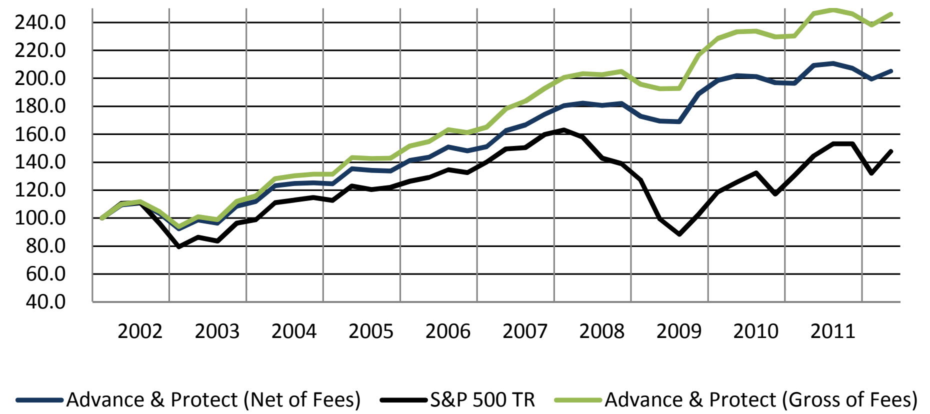
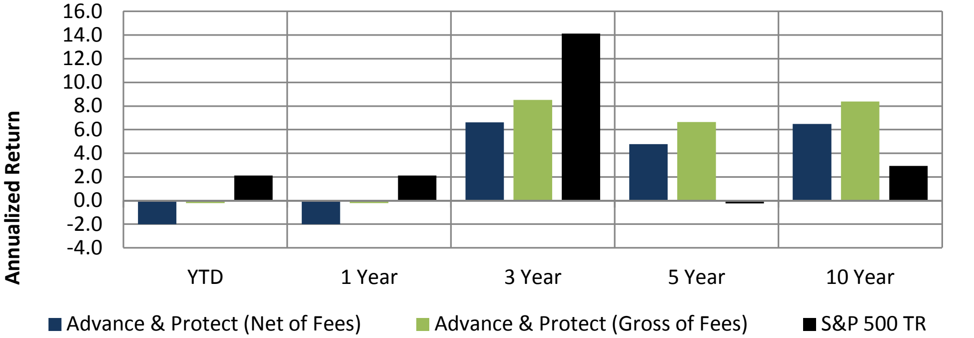
CWM ADVANCE & PROTECT STRATEGY

Investment Growth of $100

Time Period: 10/1/2001 to 12/30/2011 Currency: US Dollar



Trailing Returns



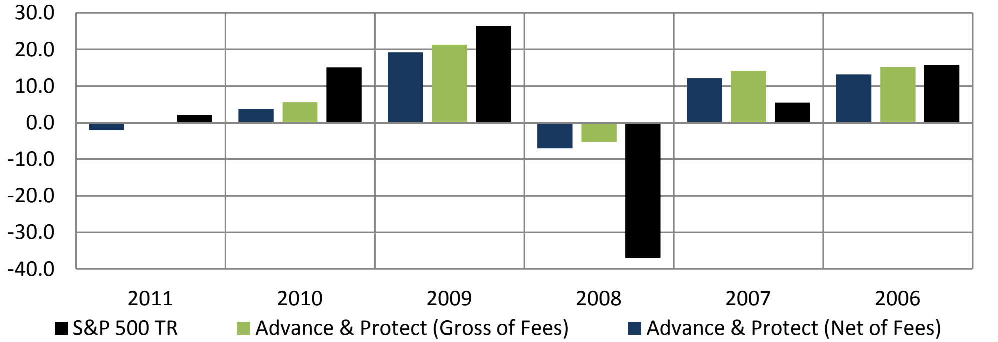
	YTD	1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
Advance & Protect (Net of Fees)	-2.01	-2.01	6.61	4.78	6.48
Advance & Protect (Gross of Fees)	-0.23	-0.23	8.52	6.66	8.38
S&P 500 TR	2.11	2.11	14.13	-0.25	2.93

Market Performance (Annualized)

Time Period: 10/1/2001 to 12/30/2011

	A&P (Net of Fees)	A&P (Gross of Fees)	S&P 500
Return	7.27	9.18	3.87
Std Dev	9.74	9.74	18.25
Alpha	4.07	5.87	-
Beta	0.43	0.43	1.00
R2	66.58	66.58	100.00
Best Quarter	12.69	13.14	15.93
Worst Quarter	(10.70)	(10.25)	(21.94)
Up Capture	63.27	70.23	100.00
Down Capture	28.92	23.86	100.00

Calendar Year Returns

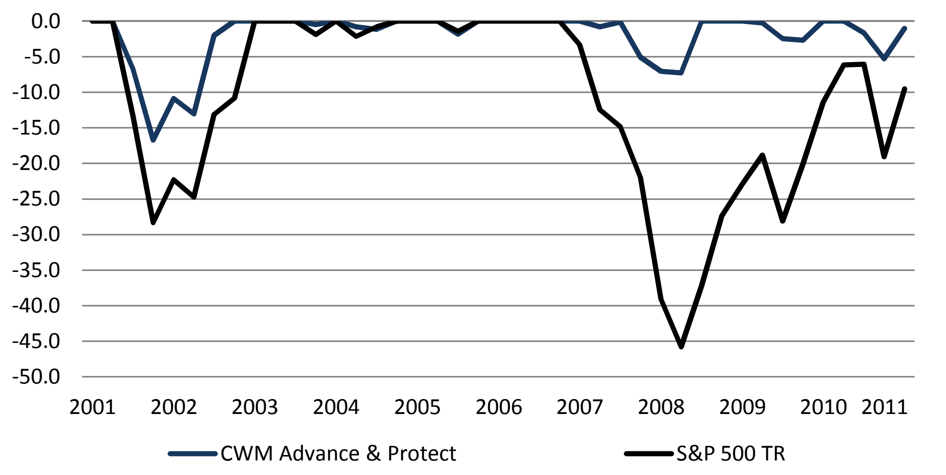


	2011	2010	2009	2008	2007	2006
Advance & Protect (Net of Fees)	(2.01)	3.72	19.21	-7.03	12.13	13.21
Advance & Protect (Gross of Fees)	(0.23)	5.59	21.28	-5.32	14.11	15.21
S&P 500 TR	2.11	15.07	26.48	-36.94	5.50	15.81

Please See important performance Disclosure Information on pages 3-6 of this presentation

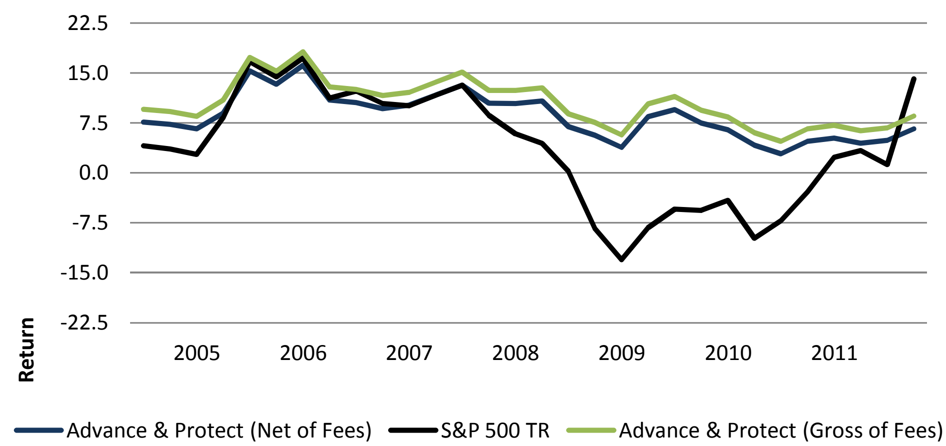
Drawdown (% decline between peak and trough)

Time Period: 10/1/2001 to 12/30/2011



Rolling 3 Year Returns

Time Period: 10/1/2001 to 12/30/2011 Rolling Window: 3 Years 3 Month Shift



CWM, LLC is the affiliated Registered Investment Advisor of Carson Wealth Management Group, a wealth management firm founded by Ron Carson in 1983.

The Advance & Protect Strategy is managed using a four-step investment process:

1. Identify investment themes believed to be in a long-term positive price trend.

2. Determine the best way to invest in that trend

3. Use multiple analytical tools to assist in decision making and determine portfolio weightings.

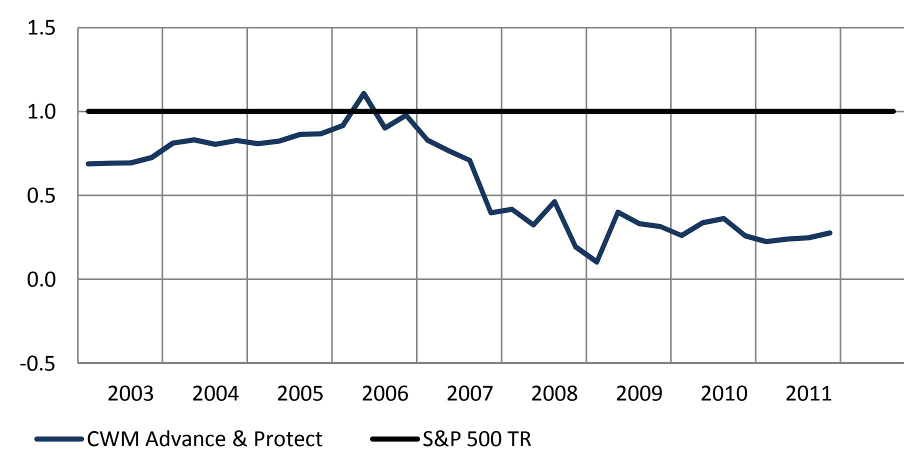
4. Monitor investment behavior trends to enhance the investment decision process.

*We may also buy short-index securities at the portfolio level as a hedge in perceived periods of high market risk.

**The performance disclosed here is taken from a composite.

Rolling 18 Month Beta

Time Period: 10/1/2001 to 12/30/2011 Rolling Window: 18 Months 3 Month Shift



ADVANCE & PROTECT PERFORMANCE DISCLOSURE

The Advance and Protect Strategy performance data represents a composite of all fully discretionary managed accounts with comparable investment objectives and risks managed exclusively by Ron Carson beginning 11/01/2001. Performance from 11/1/01 through 6/30/11 reflects a time when Mr. Carson was an Investment Advisor Representative of LPL Financial, LLC. Beginning on 07/01/2011, Mr. Carson changed his affiliation and the performance since that date reflects the time period when Mr. Carson is an Investment Advisor Representative of CWM, LLC. **The account performance is NOT GIPS or AIMR compliant and shall not be represented as such.**

The composite consists of quarterly performance data for similarly managed accounts and is based upon those open accounts managed exclusively by Ron Carson using the Advanced and Protect Strategy during this time period. Accounts were excluded that were not managed using the Advanced and Protect Strategy. Accounts were also excluded if they were being co-managed with other affiliated advisors who continued to maintain and exercise discretionary authority over those accounts.

Accounts are managed to the investment objectives of the individual client. Clients also have the ability to include or exclude certain securities or asset classes in the management of their accounts, so no two accounts will look exactly alike. As a result of this customization, any individual account may hold non-discretionary assets. These holdings can cause some accounts to perform better or worse than the overall strategy.

The Advance and Protect Strategy

CWM, LLC has developed a proprietary investment strategy called Advance and Protect. This process is both a top down and bottom up strategy, utilizing both qualitative and quantitative tools, and a variety of investment vehicles to achieve its goals. The firm utilizes a 4 step investment management process as outlined below.

<u>4-Step Investment Management Process</u>

Step 1: Create portfolios based on asset and sector classes believed to be in a long-term uptrend. Identify and capitalize.
Step 2: Monitor and evaluate non-proprietary investment vehicles for utilization in portfolios.
Step 3: Utilize multiple quantitative analysis tools to optimize our buy/sell decision-making process.
Step 4: Monitor and evaluate legal insider trading activity to enhance market entry and exit points. Track what company insiders are doing with their own money.

In an effort to provide some downside protection while in Protect mode, the firm will utilize hedging strategies that involve the purchase or sale of option contracts on one or more of the major indices. Some of these transactions may include the use of option collars on individual securities or sectors. An option collar consists of the simultaneous purchase of a put option, and the writing of a call option. Both options are out-of-the-money, and usually have the same expiration date. Options involve risks and are not suitable for everyone. Option trading can be speculative in nature and carry substantial risk of loss.

The firm will also utilize inverse ETFs as a part of its hedging strategy. An inverse ETF is an ETF designed to track, on a daily basis, the inverse of its benchmark. Inverse ETFs utilize short selling, derivatives trading, and other leveraged investment techniques, such as futures trading to achieve their objectives. Inverse ETFs carry liquidity risks and are speculative investments and are not suitable for everyone. Inverse ETFs are not suited for long-term investment strategies. These funds tend to carry higher fees, due to active management, that can also affect performance.

The S&P 500 Total Return Index was chosen as the benchmark for the Advanced and Protect strategy based on the approximate equivalent risk between the benchmark and the strategy and because clients will generally use the Advance and Protect strategy as a substitute for or a complement to an all-equity portfolio. The S&P 500 Total Return Index is an unmanaged index and is widely regarded to be representative of the stock market. Indices cannot be invested into directly. Index performance is not of any particular investment product.

Returns are actual not model-simulated returns and are based upon quarterly data provided by a third party. The information obtained from this third party, while believed to be reliable, is not guaranteed. The returns are calculated on a total return basis, including all dividends and interest, realized and unrealized gains or losses, and are net of all transaction costs and the maximum CWM, LLC annual advisory fee of 1.80%, taken in quarterly increments. CWM, LLC's advisory fees are fully detailed in Part 2A of its Form ADV. "Gross" returns show the performance of these strategies without the deduction of the annual 1.8% advisory fee. All other calculation methods are the same. We do not believe that there were any material market conditions or economic conditions that affected the results portrayed in this performance report.

Portfolios that invest in fixed income securities are subject to several general risks, including interest rate risk, credit risk, and market risk, which could reduce the yield that an investor receives from his or her portfolio. These risks may occur from fluctuations in interest rates, a change to an issuer's individual situation or industry, or events in the financial markets. Foreign investments are subject to risks not ordinarily associated with domestic investments, such as currency, economic, and political risks, and may follow different accounting standards than domestic investments. Investments in emerging or developing markets involve exposure to economic structures that are generally less diverse and mature, and to political systems that can be expected to have less stability than those of more developed countries. Securities may be less liquid and more volatile than U.S. and longer-established non-U.S. markets. An investment in small-capitalization companies involves greater risk and price volatility than an investment in securities of larger-capitalization, more established companies.

CWM is a discretionary manager for certain portfolios, and in that capacity, may change the asset, style, and investment vehicle allocations within those portfolios at its discretion. Members of CWM's Investment Advisory Services Team may be invested in any of the CWM Discretionary portfolios available. Mutual funds used in the CWM Discretionary portfolios may charge a redemption fee if shares are redeemed by CWM within a specified period of time. The amount of the redemption fee, as well as minimum holding period, is disclosed in each of the respective fund prospectuses. For complete details, please refer to the applicable fund prospectus. The performance data quoted represents past performance and does not guarantee future results. Current performance may be lower or higher than the performance data quoted. The investment return and principal value of an investment in mutual funds will fluctuate, so that an investor's shares, when redeemed, may be worth more or less than their original cost.

It is important to remember that there are risks inherent in any investment, and there is no assurance that any asset class or index will provide positive performance over time. Past performance is not a guarantee of future results. Diversification does not assure a profit nor protect against loss in declining markets. This communication is not intended to meet the objectives or suitability requirements of any specific individual or account. An investor should assess his/her own investment needs based on his/her own financial circumstances and investment objectives. Neither the information nor any opinions expressed herein should be construed as a solicitation or a recommendation by CWM to buy or sell any securities or investments.

Glossary

Investment Growth – The Investment Growth of $100 graph shows the strategy's performance based on how $100 invested in the strategy would have grown over time. The returns used in the graph are both "gross" and "net of fees" and the time period is specified on the graph. Located alongside the strategy's graph line is a line that represents the growth of $100 in the S&P 500 index. These lines allow investors to compare the performance of the strategy with the performance of the benchmark index.

Trailing Returns - A trailing return is a presentation of information that shows the investment return for a particular period of time. Trailing returns are often used as an investment comparison tool and commonly used as an economic indicator. The chart shows the trailing return using the Advance and Protect Strategy as compared to the S&P 500 Index.

Market Performance – The table displays various commonly used statistical measurements and is designed to show how Advanced and Protect strategy and the S&P 500 Index for the specified period in terms of those statistics. This is annualized information.

Return – The annualized gain or loss of the Strategy and Index during the reporting period.

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

Alpha – A measure of performance on a risk-adjusted basis. Alpha takes the volatility (price risk) of a mutual fund and compares its risk-adjusted performance to a benchmark index. The excess return of the fund relative to the return of the benchmark index is a fund's alpha.

Beta - A measure of the volatility, or systematic risk, of a security or a portfolio in comparison to the market as a whole. Beta is used in the capital asset pricing model (CAPM), a model that calculates the expected return of an asset based on its beta and expected market returns.

R2 (R-Squared) – A statistical measure that represents the percentage of security's movements that can be explained by movements in a benchmark index. For fixed-income securities, the benchmark is the T-bill. For equities, the benchmark is the S&P 500.

Up Capture Ratio - A statistical measure of an investment manager's overall performance in up-markets. The up-market capture ratio is used to evaluate how well an investment manager performed relative to an index during periods when that index has risen. The ratio is calculated by dividing the manager's returns by the returns of the index during the up-market, and multiplying that factor by 100. An investment manager who has an up-market ratio greater than 100 has outperformed the index during the up-market. For example, a manager with an up-market capture ratio of 120 indicates that the manager outperformed the market by 20% during the specified period. Many analysts use this simple calculation in their broader assessments of individual investment managers.

Down Capture Ratio - A statistical measure of an investment manager's overall performance in down-markets. The down-market capture ratio is used to evaluate how well or poorly an investment manager performed relative to an index during periods when that index has dropped. The ratio is calculated by dividing the manager's returns by the returns of the index during the down-market and multiplying that factor by 100. An investment manager who has a down-market ratio less than 100 has outperformed the index during the down-market. For example, a manager with a down-market capture ratio of 80 indicates that the manager's portfolio declined only 80% as much as the index during the period in question. Many analysts use this simple calculation in their broader assessments of individual investment managers.

Calendar Year Returns – The returns calculated on a calendar-year basis, stated as the percentage gained or lost per dollar invested on January 1.

Annualized Returns – A gain on an investment expressed in yearly terms, even though the variable does not directly apply to a year. That is, an annualized gain has been mathematically converted to yearly terms. For example, if the return rate on an investment is 2% after one month, one computes the annualized return by multiplying by 12, resulting in a 24% return rate. An annualized variable is often theoretical; there is no guarantee that the return rate in the example above will be 24% if it is calculated after only a month or two.

S&P 500 Index - The S&P 500 Index is an unmanaged index generally considered being representative of the large-cap segment of the market. The results listed for this index assumes reinvestment of all dividends.

Drawdown - The peak-to-trough decline during a specific record period of an investment, strategy or commodity. A drawdown is usually quoted as the percentage between the peak and the trough.

Rolling 3 Year Returns - The annualized average return for a period ending with the listed year. Rolling returns are useful for examining the behavior of returns for holding periods similar to those actually experienced by investors. For example, the three-year rolling return for 2010 covers Jan 1, 2007, through Dec 31, 2010.