible fixed income securities or equity securities depending upon changes in the price of the underlying equity securities.

Risks from Treasury Inflation-Protected Securities. The Fund and Portfolio Funds may invest in Treasury Inflation-Protected Securities ("TIPS"), special types of treasury bonds that offer protection from inflation. The values of TIPS are automatically adjusted to the inflation rate as measured by the Consumer Price Index (CPI). With inflation (a rise in the CPI), the principal increases; with deflation (a drop in the CPI), the principal decreases. When TIPS mature, the Fund or Portfolio Fund is paid the adjusted principal or original principal, whichever is greater. TIPS decline in value when real interest rates rise. However, in certain interest rate environments, like when real interest rates are

rising faster than nominal interest rates, TIPS may experience greater losses than other fixed income securities with similar duration.

Sector Risk. If the Fund and Portfolio Funds invest more heavily in a particular sector, the value of its shares may be especially sensitive to factors and economic risks that specifically affect that sector. As a result, the Fund's share price may fluctuate more widely than the value of shares of a mutual fund that invests in a broader range of industries.

Foreign Securities and Emerging Markets Risk. The Fund and Portfolio Funds may have significant investments in foreign securities, which have investment risks different from those associated with domestic securities. The value of foreign investments may be affected by the value of the local currency relative to the U.S. dollar, changes in exchange control regulations, application of foreign tax laws, changes in governmental economic or monetary policy, or changed circumstances in dealings between nations. There may be less government supervision of foreign markets, resulting in non-uniform accounting practices and less publicly available information about issuers of foreign securities. In addition, foreign brokerage commissions, custody fees, and other costs of investing in foreign securities are often higher than in the United States. Investments in foreign issues could be affected by other factors not present in the United States, including expropriation, armed conflict, confiscatory taxation, and potential difficulties in enforcing contractual obligations. In addition to the risks of foreign securities in general, countries in emerging markets are more volatile and can have relatively unstable governments, social and legal systems that do not protect shareholders, economies based on only a few industries, and securities markets that trade a small number of issues which could reduce liquidity.

Derivatives Risk. While the Fund will not use derivative instruments, the Portfolio Funds held by the Fund may use derivative instruments, which derive their value from the value of an underlying security, currency, or index. Derivative instruments involve risks different from direct investments in the underlying assets, including: imperfect correlation between the value of the derivative instrument and the underlying assets; risks of default by the other party to the derivative instrument; risks that the transactions may result in losses of all or in excess of any gain in the portfolio positions; and risks that the transactions may not be liquid.

Short Sales Risk. While the Fund will not short individual securities, the Portfolio Funds held by the Fund may sell securities short. A short sale is a transaction in which the Portfolio Fund sells a security it does not own but has borrowed in anticipation that the market price of the security will decline. The Portfolio Fund must replace the borrowed security by purchasing it at the market price at the time of replacement, which may be more or less than the price at which the Portfolio Fund sold the security.

Leverage Risk. While the Fund will not utilize leverage (i.e., borrowing) when making investments, the Portfolio Funds held by the Fund may utilize leverage to acquire their underlying portfolio investments. The use of leverage may exaggerate changes in a Portfolio Fund's share price and the return on its investments. Accordingly, the value of the Fund's investments in Portfolio Funds may be more volatile and all other risks, including the risk of loss of an investment, tend to be compounded or magnified. Borrowing also leads to additional interest expense and other fees that increase the Portfolio Fund's expenses.

Futures Risk. Use of futures contracts by the Portfolio Funds may cause the value of the Fund's shares to be more volatile. Futures contracts expose the Fund to leverage and tracking risks because a small investment in futures contracts may produce large losses and futures contracts may not accurately track the underlying securities.

Swaps Risk. The Portfolio Funds may enter into equity, interest rate, index, credit default, and currency rate swap agreements, often referred to as swaps. Swaps can involve greater risks than direct investment in securities, because swaps may be leveraged, are subject to the risk of that the counterparty may default on the obligation, and may be difficult to value. Swaps may also be considered illiquid.

Risks from Purchasing Options. If a call or put option purchased by a Portfolio Fund is not sold when it has remaining value and if the market price of the underlying security, in the case of a call, remains less than or equal to the exercise price, or, in the case of a put, remains equal to or greater than the exercise price, the entire investment in the option will be lost. There is no assurance that a liquid market will exist when a Portfolio Fund seeks to close out an option position. Where a position in a purchased option is used as a hedge against price movements in a related position, the price of the option may move more or less than the price of the related position.

Risks from Writing Options. The Portfolio Funds may sell, or “write,” option contracts. Writing option contracts can result in losses that exceed the initial investment and may lead to additional turnover and higher tax liability. The risk involved in writing a call option is that there could be an increase in the market value of the security. If this occurred, the option could be exercised and the underlying security would then be sold by the Portfolio Fund at a lower price than its current market value. Similarly, while writing call options can reduce the risk of owning stocks, such a strategy limits the opportunity of the Portfolio Fund to profit from an increase in the market value of stocks in exchange for up-front cash at the time of selling the call option. The risk involved in writing a put option is that there could be a decrease in the market value of the underlying security. If this occurred, the option could be exercised and the underlying security would then be sold to the Portfolio Fund at a higher price than its current market value. There is no assurance that a liquid market will exist when the Portfolio Fund seeks to close out an option position. Where a position in a written option is used as a hedge against price movements in a related position, the price of the option may move more or less than the price of the related position.

Fixed-Income Market Risk. The market value of a fixed-income security may decline due to general market conditions that are not specifically related to a particular company, such as real or perceived adverse economic conditions, changes in the outlook for interest or currency rates or adverse investor sentiment income securities market can be susceptible to increases in volatility and decreases in liquidity. Liquidity can decline unpredictably in response to overall economic conditions or credit tightening. Increases in volatility and decreases in liquidity may be caused by a rise in interest rates (or the expectation of a rise in interest rates), which are at or near historic lows in the United States and in other countries. An unexpected increase in fund redemption requests, including requests from shareholders who may own a significant percentage of the fund's shares, which may be triggered by market turmoil or an increase in interest rates, could cause the fund to sell its holdings at a loss or at undesirable prices and adversely affect the fund's share price and increase the fund's liquidity risk, fund expenses and/or taxable distributions.

Cavalier Hedged High Income Fund

Fixed Income Risk. Investments by the Fund and Portfolio Funds in fixed income securities will subject the Fund to the risks associated with such investments. The prices of these securities respond to economic developments, particularly interest rate changes, as well as to perceptions about the creditworthiness of individual issuers. Fixed income securities tend to decrease in value if interest rates rise and vice versa, and the volatility of lower-rated securities is even greater than that of higher-rated securities. Also, longer term securities are more volatile, so the average maturity or duration of these securities affects risk. Credit risk is the possibility that an issuer will fail to make timely payments of interest or principal or go bankrupt. The lower the rating of a debt security, the greater its risks.

Interest Rate Risk. Interest rates may rise resulting in a decrease in the value of the fixed income securities held by the Fund and Portfolio Funds or may fall resulting in an increase in the value of such securities. Fixed income securities with longer maturities involve greater risk than those with shorter maturities.

Inflation Risk. Fixed income securities held by the Fund and Portfolio Funds are subject to inflation risk. Because inflation reduces the purchasing power of income produced by existing fixed income securities, the prices at which fixed income securities trade will be reduced to compensate for the fact that the income they produce is worth less. This potential decrease in market value of fixed income securities would result in a loss in the value of the Fund's portfolio.

High-Yield Risk. The Fund and Portfolio Funds may invest in junk bonds, including bonds of issuers in default, and other fixed income securities that are rated below investment grade. Securities in this rating category are speculative and are usually issued by companies without long track records of sales and earnings, or by those companies with questionable credit strength. Changes in economic conditions or other circumstances may have a greater effect on the ability of issuers of these securities to make principal and interest payments than they do on issuers of higher grade securities. The retail secondary market for junk bonds may be less liquid than that of higher-rated securities and adverse conditions could make it difficult at times to sell certain securities or could result in lower prices. Additionally, these instruments are unsecured and may be subordinated to other creditor's claims.

Corporate Debt Securities Risk. The Fund and Portfolio Funds may invest in corporate debt securities. Corporate debt securities are fixed income securities issued by businesses. Notes, bonds, debentures, and commercial paper are the most prevalent types of corporate debt securities. The credit risks of corporate debt securities vary widely among issuers. In addition, the credit risk of an issuer's debt security may vary based on its priority for repayment, meaning that issuers might not make payments on subordinated securities while continuing to make payments on senior securities or, in the event of bankruptcy, holders of senior securities may receive amounts otherwise payable to the holders of subordinated securities.

Mortgage- and Asset-Backed Securities Risk. The Fund and Portfolio Funds may invest in mortgage- and asset-backed securities. As with other interest-bearing securities, the prices of such securities are affected by changes in interest rates. Prices are also affected by changes in the rate of prepayment of principal, which affects the average maturity of the securities and makes it difficult to accurately predict returns. The trading market for mortgage- and asset-backed securities, while ordinarily liquid, may become restricted in times of financial stress.

Sector Risk. If the Fund and Portfolio Funds invest more heavily in a particular sector, the value of its shares may be especially sensitive to factors and economic risks that specifically affect that sector. As a result, the Fund's share price may fluctuate more widely than the value of shares of a mutual fund that invests in a broader range of industries.

Foreign Securities and Emerging Markets Risk. The Fund and Portfolio Funds may have significant investments in foreign securities, which have investment risks different from those associated with domestic securities. The value of foreign investments may be affected by the value of the local currency relative to the U.S. dollar, changes in exchange control regulations, application of foreign tax laws, changes in governmental economic or monetary policy, or changed circumstances in dealings between nations. There may be less government supervision of foreign markets, resulting in non-uniform accounting practices and less publicly available information about issuers of foreign securities. In addition, foreign brokerage commissions, custody fees, and other costs of investing in foreign securities are often higher than in the United States. Investments in foreign issues could be

affected by other factors not present in the United States, including expropriation, armed conflict, confiscatory taxation, and potential difficulties in enforcing contractual obligations. In addition to the risks of foreign securities in general, countries in emerging markets are more volatile and can have relatively unstable governments, social and legal systems that do not protect shareholders, economies based on only a few industries, and securities markets that trade a small number of issues which could reduce liquidity.

Derivatives Risk. The Fund and the Portfolio Funds held by the Fund may use derivative instruments (specifically options for the purpose of hedging), which derive their value from the value of an underlying security, currency, or index. Derivative instruments involve risks different from direct investments in the underlying assets, including: imperfect correlation between the value of the derivative instrument and the underlying assets; risks of default by the other party to the derivative instrument; risks that the transactions may result in losses of all or in excess of any gain in the portfolio positions; and risks that the transactions may not be liquid.

Short Sales Risk. While the Fund will not short individual securities, the Portfolio Funds held by the Fund may sell securities short. A short sale is a transaction in which the Portfolio Fund sells a security it does not own but has borrowed in anticipation that the market price of the security will decline. The Portfolio Fund must replace the borrowed security by purchasing it at the market price at the time of replacement, which may be more or less than the price at which the Portfolio Fund sold the security.

Leverage Risk. While the Fund will not utilize leverage (i.e., borrowing) when making investments, the Portfolio Funds held by the Fund may utilize leverage to acquire their underlying portfolio investments. The use of leverage may exaggerate changes in a Portfolio Fund's share price and the return on its investments. Accordingly, the value of the Fund's investments in Portfolio Funds may be more volatile and all other risks, including the risk of loss of an investment, tend to be compounded or magnified. Borrowing also leads to additional interest expense and other fees that increase the Portfolio Fund's expenses.

Portfolio Turnover Risk. The Adviser will sell Portfolio Funds and other securities when it is in the interests of the Fund and its shareholders to do so without regard to the length of time they have been held. As portfolio turnover may involve paying brokerage commissions and other transaction costs, there could be additional expenses for the Fund. High rates of portfolio turnover may also result in the realization of short-term capital gains and losses. Any distributions resulting from such gains will be considered ordinary income for federal income tax purposes.

Risks from Purchasing Options. If a call or put option purchased by the Fund or a Portfolio Fund is not sold when it has remaining value and if the market price of the underlying security, in the case of a call, remains less than or equal to the exercise price, or, in the case of a put, remains equal to or greater than the exercise price, the entire investment in the option will be lost. There is no assurance that a liquid market will exist when the Fund or a Portfolio Fund seeks to close out an option position. Where a position in a purchased option is used as a hedge against price movements in a related position, the price of the option may move more or less than the price of the related position.

Risks from Writing Options. The Fund, as well as the Portfolio Funds in which it invests, may sell, or "write," option contracts. Writing option contracts can result in losses that exceed the initial investment and may lead to additional turnover and higher tax liability. The risk involved in writing a call option is that there could be an increase in the market value of the security. If this occurred, the option could be exercised and the underlying security would then be sold by the Fund or Portfolio Fund at a lower price than its current market value. Similarly, while writing call options can reduce the risk of owning stocks, such a strategy limits the opportunity of the Fund or Portfolio Fund to profit from an increase in the market value of stocks in exchange for up-front cash at the time of selling the

call option. The risk involved in writing a put option is that there could be a decrease in the market value of the underlying security. If this occurred, the option could be exercised and the underlying security would then be sold to the Fund or Portfolio Fund at a higher price than its current market value. There is no assurance that a liquid market will exist when the Fund or Portfolio Fund seeks to close out an option position. Where a position in a written option is used as a hedge against price movements in a related position, the price of the option may move more or less than the price of the related position.

Fixed-Income Market Risk. The market value of a fixed-income security may decline due to general market conditions that are not specifically related to a particular company, such as real or perceived adverse economic conditions, changes in the outlook for corporate earnings, changes in interest or currency rates or adverse investor sentiment generally. The fixed-income securities market can be susceptible to increases in volatility and decreases in liquidity. Liquidity can decline unpredictably in response to overall economic conditions or credit tightening. Increases in volatility and decreases in liquidity may be caused by a rise in interest rates (or the expectation of a rise in interest rates), which are at or near historic lows in the United States and in other countries. An unexpected increase in fund redemption requests, including requests from shareholders who may own a significant percentage of the fund's shares, which may be triggered by market turmoil or an increase in interest rates, could cause the fund to sell its holdings at a loss or at undesirable prices and adversely affect the fund's share price and increase the fund's liquidity risk, fund expenses and/or taxable distributions.

Cavalier Global Opportunities Fund

Common Stock Risk. Investments by the Fund and Portfolio Funds in shares of common stock may fluctuate in value response to many factors, including the activities of the individual issuers whose securities the Fund or Portfolio Fund owns, general market and economic conditions, interest rates, and specific industry changes. Such price fluctuations subject the Fund to potential losses. During temporary or extended bear markets, the value of common stocks will decline, which could also result in losses for the Fund.

Other Equity Securities Risk. In addition to shares of common stock, the equity securities held by the Fund and Portfolio Funds may include preferred stocks, convertible preferred stocks, convertible bonds, and warrants. Like shares of common stock, the value of these equity securities may fluctuate in response to many factors, including the activities of the issuer, general market and economic conditions, interest rates, and specific industry changes. Also, regardless of any one company's particular prospects, a declining stock market may produce a decline in prices for all equity securities, which could also result in losses for the Fund.

Large-Cap Securities Risk. Stocks of large companies as a group can fall out of favor with the market, causing the Fund to underperform investments that have a greater focus on mid-cap or small-cap stocks. Larger, more established companies may be slow to respond to challenges and may grow more slowly than smaller companies.

Small-Cap and Mid-Cap Securities Risk. The Fund and Portfolio Funds may invest in securities of small-cap and mid-cap companies, which involves greater volatility than investing in larger and more established companies. Small-cap and mid-cap companies can be subject to more abrupt or erratic share price changes than larger, more established companies. Securities of these types of companies have limited market liquidity, and their prices may be more volatile. You should expect that the value of the Fund's shares will be more volatile than a fund that invests exclusively in large-capitalization companies.

Sector Risk. If the Fund and Portfolio Funds invest more heavily in a particular sector, the value of its shares may be especially sensitive to factors and economic risks that specifically affect that sector.

As a result, the Fund's share price may fluctuate more widely than the value of shares of a mutual fund that invests in a broader range of industries.

Foreign Securities and Emerging Markets Risk. The Fund and Portfolio Funds may have significant investments in foreign securities, which have investment risks different from those associated with domestic securities. The value of foreign investments may be affected by the value of the local currency relative to the U.S. dollar, changes in exchange control regulations, application of foreign tax laws, changes in governmental economic or monetary policy, or changed circumstances in dealings between nations. There may be less government supervision of foreign markets, resulting in non-uniform accounting practices and less publicly available information about issuers of foreign securities. In addition, foreign brokerage commissions, custody fees, and other costs of investing in foreign securities are often higher than in the United States. Investments in foreign issues could be affected by other factors not present in the United States, including expropriation, armed conflict, confiscatory taxation, and potential difficulties in enforcing contractual obligations. In addition to the risks of foreign securities in general, countries in emerging markets are more volatile and can have relatively unstable governments, social and legal systems that do not protect shareholders, economies based on only a few industries, and securities markets that trade a small number of issues which could reduce liquidity.

Derivatives Risk. While the Fund will not use derivative instruments, the Portfolio Funds held by the Fund may use derivative instruments, which derive their value from the value of an underlying security, currency, or index. Derivative instruments involve risks different from direct investments in the underlying assets, including: imperfect correlation between the value of the derivative instrument and the underlying assets; risks of default by the other party to the derivative instrument; risks that the transactions may result in losses of all or in excess of any gain in the portfolio positions; and risks that the transactions may not be liquid.

Short Sales Risk. While the Fund will not short individual securities, the Portfolio Funds held by the Fund may sell securities short. A short sale is a transaction in which the Portfolio Fund sells a security it does not own but has borrowed in anticipation that the market price of the security will decline. The Portfolio Fund must replace the borrowed security by purchasing it at the market price at the time of replacement, which may be more or less than the price at which the Portfolio Fund sold the security.

Leverage Risk. While the Fund will not utilize leverage (i.e., borrowing) when making investments, the Portfolio Funds held by the Fund may utilize leverage to acquire their underlying portfolio investments. The use of leverage may exaggerate changes in a Portfolio Fund's share price and the return on its investments. Accordingly, the value of the Fund's investments in Portfolio Funds may be more volatile and all other risks, including the risk of loss of an investment, tend to be compounded or magnified. Borrowing also leads to additional interest expense and other fees that increase the Portfolio Fund's expenses.

Futures Risk. Use of futures contracts by the Portfolio Funds may cause the value of the Fund's shares to be more volatile. Futures contracts expose the Fund to leverage and tracking risks because a small investment in futures contracts may produce large losses and futures contracts may not accurately track the underlying securities.

Swaps Risk. The Portfolio Funds may enter into equity, interest rate, index, credit default, and currency rate swap agreements, or "swaps." Swaps can involve greater risks than direct investment in securities, because swaps may be leveraged, are subject to the risk of that the counterparty may default on the obligation, and may be difficult to value. Swaps may also be considered illiquid.

Risks from Purchasing Options. If a call or put option purchased by a Portfolio Fund is not sold when it has remaining value and if the market price of the underlying security, in the case of a call, remains less than or equal to the exercise price, or, in the case of a put, remains equal to or greater than the exercise price, the entire investment in the option will be lost. There is no assurance that a liquid market will exist when a Portfolio Fund seeks to close out an option position. Where a position in a purchased option is used as a hedge against price movements in a related position, the price of the option may move more or less than the price of the related position.

Risks from Writing Options. The Portfolio Funds may sell, or “write,” option contracts. Writing option contracts can result in losses that exceed the initial investment and may lead to additional turnover and higher tax liability. The risk involved in writing a call option is that there could be an increase in the market value of the security. If this occurred, the option could be exercised and the underlying security would then be sold by the Portfolio Fund at a lower price than its current market value. Similarly, while writing call options can reduce the risk of owning stocks, such a strategy limits the opportunity of the Portfolio Fund to profit from an increase in the market value of stocks in exchange for up-front cash at the time of selling the call option. The risk involved in writing a put option is that there could be a decrease in the market value of the underlying security. If this occurred, the option could be exercised and the underlying security would then be sold to the Portfolio Fund at a higher price than its current market value. There is no assurance that a liquid market will exist when the Portfolio Fund seeks to close out an option position. Where a position in a written option is used as a hedge against price movements in a related position, the price of an option may move more or less than the price of the related position.

Cavalier Tactical Rotation Fund

Quantitative Model Risk. Portfolio Funds or other investments selected using quantitative methods may perform differently from the market as a whole. There can be no assurance that these methodologies will enable the Fund to achieve its objective. **Common Stock Risk.** Investments by the Fund and Portfolio Funds in shares of common stock may fluctuate in value response to many factors, including the activities of the individual issuers whose securities the Fund or Portfolio Fund owns, general market and economic conditions, interest rates, and specific industry changes. Such price fluctuations subject the Fund to potential losses. During temporary or extended bear markets, the value of common stocks will decline, which could also result in losses for the Fund.

Other Equity Securities Risk. In addition to shares of common stock, the equity securities held by the Fund and Portfolio Funds may include preferred stocks, convertible preferred stocks, convertible bonds, and warrants. Like shares of common stock, the value of these equity securities may fluctuate in response to many factors, including the activities of the issuer, general market and economic conditions, interest rates, and specific industry changes. Also, regardless of any one company’s particular prospects, a declining stock market may produce a decline in prices for all equity securities, which could also result in losses for the Fund.

Large-Cap Securities Risk. Stocks of large companies as a group can fall out of favor with the market, causing the Fund to underperform investments that have a greater focus on mid-cap or small-cap stocks. Larger, more established companies may be slow to respond to challenges and may grow more slowly than smaller companies.

Small-Cap and Mid-Cap Securities Risk. The Fund and Portfolio Funds may invest in securities of small-cap and mid-cap companies, which involves greater volatility than investing in larger and more established companies. Small-cap and mid-cap companies can be subject to more abrupt or erratic share price changes than larger, more established companies. Securities of these types of companies have limited market liquidity, and their prices may be more volatile. You should expect that the value

of the Fund's shares will be more volatile than a fund that invests exclusively in large-capitalization companies.

Sector Risk. If the Fund and Portfolio Funds invest more heavily in a particular sector, the value of its shares may be especially sensitive to factors and economic risks that specifically affect that sector. As a result, the Fund's share price may fluctuate more widely than the value of shares of a mutual fund that invests in a broader range of industries.

Foreign Securities and Emerging Markets Risk. The Fund and Portfolio Funds may have significant investments in foreign securities, which have investment risks different from those associated with domestic securities. The value of foreign investments may be affected by the value of the local currency relative to the U.S. dollar, changes in exchange control regulations, application of foreign tax laws, changes in governmental economic or monetary policy, or changed circumstances in dealings between nations. There may be less government supervision of foreign markets, resulting in non-uniform accounting practices and less publicly available information about issuers of foreign securities. In addition, foreign brokerage commissions, custody fees, and other costs of investing in foreign securities are often higher than in the United States. Investments in foreign issues could be affected by other factors not present in the United States, including expropriation, armed conflict, confiscatory taxation, and potential difficulties in enforcing contractual obligations. In addition to the risks of foreign securities in general, countries in emerging markets are more volatile and can have relatively unstable governments, social and legal systems that do not protect shareholders, economies based on only a few industries, and securities markets that trade a small number of issues which could reduce liquidity.

Portfolio Turnover Risk. The Adviser will sell Portfolio Funds and other securities when it is in the interests of the Fund and its shareholders to do so without regard to the length of time they have been held. As portfolio turnover may involve paying brokerage commissions and other transaction costs, there could be additional expenses for the Fund. High rates of portfolio turnover may also result in the realization of short-term capital gains and losses. Any distributions resulting from such gains will be considered ordinary income for federal income tax purposes.

Cavalier Multi Strategist Fund

Common Stock Risk. Investments by the Fund and Portfolio Funds in shares of common stock may fluctuate in value response to many factors, including the activities of the individual issuers whose securities the Fund or Portfolio Fund owns, general market and economic conditions, interest rates, and specific industry changes. Such price fluctuations subject the Fund to potential losses. During temporary or extended bear markets, the value of common stocks will decline, which could also result in losses for the Fund.

Other Equity Securities Risk. In addition to shares of common stock, the equity securities held by the Fund and Portfolio Funds may include preferred stocks, convertible preferred stocks, convertible bonds, and warrants. Like shares of common stock, the value of these equity securities may fluctuate in response to many factors, including the activities of the issuer, general market and economic conditions, interest rates, and specific industry changes. Also, regardless of any one company's particular prospects, a declining stock market may produce a decline in prices for all equity securities, which could also result in losses for the Fund.

Large-Cap Securities Risk. Stocks of large companies as a group can fall out of favor with the market, causing the Fund to underperform investments that have a greater focus on mid-cap or small-cap stocks. Larger, more established companies may be slow to respond to challenges and may grow more slowly than smaller companies.

Small-Cap and Mid-Cap Securities Risk. The Fund and Portfolio Funds may invest in securities of small-cap and mid-cap companies, which involves greater volatility than investing in larger and more established companies. Small-cap and mid-cap companies can be subject to more abrupt or erratic share price changes than larger, more established companies. Securities of these types of companies have limited market liquidity, and their prices may be more volatile. You should expect that the value of the Fund's shares will be more volatile than a fund that invests exclusively in large-capitalization companies.

Fixed Income Risk. Investments by the Fund and Portfolio Funds in fixed income securities will subject the Fund to the risks associated with such investments. The prices of these securities respond to economic developments, particularly interest rate changes, as well as to perceptions about the creditworthiness of individual issuers. Fixed income securities tend to decrease in value if interest rates rise and vice versa, and the volatility of lower-rated securities is even greater than that of higher-rated securities. Also, longer term securities are more volatile, so the average maturity or duration of these securities affects risk. Credit risk is the possibility that an issuer will fail to make timely payments of interest or principal or go bankrupt. The lower the rating of a debt security, the greater its risks.

Interest Rate Risk. Interest rates may rise resulting in a decrease in the value of the fixed income securities held by the Fund and Portfolio Funds or may fall resulting in an increase in the value of such securities. Fixed income securities with longer maturities involve greater risk than those with shorter maturities.

Inflation Risk. Fixed income securities held by the Fund and Portfolio Funds are subject to inflation risk. Because inflation reduces the purchasing power of income produced by existing fixed income securities, the prices at which fixed income securities trade will be reduced to compensate for the fact that the income they produce is worth less. This potential decrease in market value of fixed income securities would result in a loss in the value of the Fund's portfolio.

High-Yield Risk. The Fund and Portfolio Funds may invest in junk bonds, including bonds of issuers in default, and other fixed income securities that are rated below investment grade. Securities in this rating category are speculative and are usually issued by companies without long track records of sales and earnings, or by those companies with questionable credit strength. Changes in economic conditions or other circumstances may have a greater effect on the ability of issuers of these securities to make principal and interest payments than they do on issuers of higher grade securities.

The retail secondary market for junk bonds may be less liquid than that of higher-rated securities and adverse conditions could make it difficult at times to sell certain securities or could result in lower prices. Additionally, these instruments are unsecured and may be subordinated to other creditor's claims.

Sector Risk. If the Fund and Portfolio Funds invest more heavily in a particular sector, the value of its shares may be especially sensitive to factors and economic risks that specifically affect that sector. As a result, the Fund's share price may fluctuate more widely than the value of shares of a mutual fund that invests in a broader range of industries.

Foreign Securities and Emerging Markets Risk. The Fund and Portfolio Funds may have significant investments in foreign securities, which have investment risks different from those associated with domestic securities. The value of foreign investments may be affected by the value of the local currency relative to the U.S. dollar, changes in exchange control regulations, application of foreign tax laws, changes in governmental economic or monetary policy, or changed circumstances

in dealings between nations. There may be less government supervision of foreign markets, resulting in non-uniform accounting practices and less publicly available information about issuers of foreign securities. In addition, foreign brokerage commissions, custody fees, and other costs of investing in foreign securities are often higher than in the United States. Investments in foreign issues could be affected by other factors not present in the United States, including expropriation, armed conflict, confiscatory taxation, and potential difficulties in enforcing contractual obligations. In addition to the risks of foreign securities in general, countries in emerging markets are more volatile and can have relatively unstable governments, social and legal systems that do not protect shareholders, economies based on only a few industries, and securities markets that trade a small number of issues which could reduce liquidity.

Short Sales Risk. While the Fund will not short individual securities, the Portfolio Funds held by the Fund may sell securities short. A short sale is a transaction in which the Portfolio Fund sells a security it does not own but has borrowed in anticipation that the market price of the security will decline. The Portfolio Fund must replace the borrowed security by purchasing it at the market price at the time of replacement, which may be more or less than the price at which the Portfolio Fund sold the security.

Leverage Risk. While the Fund will not utilize leverage (i.e., borrowing) when making investments, the Portfolio Funds held by the Fund may utilize leverage to acquire their underlying portfolio investments. The use of leverage may exaggerate changes in a Portfolio Fund's share price and the return on its investments. Accordingly, the value of the Fund's investments in Portfolio Funds may be more volatile and all other risks, including the risk of loss of an investment, tend to be compounded or magnified. Borrowing also leads to additional interest expense and other fees that increase the Portfolio Fund's expenses.

Portfolio Turnover Risk. The Adviser will sell Portfolio Funds and other securities when it is in the interests of the Fund and its shareholders to do so without regard to the length of time they have been held. As portfolio turnover may involve paying brokerage commissions and other transaction costs, there could be additional expenses for the Fund. High rates of portfolio turnover may also result in the realization of short-term capital gains and losses. Any distributions resulting from such gains will be considered ordinary income for federal income tax purposes.

Fixed-Income Market Risk. The market value of a fixed-income security may decline due to general market conditions that are not specifically related to a particular company, such as real or perceived adverse economic conditions, changes in the outlook for corporate earnings, changes in interest or currency rates or adverse investor sentiment generally. The fixed-income securities market can be susceptible to increases in volatility and decreases in liquidity. Liquidity can decline unpredictably in response to overall economic conditions or credit tightening. Increases in volatility and decreases in liquidity may be caused by a rise in interest rates (or the expectation of a rise in interest rates), which are at or near historic lows in the United States and in other countries. An unexpected increase in fund redemption requests, including requests from shareholders who may own a significant percentage of the fund's shares, which may be triggered by market turmoil or an increase in interest rates, could cause the fund to sell its holdings at a loss or at undesirable prices and adversely affect the fund's share price and increase the fund's liquidity risk, fund expenses and/or taxable distributions.

Cavalier Fundamental Growth Fund

Quantitative Model Risk. Securities or other investments selected using quantitative methods may perform differently from the market as a whole. There can be no assurance that these methodologies will enable the Fund to achieve its objective.

Common Stock Risk. The Fund's investments in shares of common stock, both directly and indirectly through the Fund's investment in shares of other investment companies, may fluctuate in value response to many factors, including the activities of the individual issuers whose securities the Fund owns, general market and economic conditions, interest rates, and specific industry changes. Such price fluctuations subject the Fund to potential losses. Common stock generally is subordinate to preferred stock and debt securities with respect to the payment of dividends and upon the liquidation or bankruptcy of the issuing company.

Large-Cap Securities Risk. Stocks of large companies as a group can fall out of favor with the market, causing the Fund to underperform investments that have a greater focus on mid-cap or small-cap stocks.

Small-Cap and Mid-Cap Securities Risk. The Fund may invest in securities of small-cap and mid-cap companies, which involve greater volatility than investing in larger and more established companies. Small-cap and mid-cap companies can be subject to more abrupt or erratic share price changes than larger, more established companies. Securities of these types of companies have limited market liquidity, and their prices may be more volatile.

Micro-Cap Securities Risk. Some of the small companies in which the Fund invests may be micro-cap companies. Micro-cap stocks may involve substantially greater risks of loss and price fluctuations. Micro-cap companies carry additional risks because of the tendency of their earnings and revenues to be less predictable, their share prices to be more volatile, and their markets to be less liquid than companies with larger market capitalizations.

Foreign Investment Risk. The Fund's investments in foreign securities involve risks different from those associated with domestic securities. There may be less government supervision of foreign markets in which the Fund invests, resulting in non-uniform accounting practices and less publicly available information about issuers of foreign currency denominated securities. The value of the Fund's foreign investments may be affected by changes in exchange control regulations, application of foreign tax laws, changes in economic or monetary policies, or changed circumstances in dealings between nations. Investments in foreign issues could be affected by other factors not present in the United States, including expropriation, armed conflict, confiscatory taxation, and potential difficulties in enforcing contractual obligations. Foreign brokerage commissions, custody fees, and other costs of investing in foreign securities will result in the Fund incurring higher transaction costs.

Emerging Markets Risk. The Fund may invest in emerging markets, which are markets of countries in the initial stages of industrialization and generally have low per capital income. In addition to the risks of foreign securities in general, countries in emerging markets are generally more volatile and can have relatively unstable governments, social and legal systems that do not protect shareholders, economies based on only a few industries, and securities markets that trade a small number of issues which could reduce liquidity.

Currency Risk. The Fund's indirect and direct exposure to foreign currencies subjects the Fund to the risk that those currencies will decline in value relative to the U.S. dollar, or, in the case of short positions, that the U.S. dollar will decline in value relative to the currency being hedged. Adverse changes in currency exchange rates relative to the U.S. dollar may diminish gains from investments denominated in a foreign currency or may widen existing losses.

Depository Receipts. The Fund may invest in the securities of foreign issuers in the form of depository receipts or other securities convertible into securities of foreign issuers. Depository receipts are issued by a bank or trust company and evidence ownership of underlying securities issued by a foreign corporation. Unsponsored depository receipt programs are organized independently of

the issuer of the underlying securities and, consequently, available information concerning the issuer may not be as current as for sponsored depository receipts and the prices of unsponsored depository receipts may be more volatile. The Fund's investments in depository receipts are generally subject to the same risks as the foreign securities that they evidence or into which they may be converted.

Cavalier Dynamic Growth Fund

Common Stock Risk. Investments by the Fund and Portfolio Funds in shares of common stock may fluctuate in value response to many factors, including the activities of the individual issuers whose securities the Fund or Portfolio Fund owns, general market and economic conditions, interest rates, and specific industry changes. Such price fluctuations subject the Fund to potential losses. During temporary or extended bear markets, the value of common stocks will decline, which could also result in losses for the Fund.

Other Equity Securities Risk. In addition to shares of common stock, the equity securities held by the Fund and Portfolio Funds may include preferred stocks, convertible preferred stocks, convertible bonds, and warrants. Like shares of common stock, the value of these equity securities may fluctuate in response to many factors, including the activities of the issuer, general market and economic conditions, interest rates, and specific industry changes. Also, regardless of any one company's particular prospects, a declining stock market may produce a decline in prices for all equity securities, which could also result in losses for the Fund.

Large-Cap Securities Risk. Stocks of large companies as a group can fall out of favor with the market, causing the Fund to underperform investments that have a greater focus on mid-cap or small-cap stocks. Larger, more established companies may be slow to respond to challenges and may grow more slowly than smaller companies.

Small-Cap and Mid-Cap Securities Risk. The Fund and Portfolio Funds may invest in securities of small-cap and mid-cap companies, which involve greater volatility than investing in larger and more established companies. Small-cap and mid-cap companies can be subject to more abrupt or erratic share price changes than larger, more established companies. Securities of these types of companies have limited market liquidity, and their prices may be more volatile. You should expect that the value of the Fund's shares will be more volatile than a fund that invests exclusively in large-capitalization companies.

Sector Risk. If the Fund and Portfolio Funds invest more heavily in a particular sector, the value of its shares may be especially sensitive to factors and economic risks that specifically affect that sector. As a result, the Fund's share price may fluctuate more widely than the value of shares of a mutual fund that invests in a broader range of industries.

Foreign Securities and Emerging Markets Risk. The Fund and Portfolio Funds may have significant investments in foreign securities, which have investment risks different from those associated with domestic securities. The value of foreign investments may be affected by the value of the local currency relative to the U.S. dollar, changes in exchange control regulations, application of foreign tax laws, changes in governmental economic or monetary policy, or changed circumstances in dealings between nations. There may be less government supervision of foreign markets, resulting in non-uniform accounting practices and less publicly available information about issuers of foreign securities. In addition, foreign brokerage commissions, custody fees, and other costs of investing in foreign securities are often higher than in the United States. Investments in foreign issues could be affected by other factors not present in the United States, including expropriation, armed conflict, confiscatory taxation, and potential difficulties in enforcing contractual obligations. In addition to the risks of foreign securities in general, countries in emerging markets are more volatile and can have relatively unstable governments, social and legal systems that do not protect shareholders, economies

based on only a few industries, and securities markets that trade a small number of issues which could reduce liquidity.

Short Sales Risk. While the Fund will not short individual securities, the Portfolio Funds held by the Fund may sell securities short. A short sale is a transaction in which the Portfolio Fund sells a security it does not own but has borrowed in anticipation that the market price of the security will decline. The Portfolio Fund must replace the borrowed security by purchasing it at the market price at the time of replacement, which may be more or less than the price at which the Portfolio Fund sold the security.

Leverage Risk. While the Fund will not utilize leverage (i.e., borrowing) when making investments, the Portfolio Funds held by the Fund may utilize leverage to acquire their underlying portfolio investments. The use of leverage may exaggerate changes in a Portfolio Fund's share price and the return on its investments. Accordingly, the value of the Fund's investments in Portfolio Funds may be more volatile and all other risks, including the risk of loss of an investment, tend to be compounded or magnified. Borrowing also leads to additional interest expense and other fees that increase the Portfolio Fund's expenses.

Portfolio Turnover Risk. The Adviser will sell Portfolio Funds and other securities when it is in the interests of the Fund and its shareholders to do so without regard to the length of time they have been held. As portfolio turnover may involve paying brokerage commissions and other transaction costs, there could be additional expenses for the Fund. High rates of portfolio turnover may also result in the realization of short-term capital gains and losses. Any distributions resulting from such gains will be considered ordinary income for federal income tax purposes.

Cavalier Dividend Income Fund

Common Stock Risk. Investments by the Fund and Portfolio Funds in shares of common stock may fluctuate in value response to many factors, including the activities of the individual issuers whose securities the Fund or Portfolio Fund owns, general market and economic conditions, interest rates, and specific industry changes. Such price fluctuations subject the Fund to potential losses. In addition, regardless of any one company's particular prospects, a declining stock market may produce a decline in prices for all equity securities, which could also result in losses for the Fund. Market declines may continue for an indefinite period of time, and investors should understand that during temporary or extended bear markets, the value of common stocks will decline.

Commodities Risk. The Fund and Portfolio Funds may have exposure to the commodities markets, subjecting the Fund to risks not associated with investments in traditional securities. The value of commodities related investments may be affected by changes in overall market movements, commodity index volatility, changes in interest rates, or factors affecting a particular industry or commodity, including drought, floods, weather, livestock disease, embargoes, and tariffs. The prices of industrial metals, precious metals, agriculture, and livestock commodities may fluctuate widely due to changes in value, supply and demand, and governmental regulatory policies.

Convertible Securities Risk. Convertible securities are fixed income securities that the Fund or a Portfolio Fund has the option to exchange for equity securities at a specified conversion price. The option allows the Fund or Portfolio Fund to realize additional returns if the market price of the equity securities exceeds the conversion price. For example, the Portfolio Fund may hold fixed income securities that are convertible into shares of common stock at a conversion price of \$10 per share. If the market value of the shares of common stock reached \$12, the Portfolio Fund could realize an additional \$2 per share by converting its fixed income securities. Convertible securities have lower yields than comparable fixed income securities. In addition, at the time a convertible security is issued the conversion price exceeds the market value of the underlying equity securities. Thus, convertible

securities may provide lower returns than non-convertible fixed income securities or equity securities depending upon changes in the price of the underlying equity securities. However, convertible securities permit the Fund or Portfolio Fund to realize some of the potential appreciation of the underlying equity securities with less risk of losing its initial investment.

Corporate Debt Securities Risk. The Fund and Portfolio Funds may invest in corporate debt securities. Corporate debt securities are fixed income securities issued by businesses. Notes, bonds, debentures, and commercial paper are the most prevalent types of corporate debt securities. The credit risks of corporate debt securities vary widely among issuers. In addition, the credit risk of an issuer's debt security may vary based on its priority for repayment. Higher ranking (senior) debt securities have a higher priority than lower ranking (subordinated) securities. This means that the issuer might not make payments on subordinated securities while continuing to make payments on senior securities. In addition, in the event of bankruptcy, holders of senior securities may receive amounts otherwise payable to the holders of subordinated securities. Some subordinated securities, like trust preferred and capital securities notes, also permit the issuer to defer payments under certain circumstances. Insurance companies issue securities known as surplus notes that permit the insurance company to defer any payment that would reduce its capital below regulatory requirements.

Derivatives Risk. The Fund and the Portfolio Funds held by the Fund may use derivative instruments, which derive their value from the value of an underlying security, currency, or index. Derivative instruments involve risks different from direct investments in the underlying assets, including: imperfect correlation between the value of the derivative instrument and the underlying assets; risks of default by the other party to the derivative instrument; risks that the transactions may result in losses of all or in excess of any gain in the portfolio positions; and risks that the transactions may not be liquid.

Fixed Income Risk. Investments by the Fund and Portfolio Funds in fixed income securities will subject the Fund to the risks associated with such investments. The prices of fixed income securities respond to economic developments, particularly interest rate changes, as well as to perceptions about the creditworthiness of individual issuers. Fixed income securities tend to decrease in value if interest rates rise and vice versa, and the volatility of lower-rated securities is even greater than that of higher-rated securities.

Also, longer-term securities are more volatile, so the average maturity or duration of these securities affects risk. Credit risk is the possibility that an issuer will fail to make timely payments of interest or principal or go bankrupt. The lower the rating of a debt security, the greater its risks.

Fixed-Income Market Risk The market value of a fixed-income security may decline due to general market conditions that are not specifically related to a particular company, such as real or perceived adverse economic conditions, changes in the outlook for corporate earnings, changes in interest or currency rates or adverse investor sentiment generally. The fixed-income securities market can be susceptible to increases in volatility and decreases in liquidity. Liquidity can decline unpredictably in response to overall economic conditions or credit tightening. Increases in volatility and decreases in liquidity may be caused by a rise in interest rates (or the expectation of a rise in interest rates), which are at or near historic lows in the United States and in other countries. An unexpected increase in fund redemption requests, including requests from shareholders who may own a significant percentage of the fund's shares, which may be triggered by market turmoil or an increase in interest rates, could cause the fund to sell its holdings at a loss or at undesirable prices and adversely affect the fund's share price and increase the fund's liquidity risk, fund expenses and/or taxable distributions.

Foreign Securities and Emerging Markets Risk. The Fund and Portfolio Funds may have significant investments in foreign securities. Foreign securities have investment risks different from

those associated with domestic securities. Changes in foreign economies and political climates are more likely to affect the Fund or a Portfolio Fund with significant investments in foreign securities than another fund that invests exclusively in domestic securities. The value of foreign currency denominated securities or foreign currency contracts is affected by the value of the local currency relative to the U.S. dollar. There may be less government supervision of foreign markets, resulting in non-uniform accounting practices and less publicly available information about issuers of foreign securities. The value of foreign investments may be affected by changes in exchange control regulations, application of foreign tax laws (including withholding tax), changes in governmental economic or monetary policy (in this country or abroad), or changed circumstances in dealings between nations. In addition, foreign brokerage commissions, custody fees, and other costs of investing in foreign securities are often higher than in the United States. Investments in foreign issues could be affected by other factors not present in the United States, including expropriation, armed conflict, confiscatory taxation, and potential difficulties in enforcing contractual obligations.

The Fund and Portfolio Funds may also invest in emerging markets, which are markets of countries in the initial stages of industrialization and have low per capital income. In addition to the risks of foreign securities in general, countries in emerging markets are more volatile and can have relatively unstable governments, social and legal systems that do not protect shareholders, economies based on only a few industries, and securities markets that trade a small number of issues which could reduce liquidity.

Futures Risk. Use of futures contracts by the Fund or the Portfolio Funds may cause the value of the Fund's shares to be more volatile. Futures contracts expose the Fund to leverage and tracking risks because a small investment in futures contracts may produce large losses and futures contracts may not accurately track the underlying securities. Changes in the value of futures contracts may not track or correlate perfectly with the underlying index because of temporary, or even long-term, supply and demand imbalances and because futures do not pay dividends unlike the stocks upon which they are based.

When the Fund invests in futures, it will comply with requirements of the Investment Company Act of 1940 and the guidance of no-action letters issued by the Securities and Exchange Commission, including Investment Company Act Release No. 10666 (Apr. 18, 1979), that require the Fund to segregate assets or otherwise "cover" its positions in a manner that limits the Fund's risk of loss.

High-Yield Risk. The Fund and Portfolio Funds may invest in junk bonds, including bonds of issuers in default, and other fixed income securities that are rated below investment grade. Securities in this rating category are speculative and are usually issued by companies without long track records of sales and earnings, or by those companies with questionable credit strength. Changes in economic conditions or other circumstances may have a greater effect on the ability of issuers of these securities to make principal and interest payments than they do on issuers of higher grade securities.

The retail secondary market for junk bonds may be less liquid than that of higher-rated securities and adverse conditions could make it difficult at times to sell certain securities or could result in lower prices. Additionally, these instruments are unsecured and may be subordinated to other creditor's claims.

Inflation Risk. Fixed income securities held by the Fund and Portfolio Funds are subject to inflation risk. Because inflation reduces the purchasing power of income produced by existing fixed income securities, the prices at which fixed income securities trade will be reduced to compensate for the fact that the income they produce is worth less. This potential decrease in market value of fixed income securities would result in a loss in the value of the Fund's portfolio.

Interest Rate Risk. Interest rates may rise resulting in a decrease in the value of the fixed income securities held by the Fund and Portfolio Funds or may fall resulting in an increase in the value of such securities. Fixed income securities with longer maturities involve greater risk than those with shorter maturities.

Large-Cap Securities Risk. Stocks of large companies as a group can fall out of favor with the market, causing the Fund to underperform investments that have a greater focus on mid-cap or small-cap stocks. Larger, more established companies may be slow to respond to challenges and may grow more slowly than smaller companies.

Leverage Risk. While the Fund will not utilize leverage (i.e., borrowing) when making investments, the Portfolio Funds held by the Fund may utilize leverage to acquire their underlying portfolio investments. The use of leverage may exaggerate changes in a Portfolio Fund's share price and the return on its investments. Accordingly, the value of the Fund's investments in Portfolio Funds may be more volatile and all other risks, including the risk of loss of an investment, tend to be compounded or magnified. Any losses suffered by a Portfolio Fund as a result of the use of leverage could adversely affect the Fund's net asset value and an investor could incur a loss in their investment in the Fund. Borrowing also leads to additional interest expense and other fees that increase the Portfolio Fund's expenses.

Mortgage- and Asset-Backed Securities Risk. The Fund and Portfolio Funds may invest in mortgage- and asset-backed securities. Mortgage-related securities represent ownership in pools of mortgage loans. Asset-backed securities are structured like mortgage-backed securities, but the underlying assets may include such items as installment loan contracts, property leases, and credit card agreements. As with other interest-bearing securities, the prices of such securities are affected by changes in interest rates. Prices are also affected by changes in the rate of prepayment of principal, which affects the average maturity of the securities and makes it difficult to accurately predict returns. The trading market for mortgage- and asset-backed securities, while ordinarily liquid, may become restricted in times of financial stress.

Municipal Securities Risk. The yields of municipal securities may move differently and adversely compared to the yields of the overall debt securities markets. There could be changes in applicable tax laws or tax treatments that reduce or eliminate the current federal income tax exemption on municipal securities or otherwise adversely affect the current federal or state tax status of municipal securities.

Other Equity Securities Risk. In addition to shares of common stock, the equity securities held by the Fund and Portfolio Funds may include preferred stocks, convertible preferred stocks, convertible bonds, and warrants. Like shares of common stock, the value of these equity securities may fluctuate in response to many factors, including the activities of the issuer, general market and economic conditions, interest rates, and specific industry changes. Also, regardless of any one company's particular prospects, a declining stock market may produce a decline in prices for all equity securities, which could also result in losses for the Fund.

Convertible securities entitle the holder to receive interest payments or a dividend preference until the security matures, is redeemed, or the conversion feature is exercised. As a result of the conversion feature, the interest rate or dividend preference is less than if the securities were non-convertible. Warrants entitle the holder to purchase equity securities at specific prices for a certain period of time. The prices do not necessarily move parallel to the prices of the underlying securities and the warrants have no voting rights, receive no dividends, and have no rights with respect to the assets of the issuer.

Risks from Purchasing Options. If a call or put option purchased by the Fund or a

Portfolio Fund is not sold when it has remaining value and if the market price of the underlying security, in the case of a call, remains less than or equal to the exercise price, or, in the case of a put, remains equal to or greater than the exercise price, the entire investment in the option will be lost. Since many factors influence the value of an option, including the price of the underlying security, the exercise price, the time to expiration, the interest rate, and the dividend rate of the underlying security, the success in using options to implement an investment strategy depends on an ability to predict movements in the prices of individual securities, fluctuations in markets, and movements in interest rates. There is no assurance that a liquid market will exist when the Fund or a Portfolio Fund seeks to close out an option position. Where a position in a purchased option is used as a hedge against price movements in a related position, the price of the option may move more or less than the price of the related position.

Quantitative Model Risk. Portfolio Funds or other investments selected using quantitative methods may perform differently from the market as a whole for many reasons, including the factors used in building the quantitative analytical framework, the weights placed on each factor, and changing sources of market returns, among others.

There can be no assurance that these methodologies will enable the Fund to achieve its objective.

Real Estate Risk. The Fund and Portfolio Funds may invest in securities of issuers engaged in or related to the real estate industry. Real estate related investments are subject to risks related to possible declines in the value of real estate; general and local economic conditions; possible lack of availability of mortgage funds; overbuilding; extended vacancies of properties; increases in competition, property taxes, and operating expenses; changes in zoning laws; costs resulting from the clean-up of, and liability to third parties for damages resulting from, environmental problems; casualty or condemnation losses; uninsured damages from floods, earthquakes, or other natural disasters; limitations on and variations in rents; and changes in interest rates.

Sector Risk. Sector risk is the possibility that securities within the same group of industries will decline in price due to sector-specific market or economic developments.

If the Fund and Portfolio Funds invest more heavily in a particular sector, the value of its shares may be especially sensitive to factors and economic risks that specifically affect that sector. As a result, the Fund's share price may fluctuate more widely than the value of shares of a mutual fund that invests in a broader range of industries. Additionally, some sectors could be subject to greater government regulation than other sectors.

Therefore, changes in regulatory policies for those sectors may have a material effect on the value of securities issued by companies in those sectors.

Short Sales Risk. While the Fund will not short individual securities, the Portfolio Funds held by the Fund may sell securities short. A short sale is a transaction in which the Portfolio Fund sells a security it does not own but has borrowed in anticipation that the market price of the security will decline. The Portfolio Fund must replace the borrowed security by purchasing it at the market price at the time of replacement, which may be more or less than the price at which the Portfolio Fund sold the security. The Portfolio Fund's potential losses on a short sale are theoretically unlimited because the security's price may appreciate indefinitely. The Portfolio Fund will ordinarily have to pay a fee to borrow a security and is often obligated to repay the lender of the security any dividend or interest that accrues on the security during the period of the loan. Short selling will thus result in higher transaction costs, which reduce the Portfolio Fund's return.

Small-Cap and Mid-Cap Securities Risk. The Fund and Portfolio Funds may invest in securities of small-cap and mid-cap companies, which involves greater risk than investing in larger and more established companies. This greater risk is, in part, attributable to the fact that the securities of these companies are usually less marketable and, therefore, more volatile than securities of larger, more established companies or the market in general. Because these companies normally have fewer shares outstanding than larger companies, it may be more difficult to buy or sell significant amounts of such shares without an unfavorable impact on prevailing prices. Another risk factor is that these companies often have limited product lines, markets, or financial resources and may lack management depth. Small-cap and mid-cap companies are typically subject to greater changes in earnings and business prospects than are larger, more established companies.

These companies may be more vulnerable than larger companies to adverse business or economic developments; the risk exists that the companies will not succeed; and the prices of the companies' shares could dramatically decline in value. You should expect that the value of the Fund's shares will be more volatile than a fund that invests exclusively in large-capitalization companies.

Swaps Risk. The Fund or the Portfolio Funds may enter into equity, interest rate, index, credit default, and currency rate swap agreements, or "swaps." Swaps are two-party contracts entered into primarily by institutional investors for periods ranging from a few weeks to more than a year. In a standard swap transaction, two parties agree to exchange the returns earned on specific assets, such as the return on, or increase in value of, a particular dollar amount invested at a particular interest rate, in a particular foreign currency, or in a "basket" of securities representing a particular index. Swaps can involve greater risks than direct investment in securities, because swaps may be leveraged, are subject to the risk of that the counterparty may default on the obligation, and may be difficult to value. Swaps may also be considered illiquid. It may not be possible for the Fund to liquidate a swap position at an advantageous time or price, which may result in significant losses.

When the Fund invests in swaps, it will comply with requirements of the Investment Company Act of 1940 and the guidance of no-action letters issued by the Securities and Exchange Commission, including Investment Company Act Release No. 10666 (Apr. 18, 1979), that require the Fund to segregate assets or otherwise "cover" its positions in a manner that limits the Fund's risk of loss.

Risks from Treasury Inflation-Protected Securities. The Fund and Portfolio Funds may invest in Treasury Inflation-Protected Securities ("TIPS"). TIPS are special types of treasury bonds that were created in order to offer bond investors protection from inflation. The values of TIPS are automatically adjusted to the inflation rate as measured by the Consumer Price Index (CPI). With inflation (a rise in the CPI), the principal increases; with deflation (a drop in the CPI), the principal decreases. When TIPS mature, the Fund or Portfolio Fund is paid the adjusted principal or original principal, whichever is greater. TIPS decline in value when real interest rates rise. However, in certain interest rate environments, like when real interest rates are rising faster than nominal interest rates, TIPS may experience greater losses than other fixed income securities with similar duration.

Risks from Writing Options. The Fund, as well as the Portfolio Funds in which it invests, may sell, or "write," option contracts. Writing option contracts can result in losses that exceed the initial investment and may lead to additional turnover and higher tax liability. The risk involved in writing a call option is that there could be an increase in the market value of the security. If this occurred, the option could be exercised and the underlying security would then be sold by the Fund or Portfolio Fund at a lower price than its current market value. Similarly, while writing call options can reduce the risk of owning stocks, such a strategy limits the opportunity of the Fund or Portfolio Fund to profit from an increase in the market value of stocks in exchange for up-front cash at the time of selling the call option. The risk involved in writing a put option is that there could be a decrease in the market value of the underlying security. If this occurred, the option could be exercised and the underlying

security would then be sold to the Fund or Portfolio Fund at a higher price than its current market value. There is no assurance that a liquid market will exist when the Fund or Portfolio Fund seeks to close out an option position. Where a position in a written option is used as a hedge against price movements in a related position, the price of the option may move more or less than the price of the related position.

When the Fund writes options, the Fund will comply with the applicable requirements of the Investment Company Act of 1940 and the guidance of no-action letters issued by the Securities and Exchange Commission, including Investment Company Act Release No. 10666 (Apr. 18, 1979), that require the Fund to segregate assets or otherwise “cover” its positions in a manner that limits the Fund’s risk of loss.

Cavalier Tactical Economic Portfolio

The Tactical Economic Portfolio is offered to advisors and other financial intermediaries in Separate Accounts and through sub-advisory agreements.

The strategy seeks long-term growth of capital with moderate downside volatility. The portfolio is a quantitative ETF model that generates signals for an allocation shift between Growth, Balanced, and Defensive Mode. The model uses top down macroeconomic indicators and technical analysis to determine the allocation to equities and fixed income. The portfolio has a growth risk tolerance and is for investors who want a dynamic approach to asset allocation, and for investors who desire active risk management for downside protection.

The investments in the Tactical Economic Portfolio will consist of equity and fixed income ETFs and mutual funds. The strategy predominately uses low cost ETFs to capture equity and fixed income index exposure.

Methods of Analysis

Security analysis methods may include fundamental analysis, technical analysis, and cyclical analysis. Investing in securities involves risk of loss that clients should be prepared to bear.

Fundamental analysis involves evaluating a stock using real data such as company revenues, earnings, return on equity, and profit margins to determine underlying value and potential growth. Technical analysis involves evaluating securities based on past prices and volume. Cyclical analysis involves analyzing the cycles of the market.

Security Specific Material Risks

All investment programs have certain risks that are borne by the investor. Our investment approach constantly keeps the risk of loss in mind. Investors face the following investment risks:

- **Interest-rate Risk:** Fluctuations in interest rates may cause investment prices to fluctuate. For example, when interest rates rise, yields on existing bonds become less attractive, causing their market values to decline.
- **Market Risk:** The price of a security, bond, or mutual fund may drop in reaction to tangible and intangible events and conditions. This type of risk is caused by external factors independent of a security’s particular underlying circumstances. For example, political, economic and social conditions may trigger market events.
- **Inflation Risk:** When any type of inflation is present, a dollar today will buy more than a dollar next year, because purchasing power is eroding at the rate of inflation.
- **Currency Risk:** Overseas investments are subject to fluctuations in the value of the dollar against the currency of the investment’s originating country. This is also referred to as exchange rate risk.

- **Reinvestment Risk:** This is the risk that future proceeds from investments may have to be reinvested at a potentially lower rate of return (i.e. interest rate). This primarily relates to fixed income securities.
- **Business Risk:** These risks are associated with a particular industry or a particular company within an industry. For example, oil-drilling companies depend on finding oil and then refining it, a lengthy process, before they can generate a profit. They carry a higher risk of profitability than an electric company which generates its income from a steady stream of customers who buy electricity no matter what the economic environment is like.
- **Liquidity Risk:** Liquidity is the ability to readily convert an investment into cash. Generally, assets are more liquid if many traders are interested in a standardized product. For example, Treasury Bills are highly liquid, while real estate properties are not.

Item 9. Disciplinary Information

Not applicable.

Item 10. Other Financial Industry Activities and Affiliations

None.

Item 11. Code of Ethics, Participation or Interest In Client Transactions and Personal Trading

Cavalier has adopted a Code of Ethics in compliance with Rule 204A-1 under the Investment Advisers Act of 1940 that establishes standards of conduct for Cavalier's supervised persons. The Code of Ethics includes general requirements that Cavalier's supervised persons comply with their fiduciary obligations to clients and applicable securities laws, and specific requirements relating to, among other things, personal trading, insider trading, conflicts of interest and confidentiality of client information. It requires supervised persons to comply with the personal trading restrictions described below and periodically to report their personal securities transactions and holdings to Cavalier's Chief Compliance Officer (the "CCO"), and requires the CCO to review those reports. It also requires supervised persons to report any violations of the Code of Ethics promptly to the CCO. Each supervised person of Cavalier receives a copy of the Code of Ethics and any amendments to it and must acknowledge in writing having received those materials. Quarterly, each supervised person must certify that he or she complied with the Code of Ethics during the preceding quarter. Clients and prospective clients may obtain a copy of Cavalier's Code of Ethics by contacting the CCO at 888-721-4588.

Under Cavalier's Code of Ethics, Cavalier and its supervised persons and employees may personally invest in securities of the same classes as Cavalier purchases for clients and may own securities of issuers whose securities that Cavalier subsequently purchases for clients. This practice creates a conflict of interest in that any of such persons can use his or her knowledge about actual or proposed securities transactions and recommendations for a client account to profit personally by the market effect of such transactions and recommendations. To address this conflict, Cavalier and its supervised persons, its employees and their family members must obtain the CCO's pre-approval before engaging in any personal securities transactions (whether or not through proprietary accounts), other than long purchases and subsequent sales

of any of the following securities: (a) securities issued by the government of the U.S. or any state, (b) money market instruments (e.g. bankers' acceptances, bank certificates of deposit, commercial paper, repurchase agreements and other high-quality short-term debt instruments), (c) shares of money market funds and (d) shares issued by registered open-end investment companies other than sales of a Cavalier Funds. The pre-approval requirement also applies to securities acquired in IPOs and private placements. The CCO must obtain the prior written approval the CCO's Substitute before effecting any transactions in the CCO's own proprietary accounts.

Because Cavalier manages more than one Fund and managed account (collectively, "Client"), there may be conflicts of interest over its time devoted to managing any one Client and allocating investment opportunities among all Clients it manages. For example, Cavalier selects investments for each Client based solely on investment considerations for that Client. Different Clients may have differing investment strategies and expected levels of trading. Cavalier may buy or sell a security for one type of Client but not for another, or may buy (or sell) a security for one type of Client while simultaneously selling (or buying) the same security for another type of Client. Cavalier attempts to resolve all such conflicts in a manner that is generally fair to all of its clients. Cavalier may give advice to, and take action on behalf of, any of its Clients that differs from the advice that it gives or the timing or nature of action it takes on behalf of any other Client so long as it is Cavalier's policy, to the extent practicable, to allocate investment opportunities to its Clients fairly and equitably over time. Cavalier is not obligated to acquire for any account any security that Cavalier or its supervised persons or employees may acquire for its or their own accounts or for any other Client, if in Cavalier's absolute discretion, it is not practical or desirable to acquire a position in such security for that account.

Item 12. Brokerage Practices

Cavalier has complete discretion in selecting the broker or futures commission merchant that it uses for client transactions and the commission rates that clients pay such brokers and futures commission merchants. In selecting a broker or futures commission merchant for any transaction or series of transactions, Cavalier may consider a number of factors, including, for example:

- net price, clearance, settlement and reputation;
- financial strength and stability;
- efficiency of execution and error resolution;
- block trading and block positioning capabilities;
- willingness to execute related or unrelated difficult transactions in the future;
- order of call;
- offering to Cavalier on-line access to computerized data regarding clients' accounts;
- computer trading systems; and
- the availability of stocks to borrow for short trades.

Cross Transactions. On occasion, Cavalier may order brokers to effect "cross" transactions between client accounts in which one client will purchase securities held by another client. Such transactions are only entered into when Cavalier deems the transaction to be in the best interests of both clients and at a price Cavalier has determined to be fair to both parties by reference to independent market indicators (or as otherwise prescribed by law) and which Cavalier believes to constitute "best execution" for both parties. Neither Cavalier nor any related party receives any compensation in connection with such "cross" transactions.

Brokers executing transactions for or on the behalf of clients in connection with “cross” transactions may charge the client a commission for such transaction unless otherwise prohibited by law. Other local transaction charges and fees may apply. Total brokerage compensation to any particular broker in connection with such “cross” transactions may be determined by the commission rate negotiated by Cavalier on the transaction (if any), the terms of the client’s brokerage agreement with the participating broker and any other local market regulations and practices.

Cavalier does not intend to effect cross trades between any registered investment company that it advises (such as the Cavalier Funds) and any of Cavalier’s other client accounts.

Broker Referrals. Cavalier may in the future direct a certain amount of brokerage to a broker or futures commission merchant in return for the broker’s or futures commission merchant’s referral of prospective clients or investors. Directing brokerage in exchange for client or investor referrals creates a conflict of interest in that Cavalier has an incentive to refer its clients’ brokerage business to brokers and futures commission merchants to which it might not otherwise direct transactions. During its last fiscal year, Cavalier did not direct client transactions to a particular broker or futures commission merchant in return for client referrals.

Directed Brokerage. If a Separate Account client directs Cavalier to use a specific broker, Cavalier has not negotiated the terms and conditions (including, among others, commission rates) relating to the services provided by such broker. Cavalier is not responsible for obtaining from any such broker the best prices or particular commission rates. A Separate Account client that directs Cavalier to use a specific broker may not be able to participate in aggregate securities transactions and may trade after such aggregate transactions and receive less favorable pricing and execution. The client may pay higher commissions and mark-ups than it would pay if Cavalier had discretion to select broker-dealers other than those that the client chooses.

Item 13. Review of Accounts

Cavalier’s portfolio managers attempt to review all accounts at least each trading day, but will do so no less than monthly. Those reviews take into account such matters as asset allocation, cash management, the prospects of individual securities, changes in issuer earnings, industry outlook, market outlook and price levels. Each account receives from their custodians on either a monthly or quarterly basis, statements showing the current market value as well as interest and dividends for the reporting period.

Item 14. Client Referrals and Other Compensation

Cavalier may in the future engage solicitors to whom it pays cash or a portion of the advisory fees paid by clients referred to it by those solicitors. In such cases, this practice is disclosed in writing to the client and Cavalier complies with the other requirements of Rule 206(4)-3 under the Investment Advisers Act of 1940, to the extent required by applicable law.

Item 15. Custody

The custodian of each Separate Account will send account statements at least quarterly to the client. Each client should carefully review those statements.

UMB Bank, n.a., with its principal place of business located in Kansas City, Missouri, serves as custodian for the Funds' assets.

Item 16. Investment Discretion

Cavalier has discretionary authority to manage investment accounts on behalf of clients pursuant to a grant of authority in each investment advisory agreement with each Cavalier Fund. Such discretion is limited by the requirement that clients advise Cavalier of:

- the investment objectives of the account;
- any changes or modifications to those objectives; and
- any specific investment restrictions relating to the account.

A client must promptly notify Cavalier in writing if the client considers any investments recommended or made for the account to violate such objectives or restrictions. A client may at any time direct Cavalier to sell any securities or take such other lawful actions as the client may specify to cause the account to comply with the client's investment objectives. In addition, a client may notify Cavalier at any time not to invest any funds in the client's account in specific securities or specific categories of securities.

Item 17. Voting Client Securities

With respect to any registered investment company account that Cavalier advises (such as the Funds), Cavalier will vote proxies based on its proxy voting procedures and in the best interests of clients. Cavalier will provide its client the information required to be disclosed by that registered investment company pursuant to Rule 30b1-4 of the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended, and SEC Form N-PX. Cavalier generally considers that clients' best interests are served by the promotion of high levels of corporate governance and adequate disclosure of company policies and practices.

In order to facilitate the actual process of voting proxies, Cavalier has contracted with Institutional Shareholder Services, Inc. ("ISS"). Cavalier gives an authorization and letter of instruction to the client's custodian who then forwards proxy materials it receives to ISS so that ISS may vote the proxies.

In order to ensure that Cavalier votes proxies in the best interests of the client, Cavalier has established various systems described below to properly deal with a material conflict of interest. Cavalier has also established a Management Committee (the "Committee") that is responsible for the proxy voting process.

In the limited instances where Cavalier is considering voting a proxy contrary to ISS's recommendation, Cavalier will first assess the issue to see if there is any possible conflict of interest involving Cavalier or affiliated persons of Cavalier. If there is no perceived conflict of interest, Cavalier will then vote the proxy according to the proxy voting procedures. If at least one member of the Committee has actual knowledge of a conflict of interest, the Committee will normally use another independent third party to do additional research on the particular issue in order to make a recommendation to the Committee on how to vote the proxy in the best interests of the client. The Committee will then review the proxy voting materials and recommendation provided by ISS and

the independent third party to determine how to vote the issue in a manner which the Committee believes is consistent with Cavalier's Procedures and in the best interests of the client. In these instances, the Committee must come to a unanimous decision regarding how to vote the proxy or they will be required to vote the proxy in accordance with ISS's original recommendation. Documentation of the reasons for voting contrary to ISS's recommendation will generally be retained by Cavalier.

A client can obtain a copy of Cavalier's proxy voting policy and a record of votes cast by Cavalier on behalf of that client by contacting Gregory Rutherford at 888-721-4588.

Item 18. Financial Information

Not Applicable.

Privacy Policy

This notice is being provided to you in accordance with the Securities and Exchange Commission's rule regarding the privacy of consumer financial information ("Regulation S-P"). Please take the time to read and understand the privacy policies and procedures that we have implemented to safeguard your nonpublic personal information.

INFORMATION WE COLLECT

Cavalier Investments, LLC and the Starboard Trust must collect certain personally identifiable financial information about their customers to provide financial services and products. The personally identifiable financial information that we gather during the normal course of doing business with you may include:

1. information we receive from you on applications or other forms;
2. information about your transactions with us, our affiliates, or others;
3. information collected through an Internet "cookie" (an information collecting device from a web server); and
4. information we receive from a consumer reporting agency.

INFORMATION WE DISCLOSE

We do not disclose any nonpublic personal information about our customers or former customers to anyone, except as permitted or required by law, or as necessary to provide services to you. In accordance with Section 248.13 of Regulation S-P, we may disclose all of the information we collect, as described above, to certain nonaffiliated third parties such as attorneys, accountants, auditors and persons or entities that are assessing our compliance with industry standards. We enter into contractual agreements with all nonaffiliated third parties that prohibit such third parties from disclosing or using the information other than to carry out the purposes for which we disclose the information.

CONFIDENTIALITY AND SECURITY

We restrict access to nonpublic personal information about you to those Employees who need to know that information to provide financial products or services to you. We maintain physical, electronic, and procedural safeguards that comply with federal standards to guard your nonpublic personal information.

Concerning Communications With Clients; Additional Information

Cavalier seeks to communicate with clients in the most efficient manner possible. To that end, Cavalier intends to use e-mail to communicate with clients in lieu of paper mail, unless otherwise requested. Cavalier should expect all communications to be effected electronically once they have provided preferred e-mail addresses and appropriate consents to an authorized Cavalier representative. Clients may be asked to provide consent to the receipt of regulatory disclosures or other documents, statements and other information in electronic form, and are urged to provide such consents, as this will accelerate the receipt of important information.