

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

FORM 485BPOS

Post-effective amendments [Rule 485(b)]

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FILER

**Northern Lights Fund Trust**

CIK: 1314414 | IRS No.: 000000000 | State of Incorporation: DE  
Type: 485BPOS | Act: 33 | File No.: 333-122917 | Film No.: 13524937

Mailing Address	Business Address
450 WIRELESS BOULEVARD HAUPPAUGE NY 11788	450 WIRELESS BOULEVARD HAUPPAUGE NY 11788 631-470-2600

**Northern Lights Fund Trust**

CIK: 1314414 | IRS No.: 000000000 | State of Incorporation: DE  
Type: 485BPOS | Act: 40 | File No.: 811-21720 | Film No.: 13524938

Mailing Address	Business Address
450 WIRELESS BOULEVARD HAUPPAUGE NY 11788	450 WIRELESS BOULEVARD HAUPPAUGE NY 11788 631-470-2600

As filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission January 11, 2013

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION  
Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM N-1A  
REGISTRATION STATEMENT UNDER THE SECURITIES ACT OF 1933

Pre-Effective Amendment No. \_\_\_\_\_ [ ]

Post-Effective Amendment No. 448 [ X ]

and/or

REGISTRATION STATEMENT UNDER THE INVESTMENT COMPANY ACT OF 1940

Amendment No. 450 [ X ]

(Check Appropriate Box or Boxes)

Northern Lights Fund Trust

(Exact Name of Registrant as Specified in Charter)

17605 Wright Street

Omaha, NE 68154-1150

Attention: Michael Miola

(Address of Principal Executive Offices)(Zip Code)

(402) 895-1600

(Registrant's Telephone Number, Including Area Code)

The Corporation Trust Company

Corporate Trust Center

1209 Orange Street

Wilmington, DE 19801

(Name and Address of Agent for Service)

With a copy to:

JoAnn M. Strasser, Esq. Thompson Hine LLP 41 South High Street, Suite 1700 Columbus, Ohio 43215 614-469-3265 (phone) 513-241-4771 (fax)	James P. Ash, Esq. Gemini Fund Services, LLC 450 Wireless Blvd. Hauppauge, New York 11788 (631) 470-2619 (phone) (631) 813-2884 (fax)
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Approximate Date of Proposed Public Offering:

It is proposed that this filing will become effective (check appropriate box):

- (X) immediately upon filing pursuant to paragraph (b).  
( ) on (date) pursuant to paragraph (b).  
( ) 60 days after filing pursuant to paragraph (a)(1).  
( ) on (date) pursuant to paragraph (a)(1).  
( ) 75 days after filing pursuant to paragraph (a)(2).  
( ) on (date) pursuant to paragraph (a)(2) of Rule 485.

If appropriate, check the following box:

( ) this post-effective amendment designates a new effective date for a previously filed post-effective amendment.

This filing relates solely to the Pacific Financial Alternative Strategies Fund, Pacific Financial Flexible Growth & Income Fund, Pacific Financial Balanced Fund, Pacific Financial Foundational Asset Allocation Fund, Pacific Financial Faith & Values Based Conservative Fund, Pacific Financial Faith & Values Based Moderate Fund and Pacific Faith & Values Based Aggressive Fund , each a series of the Trust.

### Signatures

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, and Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended, the Registrant certifies that it meets all of the requirements for effectiveness of this registration statement under rule 485(b) under the Securities Act and has duly caused this Post-Effective Amendment No. 448 to the Registration Statement on Form N-1A to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, duly authorized in the City of Hauppauge, State of New York on the 11<sup>th</sup> day of January, 2013.

NORTHERN LIGHTS FUND TRUST  
(Registrant)

/s/ Andrew Rogers

By: Andrew Rogers,

President and Principal Executive Officer

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, and the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended, this Registration Statement has been signed below by the following persons in the capacities and on the dates indicated.

Michael Miola*	Trustee & Chairman	January 11, 2013
John V. Palancia*	Trustee	January 11, 2013
Gary Lanzen*	Trustee	January 11, 2013
Anthony Hertl*	Trustee	January 11, 2013
Mark Taylor*	Trustee	January 11, 2013
<u>/s/ Andrew Rogers</u> Andrew Rogers	President and Principal Executive Officer	January 11, 2013
Kevin Wolf*	Treasurer and Principal Accounting Officer	January 11, 2013

By:

/s/ James Ash

James Ash

Date:

January 11, 2013

\*Attorney-in-Fact - Pursuant to Powers of Attorney previously filed on April 1, 2011 to the Registrant' s Registration Statement in Post-Effective Amendment No. 234, and hereby incorporated by reference.

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## EXHIBIT INDEX

<u>Index No.</u>	<u>Description of Exhibit</u>
EX-101.INS	XBRL Instance Document
EX-101.SCH	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Schema Document
EX-101.DEF	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Definition Linkbase
EX-101.LAB	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Labels Linkbase
EX-101.PRE	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Presentation Linkbase

<b>Label</b>	<b>Element</b>	<b>Value</b>
<b><u>Risk/Return:</u></b>	rr_RiskReturnAbstract	
<b><u>Prospectus Date</u></b>	rr_ProspectusDate	Dec. 31, 2012

Label	Element	Value
<a href="#">Risk/Return:</a>	rr_RiskReturnAbstract	
<a href="#">Risk/Return [Heading]</a>	rr_RiskReturnHeading	Pacific Financial Faith & Values Based Moderate Fund Investment
<a href="#">Objective [Heading]</a>	rr_ObjectiveHeading	Objective:
<a href="#">Objective, Primary [Text Block]</a>	rr_ObjectivePrimaryTextBlock	The investment objective of the Fund is to seek long-term capital appreciation and current income.
<a href="#">Expense [Heading]</a>	rr_ExpenseHeading	Fees and Expenses of the Fund:
<a href="#">Expense Narrative [Text Block]</a>	rr_ExpenseNarrativeTextBlock	This table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy and hold shares of the Fund.
<a href="#">Shareholder Fees Caption [Text]</a>	rr_ShareholderFeesCaption	Shareholder Fees (fees paid directly from your investment)
<a href="#">Operating Expenses Caption [Text]</a>	rr_OperatingExpensesCaption	Annual Fund Operating Expenses (expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)
<a href="#">Portfolio Turnover [Heading]</a>	rr_PortfolioTurnoverHeading	Portfolio Turnover:
<a href="#">Portfolio Turnover [Text Block]</a>	rr_PortfolioTurnoverTextBlock	The Fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities (or "turns over" its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate may indicate higher transaction costs and may result in higher taxes when Fund shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which

are not reflected in annual fund operating expenses or in the Example, affect the Fund's performance.

[Other Expenses, New Fund, Based on Estimates](#) [Text] rr\_OtherExpensesNewFundBasedOnEstimates

Based on estimated amounts for the current fiscal year.

[Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses, Based on Estimates](#) [Text] rr\_AcquiredFundFeesAndExpensesBasedOnEstimates

Based on estimated amounts for the current fiscal year.

[Expenses Not Correlated to Ratio Due to Acquired Fund Fees](#) [Text] rr\_ExpensesNotCorrelatedToRatioDueToAcquiredFundFees

Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses are the indirect costs of investing in other investment companies. The operating expenses in this fee table will not correlate to the expense ratio in the Fund's financial highlights because the financial highlights include only the direct operating expenses incurred by the Fund.

[Expense Example](#) [Heading] rr\_ExpenseExampleHeading  
[Expense Example Narrative](#) [Text Block] rr\_ExpenseExampleNarrativeTextBlock

Example:

This example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in other mutual funds.

[Expense Example by Year, Caption](#) [Text] rr\_ExpenseExampleByYearCaption

The Example assumes that you invest \$10,000 in the Fund for the time periods indicated and

[Strategy](#)  
[\[Heading\]](#)  
[Strategy](#)  
[Narrative](#)  
[\[Text Block\]](#)

rr\_StrategyHeading

rr\_StrategyNarrativeTextBlock

then redeem all of your shares at the end of those periods. The Example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and that the Fund's operating expenses remain the same.

Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based upon these assumptions your costs would be: Principal Investment Strategies:

The Fund pursues its investment objective by implementing the strategies detailed below. Individual securities are purchased and sold based on the adviser's proprietary "Rational Analysis" process, which is described below under the heading "Investment Process." The term "exchange traded fund" is abbreviated as "ETF" throughout this prospectus. The Fund may invest in other investment companies, including ETFs ("Underlying Funds"). ETFs in which the Fund invests typically seek to track the performance of an index by holding in its portfolio either the contents of the index or a representative sample of the securities in the index.



The Faith Based Moderate Fund seeks to achieve its investment objective by investing in a balanced portfolio of fixed income and equity securities. Under normal circumstances, the Fund will invest at least 25% of its assets in equity securities and at least 25% of its assets in fixed income securities. The Fund will invest the fixed income portion of the portfolio directly or in other Underlying Funds (including ETFs) that invest primarily in fixed income and income producing securities such as government bonds, corporate bonds, municipal bonds, and dividend-paying equity securities. While the Fund typically seeks to invest in investment grade fixed income securities (rated "BBB-" or better by S&P), there is no minimum credit quality or maturity and the Fund may invest in fixed income securities of any credit quality or maturity. The Fund will also invest in equity securities directly or through other investment companies (including

ETFs) that invest primarily in common stock of U.S. or foreign companies of any capitalization, or geographic location.

The Fund may also invest in REITs. In selecting securities for the Fund, the adviser will apply an ethical screening, and exclude from the Fund any company that derives more than 20% of its revenues from abortion, pornography, liquor or tobacco, or is otherwise determined to be involved in promoting abortion, pornography, liquor or tobacco. Ethical screening is provided by a third party research firm which will be utilized to apply the Fund's ethical screens and provide the adviser a list of securities that do not satisfy the ethical screening criteria and therefore are not eligible for investment.

The Fund may invest in leveraged Underlying Funds and up to 10% of the Fund's net assets in derivative securities of any kind.

The Fund's investments in leveraged funds and derivative securities are expected to consist primarily of options, future contracts, or options

on futures contracts. The Fund uses leveraged Underlying Funds and derivative investments for leverage, to increase the potential return on an investment. The use of leverage generates returns that are more pronounced, both positively and negatively, than what would be generated on invested capital without leverage, thus changing small market movements into larger changes in the value of the investments.

In selecting the Faith & Values Based Moderate Fund's positions, the adviser will use its proprietary investment research "Rational Analysis" processes, as described below, but excludes the securities of any companies that are not eligible for investment under the ethical screening criteria described above. The particular allocation of positions will change from time to time as market forces dictate.

The adviser's "Rational Analysis" uses Fundamental Analysis, Technical Analysis, and Quantitative Studies

in selecting the positions. Rather than using one of the above methods exclusively, the adviser integrates the optimal elements of each method into a "Rational" decision-making model. The adviser may engage in frequent buying and selling of securities to achieve the Fund's investment objective.

· *Technical Analysis* is a method of evaluating securities by analyzing statistics generated by market activity, such as past prices and volume. Technical analysts do not attempt to measure a security's intrinsic value, but instead use charts and other tools to identify patterns that can suggest future activity. Such analysis enables the adviser to identify relational situations and opportunities that are key considerations in buying and, even more importantly, in selling positions.

· *Fundamental Analysis* is a method of evaluating a security by attempting to measure its intrinsic value by

examining related economic, financial and other qualitative and quantitative factors. Fundamental analysts attempt to study everything that can affect the security's value, including macroeconomic factors (like the overall economy and industry conditions) and individually specific factors (like the financial condition and management of companies). The adviser uses information from various sources to evaluate the fundamental position of the market, sectors, mutual funds, and stocks. Such analysis is essential in making decisions to buy particular positions, as it can reveal weaknesses or flaws in investment positions that might appear positive in technical analyses or quantitative studies.

· *Quantitative Studies* : The adviser uses mathematic analytics and modeling of portfolios. Such studies are useful in removing the emotion from the decision-making process, in

furthering understanding of portfolio trends, and in developing decisive information for buying and selling positions. The mathematical and statistical calculations involved in such studies include analysis of Beta, standard deviation, Sharpe ratios, among others.

Principal Risks:

***As with all mutual funds, there is the risk that you could lose money through your investment in the Fund. Although the Fund will seek to meet its investment objective, there is no assurance that it will do so.***

· *Company Risk* : The value of an individual company can be more volatile than the market as a whole and can perform worse than the market as a whole. The value of a company can be more volatile due to increased sensitivity to adverse issuer,

[Risk](#)  
[\[Heading\]](#) rr\_RiskHeading  
[Risk](#)  
[Narrative](#)  
[\[Text Block\]](#)

rr\_RiskNarrativeTextBlock

political, regulatory, market, or economic developments.

· *Derivatives Risk* :

Derivative instruments 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.

· *Emerging Markets Risk :*

In addition to the risks generally associated with investing in foreign securities, countries with emerging markets also may 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.

· *ETF and Underlying Fund Risk .*

Underlying Funds are subject to investment advisory and other expenses, which will be indirectly paid by the Fund. As a result, your cost of



investing in the Fund will be higher than the cost of investing directly in the Underlying Funds and may be higher than other mutual funds that invest directly in stocks and bonds. Each Underlying Fund is subject to specific risks, depending on its investments.

*Ethical Investing Risk*. The Fund's social and moral governance criteria limit the available investments compared to funds with no such criteria. Under certain economic conditions, this could cause the Fund's investment performance to be worse than similar funds with no such criteria.

*Fixed  
Income Risk :*

Typically, a rise in interest rates causes a decline in the value of the bond owned by the Fund. Other risk factors include credit risk, maturity risk, market risk, extension risk, illiquid security risks, foreign securities risk, and prepayment risk. In addition, bond ETFs and mutual funds, may invest in what are sometimes referred to as "junk bonds." Such securities are speculative investments that carry greater risks and are more susceptible to real or perceived adverse economic and competitive industry conditions than higher quality debt securities.

· *Foreign Risk*  
: The Fund's performance may depend on issues other than the performance of a particular company or U.S. market sector. The values of foreign investments may be affected by changes in exchange control regulations, application of foreign tax laws (including withholding tax) changes in governmental administration or economic or monetary policy (in this country or abroad) or changed circumstances in dealings between nations. The value of foreign securities is also affected by the value of the local currency relative to the U.S. dollar.

· *Futures and Options Risk* .

The use of options, futures contracts or options on futures contracts for risk management or hedging purposes may not be successful, resulting in losses to the Fund. In addition, the cost of hedging may reduce the Fund's returns, and the use of futures and options for investment purposes increases the Fund's potential for loss.

· *Hedging Risk* :

Although derivative instruments may be used to offset or hedge against losses on an opposite position, such hedges can also potentially offset any

gains on the opposite position. The Fund may also be exposed to the risk it may be required to segregate assets or enter into offsetting positions in connection with investments in derivatives, but such segregation will not limit the Fund's exposure to loss. The Fund may also incur risk with respect to the segregated assets to the extent that, but for the applicable segregation requirement in connection with its investments in derivatives, the Fund would sell the segregated assets.

· *Leverage Risk* : The use of leverage may exaggerate changes in a Fund's share price and the

return on its investments.

Accordingly, the value of the Fund's investments 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 leveraged Underlying Fund or the 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 Fund's expenses.

- *Limited History of Operations*  
*Risk* : The

Fund is a new mutual fund and has a limited history of operations.

· *Management Risk* : The ability of the Fund to meet its investment objective is directly related to the adviser's investment model and the adviser's assessment of the attractiveness and potential appreciation of particular investments.

There is no guarantee that the adviser's investment strategy will produce the desired results.

· *Market Risk* : The price of equity securities may rise or fall because of economic or political changes.

Stock prices in general may decline over short or even extended periods of

time, and tend to be more volatile than other investment choices.

· *Portfolio Turnover Risk* : Portfolio turnover results in higher brokerage commissions, dealer mark-ups and other transaction costs and may result in taxable capital gains. Higher costs associated with increased portfolio turnover may offset gains in the Fund's performance.

· *Real Estate Risk* : 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.

· *Small-Cap and Mid-Cap Securities*

*Risk* : The Fund 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.

As with all mutual funds, there is the risk that you could lose money through your investment in the Fund.

Performance:

[Risk Lose Money](#)  
[Text]

rr\_RiskLoseMoney

[Bar Chart and Performance Table](#)  
[Heading] rr\_BarChartAndPerformanceTableHeading

[Performance Narrative](#)  
[Text Block]

rr\_PerformanceNarrativeTextBlock

[Performance One Year or Less](#) [Text]

rr\_PerformanceOneYearOrLess

[Performance Availability Phone](#) [Text]

[Performance Availability Website Address](#) [Text]

Pacific  
Financial  
Faith &  
Values  
Based

Because the Fund has less than a full calendar year of investment operations, no performance information is presented for the Fund at this time. In the future, performance information will be presented in this section of the Prospectus. Also, shareholder reports containing financial and performance information will be mailed to shareholders semi-annually. Updated performance information will be available at no cost by visiting [www.tpfg.com](http://www.tpfg.com) or by calling 1-888-451-TPFG.

Because the Fund has less than a full calendar year of investment operations, no performance information is presented for the Fund at this time.

1-888-451-TPFG

[www.tpfg.com](http://www.tpfg.com)

Moderate  
Fund  
Institutional  
Class Shares

**Risk/**  
**Return:** rr\_RiskReturnAbstract

**Maximum**  
**Sales**  
**Charge**  
**(Load)**

**Imposed on** rr\_MaximumSalesChargeImposedOnPurchasesOverOfferingPrice none  
**Purchases**  
**(as a**  
**percentage**  
**of offering**  
**price)**

**Maximum**  
**Deferred**  
**Sales**  
**Charge**

**(Load) (as a** rr\_MaximumDeferredSalesChargeOverOther none  
**percentage**  
**of**  
**redemption**  
**proceeds)**

**Maximum**  
**Sales**  
**Charge**  
**(Load)**

**Imposed on** rr\_MaximumSalesChargeOnReinvestedDividendsAndDistributionsOverOther none  
**Reinvested**  
**Dividends**  
**and Other**  
**Distributions**

**Redemption**  
**Fee (as a**  
**percentage**  
**of amount**  
**redeemed)**

**Management** rr\_RedemptionFeeOverRedemption none  
**Fees** rr\_ManagementFeesOverAssets 1.00%

**Distribution**  
**and Service**  
**(12b-1) Fees**

rr\_DistributionAndService12b1FeesOverAssets 0.25%

**Other**  
**Expenses**  
**Acquired**  
**Fund Fees**  
**and**  
**Expenses**

rr\_OtherExpensesOverAssets 0.58% [1]  
rr\_AcquiredFundFeesAndExpensesOverAssets 0.80% [1],[2]

<a href="#">Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses Expense Example with Redemption 1 Year Expense Example with Redemption 3 Years Pacific Financial Faith &amp; Values Based Moderate Fund Investor Class Shares</a>	rr_ExpensesOverAssets	2.63%
<a href="#">Risk/ Return: Maximum Sales Charge (Load) Imposed on Purchases (as a percentage of offering price) Maximum Deferred Sales Charge (Load) (as a percentage of redemption proceeds) Maximum Sales Charge (Load) Imposed on Reinvested</a>	rr_RiskReturnAbstract	
<a href="#">Expense Example with Redemption 1 Year Expense Example with Redemption 3 Years Pacific Financial Faith &amp; Values Based Moderate Fund Investor Class Shares</a>	rr_ExpenseExampleYear01	266
<a href="#">Expense Example with Redemption 3 Years Pacific Financial Faith &amp; Values Based Moderate Fund Investor Class Shares</a>	rr_ExpenseExampleYear03	817
<a href="#">Risk/ Return: Maximum Sales Charge (Load) Imposed on Purchases (as a percentage of offering price) Maximum Deferred Sales Charge (Load) (as a percentage of redemption proceeds) Maximum Sales Charge (Load) Imposed on Reinvested</a>	rr_MaximumSalesChargeImposedOnPurchasesOverOfferingPrice	none
<a href="#">Expense Example with Redemption 3 Years Pacific Financial Faith &amp; Values Based Moderate Fund Investor Class Shares</a>	rr_MaximumDeferredSalesChargeOverOther	none
<a href="#">Risk/ Return: Maximum Sales Charge (Load) Imposed on Reinvested</a>	rr_MaximumSalesChargeOnReinvestedDividendsAndDistributionsOverOther	none

<a href="#">Dividends and Other Distributions Redemption Fee (as a percentage of amount redeemed)</a>	rr_RedemptionFeeOverRedemption	none	
<a href="#">Management Fees Distribution and Service (12b-1) Fees</a>	rr_ManagementFeesOverAssets	1.00%	
<a href="#">Other Expenses</a>	rr_DistributionAndService12b1FeesOverAssets	1.00%	
<a href="#">Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses</a>	rr_OtherExpensesOverAssets	0.58%	[1]
<a href="#">Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses Expense Example with Redemption, 1 Year Expense Example with Redemption, 3 Years</a>	rr_AcquiredFundFeesAndExpensesOverAssets	0.80%	[1],[2]
	rr_ExpensesOverAssets	2.63%	
	rr_ExpenseExampleYear01	341	
	rr_ExpenseExampleYear03	1,039	

[1] Based on estimated amounts for the current fiscal year.

[2] Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses are the indirect costs of investing in other investment companies. The operating expenses in this fee table will not correlate to the expense ratio in the Fund's financial highlights because the financial highlights include only the direct operating expenses incurred by the Fund.

Pacific Financial Faith & Values Based Aggressive Fund

Pacific Financial Faith & Values Based Aggressive Fund

Investment Objective:

The investment objective of the Fund is to seek long-term capital appreciation.

Fees and Expenses of the Fund:

This table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy and hold shares of the Fund.

Shareholder Fees (fees paid directly from your investment)

<b>Shareholder Fees Pacific Financial Faith &amp; Values Based Aggressive Fund</b>	<b>Pacific Financial Faith &amp; Values Based Aggressive Fund Institutional Class Shares</b>	<b>Pacific Financial Faith &amp; Values Based Aggressive Fund Investor Class Shares</b>
<a href="#">Maximum Sales Charge (Load) Imposed on Purchases (as a percentage of offering price)</a>	none	none
<a href="#">Maximum Deferred Sales Charge (Load) (as a percentage of redemption proceeds)</a>	none	none
<a href="#">Maximum Sales Charge (Load) Imposed on Reinvested Dividends and Other Distributions</a>	none	none
<a href="#">Redemption Fee (as a percentage of amount redeemed)</a>	none	none

Annual Fund Operating Expenses (expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)

<b>Annual Fund Operating Expenses Pacific Financial Faith &amp; Values Based Aggressive Fund</b>	<b>Pacific Financial Faith &amp; Values Based Aggressive Fund Institutional Class Shares</b>	<b>Pacific Financial Faith &amp; Values Based Aggressive Fund Investor Class Shares</b>
<a href="#">Management Fees</a>	1.00%	1.00%
<a href="#">Distribution and Service (12b-1) Fees</a>	0.25%	1.00%
<a href="#">Other Expenses</a> [1]	0.58%	0.58%
<a href="#">Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses</a> [1][2]	0.80%	0.80%
<a href="#">Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses</a>	2.63%	2.63%

[1] Based on estimated amounts for the current fiscal year.

[2] Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses are the indirect costs of investing in other investment companies. The operating expenses in this fee table will not correlate to the expense ratio in the Fund's financial highlights because the financial highlights include only the direct operating expenses incurred by the Fund.

Example:

This example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in other mutual funds.

The Example assumes that you invest \$10,000 in the Fund for the time periods indicated and then redeem all of your shares at the end of those periods. The Example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each

year and that the Fund's operating expenses remain the same. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based upon these assumptions your costs would be:

**Expense Example Pacific  
Financial Faith & Values  
Based Aggressive Fund**

**1 Year 3 Years**

**(USD \$)**

Pacific Financial Faith & Values Based Aggressive Fund Institutional Class Shares	266	817
Pacific Financial Faith & Values Based Aggressive Fund Investor Class Shares	341	1,039

**Portfolio Turnover:**

The Fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities (or "turns over" its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate may indicate higher transaction costs and may result in higher taxes when Fund shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in annual fund operating expenses or in the Example, affect the Fund's performance.

**Principal Investment Strategies:**

The Fund pursues its investment objective by implementing the strategies detailed below. Individual securities are purchased and sold based on the adviser's proprietary "Rational Analysis" process, which is described below under the heading "Investment Process." The term "exchange traded fund" is abbreviated as "ETF" throughout this prospectus. The Fund may invest in other investment companies, including ETFs ("Underlying Funds"). ETFs in which the Fund invests typically seek to track the performance of an index by holding in its portfolio either the contents of the index or a representative sample of the securities in the index.

The Faith & Values Based Aggressive Fund invests primarily in equity securities. These equity securities will consist primarily of securities issued by U.S. entities or other investment companies (including ETFs) that invest primarily in U.S. common stock. However, the Fund may also invest up to 40% of its net assets in foreign securities or Underlying Funds that invest in foreign securities, of any capitalization or geographic location (including emerging markets). In selecting securities for the Fund, the adviser will apply an ethical screening, and exclude from the Fund any company that derives more than 20% of its revenues from abortion, pornography, liquor or tobacco, or is otherwise determined to be involved in promoting abortion, pornography, liquor or tobacco. The Fund's ethical screening is provided by a third party research firm which will be utilized to apply the Fund's ethical screens and provide the adviser a list of securities that do not satisfy the ethical screening criteria and therefore are not eligible for investment. The Fund may also invest in fixed income securities of any credit quality or maturity directly or through Underlying Funds (including ETFs). It may invest in leveraged Underlying Funds and up to 10% of its net assets in derivative securities of any kind. The Fund's investments in leveraged funds and derivative securities are expected to consist primarily of options, futures contracts, or options on futures contracts. The Fund uses derivative investments for leverage, to increase the potential return on an investment.

The use of leverage generates returns that are more pronounced, both positively and negatively, than what would be generated on invested capital without leverage, thus changing small market movements into larger changes in the value of the investments.

In selecting the Faith Based Aggressive Fund's positions, the adviser will use its proprietary investment research "Rational Analysis" processes, as described below, excluding from consideration, those companies that are not eligible for investment under the ethical screening criteria described above. The particular allocation of positions will change from time to time as market forces dictate.

The adviser's "Rational Analysis" uses Fundamental Analysis, Technical Analysis, and Quantitative Studies in selecting the positions. Rather than using one of the above methods exclusively, the adviser integrates the optimal elements of each method into a "Rational" decision-making model. The adviser may engage in frequent buying and selling of securities to achieve the Fund's investment objective.



· *Technical Analysis* is a method of evaluating securities by analyzing statistics generated by market activity, such as past prices and volume. Technical analysts do not attempt to measure a security's intrinsic value, but instead use charts and other tools to identify patterns that can suggest future activity. Such analysis enables the adviser to identify relational situations and opportunities that are key considerations in buying and, even more importantly, in selling positions.

· *Fundamental Analysis* is a method of evaluating a security by attempting to measure its intrinsic value by examining related economic, financial and other qualitative and quantitative factors. Fundamental analysts attempt to study everything that can affect the security's value, including macroeconomic factors (like the overall economy and industry conditions) and individually specific factors (like the financial condition and management of companies). The adviser uses information from various sources to evaluate the fundamental position of the market, sectors, mutual funds, and stocks. Such analysis is essential in making decisions to buy particular positions, as it can reveal weaknesses or flaws in investment positions that might appear positive in technical analyses or quantitative studies.

· *Quantitative Studies*: The adviser uses mathematic analytics and modeling of portfolios. Such studies are useful in removing the emotion from the decision-making process, in furthering understanding of portfolio trends, and in developing decisive information for buying and selling positions. The mathematical and statistical calculations involved in such studies include analysis of Beta, standard deviation, Sharpe ratios, among others.

Principal Risks:

***As with all mutual funds, there is the risk that you could lose money through your investment in the Fund. Although the Fund will seek to meet its investment objective, there is no assurance that it will do so.***

· *Company Risk*: The value of an individual company can be more volatile than the market as a whole and can perform worse than the market as a whole. The value of a company can be more volatile due to increased sensitivity to adverse issuer, political, regulatory, market, or economic developments.

· *Derivatives Risk*: Derivative instruments 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.

· *Emerging Markets Risk* : In addition to the risks generally associated with investing in foreign securities, countries with emerging markets also may 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.

· *ETF and Underlying Fund Risk* . Underlying Funds are subject to investment advisory and other expenses, which will be indirectly paid by the Fund. As a result, your cost of investing in the Fund will be higher than the cost of investing directly in the Underlying Funds and may be higher than other mutual funds that invest directly in stocks and bonds. Each Underlying Fund is subject to specific risks, depending on its investments.

· *Ethical Investing Risk.* The Fund's social and moral governance criteria limit the available investments compared to funds with no such criteria. Under certain economic conditions, this could cause the Fund's investment performance to be worse or better than similar funds with no such criteria.

· *Foreign Risk:* The Fund's performance may depend on issues other than the performance of a particular company or U.S. market sector. The values of foreign investments may be affected by changes in exchange control regulations, application of foreign tax laws (including withholding tax) changes in governmental administration or economic or monetary policy (in this country or abroad) or changed circumstances in dealings between nations. The value of foreign securities is also affected by the value of the local currency relative to the U.S. dollar.

· *Futures and Options Risk.* The use of options, futures contracts or options on futures contracts for risk management or hedging purposes may not be successful, resulting in losses to the Fund. In addition, the cost of hedging may reduce the Fund's returns, and the use of futures and options for investment purposes increases the Fund's potential for loss.

· *Hedging Risk:* Although derivative instruments may be used to offset or hedge against losses on an opposite position, such hedges can also potentially offset any gains on the opposite position. The Fund may also be exposed to the risk it may be required to segregate assets or enter into offsetting positions in connection with investments in derivatives, but such segregation will not limit the Fund's exposure to loss. The Fund may also incur risk with respect to the segregated assets to the extent that, but for the applicable segregation requirement in connection with its investments in derivatives, the Fund would sell the segregated assets.

· *Leverage Risk :* The use of leverage may exaggerate changes in a Fund's share price and the return on its investments. Accordingly, the value of the Fund's investments 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 leveraged Underlying Fund or the 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 Fund's expenses.

• *Limited History of Operations Risk :* The Fund is a new mutual fund and has a limited history of operations.

· *Management Risk:* The ability of the Fund to meet its investment objective is directly related to the adviser's investment model and the adviser's assessment of the attractiveness and potential appreciation of particular investments. There is no guarantee that the adviser's investment strategy will produce the desired results.

· *Market Risk:* The price of equity securities may rise or fall because of economic or political changes. Stock prices in general may decline over short or even extended periods of time, and tend to be more volatile than other investment choices.

· *Portfolio Turnover Risk:* Portfolio turnover results in higher brokerage commissions, dealer mark-ups and other transaction costs and may result in taxable capital gains. Higher costs associated with increased portfolio turnover may offset gains in the Fund's performance.

· *Small-Cap and Mid-Cap Securities Risk:* The Fund 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.

Performance:

Because the Fund has less than a full calendar year of investment operations, no performance information is presented for the Fund at this time. In the future, performance information will be presented in this section of the Prospectus. Also, shareholder reports containing financial and performance information will be mailed to shareholders semi-annually. Updated performance information will be available at no cost by visiting [www.tpfg.com](http://www.tpfg.com) or by calling 1-888-451-TPFG.

Pacific Financial Alternative Strategies Fund

Pacific Financial Alternative Strategies Fund

Investment Objective:

The investment objective of the Fund is to seek long-term capital appreciation.

Fees and Expenses of the Fund:

This table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy and hold shares of the Fund.

Shareholder Fees (fees paid directly from your investment)

<b>Shareholder Fees Pacific Financial Alternative Strategies Fund</b>	<b>Pacific Financial Alternative Strategies Fund Institutional Class Shares</b>	<b>Pacific Financial Alternative Strategies Fund Investor Class Shares</b>
<a href="#"><u>Maximum Sales Charge (Load) Imposed on Purchases (as a percentage of offering price)</u></a>	none	none
<a href="#"><u>Maximum Deferred Sales Charge (Load) (as a percentage of redemption proceeds)</u></a>	none	none
<a href="#"><u>Maximum Sales Charge (Load) Imposed on Reinvested Dividends and Other Distributions</u></a>	none	none
<a href="#"><u>Redemption Fee (as a percentage of amount redeemed)</u></a>	none	none

Annual Fund Operating Expenses (expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)

<b>Annual Fund Operating Expenses Pacific Financial Alternative Strategies Fund</b>	<b>Pacific Financial Alternative Strategies Fund Institutional Class Shares</b>	<b>Pacific Financial Alternative Strategies Fund Investor Class Shares</b>
<a href="#"><u>Management Fees</u></a>	1.00%	1.00%
<a href="#"><u>Distribution and Service (12b-1) Fees</u></a>	0.25%	1.00%
<a href="#"><u>Other Expenses</u></a> [1]	0.58%	0.58%
<a href="#"><u>Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses</u></a> [1][2]	0.80%	0.80%
<a href="#"><u>Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses</u></a>	2.63%	2.63%

[1] Based on estimated amounts for the current fiscal year.

[2] Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses are the indirect costs of investing in other investment companies. The operating expenses in this fee table will not correlate to the expense ratio in the Fund's financial highlights because the financial highlights include only the direct operating expenses incurred by the Fund.

Example:

This example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in other mutual funds.

The Example assumes that you invest \$10,000 in the Fund for the time periods indicated and then redeem all of your shares at the end of those periods. The Example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and that the Fund's operating expenses remain the same. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based upon these assumptions your costs would be:

**Expense Example Pacific  
Financial Alternative  
Strategies Fund (USD \$)**

**1 Year 3 Years**

Pacific Financial Alternative Strategies Fund Institutional Class Shares	266	817
Pacific Financial Alternative Strategies Fund Investor Class Shares	341	1,039

**Portfolio Turnover:**

The Fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities (or "turns over" its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate may indicate higher transaction costs and may result in higher taxes when Fund shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in annual fund operating expenses or in the Example, affect the Fund's performance.

**Principal Investment Strategies:**

The Fund pursues its investment objective by implementing the strategies detailed below. Individual securities are purchased and sold based on the adviser's proprietary "Rational Analysis" process, which is described below under the heading "Investment Process." The term "exchange traded fund" is abbreviated as "ETF" throughout this prospectus. The Fund may invest in other investment companies, including ETFs ("Underlying Funds"). ETFs in which the Fund invests typically seek to track the performance of an index by holding in its portfolio either the contents of the index or a representative sample of the securities in the index.

The Alternative Strategies Fund primarily invests in a variety of securities, including Underlying Funds that are used to implement multiple alternative investment strategies in the Fund. The Fund may take both long and short positions in equity securities, including common and preferred stock of U.S. companies, convertible securities, foreign securities, and Real Estate Investment Trusts ("REITs"). The Fund may invest in fixed income securities of any credit quality or maturity. The Fund may invest up to 100% of its assets in U.S. securities. The Fund may also have up to 100% of its assets invested in foreign securities, including, but not limited to, American depositary receipts ("ADRs") and securities of foreign companies, including emerging markets securities. The Fund may invest in companies of any size (from small-cap to mid-cap to large-cap) and in any style (from growth to value) or from any geographic location, as well as currency-related securities or strategies. The Fund may also invest in leveraged ETFs or other Underlying Funds, covered calls managed futures or illiquid securities, including up to 10% in hedge funds. The Fund may invest up to 10% of the Fund's net assets in derivative securities of any kind.

The Fund's investments in derivative securities are expected to consist primarily of future contracts on financial and commodity markets. The Fund uses derivative investments and leveraged Underlying Funds to obtain leverage in order to increase the potential return on an investment. The use of leverage generates returns that are more pronounced, both positively and negatively, than what would be generated on invested capital without leverage, thus changing small market movements into larger changes in the value of the investments.

In selecting the Alternative Strategies Fund's positions, the adviser will use its proprietary investment research "Rational Analysis" processes, as described below. The particular allocation of positions will change from time to time as market forces and the Fund's aggressive strategy dictates. The adviser's Rational Analysis uses Fundamental Analysis, Technical Analysis, and Quantitative Studies in selecting the positions. Rather than using one of the above methods exclusively, the adviser integrates the optimal elements of each method into a "Rational" decision-making model. The adviser may engage in frequent buying and selling of securities to achieve the Fund's investment objective.

- *Technical Analysis* is a method of evaluating securities by analyzing statistics generated by market activity, such as past prices and volume. Technical analysts do not attempt to measure a security's intrinsic value, but instead use charts and other tools to identify patterns that can suggest future activity. Such analysis enables the adviser to identify relational situations and opportunities that are key considerations in buying and, even more importantly, in selling positions.

• *Fundamental Analysis* is a method of evaluating a security by attempting to measure its intrinsic value by examining related economic, financial and other qualitative and quantitative factors. Fundamental analysts attempt to study everything that can affect the security's value, including macroeconomic factors (like the overall economy and industry conditions) and individually specific factors (like the financial condition and management of companies). The adviser uses information from various sources to evaluate the fundamental position of the market, sectors, mutual funds, and stocks. Such analysis is essential in making decisions to buy particular positions, as it can reveal weaknesses or flaws in investment positions that might appear positive in technical analyses or quantitative studies.

• *Quantitative Studies*: The adviser uses mathematic analytics and modeling of portfolios. Such studies are useful in removing the emotion from the decision-making process, in furthering understanding of portfolio trends, and in developing decisive information for buying and selling positions. The mathematical and statistical calculations involved in such studies include analysis of Beta, standard deviation, Sharpe ratios, among others.

Principal Risks:

***As with all mutual funds, there is the risk that you could lose money through your investment in the Fund. Although the Fund will seek to meet its investment objective, there is no assurance that it will do so.***

• *Commodities Risk*: 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, such as drought, floods, weather, livestock disease, embargoes, and tariffs. The prices of industrial metals, precious metals, agriculture, and livestock commodities may fluctuate widely due to factors such as changes in value, supply and demand, and governmental regulatory policies.

• *Company Risk*: The value of an individual company can be more volatile than the market as a whole and can perform worse than the market as a whole. The value of a company can be more volatile due to increased sensitivity to adverse issuer, political, regulatory, market, or economic developments.

• *Currency Risk*: The Fund's net asset value could decline as a result of changes in the exchange rates between foreign currencies and the U.S. dollar. Additionally, certain foreign countries may impose restrictions on the ability of issuers of foreign securities to make payment of principal and interest to investors located outside the country, due to blockage of foreign currency exchanges or otherwise.

• *Derivatives Risk*: Derivative instruments 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.

• *Emerging Markets Risk*: In addition to the risks generally associated with investing in foreign securities, countries with emerging markets also may 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.



• *ETF and Underlying Fund Risk* . Underlying Funds are subject to investment advisory and other expenses, which will be indirectly paid by the Fund. As a result, your cost of investing in the Fund will be higher than the cost of investing directly in the Underlying Funds and may be higher than other mutual funds that invest directly in stocks and bonds. Each Underlying Fund is subject to specific risks, depending on its investments.

• *Foreign Risk*: The Fund's performance may depend on issues other than the performance of a particular company or U.S. market sector. The values of foreign investments may be affected by changes in exchange control regulations, application of foreign tax laws (including withholding tax) changes in governmental administration or economic or monetary policy (in this country or abroad) or changed circumstances in dealings between nations. The value of foreign securities is also affected by the value of the local currency relative to the U.S. dollar.

• *Fixed Income Risk*: Typically, a rise in interest rates causes a decline in the value of the bond owned by the Fund. Other risk factors include credit risk, maturity risk, market risk, extension risk, illiquid security risks, foreign securities risk, and prepayment risk. In addition, bond ETFs and mutual funds, may invest in what are sometimes referred to as "junk bonds." Such securities are speculative investments that carry greater risks and are more susceptible to real or perceived adverse economic and competitive industry conditions than higher quality debt securities.

• *Futures and Options Risk*. The use of options, futures contracts or options on futures contracts for risk management or hedging purposes may not be successful, resulting in losses to the Fund. In addition, the cost of hedging may reduce the Fund's returns, and the use of futures and options for investment purposes increases the Fund's potential for loss.

• *Hedging Risk*: Although derivative instruments may be used to offset or hedge against losses on an opposite position, such hedges can also potentially offset any gains on the opposite position. The Fund may also be exposed to the risk it may be required to segregate assets or enter into offsetting positions in connection with investments in derivatives, but such segregation will not limit the Fund's exposure to loss. The Fund may also incur risk with respect to the segregated assets to the extent that, but for the applicable segregation requirement in connection with its investments in derivatives, the Fund would sell the segregated assets.

• *Leverage Risk* : The use of leverage may exaggerate changes in a Fund's share price and the return on its investments. Accordingly, the value of the Fund's investments 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 leveraged Underlying Fund or the 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 Fund's expenses.

• *Limited History of Operations Risk* : The Fund is a new mutual fund and has a limited history of operations.

• *Managed Futures Risk*: Investing in managed futures exposes the Fund to management risk, derivatives risk, leverage risk, as well as commodity, interest rate, equity and foreign currency risks depending on the particular strategy used. A manager's judgments about the price appreciation of various futures contracts

may prove incorrect and result in losses. The Fund's use of derivatives (including futures and options on futures) to enhance returns or hedge against market declines is subject to the risk of mispricing or improper valuation and changes in the value of the derivative may not correlate perfectly with the underlying asset, rate or index. Investments in derivatives may involve leverage, which means a small percentage of assets invested in derivatives can have a disproportionately large impact. Commodity, interest rate, equity and foreign currency futures are subject to unfavorable price movements as well as specific risks described more fully in paragraphs above.

· *Management Risk:* The ability of the Fund to meet its investment objective is directly related to the adviser's investment model and the adviser's assessment of the attractiveness and potential appreciation of particular investments. There is no guarantee that the adviser's investment strategy will produce the desired results.

· *Market Risk:* The price of equity securities may rise or fall because of economic or political changes. Stock prices in general may decline over short or even extended periods of time, and tend to be more volatile than other investment choices.

· *Portfolio Turnover Risk:* Portfolio turnover results in higher brokerage commissions, dealer mark-ups and other transaction costs and may result in taxable capital gains. Higher costs associated with increased portfolio turnover may offset gains in the Fund's performance.

· *Real Estate Risk:* 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.

· *Small-Cap and Mid-Cap Securities Risk:* The Fund 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.

#### Performance:

Because the Fund has less than a full calendar year of investment operations, no performance information is presented for the Fund at this time. In the future, performance information will be presented in this section of the Prospectus. Also, shareholder reports containing financial and performance information will be mailed to shareholders semi-annually. Updated performance information will be available at no cost by visiting [www.tpfg.com](http://www.tpfg.com) or by calling 1-888-451-TPFG.



Label	Element	Value
<a href="#">Risk/Return:</a>	rr_RiskReturnAbstract	
<a href="#">Risk/Return [Heading]</a>	rr_RiskReturnHeading	Pacific Financial Alternative Strategies Fund
<a href="#">Objective [Heading]</a>	rr_ObjectiveHeading	Investment Objective:
<a href="#">Objective, Primary [Text Block]</a>	rr_ObjectivePrimaryTextBlock	The investment objective of the Fund is to seek long-term capital appreciation.
<a href="#">Expense [Heading]</a>	rr_ExpenseHeading	Fees and Expenses of the Fund:
<a href="#">Expense Narrative [Text Block]</a>	rr_ExpenseNarrativeTextBlock	This table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy and hold shares of the Fund.
<a href="#">Shareholder Fees Caption [Text]</a>	rr_ShareholderFeesCaption	Shareholder Fees (fees paid directly from your investment)
<a href="#">Operating Expenses Caption [Text]</a>	rr_OperatingExpensesCaption	Annual Fund Operating Expenses (expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)
<a href="#">Portfolio Turnover [Heading]</a>	rr_PortfolioTurnoverHeading	Portfolio Turnover:
<a href="#">Portfolio Turnover [Text Block]</a>	rr_PortfolioTurnoverTextBlock	The Fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities (or "turns over" its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate may indicate higher transaction costs and may result in higher taxes when Fund shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in annual fund operating expenses or in the Example, affect the Fund's performance.
<a href="#">Other Expenses, New Fund.</a>	rr_OtherExpensesNewFundBasedOnEstimates	Based on estimated amounts for the current fiscal year.

[Based on  
Estimates  
\[Text\]  
Acquired  
Fund Fees  
and](#)

[Expenses.](#) rr\_AcquiredFundFeesAndExpensesBasedOnEstimates

[Based on  
Estimates  
\[Text\]  
Expenses](#)

[Not  
Correlated  
to Ratio Due  
to Acquired  
Fund Fees  
\[Text\]](#)

rr\_ExpensesNotCorrelatedToRatioDueToAcquiredFundFees

Based on estimated amounts for the current fiscal year.

Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses are the indirect costs of investing in other investment companies. The operating expenses in this fee table will not correlate to the expense ratio in the Fund's financial highlights because the financial highlights include only the direct operating expenses incurred by the Fund.

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Example  
\[Heading\]](#)

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[Expense  
Example  
Narrative  
\[Text Block\]](#)

rr\_ExpenseExampleNarrativeTextBlock

Example:

This example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in other mutual funds.

The Example assumes that you invest \$10,000 in the Fund for the time periods indicated and then redeem all of your shares at the end of those periods. The Example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and that the Fund's operating expenses remain the same. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based upon these assumptions your costs would be: Principal Investment Strategies:

[Expense  
Example by  
Year  
Caption  
\[Text\]](#)

rr\_ExpenseExampleByYearCaption

[Strategy  
\[Heading\]](#)

rr\_StrategyHeading

[Strategy](#)  
[Narrative](#)  
[\[Text Block\]](#)

rr\_StrategyNarrativeTextBlock

The Fund pursues its investment objective by implementing the strategies detailed below. Individual securities are purchased and sold based on the adviser's proprietary "Rational Analysis" process, which is described below under the heading "Investment Process." The term "exchange traded fund" is abbreviated as "ETF" throughout this prospectus. The Fund may invest in other investment companies, including ETFs ("Underlying Funds"). ETFs in which the Fund invests typically seek to track the performance of an index by holding in its portfolio either the contents of the index or a representative sample of the securities in the index.

The Alternative Strategies Fund primarily invests in a variety of securities, including Underlying Funds that are used to implement multiple alternative investment strategies in the Fund. The Fund may take both long and short positions in equity securities, including common and preferred stock of U.S. companies, convertible securities, foreign securities, and Real Estate Investment Trusts ("REITs"). The Fund may invest in fixed income securities of any credit quality or maturity. The Fund may invest up to 100% of its assets in

U.S. securities. The Fund may also have up to 100% of its assets invested in foreign securities, including, but not limited to, American depositary receipts (“ADRs”) and securities of foreign companies, including emerging markets securities. The Fund may invest in companies of any size (from small-cap to mid-cap to large-cap) and in any style (from growth to value) or from any geographic location, as well as currency-related securities or strategies. The Fund may also invest in leveraged ETFs or other Underlying Funds, covered calls managed futures or illiquid securities, including up to 10% in hedge funds. The Fund may invest up to 10% of the Fund’s net assets in derivative securities of any kind. The Fund’s investments in derivative securities are expected to consist primarily of future contracts on financial and commodity markets. The Fund uses derivative investments and leveraged Underlying Funds to obtain leverage in order to increase the potential return on an investment. The use of leverage generates returns that are more pronounced, both positively and negatively, than what would be generated on invested capital without leverage, thus changing small market movements into

larger changes in the value of the investments.

In selecting the Alternative Strategies Fund's positions, the adviser will use its proprietary investment research "Rational Analysis" processes, as described below. The particular allocation of positions will change from time to time as market forces and the Fund's aggressive strategy dictates. The adviser's Rational Analysis uses Fundamental Analysis, Technical Analysis, and Quantitative Studies in selecting the positions. Rather than using one of the above methods exclusively, the adviser integrates the optimal elements of each method into a "Rational" decision-making model. The adviser may engage in frequent buying and selling of securities to achieve the Fund's investment objective.

- *Technical Analysis* is a method of evaluating securities by analyzing statistics generated by market activity, such as past prices and volume. Technical analysts do not attempt to measure a security's intrinsic value, but instead use charts and other tools to identify patterns that can suggest future activity. Such analysis enables the

adviser to identify relational situations and opportunities that are key considerations in buying and, even more importantly, in selling positions.

- *Fundamental Analysis* is a method of evaluating a security by attempting to measure its intrinsic value by examining related economic, financial and other qualitative and quantitative factors. Fundamental analysts attempt to study everything that can affect the security's value, including macroeconomic factors (like the overall economy and industry conditions) and individually specific factors (like the financial condition and management of companies). The adviser uses information from various sources to evaluate the fundamental position of the market, sectors, mutual funds, and stocks. Such analysis is essential in making decisions to buy particular positions, as it can reveal weaknesses or flaws in investment positions that might appear positive in technical analyses or quantitative studies.

- *Quantitative Studies*: The adviser uses mathematic analytics and modeling of portfolios. Such studies are useful in

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removing the emotion from the decision-making process, in furthering understanding of portfolio trends, and in developing decisive information for buying and selling positions. The mathematical and statistical calculations involved in such studies include analysis of Beta, standard deviation, Sharpe ratios, among others.

Principal Risks:

***As with all mutual funds, there is the risk that you could lose money through your investment in the Fund. Although the Fund will seek to meet its investment objective, there is no assurance that it will do so.***

- *Commodities Risk:* 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, such as drought, floods, weather, livestock disease, embargoes, and tariffs. The prices of industrial metals, precious metals,

agriculture, and livestock commodities may fluctuate widely due to factors such as changes in value, supply and demand, and governmental regulatory policies.

- *Company Risk:*  
The value of an individual company can be more volatile than the market as a whole and can perform worse than the market as a whole. The value of a company can be more volatile due to increased sensitivity to adverse issuer, political, regulatory, market, or economic developments.

- *Currency Risk:*  
The Fund's net asset value could decline as a result of changes in the exchange rates between foreign currencies and the U.S. dollar. Additionally, certain foreign countries may impose restrictions on the ability of issuers of foreign securities to make



payment of principal and interest to investors located outside the country, due to blockage of foreign currency exchanges or otherwise.

- *Derivatives Risk:* Derivative instruments 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.

- *Emerging Markets Risk:* In addition to the

risks generally associated with investing in foreign securities, countries with emerging markets also may 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.

• *ETF and Underlying Fund Risk* .

Underlying Funds are subject to investment advisory and other expenses, which will be indirectly paid by the Fund. As a result, your cost of investing in the Fund will be higher than the cost of investing directly in the Underlying Funds and may be higher than other mutual funds that invest directly in stocks and bonds. Each Underlying Fund is subject to specific risks, depending on its investments.

• *Foreign Risk:*  
The Fund's performance may depend on issues other than the performance of a particular company or U.S. market sector. The values of foreign investments may be affected by changes in exchange control regulations, application of foreign tax laws (including withholding tax) changes in governmental administration or economic or monetary policy (in this country or abroad) or changed circumstances in dealings between nations. The value of foreign securities is also affected by the value of the local currency relative to the U.S. dollar.

• *Fixed Income Risk:* Typically, a rise in interest rates causes a decline in the value of the bond owned by the Fund. Other risk factors include credit risk, maturity risk, market risk, extension risk,

illiquid security risks, foreign securities risk, and prepayment risk. In addition, bond ETFs and mutual funds, may invest in what are sometimes referred to as "junk bonds." Such securities are speculative investments that carry greater risks and are more susceptible to real or perceived adverse economic and competitive industry conditions than higher quality debt securities.

- *Futures and Options Risk.* The use of options, futures contracts or options on futures contracts for risk management or hedging purposes may not be successful, resulting in losses to the Fund. In addition, the cost of hedging may reduce the Fund's returns, and the use of futures and options for investment purposes increases the Fund's potential for loss.

• *Hedging Risk:*  
Although derivative instruments may be used to offset or hedge against losses on an opposite position, such hedges can also potentially offset any gains on the opposite position. The Fund may also be exposed to the risk it may be required to segregate assets or enter into offsetting positions in connection with investments in derivatives, but such segregation will not limit the Fund's exposure to loss. The Fund may also incur risk with respect to the segregated assets to the extent that, but for the applicable segregation requirement in connection with its investments in derivatives, the Fund would sell the segregated assets.

• *Leverage Risk :*  
The use of leverage may exaggerate changes in a Fund's share price and the return on its investments.

Accordingly, the value of the Fund's investments 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 leveraged Underlying Fund or the 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 Fund's expenses.

• *Limited History of Operations Risk* : The Fund is a new mutual fund and has a limited history of operations.

· *Managed Futures Risk*: Investing in managed futures exposes the Fund to management risk, derivatives risk, leverage risk, as well as commodity, interest rate,

equity and foreign currency risks depending on the particular strategy used. A manager's judgments about the price appreciation of various futures contracts may prove incorrect and result in losses. The Fund's use of derivatives (including futures and options on futures) to enhance returns or hedge against market declines is subject to the risk of mispricing or improper valuation and changes in the value of the derivative may not correlate perfectly with the underlying asset, rate or index. Investments in derivatives may involve leverage, which means a small percentage of assets invested in derivatives can have a disproportionately large impact. Commodity, interest rate, equity and foreign currency futures are subject to unfavorable price movements as well as specific risks described

more fully in paragraphs above.

· *Management Risk:* The ability of the Fund to meet its investment objective is directly related to the adviser's investment model and the adviser's assessment of the attractiveness and potential appreciation of particular investments.

There is no guarantee that the adviser's investment strategy will produce the desired results.

· *Market Risk:* The price of equity securities may rise or fall because of economic or political changes. Stock prices in general may decline over short or even extended periods of time, and tend to be more volatile than other investment choices.

· *Portfolio Turnover Risk:* Portfolio turnover results in higher brokerage commissions, dealer mark-ups



and other transaction costs and may result in taxable capital gains. Higher costs associated with increased portfolio turnover may offset gains in the Fund's performance.

· *Real Estate Risk:* 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.

· *Small-Cap and Mid-Cap*

*Securities Risk:*

The Fund 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.

[Risk Lose Money](#)  
[Text] rr\_RiskLoseMoney

[Bar Chart and Performance Table](#)  
[Heading] rr\_BarChartAndPerformanceTableHeading  
[Performance Narrative](#)  
[Text Block]

rr\_PerformanceNarrativeTextBlock

[Performance One Year or Less](#) [Text]  
rr\_PerformanceOneYearOrLess

[Performance Availability Phone](#) [Text] rr\_PerformanceAvailabilityPhone  
[Performance Availability Website Address](#) [Text] rr\_PerformanceAvailabilityWebSiteAddress  
Pacific  
Financial  
Alternative  
Strategies  
Fund

As with all mutual funds, there is the risk that you could lose money through your investment in the Fund.

Performance:

Because the Fund has less than a full calendar year of investment operations, no performance information is presented for the Fund at this time. In the future, performance information will be presented in this section of the Prospectus. Also, shareholder reports containing financial and performance information will be mailed to shareholders semi-annually. Updated performance information will be available at no cost by visiting [www.tpfg.com](http://www.tpfg.com) or by calling 1-888-451-TPFG.

Because the Fund has less than a full calendar year of investment operations, no performance information is presented for the Fund at this time.

1-888-451-TPFG

[www.tpfg.com](http://www.tpfg.com)

Institutional  
Class Shares

<a href="#">Risk/Return:</a>	rr_RiskReturnAbstract		
<a href="#">Maximum Sales Charge (Load) Imposed on Purchases (as a percentage of offering price)</a>	rr_MaximumSalesChargeImposedOnPurchasesOverOfferingPrice	none	
<a href="#">Maximum Deferred Sales Charge (Load) (as a percentage of redemption proceeds)</a>	rr_MaximumDeferredSalesChargeOverOther	none	
<a href="#">Maximum Sales Charge (Load) Imposed on Reinvested Dividends and Other Distributions</a>	rr_MaximumSalesChargeOnReinvestedDividendsAndDistributionsOverOther	none	
<a href="#">Redemption Fee (as a percentage of amount redeemed)</a>	rr_RedemptionFeeOverRedemption	none	
<a href="#">Management Fees</a>	rr_ManagementFeesOverAssets	1.00%	
<a href="#">Distribution and Service (12b-1) Fees</a>	rr_DistributionAndService12b1FeesOverAssets	0.25%	
<a href="#">Other Expenses</a>	rr_OtherExpensesOverAssets	0.58%	[1]
<a href="#">Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses</a>	rr_AcquiredFundFeesAndExpensesOverAssets	0.80%	[1],[2]
<a href="#">Total Annual Fund</a>	rr_ExpensesOverAssets	2.63%	

<a href="#">Operating Expenses Expense Example, with Redemption, 1 Year Expense Example, with Redemption, 3 Years</a>	rr_ExpenseExampleYear01	266
<a href="#">Pacific Financial Alternative Strategies Fund Investor Class Shares</a>		
<a href="#">Risk/ Return: Maximum Sales Charge (Load) Imposed on Purchases (as a percentage of offering price)</a>	rr_RiskReturnAbstract	
<a href="#">Maximum Deferred Sales Charge (Load) (as a percentage of redemption proceeds)</a>	rr_MaximumSalesChargeImposedOnPurchasesOverOfferingPrice	none
<a href="#">Maximum Sales Charge (Load) Imposed on Reinvested Dividends and Other Distributions</a>	rr_MaximumDeferredSalesChargeOverOther	none
<a href="#">Redemption Fee (as a percentage</a>	rr_MaximumSalesChargeOnReinvestedDividendsAndDistributionsOverOther	none
	rr_RedemptionFeeOverRedemption	none

<a href="#">of amount redeemed)</a>			
<a href="#">Management Fees</a>	rr_ManagementFeesOverAssets	1.00%	
<a href="#">Distribution and Service (12b-1) Fees</a>	rr_DistributionAndService12b1FeesOverAssets	1.00%	
<a href="#">Other Expenses</a>	rr_OtherExpensesOverAssets	0.58%	[1]
<a href="#">Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses</a>	rr_AcquiredFundFeesAndExpensesOverAssets	0.80%	[1],[2]
<a href="#">Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses</a>	rr_ExpensesOverAssets	2.63%	
<a href="#">Expense Example, with Redemption, 1 Year</a>	rr_ExpenseExampleYear01	341	
<a href="#">Expense Example, with Redemption, 3 Years</a>	rr_ExpenseExampleYear03	1,039	

[1] Based on estimated amounts for the current fiscal year.

[2] Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses are the indirect costs of investing in other investment companies. The operating expenses in this fee table will not correlate to the expense ratio in the Fund's financial highlights because the financial highlights include only the direct operating expenses incurred by the Fund.

Pacific Financial Faith & Values Based Conservative Fund

Pacific Financial Faith & Values Based Conservative Fund

Investment Objective:

The investment objective of the Fund is to seek preservation of capital and current income.

Fees and Expenses of the Fund:

This table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy and hold shares of the Fund.

Shareholder Fees (fees paid directly from your investment)

<b>Shareholder Fees Pacific Financial Faith &amp; Values Based Conservative Fund</b>	<b>Pacific Financial Faith &amp; Values Based Conservative Fund Institutional Class Shares</b>	<b>Pacific Financial Faith &amp; Values Based Conservative Fund Investor Class Shares</b>
<a href="#"><u>Maximum Sales Charge (Load) Imposed on Purchases (as a percentage of offering price)</u></a>	none	none
<a href="#"><u>Maximum Deferred Sales Charge (Load) (as a percentage of redemption proceeds)</u></a>	none	none
<a href="#"><u>Maximum Sales Charge (Load) Imposed on Reinvested Dividends and Other Distributions</u></a>	none	none
<a href="#"><u>Redemption Fee (as a percentage of amount redeemed)</u></a>	none	none

Annual Fund Operating Expenses (expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)

<b>Annual Fund Operating Expenses Pacific Financial Faith &amp; Values Based Conservative Fund</b>	<b>Pacific Financial Faith &amp; Values Based Conservative Fund Institutional Class Shares</b>	<b>Pacific Financial Faith &amp; Values Based Conservative Fund Investor Class Shares</b>
<a href="#"><u>Management Fees</u></a>	1.00%	1.00%
<a href="#"><u>Distribution and Service (12b-1) Fees</u></a>	0.25%	1.00%
<a href="#"><u>Other Expenses</u></a>	[1] 0.58%	0.58%
<a href="#"><u>Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses</u></a>	[1][2] 0.80%	0.80%
<a href="#"><u>Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses</u></a>	2.63%	2.63%

[1] Based on estimated amounts for the current fiscal year.

[2] Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses are the indirect costs of investing in other investment companies. The operating expenses in this fee table will not correlate to the expense ratio in the Fund's financial highlights because the financial highlights include only the direct operating expenses incurred by the Fund.

Example:

This example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in other mutual funds.

The Example assumes that you invest \$10,000 in the Fund for the time periods indicated and then redeem all of your shares at the end of those periods. The Example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each

year and that the Fund's operating expenses remain the same. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based upon these assumptions your costs would be:

**Expense Example Pacific  
Financial Faith & Values  
Based Conservative Fund  
(USD \$)**

**1 Year 3 Years**

Pacific Financial Faith & Values Based Conservative Fund Institutional Class Shares	266	817
Pacific Financial Faith & Values Based Conservative Fund Investor Class Shares	341	1,039

**Portfolio Turnover:**

The Fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities (or "turns over" its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate may indicate higher transaction costs and may result in higher taxes when Fund shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in annual fund operating expenses or in the Example, affect the Fund's performance.

**Principal Investment Strategies:**

The Fund pursues its investment objective by implementing the strategies detailed below. Individual securities are purchased and sold based on the adviser's proprietary "Rational Analysis" process, which is described below under the heading "Investment Process." The term "exchange traded fund" is abbreviated as "ETF" throughout this prospectus. The Fund may invest in other investment companies, including ETFs ("Underlying Funds"). ETFs in which the Fund invests typically seek to track the performance of an index by holding in its portfolio either the contents of the index or a representative sample of the securities in the index.

The Faith & Values Based Conservative Fund primarily invests (directly or indirectly through other investment companies) in fixed-income securities and income producing securities such as government bonds, corporate bonds, municipal bonds, and dividend-paying equity securities that are typically investment grade (rated "BBB-" or better by S&P). However, the Fund may invest in fixed-income securities of any credit quality. In selecting the Faith & Values Based Conservative Fund's positions, the adviser will seek to identify securities that exhibit low volatility, consistent performance, and positive total returns. The average maturity of the fixed-income component of the Faith & Values Based Conservative Fund's portfolio will reflect the averages of the various securities or underlying investment companies held by the Fund and the Fund will invest without regard to any particular maturity range. In selecting securities for the Fund, the adviser will also apply an ethical screening, and exclude from the Fund any company that derives more than 20% of its revenues from abortion, pornography, liquor or tobacco, or is otherwise determined to be involved in promoting abortion, pornography, liquor or tobacco. Ethical screening is provided by a third party research firm which will be utilized to apply the Fund's ethical screens and provide the adviser a list of securities that do not satisfy the ethical screening criteria and therefore are not eligible for investment. The Fund may invest up to 10% of the Fund's net assets in derivative securities of any kind. The Fund's investments in derivative securities are expected to consist primarily of options, futures contracts or options on futures contracts. The Fund uses derivative investments for leverage, to increase the Fund's potential return on an investment. The use of leverage generates returns that are more pronounced, both positively and negatively, than what would be generated on invested capital without leverage, thus changing small market movements into larger changes in the value of the investments.

In selecting the Faith & Values Based Conservative Fund's positions, the adviser will use its proprietary investment research "Rational Analysis" processes, as described below, excluding any securities of companies which are not eligible for purchase under the ethical screening criteria described above. The particular allocation of positions will change from time to time as market forces dictate.

The adviser's "Rational Analysis" uses Fundamental Analysis, Technical Analysis, and Quantitative Studies in selecting the positions. Rather than using one of the above methods exclusively, the adviser integrates the optimal



elements of each method into a "Rational" decision-making model. The adviser may engage in frequent buying and selling of securities to achieve the Fund's investment objective.

· *Technical Analysis* is a method of evaluating securities by analyzing statistics generated by market activity, such as past prices and volume. Technical analysts do not attempt to measure a security's intrinsic value, but instead use charts and other tools to identify patterns that can suggest future activity. Such analysis enables the adviser to identify relational situations and opportunities that are key considerations in buying and, even more importantly, in selling positions.

· *Fundamental Analysis* is a method of evaluating a security by attempting to measure its intrinsic value by examining related economic, financial and other qualitative and quantitative factors. Fundamental analysts attempt to study everything that can affect the security's value, including macroeconomic factors (like the overall economy and industry conditions) and individually specific factors (like the financial condition and management of companies). The adviser uses information from various sources to evaluate the fundamental position of the market, sectors, mutual funds, and stocks. Such analysis is essential in making decisions to buy particular positions, as it can reveal weaknesses or flaws in investment positions that might appear positive in technical analyses or quantitative studies.

· *Quantitative Studies*: The adviser uses mathematic analytics and modeling of portfolios. Such studies are useful in removing the emotion from the decision-making process, in furthering understanding of portfolio trends, and in developing decisive information for buying and selling positions. The mathematical and statistical calculations involved in such studies include analysis of Beta, standard deviation, Sharpe ratios, among others.

Principal Risks:

***As with all mutual funds, there is the risk that you could lose money through your investment in the Fund. Although the Fund will seek to meet its investment objective, there is no assurance that it will do so.***

· *Company Risk*: The value of an individual company can be more volatile than the market as a whole and can perform worse than the market as a whole. The value of a company can be more volatile due to increased sensitivity to adverse issuer, political, regulatory, market, or economic developments.

· *Derivatives Risk*: Derivative instruments 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.

· *ETF and Underlying Fund Risk* . Underlying Funds are subject to investment advisory and other expenses, which will be indirectly paid by the Fund. As a result, your cost of investing in the Fund will be higher than the cost of investing directly in the Underlying Funds and may be higher than other mutual funds that invest directly in stocks and bonds. Each Underlying Fund is subject to specific risks, depending on its investments.

· *Ethical Investing Risk*. The Fund's social and moral governance criteria limit the available investments compared to funds with no such criteria. Under certain economic conditions, this could cause the Fund's investment performance to be worse or better than similar funds with no such criteria.

· *Fixed Income Risk*: Typically, a rise in interest rates causes a decline in the value of the bond owned by the Fund. Other risk factors include credit risk, maturity risk, market risk, extension risk, illiquid security risks, foreign securities risk, and prepayment risk. In addition, bond ETFs and mutual funds, may invest in what are sometimes referred to as "junk bonds." Such securities are speculative investments that carry greater risks and are more susceptible to real or perceived adverse economic and competitive industry conditions than higher quality debt securities.

· *Futures and Options Risk*. The use of options, futures contracts or options on futures contracts for risk management or hedging purposes may not be successful, resulting in losses to the Fund. In addition, the cost of hedging may reduce the Fund's returns, and the use of futures and options for investment purposes increases the Fund's potential for loss.

· *Hedging Risk*: Although derivative instruments may be used to offset or hedge against losses on an opposite position, such hedges can also potentially offset any gains on the opposite position. The Fund may also be exposed to the risk it may be required to segregate assets or enter into offsetting positions in connection with investments in derivatives, but such segregation will not limit the Fund's exposure to loss. The Fund may also incur risk with respect to the segregated assets to the extent that, but for the applicable segregation requirement in connection with its investments in derivatives, the Fund would sell the segregated assets.

· *Leverage Risk* : The use of leverage may exaggerate changes in a Fund's share price and the return on its investments. Accordingly, the value of the Fund's investments 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 leveraged Underlying Fund or the 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 Fund's expenses.

• *Limited History of Operations Risk* : The Fund is a new mutual fund and has a limited history of operations.

· *Management Risk*: The ability of the Fund to meet its investment objective is directly related to the adviser's investment model and the adviser's assessment of the attractiveness and potential appreciation of particular investments. There is no guarantee that the adviser's investment strategy will produce the desired results.

· *Market Risk*: The price of equity securities may rise or fall because of economic or political changes. Stock prices in general may decline over short or even extended periods of time, and tend to be more volatile than other investment choices.

· *Small-Cap and Mid-Cap Securities Risk*: The Fund 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.

Performance:

Because the Fund has less than a full calendar year of investment operations, no performance information is presented for the Fund at this time. In the future, performance information will be presented in this section of the Prospectus. Also, shareholder reports containing financial and performance information will be mailed to shareholders semi-annually. Updated performance information will be available at no cost by visiting [www.tpfg.com](http://www.tpfg.com) or by calling 1-888-451-TPFG.

Label	Element	Value
<a href="#">Risk/Return:</a>	rr_RiskReturnAbstract	
<a href="#">Risk/Return</a> <a href="#">[Heading]</a>	rr_RiskReturnHeading	Pacific Financial Faith & Values Based Aggressive Fund Investment
<a href="#">Objective</a> <a href="#">[Heading]</a>	rr_ObjectiveHeading	Objective:
<a href="#">Objective,</a> <a href="#">Primary</a> <a href="#">[Text Block]</a>	rr_ObjectivePrimaryTextBlock	The investment objective of the Fund is to seek long-term capital appreciation.
<a href="#">Expense</a> <a href="#">[Heading]</a>	rr_ExpenseHeading	Fees and Expenses of the Fund:
<a href="#">Expense</a> <a href="#">Narrative</a> <a href="#">[Text Block]</a>	rr_ExpenseNarrativeTextBlock	This table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy and hold shares of the Fund.
<a href="#">Shareholder</a> <a href="#">Fees</a> <a href="#">Caption</a> <a href="#">[Text]</a>	rr_ShareholderFeesCaption	Shareholder Fees (fees paid directly from your investment)
<a href="#">Operating</a> <a href="#">Expenses</a> <a href="#">Caption</a> <a href="#">[Text]</a>	rr_OperatingExpensesCaption	Annual Fund Operating Expenses (expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)
<a href="#">Portfolio</a> <a href="#">Turnover</a> <a href="#">[Heading]</a>	rr_PortfolioTurnoverHeading	Portfolio Turnover:
<a href="#">Portfolio</a> <a href="#">Turnover</a> <a href="#">[Text Block]</a>	rr_PortfolioTurnoverTextBlock	The Fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities (or "turns over" its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate may indicate higher transaction costs and may result in higher taxes when Fund shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in

[Other Expenses, New Fund, Based on Estimates \[Text\]](#)  
[Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses, Based on Estimates \[Text\]](#)  
[Expenses Not Correlated to Ratio Due to Acquired Fund Fees \[Text\]](#)

rr\_OtherExpensesNewFundBasedOnEstimates

rr\_AcquiredFundFeesAndExpensesBasedOnEstimates

rr\_ExpensesNotCorrelatedToRatioDueToAcquiredFundFees

[Expense Example \[Heading\]](#)  
[Expense Example Narrative \[Text Block\]](#)

rr\_ExpenseExampleHeading

rr\_ExpenseExampleNarrativeTextBlock

[Expense Example by Year, Caption \[Text\]](#)

rr\_ExpenseExampleByYearCaption

annual fund operating expenses or in the Example, affect the Fund's performance.

Based on estimated amounts for the current fiscal year.

Based on estimated amounts for the current fiscal year.

Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses are the indirect costs of investing in other investment companies. The operating expenses in this fee table will not correlate to the expense ratio in the Fund's financial highlights because the financial highlights include only the direct operating expenses incurred by the Fund.

Example:

This example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in other mutual funds.

The Example assumes that you invest \$10,000 in the Fund for the time periods indicated and then redeem all of

[Strategy](#)  
[\[Heading\]](#)

rr\_StrategyHeading

[Strategy](#)  
[Narrative](#)  
[\[Text Block\]](#)

rr\_StrategyNarrativeTextBlock

your shares at the end of those periods. The Example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and that the Fund's operating expenses remain the same.

Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based upon these assumptions your costs would be: Principal Investment Strategies:

The Fund pursues its investment objective by implementing the strategies detailed below. Individual securities are purchased and sold based on the adviser's proprietary "Rational Analysis" process, which is described below under the heading "Investment Process." The term "exchange traded fund" is abbreviated as "ETF" throughout this prospectus. The Fund may invest in other investment companies, including ETFs ("Underlying Funds"). ETFs in which the Fund invests typically seek to track the performance of an index by holding in its portfolio either the contents of the index or a representative sample of the securities in the index.

The Faith & Values Based Aggressive Fund invests primarily in equity securities. These equity securities will consist primarily of securities issued by U.S. entities or other investment companies (including ETFs) that invest primarily in U.S. common stock. However, the Fund may also invest up to 40% of its net assets in foreign securities or Underlying Funds that invest in foreign securities, of any capitalization or geographic location (including emerging markets) . In selecting securities for the Fund, the adviser will apply an ethical screening, and exclude from the Fund any company that derives more than 20% of its revenues from abortion, pornography, liquor or tobacco, or is otherwise determined to be involved in promoting abortion, pornography, liquor or tobacco . The Fund's ethical screening is provided by a third party research firm which will be utilized to apply the Fund's ethical screens and provide the adviser a list of securities that do not satisfy the

ethical screening criteria and therefore are not eligible for investment. The Fund may also invest in fixed income securities of any credit quality or maturity directly or through Underlying Funds (including ETFs). It may invest in leveraged Underlying Funds and up to 10% of its net assets in derivative securities of any kind. The Fund's investments in leveraged funds and derivative securities are expected to consist primarily of options, futures contracts, or options on futures contracts. The Fund uses derivative investments for leverage, to increase the potential return on an investment. The use of leverage generates returns that are more pronounced, both positively and negatively, than what would be generated on invested capital without leverage, thus changing small market movements into larger changes in the value of the investments.

In selecting the Faith Based Aggressive Fund's positions, the adviser will use its proprietary



investment research "Rational Analysis" processes, as described below, excluding from consideration, those companies that are not eligible for investment under the ethical screening criteria described above. The particular allocation of positions will change from time to time as market forces dictate.

The adviser's "Rational Analysis" uses Fundamental Analysis, Technical Analysis, and Quantitative Studies in selecting the positions. Rather than using one of the above methods exclusively, the adviser integrates the optimal elements of each method into a "Rational" decision-making model. The adviser may engage in frequent buying and selling of securities to achieve the Fund's investment objective.

*Technical Analysis* is a method of evaluating securities by analyzing statistics generated by market activity, such as past prices and volume. Technical analysts do not attempt to

measure a security's intrinsic value, but instead use charts and other tools to identify patterns that can suggest future activity. Such analysis enables the adviser to identify relational situations and opportunities that are key considerations in buying and, even more importantly, in selling positions.

*· Fundamental Analysis* is a method of evaluating a security by attempting to measure its intrinsic value by examining related economic, financial and other qualitative and quantitative factors. Fundamental analysts attempt to study everything that can affect the security's value, including macroeconomic factors (like the overall economy and industry conditions) and individually specific factors (like the financial condition and management of companies). The adviser uses information from various sources to evaluate the fundamental position of the market, sectors,

mutual funds, and stocks. Such analysis is essential in making decisions to buy particular positions, as it can reveal weaknesses or flaws in investment positions that might appear positive in technical analyses or quantitative studies.

· *Quantitative Studies*: The adviser uses mathematic analytics and modeling of portfolios. Such studies are useful in removing the emotion from the decision-making process, in furthering understanding of portfolio trends, and in developing decisive information for buying and selling positions. The mathematical and statistical calculations involved in such studies include analysis of Beta, standard deviation, Sharpe ratios, among others.

Principal Risks:

***As with all mutual funds, there is the risk that you could lose money through your investment in the Fund. Although the Fund will seek to meet its investment objective, there is no***

[Risk](#)  
[Heading] rr\_RiskHeading

[Risk](#)  
Narrative  
[Text Block]

rr\_RiskNarrativeTextBlock

***assurance that it will do so.***

· *Company Risk:* The value of an individual company can be more volatile than the market as a whole and can perform worse than the market as a whole. The value of a company can be more volatile due to increased sensitivity to adverse issuer, political, regulatory, market, or economic developments.

· *Derivatives Risk:* Derivative instruments 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.

· *Emerging  
Markets Risk :*

In addition to  
the risks  
generally  
associated  
with investing  
in foreign  
securities,  
countries with  
emerging  
markets also  
may 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.

· *ETF and Underlying Fund Risk* .

Underlying Funds are subject to investment advisory and other expenses, which will be indirectly paid by the Fund. As a result, your cost of investing in the Fund will be higher than the cost of investing directly in the Underlying Funds and may be higher than other mutual funds that invest directly in stocks and bonds. Each Underlying Fund is subject to specific risks, depending on its investments.

· *Ethical Investing*

*Risk.* The Fund's social and moral governance criteria limit the available investments compared to funds with no such criteria. Under certain economic conditions, this could cause the Fund's investment performance to be worse or better than similar funds with no such criteria.

*Foreign Risk:* The Fund's performance may depend on issues other than the performance of a particular company or U.S. market sector. The values of foreign investments may be affected by changes in exchange control regulations, application of foreign tax laws (including

withholding tax) changes in governmental administration or economic or monetary policy (in this country or abroad) or changed circumstances in dealings between nations. The value of foreign securities is also affected by the value of the local currency relative to the U.S. dollar.

*· Futures and Options Risk.*

The use of options, futures contracts or options on futures contracts for risk management or hedging purposes may not be successful, resulting in losses to the Fund. In addition, the cost of hedging may reduce the Fund's returns, and



the use of futures and options for investment purposes increases the Fund's potential for loss.

· *Hedging Risk:*

Although derivative instruments may be used to offset or hedge against losses on an opposite position, such hedges can also potentially offset any gains on the opposite position. The Fund may also be exposed to the risk it may be required to segregate assets or enter into offsetting positions in connection with investments in derivatives, but such segregation will not limit the Fund's exposure to loss. The Fund may also incur risk

with respect to the segregated assets to the extent that, but for the applicable segregation requirement in connection with its investments in derivatives, the Fund would sell the segregated assets.

· *Leverage Risk* : The use of leverage may exaggerate changes in a Fund's share price and the return on its investments.

Accordingly, the value of the Fund's investments 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 leveraged Underlying Fund or the 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 Fund's expenses.

•*Limited History of Operations Risk* : The Fund is a new mutual fund and has a limited history of operations.

· *Management Risk*: The ability of the Fund to meet its investment objective is directly related to the adviser's investment model and the adviser's assessment of the attractiveness and potential appreciation of particular

investments.

There is no guarantee that the adviser's investment strategy will produce the desired results.

· *Market Risk:*

The price of equity securities may rise or fall because of economic or political changes.

Stock prices in general may decline over short or even extended periods of time, and tend to be more volatile than other investment choices.

· *Portfolio Turnover*

*Risk:*

Portfolio turnover results in higher brokerage commissions, dealer mark-ups and other transaction costs and may result in taxable capital gains. Higher costs

associated with increased portfolio turnover may offset gains in the Fund's performance.

· *Small-Cap and Mid-Cap Securities*

*Risk:* The Fund 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

[Risk Lose  
Money](#)  
[Text]

rr\_RiskLoseMoney

[Bar Chart  
and  
Performance](#)  
Table  
[Heading]  
[Performance  
Narrative](#)  
[Text Block]

rr\_PerformanceNarrativeTextBlock

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

As with all mutual funds, there is the risk that you could lose money through your investment in the Fund.

Performance:

Because the Fund has less than a full calendar year of investment operations, no performance information is presented for the Fund at this time. In the future, performance information will be presented in this section of the Prospectus. Also, shareholder reports containing financial and performance information will be mailed to shareholders semi-annually. Updated performance information will be available at no cost by visiting [www.tpfg.com](http://www.tpfg.com) or by calling 1-888-451-TPFG.

[Performance](#)  
[One Year or](#)  
[Less \[Text\]](#)

rr\_PerformanceOneYearOrLess

Because the Fund has less than a full calendar year of investment operations, no performance information is presented for the Fund at this time.

[Performance](#)  
[Availability](#)  
[Phone \[Text\]](#)

rr\_PerformanceAvailabilityPhone

1-888-451-TPFG

[Performance](#)  
[Availability](#)  
[Website](#)  
[Address](#)  
[\[Text\]](#)

rr\_PerformanceAvailabilityWebSiteAddress

www.tpfg.com

Pacific  
Financial  
Faith &  
Values  
Based  
Aggressive  
Fund  
Institutional  
Class Shares

[Risk/](#)  
[Return:](#)

rr\_RiskReturnAbstract

[Maximum](#)  
[Sales](#)  
[Charge](#)  
[\(Load\)](#)

[Imposed on](#)  
[Purchases](#)  
[\(as a](#)  
[percentage](#)  
[of offering](#)  
[price\)](#)

rr\_MaximumSalesChargeImposedOnPurchasesOverOfferingPrice

none

[Maximum](#)  
[Deferred](#)  
[Sales](#)  
[Charge](#)  
[\(Load\) \(as a](#)  
[percentage](#)  
[of](#)  
[redemption](#)  
[proceeds\)](#)

rr\_MaximumDeferredSalesChargeOverOther

none

[Maximum](#)  
[Sales](#)  
[Charge](#)  
[\(Load\)](#)

rr\_MaximumSalesChargeOnReinvestedDividendsAndDistributionsOverOther none

<a href="#">Imposed on Reinvested Dividends and Other Distributions Redemption Fee (as a percentage of amount redeemed)</a>	rr_RedemptionFeeOverRedemption	none	
<a href="#">Management Fees</a>	rr_ManagementFeesOverAssets	1.00%	
<a href="#">Distribution and Service (12b-1) Fees</a>	rr_DistributionAndService12b1FeesOverAssets	0.25%	
<a href="#">Other Expenses</a>	rr_OtherExpensesOverAssets	0.58%	[1]
<a href="#">Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses</a>	rr_AcquiredFundFeesAndExpensesOverAssets	0.80%	[1],[2]
<a href="#">Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses Expense Example, with Redemption, 1 Year Expense Example, with Redemption, 3 Years</a>	rr_ExpensesOverAssets	2.63%	
<a href="#">Pacific Financial Faith &amp; Values Based Aggressive Fund Investor Class Shares</a>	rr_ExpenseExampleYear01	266	
<a href="#">Risk/Return: Maximum Sales Charge</a>	rr_ExpenseExampleYear03	817	
	rr_RiskReturnAbstract		
	rr_MaximumSalesChargeImposedOnPurchasesOverOfferingPrice	none	



<a href="#">(Load)</a>			
<a href="#">Imposed on</a>			
<a href="#">Purchases</a>			
<a href="#">(as a</a>			
<a href="#">percentage</a>			
<a href="#">of offering</a>			
<a href="#">price)</a>			
<a href="#">Maximum</a>			
<a href="#">Deferred</a>			
<a href="#">Sales</a>			
<a href="#">Charge</a>			
<a href="#">(Load) (as a</a>	rr_MaximumDeferredSalesChargeOverOther		none
<a href="#">percentage</a>			
<a href="#">of</a>			
<a href="#">redemption</a>			
<a href="#">proceeds)</a>			
<a href="#">Maximum</a>			
<a href="#">Sales</a>			
<a href="#">Charge</a>			
<a href="#">(Load)</a>			
<a href="#">Imposed on</a>	rr_MaximumSalesChargeOnReinvestedDividendsAndDistributionsOverOther		none
<a href="#">Reinvested</a>			
<a href="#">Dividends</a>			
<a href="#">and Other</a>			
<a href="#">Distributions</a>			
<a href="#">Redemption</a>			
<a href="#">Fee (as a</a>			
<a href="#">percentage</a>	rr_RedemptionFeeOverRedemption		none
<a href="#">of amount</a>			
<a href="#">redeemed)</a>			
<a href="#">Management</a>	rr_ManagementFeesOverAssets		1.00%
<a href="#">Fees</a>			
<a href="#">Distribution</a>			
<a href="#">and Service</a>	rr_DistributionAndService12b1FeesOverAssets		1.00%
<a href="#">(12b-1) Fees</a>			
<a href="#">Other</a>			
<a href="#">Expenses</a>	rr_OtherExpensesOverAssets		0.58% [1]
<a href="#">Acquired</a>			
<a href="#">Fund Fees</a>	rr_AcquiredFundFeesAndExpensesOverAssets		0.80% [1],[2]
<a href="#">and</a>			
<a href="#">Expenses</a>			
<a href="#">Total</a>			
<a href="#">Annual</a>			
<a href="#">Fund</a>	rr_ExpensesOverAssets		2.63%
<a href="#">Operating</a>			
<a href="#">Expenses</a>			
<a href="#">Expense</a>			
<a href="#">Example,</a>			
<a href="#">with</a>	rr_ExpenseExampleYear01		341
<a href="#">Redemption,</a>			
<a href="#">1 Year</a>			

[Expense](#)

[Example.](#)

[with](#) rr\_ExpenseExampleYear03

1,039

[Redemption.](#)

[3 Years](#)

[1] Based on estimated amounts for the current fiscal year.

[2] Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses are the indirect costs of investing in other investment companies. The operating expenses in this fee table will not correlate to the expense ratio in the Fund's financial highlights because the financial highlights include only the direct operating expenses incurred by the Fund.

Pacific Financial Flexible Growth & Income Fund

Pacific Financial Flexible Growth & Income Fund

Investment Objective:

The investment objective of the Fund is to seek total return.

Fees and Expenses of the Fund:

This table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy and hold shares of the Fund.

Shareholder Fees (fees paid directly from your investment)

<b>Shareholder Fees Pacific Financial Flexible Growth &amp; Income Fund</b>	<b>Pacific Financial Flexible Growth &amp; Income Fund Institutional Class Shares</b>	<b>Pacific Financial Flexible Growth &amp; Income Fund Investor Class Shares</b>
<a href="#">Maximum Sales Charge (Load) Imposed on Purchases (as a percentage of offering price)</a>	none	none
<a href="#">Maximum Deferred Sales Charge (Load) (as a percentage of redemption proceeds)</a>	none	none
<a href="#">Maximum Sales Charge (Load) Imposed on Reinvested Dividends and Other Distributions</a>	none	none
<a href="#">Redemption Fee (as a percentage of amount redeemed)</a>	none	none

Annual Fund Operating Expenses (expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)

<b>Annual Fund Operating Expenses Pacific Financial Flexible Growth &amp; Income Fund</b>	<b>Pacific Financial Flexible Growth &amp; Income Fund Institutional Class Shares</b>	<b>Pacific Financial Flexible Growth &amp; Income Fund Investor Class Shares</b>
<a href="#">Management Fees</a>	1.00%	1.00%
<a href="#">Distribution and Service (12b-1) Fees</a>	0.25%	1.00%
<a href="#">Other Expenses</a> [1]	0.58%	0.58%
<a href="#">Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses</a> [1][2]	0.80%	0.80%
<a href="#">Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses</a>	2.63%	2.63%

[1] Based on estimated amounts for the current fiscal year.

[2] Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses are the indirect costs of investing in other investment companies. The operating expenses in this fee table will not correlate to the expense ratio in the Fund's financial highlights because the financial highlights include only the direct operating expenses incurred by the Fund.

Example:

This example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in other mutual funds.

The Example assumes that you invest \$10,000 in the Fund for the time periods indicated and then redeem all of your shares at the end of those periods. The Example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each

year and that the Fund's operating expenses remain the same. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based upon these assumptions your costs would be:

**Expense Example Pacific  
Financial Flexible Growth &  
Income Fund (USD \$)**

	<b>1 Year</b>	<b>3 Years</b>
Pacific Financial Flexible Growth & Income Fund Institutional Class Shares	266	817
Pacific Financial Flexible Growth & Income Fund Investor Class Shares	341	1,039

**Portfolio Turnover:**

The Fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities (or "turns over" its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate may indicate higher transaction costs and may result in higher taxes when Fund shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in annual fund operating expenses or in the Example, affect the Fund's performance.

**Principal Investment Strategies:**

The Fund pursues its investment objective by implementing the strategies detailed below. Individual securities are purchased and sold based on the adviser's proprietary "Rational Analysis" process, which is described below under the heading "Investment Process." The term "exchange traded fund" is abbreviated as "ETF" throughout this prospectus. The Fund may invest in other investment companies, including ETFs ("Underlying Funds"). ETFs in which the Fund invests typically seek to track the performance of an index by holding in its portfolio either the contents of the index or a representative sample of the securities in the index.

The Flexible Growth & Income Fund invests in a balanced portfolio of equity and fixed income securities through a variety of alternative strategies that the adviser believes can achieve the Fund's investment objective by generating above average portfolio income and growth. Under normal circumstances, the Fund will invest at least 25% of its assets in equity securities and at least 25% of its assets in fixed income securities. This Fund is designed to have an aggressive level of risk and may invest in other open-end mutual funds, including ETFs, dividend producing closed-end mutual funds and listed securities (both equities and fixed income) of any capitalization-size or geographic location, as well as mortgage backed securities, mortgage REITs and Mortgage Investment Corporations, option strategies, long/short positions, managed futures, hedge funds, commodity- and currency-related securities or strategies and illiquid securities, including invest up to 10% of its net assets in hedge funds. The Fund may also invest in leveraged Underlying Funds and up to 10% of the Fund's net assets in derivative securities of any kind. The Fund's investments in derivative securities are expected to consist primarily of future contracts on financial and commodity markets. The Fund uses derivative investments for leverage, to increase the potential return on an investment. The use of leverage generates returns that are more pronounced, both positively and negatively, than what would be generated on invested capital without leverage, thus changing small market movements into larger changes in the value of the investments. While the Fund typically seeks to invest in investment grade fixed income securities (rated "BBB-" or better by S&P), there is no minimum credit quality or maturity and the Fund may invest in fixed income securities of any credit quality or maturity.

In selecting the Flexible Growth & Income Fund's positions, the adviser will use its proprietary investment research "Rational Analysis" processes, as described below. The particular allocation of positions will change from time to time as market forces and the Fund's aggressive strategy dictate. The adviser's Rational Analysis uses Fundamental Analysis, Technical Analysis, and Quantitative Studies in selecting the positions. Rather than using one of the above methods exclusively, the adviser integrates the optimal elements of each method into a "Rational" decision-making model. The adviser may engage in frequent buying and selling of securities to achieve the Fund's investment objective.

- *Technical Analysis* is a method of evaluating securities by analyzing statistics generated by market activity, such as past prices and volume. Technical analysts do not attempt to measure a security's intrinsic value,

but instead use charts and other tools to identify patterns that can suggest future activity. Such analysis enables the adviser to identify relational situations and opportunities that are key considerations in buying and, even more importantly, in selling positions.

· *Fundamental Analysis* is a method of evaluating a security by attempting to measure its intrinsic value by examining related economic, financial and other qualitative and quantitative factors. Fundamental analysts attempt to study everything that can affect the security's value, including macroeconomic factors (like the overall economy and industry conditions) and individually specific factors (like the financial condition and management of companies). The adviser uses information from various sources to evaluate the fundamental position of the market, sectors, mutual funds, and stocks. Such analysis is essential in making decisions to buy particular positions, as it can reveal weaknesses or flaws in investment positions that might appear positive in technical analyses or quantitative studies.

· *Quantitative Studies*: The adviser uses mathematic analytics and modeling of portfolios. Such studies are useful in removing the emotion from the decision-making process, in furthering understanding of portfolio trends, and in developing decisive information for buying and selling positions. The mathematical and statistical calculations involved in such studies include analysis of Beta, standard deviation, Sharpe ratios, among others.

Principal Risks:

***As with all mutual funds, there is the risk that you could lose money through your investment in the Fund. Although the Fund will seek to meet its investment objective, there is no assurance that it will do so.***

· *Commodities Risk*: 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, such as drought, floods, weather, livestock disease, embargoes, and tariffs. The prices of industrial metals, precious metals, agriculture, and livestock commodities may fluctuate widely due to factors such as changes in value, supply and demand, and governmental regulatory policies.

· *Company Risk*: The value of an individual company can be more volatile than the market as a whole and can perform worse than the market as a whole. The value of a company can be more volatile due to increased sensitivity to adverse issuer, political, regulatory, market, or economic developments.

· *Currency Risk*: The Fund's net asset value could decline as a result of changes in the exchange rates between foreign currencies and the U.S. dollar. Additionally, certain foreign countries may impose restrictions on the ability of issuers of foreign securities to make payment of principal and interest to investors located outside the country, due to blockage of foreign currency exchanges or otherwise.

· *Derivatives Risk*: Derivative instruments 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.

· *Emerging Markets Risk*: In addition to the risks generally associated with investing in foreign securities, countries with emerging markets also may 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.

· *ETF and Underlying Fund Risk* . Underlying Funds are subject to investment advisory and other expenses, which will be indirectly paid by the Fund. As a result, your cost of investing in the Fund will be higher than the cost of investing directly in the Underlying Funds and may be higher than other mutual funds that invest directly in stocks and bonds. Each Underlying Fund is subject to specific risks, depending on its investments.

· *Fixed Income Risk*: Typically, a rise in interest rates causes a decline in the value of the bond owned by the Fund. Other risk factors include credit risk, maturity risk, market risk, extension risk, illiquid security risks, foreign securities risk, and prepayment risk. In addition, bond ETFs and mutual funds, may invest in what are sometimes referred to as "junk bonds." Such securities are speculative investments that carry greater risks and are more susceptible to real or perceived adverse economic and competitive industry conditions than higher quality debt securities.

· *Futures and Options Risk*. The use of options, futures contracts or options on futures contracts for risk management or hedging purposes may not be successful, resulting in losses to the Fund. In addition, the cost of hedging may reduce the Fund's returns, and the use of futures and options for investment purposes increases the Fund's potential for loss.

· *Foreign Risk*: The Fund's performance may depend on issues other than the performance of a particular company or U.S. market sector. The values of foreign investments may be affected by changes in exchange control regulations, application of foreign tax laws (including withholding tax) changes in governmental administration or economic or monetary policy (in this country or abroad) or changed circumstances in dealings between nations. The value of foreign securities is also affected by the value of the local currency relative to the U.S. dollar.

· *Hedging Risk*: Although derivative instruments may be used to offset or hedge against losses on an opposite position, such hedges can also potentially offset any gains on the opposite position. The Fund may also be exposed to the risk it may be required to segregate assets or enter into offsetting positions in connection with investments in derivatives, but such segregation will not limit the Fund's exposure to loss. The Fund may also incur risk with respect to the segregated assets to the extent that, but for the applicable segregation requirement in connection with its investments in derivatives, the Fund would sell the segregated assets.

· *Leverage Risk*: The use of leverage may exaggerate changes in a Fund's share price and the return on its investments. Accordingly, the value of the Fund's investments 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 leveraged Underlying Funds or the 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 Fund's expenses.

• *Limited History of Operations Risk* : *The Fund is a new mutual fund and has a limited history of operations.*

· *Managed Futures Risk*: Investing in managed futures exposes the Fund to management risk, derivatives risk, leverage risk, as well as commodity, interest rate, equity and foreign currency risks depending on the particular strategy used. A manager's judgments about the price appreciation of various futures contracts

may prove incorrect and result in losses. The Fund's use of derivatives (including futures and options on futures) to enhance returns or hedge against market declines is subject to the risk of mispricing or improper valuation and changes in the value of the derivative may not correlate perfectly with the underlying asset, rate or index. Investments in derivatives may involve leverage, which means a small percentage of assets invested in derivatives can have a disproportionately large impact. Commodity, interest rate, equity and foreign currency futures are subject to unfavorable price movements as well as specific risks described more fully in paragraphs above.

· *Management Risk:* The ability of the Fund to meet its investment objective is directly related to the adviser's investment model and the adviser's assessment of the attractiveness and potential appreciation of particular investments. There is no guarantee that the adviser's investment strategy will produce the desired results.

· *Market Risk:* The price of equity securities may rise or fall because of economic or political changes. Stock prices in general may decline over short or even extended periods of time, and tend to be more volatile than other investment choices.

· *Portfolio Turnover Risk:* Portfolio turnover results in higher brokerage commissions, dealer mark-ups and other transaction costs and may result in taxable capital gains. Higher costs associated with increased portfolio turnover may offset gains in the Fund's performance.

· *Real Estate Risk:* 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.

· *Small-Cap and Mid-Cap Securities Risk:* The Fund 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.

#### Performance:

Because the Fund has less than a full calendar year of investment operations, no performance information is presented for the Fund at this time. In the future, performance information will be presented in this section of the Prospectus. Also, shareholder reports containing financial and performance information will be mailed to shareholders semi-annually. Updated performance information will be available at no cost by visiting [www.tpfg.com](http://www.tpfg.com) or by calling 1-888-451-TPFG.



Pacific Financial Foundational Asset Allocation Fund

Pacific Financial Foundational Asset Allocation Fund

Investment Objective:

The investment objective of the Fund is to seek long-term capital appreciation.

Fees and Expenses of the Fund:

This table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy and hold shares of the Fund.

Shareholder Fees (fees paid directly from your investment)

<b>Shareholder Fees Pacific Financial Foundational Asset Allocation Fund</b>	<b>Pacific Financial Foundational Asset Allocation Fund Institutional Class Shares</b>	<b>Pacific Financial Foundational Asset Allocation Fund Investor Class Shares</b>
<a href="#"><u>Maximum Sales Charge (Load) Imposed on Purchases (as a percentage of offering price)</u></a>	none	none
<a href="#"><u>Maximum Deferred Sales Charge (Load) (as a percentage of redemption proceeds)</u></a>	none	none
<a href="#"><u>Maximum Sales Charge (Load) Imposed on Reinvested Dividends and Other Distributions</u></a>	none	none
<a href="#"><u>Redemption Fee (as a percentage of amount redeemed)</u></a>	none	none

Annual Fund Operating Expenses (expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)

<b>Annual Fund Operating Expenses Pacific Financial Foundational Asset Allocation Fund</b>	<b>Pacific Financial Foundational Asset Allocation Fund Institutional Class Shares</b>	<b>Pacific Financial Foundational Asset Allocation Fund Investor Class Shares</b>
<a href="#"><u>Management Fees</u></a>	1.00%	1.00%
<a href="#"><u>Distribution and Service (12b-1) Fees</u></a>	0.25%	1.00%
<a href="#"><u>Other Expenses</u></a>	[1] 0.58%	0.58%
<a href="#"><u>Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses</u></a>	[1][2] 0.80%	0.80%
<a href="#"><u>Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses</u></a>	2.63%	2.63%

[1] Based on estimated amounts for the current fiscal year.

[2] Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses are the indirect costs of investing in other investment companies. The operating expenses in this fee table will not correlate to the expense ratio in the Fund's financial highlights because the financial highlights include only the direct operating expenses incurred by the Fund.

Example:

This example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in other mutual funds.

The Example assumes that you invest \$10,000 in the Fund for the time periods indicated and then redeem all of your shares at the end of those periods. The Example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each



year and that the Fund's operating expenses remain the same. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based upon these assumptions your costs would be:

**Expense Example Pacific  
Financial Foundational  
Asset Allocation Fund (USD  
\$)**

**1 Year 3 Years**

Pacific Financial Foundational Asset Allocation Fund Institutional Class Shares	266	817
Pacific Financial Foundational Asset Allocation Fund Investor Class Shares	341	1,039

**Portfolio Turnover:**

The Fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities (or "turns over" its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate may indicate higher transaction costs and may result in higher taxes when Fund shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in annual fund operating expenses or in the Example, affect the Fund's performance.

**Principal Investment Strategies:**

The Fund pursues its investment objective by implementing the strategies detailed below. Individual securities are purchased and sold based on the adviser's proprietary "Rational Analysis" process, which is described below under the heading "Investment Process." The term "exchange traded fund" is abbreviated as "ETF" throughout this prospectus. The Fund may invest in other investment companies, including ETFs ("Underlying Funds"). ETFs in which the Fund invests typically seek to track the performance of an index by holding in its portfolio either the contents of the index or a representative sample of the securities in the index.

The Foundational Asset Allocation Fund invests U.S. and International fixed income and equity securities, as determined by the sector allocation portfolio the adviser has designed to produce long-term capital appreciation.

The Fund may invest up to 40% of its net assets in foreign securities, including ADRs or securities issued by foreign companies, including emerging market securities. The adviser seeks diversity across those sectors it believes a re positioned to provide consistent returns over the long term. Under normal circumstances the Fund expects to invest in 6 to 12 sectors at any time, with investments in 20 to 75 positions. The Fund's asset allocation is expected to be developed annually, but reviewed at least quarterly for style consistency and performance. The Fund may invest in equity securities of any kind and any capitalization, sector or geographic location, including REITs and commodity-related securities or strategies, directly or through Underlying Funds, including ETFs. While the Fund typically seeks to invest in investment grade fixed income securities (rated "BBB-" or better by S&P), there is no minimum credit quality or maturity and the Fund may invest in fixed income securities of any credit quality or maturity directly or through Underlying Funds.

The Fund may also invest up to 10% of its net assets in derivative securities of any kind. The Fund may also invest in leveraged ETFs or other Underlying Funds. The Fund's investments in derivative securities are expected to consist primarily of options, futures contracts or options on futures contracts. The Fund uses derivative investments for leverage, to increase the potential return on an investment. The use of leverage generates returns that are more pronounced, both positively and negatively, than what would be generated on invested capital without leverage, thus changing small market movements into larger changes in the value of the investments.

In selecting the Foundational Asset Allocation's positions, the adviser will use its proprietary investment research "Rational Analysis" processes, as described below. The particular allocation of positions will change from time to time as market forces and the Fund's moderate strategy dictate. The adviser's "Rational Analysis" uses Fundamental Analysis, Technical Analysis, and Quantitative Studies in selecting the positions. Rather than using one of the above methods exclusively, the adviser integrates the optimal elements of each method into a "Rational"

decision-making model. The adviser may engage in frequent buying and selling of securities to achieve the Fund's investment objective.

· *Technical Analysis* is a method of evaluating securities by analyzing statistics generated by market activity, such as past prices and volume. Technical analysts do not attempt to measure a security's intrinsic value, but instead use charts and other tools to identify patterns that can suggest future activity. Such analysis enables the adviser to identify relational situations and opportunities that are key considerations in buying and, even more importantly, in selling positions.

· *Fundamental Analysis* is a method of evaluating a security by attempting to measure its intrinsic value by examining related economic, financial and other qualitative and quantitative factors. Fundamental analysts attempt to study everything that can affect the security's value, including macroeconomic factors (like the overall economy and industry conditions) and individually specific factors (like the financial condition and management of companies). The adviser uses information from various sources to evaluate the fundamental position of the market, sectors, mutual funds, and stocks. Such analysis is essential in making decisions to buy particular positions, as it can reveal weaknesses or flaws in investment positions that might appear positive in technical analyses or quantitative studies.

· *Quantitative Studies*: The adviser uses mathematic analytics and modeling of portfolios. Such studies are useful in removing the emotion from the decision-making process, in furthering understanding of portfolio trends, and in developing decisive information for buying and selling positions. The mathematical and statistical calculations involved in such studies include analysis of Beta, standard deviation, Sharpe ratios, among others.

Principal Risks:

***As with all mutual funds, there is the risk that you could lose money through your investment in the Fund. Although the Fund will seek to meet its investment objective, there is no assurance that it will do so.***

· *Asset Class Risk*. Securities in any particular sector or asset class in which the Fund invests may underperform in comparison to the general securities market or other asset classes.

· *Commodities Risk*: 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, such as drought, floods, weather, livestock disease, embargoes, and tariffs. The prices of industrial metals, precious metals, agriculture, and livestock commodities may fluctuate widely due to factors such as changes in value, supply and demand, and governmental regulatory policies.

· *Company Risk*: The value of an individual company can be more volatile than the market as a whole and can perform worse than the market as a whole. The value of a company can be more volatile due to increased sensitivity to adverse issuer, political, regulatory, market, or economic developments.

· *Currency Risk*: The Fund's net asset value could decline as a result of changes in the exchange rates between foreign currencies and the U.S. dollar. Additionally, certain foreign countries may impose restrictions on the ability of issuers of foreign securities to make payment of principal and interest to investors located outside the country, due to blockage of foreign currency exchanges or otherwise.

· *Emerging Markets Risk*: In addition to the risks generally associated with investing in foreign securities, countries with emerging markets also may 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.

· *ETF and Underlying Fund Risk* . Underlying Funds are subject to investment advisory and other expenses, which will be indirectly paid by the Fund. As a result, your cost of investing in the Fund will be higher than the cost of investing directly in the Underlying Funds and may be higher than other mutual funds that invest directly in stocks and bonds. Each Underlying Fund is subject to specific risks, depending on its investments.

· *Fixed Income Risk*: Typically, a rise in interest rates causes a decline in the value of the bond owned by the Fund. Other risk factors include credit risk, maturity risk, market risk, extension risk, illiquid security risks, foreign securities risk, and prepayment risk. In addition, bond ETFs and mutual funds, may invest in what are sometimes referred to as "junk bonds." Such securities are speculative investments that carry greater risks and are more susceptible to real or perceived adverse economic and competitive industry conditions than higher quality debt securities.

· *Foreign Risk*: The Fund's performance may depend on issues other than the performance of a particular company or U.S. market sector. The values of foreign investments may be affected by changes in exchange control regulations, application of foreign tax laws (including withholding tax) changes in governmental administration or economic or monetary policy (in this country or abroad) or changed circumstances in dealings between nations. The value of foreign securities is also affected by the value of the local currency relative to the U.S. dollar.

· *Futures and Options Risk*. The use of options, futures contracts or options on futures contracts for risk management or hedging purposes may not be successful, resulting in losses to the Fund. In addition, the cost of hedging may reduce the Fund's returns, and the use of futures and options for investment purposes increases the Fund's potential for loss.

· *Hedging Risk*: Although derivative instruments may be used to offset or hedge against losses on an opposite position, such hedges can also potentially offset any gains on the opposite position. The Fund may also be exposed to the risk it may be required to segregate assets or enter into offsetting positions in connection with investments in derivatives, but such segregation will not limit the Fund's exposure to loss. The Fund may also incur risk with respect to the segregated assets to the extent that, but for the applicable segregation requirement in connection with its investments in derivatives, the Fund would sell the segregated assets.

· *Leverage Risk* : The use of leverage may exaggerate changes in a Fund's share price and the return on its investments. Accordingly, the value of the Fund's investments 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 leveraged Underlying Fund or the 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 Fund's expenses.

• *Limited History of Operations Risk* : The Fund is a new mutual fund and has a limited history of operations.

· *Management Risk:* The ability of the Fund to meet its investment objective is directly related to the adviser's investment model and the adviser's assessment of the attractiveness and potential appreciation of particular investments. There is no guarantee that the adviser's investment strategy will produce the desired results.

· *Market Risk:* The price of equity securities may rise or fall because of economic or political changes. Stock prices in general may decline over short or even extended periods of time, and tend to be more volatile than other investment choices.

· *Portfolio Turnover Risk:* Portfolio turnover results in higher brokerage commissions, dealer mark-ups and other transaction costs and may result in taxable capital gains. Higher costs associated with increased portfolio turnover may offset gains in the Fund's performance.

· *Real Estate Risk:* 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.

· *Small-Cap and Mid-Cap Securities Risk:* The Fund 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.

#### Performance:

Because the Fund has less than a full calendar year of investment operations, no performance information is presented for the Fund at this time. In the future, performance information will be presented in this section of the Prospectus. Also, shareholder reports containing financial and performance information will be mailed to shareholders semi-annually. Updated performance information will be available at no cost by visiting [www.tpf.com](http://www.tpf.com) or by calling 1-888-451-TPFG.

**Document and Entity  
Information**

**0 Months Ended  
Apr. 30, 2012**

**Risk/Return:**

<u>Document Type</u>	485BPOS
<u>Document Period End Date</u>	Apr. 30, 2012
<u>Registrant Name</u>	Northern Lights Fund Trust
<u>Central Index Key</u>	0001314414
<u>Amendment Flag</u>	false
<u>Document Creation Date</u>	Dec. 31, 2012
<u>Document Effective Date</u>	Dec. 31, 2012
<u>Prospectus Date</u>	Dec. 31, 2012

Pacific Financial Balanced Fund

Pacific Financial Balanced Fund

Investment Objective:

The investment objective of the Fund is to seek total return.

Fees and Expenses of the Fund:

This table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy and hold shares of the Fund.

Shareholder Fees (fees paid directly from your investment)

<b>Shareholder Fees Pacific Financial Balanced Fund</b>	<b>Pacific Financial Balanced Fund Institutional Class Shares</b>	<b>Pacific Financial Balanced Fund Investor Class Shares</b>
<a href="#">Maximum Sales Charge (Load) Imposed on Purchases (as a percentage of offering price)</a>	none	none
<a href="#">Maximum Deferred Sales Charge (Load) (as a percentage of redemption proceeds)</a>	none	none
<a href="#">Maximum Sales Charge (Load) Imposed on Reinvested Dividends and Other Distributions</a>	none	none
<a href="#">Redemption Fee (as a percentage of amount redeemed)</a>	none	none

Annual Fund Operating Expenses (expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)

<b>Annual Fund Operating Expenses Pacific Financial Balanced Fund</b>	<b>Pacific Financial Balanced Fund Institutional Class Shares</b>	<b>Pacific Financial Balanced Fund Investor Class Shares</b>
<a href="#">Management Fees</a>	1.00%	1.00%
<a href="#">Distribution and Service (12b-1) Fees</a>	0.25%	1.00%
<a href="#">Other Expenses</a> [1]	0.58%	0.58%
<a href="#">Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses</a> [1][2]	0.80%	0.80%
<a href="#">Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses</a>	2.63%	2.63%

[1] Based on estimated amounts for the current fiscal year.

[2] Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses are the indirect costs of investing in other investment companies. The operating expenses in this fee table will not correlate to the expense ratio in the Fund's financial highlights because the financial highlights include only the direct operating expenses incurred by the Fund.

Example:

This example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in other mutual funds.

The Example assumes that you invest \$10,000 in the Fund for the time periods indicated and then redeem all of your shares at the end of those periods. The Example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and that the Fund's operating expenses remain the same. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based upon these assumptions your costs would be:

**Expense Example Pacific  
Financial Balanced Fund  
(USD \$)**

**1 Year 3 Years**

Pacific Financial Balanced Fund Institutional Class Shares	266	817
Pacific Financial Balanced Fund Investor Class Shares	341	1,039

**Portfolio Turnover:**

The Fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities (or "turns over" its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate may indicate higher transaction costs and may result in higher taxes when Fund shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in annual fund operating expenses or in the Example, affect the Fund's performance.

**Principal Investment Strategies:**

The Fund pursues its investment objective by implementing the strategies detailed below. Individual securities are purchased and sold based on the adviser's proprietary "Rational Analysis" process, which is described below under the heading "Investment Process." The term "exchange traded fund" is abbreviated as "ETF" throughout this prospectus. The Fund may invest in other investment companies, including ETFs ("Underlying Funds"). ETFs in which the Fund invests typically seek to track the performance of an index by holding in its portfolio either the contents of the index or a representative sample of the securities in the index.

The Balanced Fund seeks to achieve its investment objective by investing in a balanced portfolio of fixed income and equity securities. Under normal circumstances, the Fund will invest at least 25% of its assets in equity securities and at least 25% of its assets in fixed income securities. The Fund will invest the fixed income portion of the portfolio directly or in other investment companies (including ETFs) that invest primarily in fixed income and income producing securities such as government bonds, corporate bonds, municipal bonds, and dividend-paying equity securities. While the Fund typically seeks to invest in investment grade fixed income securities (rated "BBB-" or better by S&P), there is no minimum credit quality or maturity and the Fund may invest in fixed income securities of any credit quality or maturity. The Fund will also invest in equity securities directly or through other investment companies (including ETFs) that invest in common stock of U.S. or foreign companies of any capitalization or geographic location and may invest in REITs. The Fund may invest up to 40% in foreign investments, including ADRs, or securities of foreign companies, including emerging market securities. The Fund may invest in leveraged Underlying Funds and up to 10% of the Fund's net assets in derivative securities of any kind. The Fund's investments in derivative securities are expected to consist primarily of options, futures contracts or options on futures contracts. The Fund uses leveraged Underlying Funds and derivative investments for leverage, to increase the potential return on an investment. The use of leverage generates returns that are more pronounced, both positively and negatively, than what would be generated on invested capital without leverage, thus changing small market movements into larger changes in the value of the investments.

In selecting the Balanced Fund's positions, the adviser will use its proprietary investment research process called "Rational Analysis", as described below. The particular allocation of positions will change from time to time as market forces and the Fund's moderate strategy dictate.

The adviser's "Rational Analysis" uses Fundamental Analysis, Technical Analysis, and Quantitative Studies in selecting the positions. Rather than using one of the above methods exclusively, the adviser integrates the optimal elements of each method into a "Rational" decision-making model. The adviser may engage in frequent buying and selling of securities to achieve the Fund's investment objective.

· *Technical Analysis* is a method of evaluating securities by analyzing statistics generated by market activity, such as past prices and volume. Technical analysts do not attempt to measure a security's intrinsic value, but instead use charts and other tools to identify patterns that can suggest future activity. Such analysis enables



the adviser to identify relational situations and opportunities that are key considerations in buying and, even more importantly, in selling positions.

· *Fundamental Analysis* is a method of evaluating a security by attempting to measure its intrinsic value by examining related economic, financial and other qualitative and quantitative factors. Fundamental analysts attempt to study everything that can affect the security's value, including macroeconomic factors (like the overall economy and industry conditions) and individually specific factors (like the financial condition and management of companies). The adviser uses information from various sources to evaluate the fundamental position of the market, sectors, mutual funds, and stocks. Such analysis is essential in making decisions to buy particular positions, as it can reveal weaknesses or flaws in investment positions that might appear positive in technical analyses or quantitative studies.

· *Quantitative Studies*: The adviser uses mathematic analytics and modeling of portfolios. Such studies are useful in removing the emotion from the decision-making process, in furthering understanding of portfolio trends, and in developing decisive information for buying and selling positions. The mathematical and statistical calculations involved in such studies include analysis of Beta, standard deviation, Sharpe ratios, among others.

Principal Risks:

***As with all mutual funds, there is the risk that you could lose money through your investment in the Fund. Although the Fund will seek to meet its investment objective, there is no assurance that it will do so.***

· *Company Risk*: The value of an individual company can be more volatile than the market as a whole and can perform worse than the market as a whole. The value of a company can be more volatile due to increased sensitivity to adverse issuer, political, regulatory, market, or economic developments.

· *Derivatives Risk*: Derivative instruments 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.

· *Emerging Markets Risk*: In addition to the risks generally associated with investing in foreign securities, countries with emerging markets also may 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.

· *ETF and Underlying Fund Risk* . Underlying Funds are subject to investment advisory and other expenses, which will be indirectly paid by the Fund. As a result, your cost of investing in the Fund will be higher than the cost of investing directly in the Underlying Funds and may be higher than other mutual funds that invest directly in stocks and bonds. Each Underlying Fund is subject to specific risks, depending on its investments.

· *Fixed Income Risk*: Typically, a rise in interest rates causes a decline in the value of the bond owned by the Fund. Other risk factors include credit risk, maturity risk, market risk, extension risk, illiquid security risks, foreign securities risk, and prepayment risk. In addition, bond ETFs and mutual funds, may invest in what are sometimes referred to as "junk bonds." Such securities are speculative investments that carry



greater risks and are more susceptible to real or perceived adverse economic and competitive industry conditions than higher quality debt securities.

· *Foreign Risk*: The Fund's performance may depend on issues other than the performance of a particular company or U.S. market sector. The values of foreign investments may be affected by changes in exchange control regulations, application of foreign tax laws (including withholding tax) changes in governmental administration or economic or monetary policy (in this country or abroad) or changed circumstances in dealings between nations. The value of foreign securities is also affected by the value of the local currency relative to the U.S. dollar.

· *Futures and Options Risk*. The use of options, futures contracts or options on futures contracts for risk management or hedging purposes may not be successful, resulting in losses to the Fund. In addition, the cost of hedging may reduce the Fund's returns, and the use of futures and options for investment purposes increases the Fund's potential for loss.

· *Hedging Risk*: Although derivative instruments may be used to offset or hedge against losses on an opposite position, such hedges can also potentially offset any gains on the opposite position. The Fund may also be exposed to the risk it may be required to segregate assets or enter into offsetting positions in connection with investments in derivatives, but such segregation will not limit the Fund's exposure to loss. The Fund may also incur risk with respect to the segregated assets to the extent that, but for the applicable segregation requirement in connection with its investments in derivatives, the Fund would sell the segregated assets.

· *Leverage Risk* : The use of leverage may exaggerate changes in a Fund's share price and the return on its investments. Accordingly, the value of the Fund's investments 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 leveraged Underlying Funds or the 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 Fund's expenses.

• *Limited History of Operations Risk* : The Fund is a new mutual fund and has a limited history of operations.

· *Management Risk*: The ability of the Fund to meet its investment objective is directly related to the adviser's investment model and the adviser's assessment of the attractiveness and potential appreciation of particular investments. There is no guarantee that the adviser's investment strategy will produce the desired results.

· *Market Risk*: The price of equity securities may rise or fall because of economic or political changes. Stock prices in general may decline over short or even extended periods of time, and tend to be more volatile than other investment choices.

· *Portfolio Turnover Risk*: Portfolio turnover results in higher brokerage commissions, dealer mark-ups and other transaction costs and may result in taxable capital gains. Higher costs associated with increased portfolio turnover may offset gains in the Fund's performance.

· *Real Estate Risk:* 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.

· *Small-Cap and Mid-Cap Securities Risk:* The Fund 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.

#### Performance:

Because the Fund has less than a full calendar year of investment operations, no performance information is presented for the Fund at this time. In the future, performance information will be presented in this section of the Prospectus. Also, shareholder reports containing financial and performance information will be mailed to shareholders semi-annually. Updated performance information will be available at no cost by visiting [www.tpfg.com](http://www.tpfg.com) or by calling 1-888-451-TPFG.

Label	Element	Value
<a href="#">Risk/Return:</a>	rr_RiskReturnAbstract	
<a href="#">Risk/Return [Heading]</a>	rr_RiskReturnHeading	Pacific Financial Flexible Growth & Income Fund
<a href="#">Objective [Heading]</a>	rr_ObjectiveHeading	Investment Objective:
<a href="#">Objective, Primary [Text Block]</a>	rr_ObjectivePrimaryTextBlock	The investment objective of the Fund is to seek total return.
<a href="#">Expense [Heading]</a>	rr_ExpenseHeading	Fees and Expenses of the Fund:
<a href="#">Expense Narrative [Text Block]</a>	rr_ExpenseNarrativeTextBlock	This table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy and hold shares of the Fund.
<a href="#">Shareholder Fees Caption [Text]</a>	rr_ShareholderFeesCaption	Shareholder Fees (fees paid directly from your investment)
<a href="#">Operating Expenses Caption [Text]</a>	rr_OperatingExpensesCaption	Annual Fund Operating Expenses (expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)
<a href="#">Portfolio Turnover [Heading]</a>	rr_PortfolioTurnoverHeading	Portfolio Turnover:
<a href="#">Portfolio Turnover [Text Block]</a>	rr_PortfolioTurnoverTextBlock	The Fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities (or "turns over" its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate may indicate higher transaction costs and may result in higher taxes when Fund shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in annual fund operating expenses or in the Example, affect the Fund's performance.
<a href="#">Other Expenses, New Fund, Based on</a>	rr_OtherExpensesNewFundBasedOnEstimates	Based on estimated amounts for the current fiscal year.

[Estimates](#)

[\[Text\]](#)

[Acquired  
Fund Fees  
and](#)

[Expenses.](#) rr\_AcquiredFundFeesAndExpensesBasedOnEstimates

[Based on  
Estimates](#)

[\[Text\]](#)

[Expenses](#)

[Not](#)

[Correlated  
to Ratio Due](#)

[to Acquired](#)

[Fund Fees](#)

[\[Text\]](#)

rr\_ExpensesNotCorrelatedToRatioDueToAcquiredFundFees

Based on estimated amounts for the current fiscal year.

Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses are the indirect costs of investing in other investment companies. The operating expenses in this fee table will not correlate to the expense ratio in the Fund's financial highlights because the financial highlights include only the direct operating expenses incurred by the Fund.

[Expense](#)

[Example](#)

[\[Heading\]](#)

[Expense](#)

[Example](#)

[Narrative](#)

[\[Text Block\]](#)

rr\_ExpenseExampleHeading

rr\_ExpenseExampleNarrativeTextBlock

Example:

This example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in other mutual funds.

The Example assumes that you invest \$10,000 in the Fund for the time periods indicated and then redeem all of your shares at the end of those periods. The Example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and that the Fund's operating expenses remain the same. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based upon these assumptions your costs would be: Principal Investment Strategies:

[Expense](#)

[Example by](#)

[Year](#)

[Caption](#)

[\[Text\]](#)

rr\_ExpenseExampleByYearCaption

[Strategy](#)

[\[Heading\]](#)

rr\_StrategyHeading

[Strategy](#)  
[Narrative](#)  
[\[Text Block\]](#)

rr\_StrategyNarrativeTextBlock

The Fund pursues its investment objective by implementing the strategies detailed below. Individual securities are purchased and sold based on the adviser's proprietary "Rational Analysis" process, which is described below under the heading "Investment Process." The term "exchange traded fund" is abbreviated as "ETF" throughout this prospectus. The Fund may invest in other investment companies, including ETFs ("Underlying Funds"). ETFs in which the Fund invests typically seek to track the performance of an index by holding in its portfolio either the contents of the index or a representative sample of the securities in the index.

The Flexible Growth & Income Fund invests in a balanced portfolio of equity and fixed income securities through a variety of alternative strategies that the adviser believes can achieve the Fund's investment objective by generating above average portfolio income and growth. Under normal circumstances, the Fund will invest at least 25% of its assets in equity securities and at least 25% of its assets in fixed income securities. This Fund is designed to have an aggressive level of risk and may invest in other open-end mutual funds,

including ETFs, dividend producing closed-end mutual funds and listed securities (both equities and fixed income) of any capitalization-size or geographic location, as well as mortgage backed securities, mortgage REITs and Mortgage Investment Corporations, option strategies, long/short positions, managed futures, hedge funds, commodity- and currency-related securities or strategies and illiquid securities, including invest up to 10% of its net assets in hedge funds. The Fund may also invest in leveraged Underlying Funds and up to 10% of the Fund's net assets in derivative securities of any kind. The Fund's investments in derivative securities are expected to consist primarily of future contracts on financial and commodity markets. The Fund uses derivative investments for leverage, to increase the potential return on an investment. The use of leverage generates returns that are more pronounced, both positively and negatively, than what would be generated on invested capital without leverage, thus changing small market movements into larger changes in the value of the investments. While the Fund typically seeks to invest in investment grade fixed income securities (rated "BBB-" or better by

S&P), there is no minimum credit quality or maturity and the Fund may invest in fixed income securities of any credit quality or maturity.

In selecting the Flexible Growth & Income Fund's positions, the adviser will use its proprietary investment research "Rational Analysis" processes, as described below. The particular allocation of positions will change from time to time as market forces and the Fund's aggressive strategy dictate. The adviser's Rational Analysis uses Fundamental Analysis, Technical Analysis, and Quantitative Studies in selecting the positions. Rather than using one of the above methods exclusively, the adviser integrates the optimal elements of each method into a "Rational" decision-making model. The adviser may engage in frequent buying and selling of securities to achieve the Fund's investment objective.

*Technical Analysis* is a method of evaluating securities by analyzing statistics generated by market activity, such as past prices and volume. Technical analysts do not attempt to measure a security's intrinsic value, but instead use charts and other tools to identify patterns that can suggest

future activity. Such analysis enables the adviser to identify relational situations and opportunities that are key considerations in buying and, even more importantly, in selling positions.

*Fundamental Analysis* is a method of evaluating a security by attempting to measure its intrinsic value by examining related economic, financial and other qualitative and quantitative factors. Fundamental analysts attempt to study everything that can affect the security's value, including macroeconomic factors (like the overall economy and industry conditions) and individually specific factors (like the financial condition and management of companies). The adviser uses information from various sources to evaluate the fundamental position of the market, sectors, mutual funds, and stocks. Such analysis is essential in making decisions to buy particular positions, as it can reveal weaknesses or flaws in investment positions that might appear positive in technical analyses or quantitative studies.

*Quantitative Studies*: The adviser uses mathematic analytics and



[Risk](#)  
[\[Heading\]](#) rr\_RiskHeading  
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modeling of portfolios. Such studies are useful in removing the emotion from the decision-making process, in furthering understanding of portfolio trends, and in developing decisive information for buying and selling positions. The mathematical and statistical calculations involved in such studies include analysis of Beta, standard deviation, Sharpe ratios, among others.

Principal Risks:

***As with all mutual funds, there is the risk that you could lose money through your investment in the Fund. Although the Fund will seek to meet its investment objective, there is no assurance that it will do so.***

· *Commodities Risk:* 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, such as drought, floods, weather, livestock disease, embargoes, and tariffs. The prices of industrial

metals, precious metals, agriculture, and livestock commodities may fluctuate widely due to factors such as changes in value, supply and demand, and governmental regulatory policies.

· *Company Risk:*  
The value of an individual company can be more volatile than the market as a whole and can perform worse than the market as a whole. The value of a company can be more volatile due to increased sensitivity to adverse issuer, political, regulatory, market, or economic developments.

· *Currency Risk:*  
The Fund's net asset value could decline as a result of changes in the exchange rates between foreign currencies and the U.S. dollar. Additionally, certain foreign countries may impose restrictions on the ability of issuers

of foreign securities to make payment of principal and interest to investors located outside the country, due to blockage of foreign currency exchanges or otherwise.

· *Derivatives Risk:*

Derivative instruments 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.

*Emerging Markets Risk:* In addition to the risks generally associated with investing in foreign securities, countries with emerging markets also may 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.

*ETF and Underlying Fund Risk*

Underlying Funds are subject to investment advisory and other expenses, which will be indirectly paid by the Fund. As a result, your cost of investing in the Fund will be higher than the cost of investing directly in the Underlying Funds and may be higher than other mutual funds that invest directly in stocks and bonds. Each Underlying Fund is subject to specific risks, depending on its investments.

· *Fixed Income*

*Risk:* Typically, a rise in interest rates causes a decline in the value of the bond owned by the Fund. Other risk factors include credit risk, maturity risk, market risk, extension risk, illiquid security risks, foreign securities risk, and prepayment risk. In addition, bond ETFs and mutual funds, may invest in what are sometimes referred to as "junk bonds." Such securities are speculative investments that carry greater risks and are more susceptible to real or perceived adverse economic and competitive industry conditions than higher quality debt securities.

· *Futures and Options Risk.*

The use of options, futures contracts or options on futures contracts for risk management or hedging purposes may not be successful,

resulting in losses to the Fund. In addition, the cost of hedging may reduce the Fund's returns, and the use of futures and options for investment purposes increases the Fund's potential for loss.

*Foreign Risk:* The Fund's performance may depend on issues other than the performance of a particular company or U.S. market sector. The values of foreign investments may be affected by changes in exchange control regulations, application of foreign tax laws (including withholding tax) changes in governmental administration or economic or monetary policy (in this country or abroad) or changed circumstances in dealings between nations. The value of foreign securities is also affected by the value of the local currency relative to the U.S. dollar.

· *Hedging Risk:*  
Although derivative instruments may be used to offset or hedge against losses on an opposite position, such hedges can also potentially offset any gains on the opposite position. The Fund may also be exposed to the risk it may be required to segregate assets or enter into offsetting positions in connection with investments in derivatives, but such segregation will not limit the Fund's exposure to loss. The Fund may also incur risk with respect to the segregated assets to the extent that, but for the applicable segregation requirement in connection with its investments in derivatives, the Fund would sell the segregated assets.

· *Leverage Risk:*  
The use of leverage may exaggerate changes in a Fund's share price and the return on

its investments. Accordingly, the value of the Fund's investments 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 leveraged Underlying Funds or the 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 Fund's expenses.

*•Limited History of Operations Risk : The Fund is a new mutual fund and has a limited history of operations.*

*· Managed Futures Risk:* Investing in managed futures exposes the Fund to management risk, derivatives risk, leverage risk, as well as commodity,



interest rate, equity and foreign currency risks depending on the particular strategy used. A manager's judgments about the price appreciation of various futures contracts may prove incorrect and result in losses. The Fund's use of derivatives (including futures and options on futures) to enhance returns or hedge against market declines is subject to the risk of mispricing or improper valuation and changes in the value of the derivative may not correlate perfectly with the underlying asset, rate or index. Investments in derivatives may involve leverage, which means a small percentage of assets invested in derivatives can have a disproportionately large impact. Commodity, interest rate, equity and foreign currency futures are subject to unfavorable price movements as well as specific

risks described more fully in paragraphs above.

· *Management*

*Risk:* The ability of the Fund to meet its investment objective is directly related to the adviser's investment model and the adviser's assessment of the attractiveness and potential appreciation of particular investments.

There is no guarantee that the adviser's investment strategy will produce the desired results.

· *Market Risk:*

The price of equity securities may rise or fall because of economic or political changes. Stock prices in general may decline over short or even extended periods of time, and tend to be more volatile than other investment choices.

· *Portfolio*

*Turnover Risk:* Portfolio turnover results in higher brokerage commissions,

dealer mark-ups and other transaction costs and may result in taxable capital gains. Higher costs associated with increased portfolio turnover may offset gains in the Fund's performance.

· *Real Estate Risk:* 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.

· *Small-Cap and Mid-Cap*

*Securities Risk:*

The Fund 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.

[Risk Lose Money](#)  
[Text] rr\_RiskLoseMoney

[Bar Chart and Performance Table](#)  
[Heading] rr\_BarChartAndPerformanceTableHeading  
[Performance Narrative](#)  
[Text Block]

rr\_PerformanceNarrativeTextBlock

[Performance One Year or Less](#)  
[Text] rr\_PerformanceOneYearOrLess

[Performance Availability Phone](#)  
[Text] rr\_PerformanceAvailabilityPhone  
[Performance Availability Website Address](#)  
[Text]

Pacific  
Financial  
Flexible  
Growth &  
Income  
Fund

As with all mutual funds, there is the risk that you could lose money through your investment in the Fund.

Performance:

Because the Fund has less than a full calendar year of investment operations, no performance information is presented for the Fund at this time.

In the future, performance information will be presented in this section of the Prospectus.

Also, shareholder reports containing financial and performance information will be mailed to shareholders semi-annually. Updated performance information will be available at no cost by visiting [www.tpfg.com](http://www.tpfg.com) or by calling 1-888-451-TPFG.

Because the Fund has less than a full calendar year of investment operations, no performance information is presented for the Fund at this time.

1-888-451-TPFG

[www.tpfg.com](http://www.tpfg.com)

Institutional  
Class Shares

<a href="#"><u>Risk/Return:</u></a>	rr_RiskReturnAbstract		
<a href="#"><u>Maximum Sales Charge (Load) Imposed on Purchases (as a percentage of offering price)</u></a>	rr_MaximumSalesChargeImposedOnPurchasesOverOfferingPrice	none	
<a href="#"><u>Maximum Deferred Sales Charge (Load) (as a percentage of redemption proceeds)</u></a>	rr_MaximumDeferredSalesChargeOverOther	none	
<a href="#"><u>Maximum Sales Charge (Load) Imposed on Reinvested Dividends and Other Distributions</u></a>	rr_MaximumSalesChargeOnReinvestedDividendsAndDistributionsOverOther	none	
<a href="#"><u>Redemption Fee (as a percentage of amount redeemed)</u></a>	rr_RedemptionFeeOverRedemption	none	
<a href="#"><u>Management Fees</u></a>	rr_ManagementFeesOverAssets	1.00%	
<a href="#"><u>Distribution and Service (12b-1) Fees</u></a>	rr_DistributionAndService12b1FeesOverAssets	0.25%	
<a href="#"><u>Other Expenses</u></a>	rr_OtherExpensesOverAssets	0.58%	[1]
<a href="#"><u>Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses</u></a>	rr_AcquiredFundFeesAndExpensesOverAssets	0.80%	[1],[2]
<a href="#"><u>Total Annual Fund</u></a>	rr_ExpensesOverAssets	2.63%	

<a href="#">Operating Expenses Expense Example, with Redemption, 1 Year Expense Example, with Redemption, 3 Years</a>	rr_ExpenseExampleYear01	266
<a href="#">Pacific Financial Flexible Growth &amp; Income Fund Investor Class Shares</a>		
<a href="#">Risk/Return: Maximum Sales Charge (Load) Imposed on Purchases (as a percentage of offering price)</a>	rr_RiskReturnAbstract	
<a href="#">Maximum Deferred Sales Charge (Load) (as a percentage of redemption proceeds)</a>	rr_MaximumSalesChargeImposedOnPurchasesOverOfferingPrice	none
<a href="#">Maximum Sales Charge (Load) (as a percentage of redemption proceeds)</a>	rr_MaximumDeferredSalesChargeOverOther	none
<a href="#">Maximum Sales Charge (Load) Imposed on Reinvested Dividends and Other Distributions</a>	rr_MaximumSalesChargeOnReinvestedDividendsAndDistributionsOverOther	none
<a href="#">Redemption Fee (as a</a>	rr_RedemptionFeeOverRedemption	none

<a href="#">percentage of amount redeemed)</a>			
<a href="#">Management Fees</a>	rr_ManagementFeesOverAssets	1.00%	
<a href="#">Distribution and Service (12b-1) Fees</a>	rr_DistributionAndService12b1FeesOverAssets	1.00%	
<a href="#">Other Expenses</a>	rr_OtherExpensesOverAssets	0.58%	[1]
<a href="#">Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses</a>	rr_AcquiredFundFeesAndExpensesOverAssets	0.80%	[1],[2]
<a href="#">Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses</a>	rr_ExpensesOverAssets	2.63%	
<a href="#">Expense Example, with Redemption, 1 Year</a>	rr_ExpenseExampleYear01	341	
<a href="#">Expense Example, with Redemption, 3 Years</a>	rr_ExpenseExampleYear03	1,039	

[1] Based on estimated amounts for the current fiscal year.

[2] Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses are the indirect costs of investing in other investment companies. The operating expenses in this fee table will not correlate to the expense ratio in the Fund's financial highlights because the financial highlights include only the direct operating expenses incurred by the Fund.



Label	Element	Value
<a href="#">Risk/Return:</a>	rr_RiskReturnAbstract	
<a href="#">Risk/Return [Heading]</a>	rr_RiskReturnHeading	Pacific Financial Balanced Fund
<a href="#">Objective [Heading]</a>	rr_ObjectiveHeading	Investment Objective:
<a href="#">Objective Primary [Text Block]</a>	rr_ObjectivePrimaryTextBlock	The investment objective of the Fund is to seek total return.
<a href="#">Expense [Heading]</a>	rr_ExpenseHeading	Fees and Expenses of the Fund:
<a href="#">Expense Narrative [Text Block]</a>	rr_ExpenseNarrativeTextBlock	This table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy and hold shares of the Fund.
<a href="#">Shareholder Fees Caption [Text]</a>	rr_ShareholderFeesCaption	Shareholder Fees (fees paid directly from your investment)
<a href="#">Operating Expenses Caption [Text]</a>	rr_OperatingExpensesCaption	Annual Fund Operating Expenses (expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)
<a href="#">Portfolio Turnover [Heading]</a>	rr_PortfolioTurnoverHeading	Portfolio Turnover:
<a href="#">Portfolio Turnover [Text Block]</a>	rr_PortfolioTurnoverTextBlock	The Fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities (or "turns over" its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate may indicate higher transaction costs and may result in higher taxes when Fund shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in annual fund operating expenses or in the

[Other Expenses, New Fund, Based on Estimates](#)  
[Text]

rr\_OtherExpensesNewFundBasedOnEstimates

Example, affect the Fund's performance.

Based on estimated amounts for the current fiscal year.

[Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses, Based on Estimates](#)  
[Text]

rr\_AcquiredFundFeesAndExpensesBasedOnEstimates

Based on estimated amounts for the current fiscal year.

[Expenses Not Correlated to Ratio Due to Acquired Fund Fees](#)  
[Text]

rr\_ExpensesNotCorrelatedToRatioDueToAcquiredFundFees

Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses are the indirect costs of investing in other investment companies. The operating expenses in this fee table will not correlate to the expense ratio in the Fund's financial highlights because the financial highlights include only the direct operating expenses incurred by the Fund.

[Expense Example](#)  
[Heading]

rr\_ExpenseExampleHeading

Example:

[Expense Example Narrative](#)  
[Text Block]

rr\_ExpenseExampleNarrativeTextBlock

This example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in other mutual funds.

[Expense Example by Year, Caption](#)  
[Text]

rr\_ExpenseExampleByYearCaption

The Example assumes that you invest \$10,000 in the Fund for the time periods indicated and then redeem all of your shares at the end of those periods. The

[Strategy](#)  
[\[Heading\]](#)  
[Strategy](#)  
[Narrative](#)  
[\[Text Block\]](#)

rr\_StrategyHeading

rr\_StrategyNarrativeTextBlock

Example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and that the Fund's operating expenses remain the same.

Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based upon these assumptions your costs would be: Principal Investment Strategies:

The Fund pursues its investment objective by implementing the strategies detailed below. Individual securities are purchased and sold based on the adviser's proprietary "Rational Analysis" process, which is described below under the heading "Investment Process." The term "exchange traded fund" is abbreviated as "ETF" throughout this prospectus. The Fund may invest in other investment companies, including ETFs ("Underlying Funds"). ETFs in which the Fund invests typically seek to track the performance of an index by holding in its portfolio either the contents of the index or a representative sample of the securities in the index.

The Balanced Fund seeks to achieve its

investment objective by investing in a balanced portfolio of fixed income and equity securities. Under normal circumstances, the Fund will invest at least 25% of its assets in equity securities and at least 25% of its assets in fixed income securities. The Fund will invest the fixed income portion of the portfolio directly or in other investment companies (including ETFs) that invest primarily in fixed income and income producing securities such as government bonds, corporate bonds, municipal bonds, and dividend-paying equity securities. While the Fund typically seeks to invest in investment grade fixed income securities (rated "BBB-" or better by S&P), there is no minimum credit quality or maturity and the Fund may invest in fixed income securities of any credit quality or maturity. The Fund will also invest in equity securities directly or through other investment companies (including ETFs) that invest in common stock of U.S. or foreign companies of any

capitalization or geographic location and may invest in REITs. The Fund may invest up to 40% in foreign investments, including ADRs, or securities of foreign companies, including emerging market securities. The Fund may invest in leveraged Underlying Funds and up to 10% of the Fund's net assets in derivative securities of any kind. The Fund's investments in derivative securities are expected to consist primarily of options, futures contracts or options on futures contracts. The Fund uses leveraged Underlying Funds and derivative investments for leverage, to increase the potential return on an investment. The use of leverage generates returns that are more pronounced, both positively and negatively, than what would be generated on invested capital without leverage, thus changing small market movements into larger changes in the value of the investments.

In selecting the Balanced Fund's positions, the adviser will use its

proprietary investment research process called "Rational Analysis" , as described below. The particular allocation of positions will change from time to time as market forces and the Fund's moderate strategy dictate.

The adviser's "Rational Analysis" uses Fundamental Analysis, Technical Analysis, and Quantitative Studies in selecting the positions. Rather than using one of the above methods exclusively, the adviser integrates the optimal elements of each method into a "Rational" decision-making model. The adviser may engage in frequent buying and selling of securities to achieve the Fund's investment objective.

*Technical Analysis* is a method of evaluating securities by analyzing statistics generated by market activity, such as past prices and volume. Technical analysts do not attempt to measure a security's intrinsic value, but instead use charts and other tools to identify patterns that can

suggest future activity. Such analysis enables the adviser to identify relational situations and opportunities that are key considerations in buying and, even more importantly, in selling positions.

*· Fundamental Analysis* is a method of evaluating a security by attempting to measure its intrinsic value by examining related economic, financial and other qualitative and quantitative factors. Fundamental analysts attempt to study everything that can affect the security's value, including macroeconomic factors (like the overall economy and industry conditions) and individually specific factors (like the financial condition and management of companies). The adviser uses information from various sources to evaluate the fundamental position of the market, sectors, mutual funds, and stocks. Such analysis is essential in making decisions to buy particular positions,

as it can reveal weaknesses or flaws in investment positions that might appear positive in technical analyses or quantitative studies.

· *Quantitative Studies:* The adviser uses mathematic analytics and modeling of portfolios. Such studies are useful in removing the emotion from the decision-making process, in furthering understanding of portfolio trends, and in developing decisive information for buying and selling positions. The mathematical and statistical calculations involved in such studies include analysis of Beta, standard deviation, Sharpe ratios, among others.

Principal Risks:

***As with all mutual funds, there is the risk that you could lose money through your investment in the Fund. Although the Fund will seek to meet its investment objective, there is no assurance that it will do so.***

· *Company Risk:* The value of an

[Risk](#)  
[\[Heading\]](#) rr\_RiskHeading  
[Risk](#)  
[Narrative](#)  
[\[Text Block\]](#)

rr\_RiskNarrativeTextBlock



individual company can be more volatile than the market as a whole and can perform worse than the market as a whole. The value of a company can be more volatile due to increased sensitivity to adverse issuer, political, regulatory, market, or economic developments.

· *Derivatives Risk:*

Derivative instruments 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.

· *Emerging Markets Risk:*

In addition to the risks generally associated with investing in foreign securities, countries with emerging markets also may 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.

· *ETF and Underlying Fund Risk* .

Underlying Funds are subject to investment advisory and other expenses, which will be indirectly paid by the Fund. As a result, your cost of investing in the Fund will be higher than the cost of investing directly in the Underlying Funds and may be higher than other mutual funds that invest directly in stocks and bonds. Each Underlying Fund is subject to specific risks, depending on its investments.

· *Fixed Income Risk:*

Typically, a rise in interest rates causes a decline in the value of the bond owned

by the Fund. Other risk factors include credit risk, maturity risk, market risk, extension risk, illiquid security risks, foreign securities risk, and prepayment risk. In addition, bond ETFs and mutual funds, may invest in what are sometimes referred to as "junk bonds." Such securities are speculative investments that carry greater risks and are more susceptible to real or perceived adverse economic and competitive industry conditions than higher quality debt securities.

*Foreign Risk:* The Fund's performance may depend on issues other than the performance

of a particular company or U.S. market sector. The values of foreign investments may be affected by changes in exchange control regulations, application of foreign tax laws (including withholding tax) changes in governmental administration or economic or monetary policy (in this country or abroad) or changed circumstances in dealings between nations. The value of foreign securities is also affected by the value of the local currency relative to the U.S. dollar.

· *Futures and Options Risk.*

The use of options, futures contracts or options on

futures contracts for risk management or hedging purposes may not be successful, resulting in losses to the Fund. In addition, the cost of hedging may reduce the Fund's returns, and the use of futures and options for investment purposes increases the Fund's potential for loss.

*Hedging Risk:*

Although derivative instruments may be used to offset or hedge against losses on an opposite position, such hedges can also potentially offset any gains on the opposite position. The Fund may also be exposed to the risk it may be

required to segregate assets or enter into offsetting positions in connection with investments in derivatives, but such segregation will not limit the Fund's exposure to loss. The Fund may also incur risk with respect to the segregated assets to the extent that, but for the applicable segregation requirement in connection with its investments in derivatives, the Fund would sell the segregated assets.

· *Leverage Risk* : The use of leverage may exaggerate changes in a Fund's share price and the return on its investments. Accordingly, the value of the Fund's investments 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 leveraged Underlying Funds or the 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 Fund's expenses.

•*Limited History of Operations*  
Risk : The Fund is a new mutual fund and has a limited history of operations.



· *Management Risk:* The ability of the Fund to meet its investment objective is directly related to the adviser's investment model and the adviser's assessment of the attractiveness and potential appreciation of particular investments.

There is no guarantee that the adviser's investment strategy will produce the desired results.

· *Market Risk:* The price of equity securities may rise or fall because of economic or political changes.

Stock prices in general may decline over short or even extended periods of time, and tend to be more volatile than other investment choices.

· *Portfolio  
Turnover*

*Risk:*

Portfolio turnover results in higher brokerage commissions, dealer mark-ups and other transaction costs and may result in taxable capital gains. Higher costs associated with increased portfolio turnover may offset gains in the Fund's performance.

· *Real Estate*

*Risk:*

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.

· *Small-Cap and Mid-Cap Securities*

*Risk:* The Fund 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.

As with all mutual funds, there is the risk that you could lose money through your investment in the Fund.

Performance:

Because the Fund has less than a full calendar year of investment operations, no performance

[Risk Lose Money](#)  
[Text]

rr\_RiskLoseMoney

[Bar Chart and Performance Table](#)  
[Heading]

rr\_BarChartAndPerformanceTableHeading

[Performance Narrative](#)  
[Text Block]

rr\_PerformanceNarrativeTextBlock

information is presented for the Fund at this time. In the future, performance information will be presented in this section of the Prospectus. Also, shareholder reports containing financial and performance information will be mailed to shareholders semi-annually. Updated performance information will be available at no cost by visiting [www.tpfg.com](http://www.tpfg.com) or by calling 1-888-451-TPFG. Because the Fund has less than a full calendar year of investment operations, no performance information is presented for the Fund at this time.

1-888-451-TPFG

[www.tpfg.com](http://www.tpfg.com)

[Performance One Year or Less \[Text\]](#)

rr\_PerformanceOneYearOrLess

[Performance Availability Phone \[Text\]](#)

rr\_PerformanceAvailabilityPhone

[Performance Availability Website Address \[Text\]](#)

rr\_PerformanceAvailabilityWebSiteAddress

Pacific Financial Balanced Fund Institutional Class Shares

[Risk/Return: Maximum Sales Charge](#)

rr\_RiskReturnAbstract

rr\_MaximumSalesChargeImposedOnPurchasesOverOfferingPrice

none

<a href="#">(Load)</a>			
<a href="#">Imposed on</a>			
<a href="#">Purchases</a>			
<a href="#">(as a</a>			
<a href="#">percentage</a>			
<a href="#">of offering</a>			
<a href="#">price)</a>			
<a href="#">Maximum</a>			
<a href="#">Deferred</a>			
<a href="#">Sales</a>			
<a href="#">Charge</a>			
<a href="#">(Load) (as a</a>	rr_MaximumDeferredSalesChargeOverOther		none
<a href="#">percentage</a>			
<a href="#">of</a>			
<a href="#">redemption</a>			
<a href="#">proceeds)</a>			
<a href="#">Maximum</a>			
<a href="#">Sales</a>			
<a href="#">Charge</a>			
<a href="#">(Load)</a>			
<a href="#">Imposed on</a>	rr_MaximumSalesChargeOnReinvestedDividendsAndDistributionsOverOther		none
<a href="#">Reinvested</a>			
<a href="#">Dividends</a>			
<a href="#">and Other</a>			
<a href="#">Distributions</a>			
<a href="#">Redemption</a>			
<a href="#">Fee (as a</a>			
<a href="#">percentage</a>	rr_RedemptionFeeOverRedemption		none
<a href="#">of amount</a>			
<a href="#">redeemed)</a>			
<a href="#">Management</a>	rr_ManagementFeesOverAssets		1.00%
<a href="#">Fees</a>			
<a href="#">Distribution</a>			
<a href="#">and Service</a>	rr_DistributionAndService12b1FeesOverAssets		0.25%
<a href="#">(12b-1) Fees</a>			
<a href="#">Other</a>			
<a href="#">Expenses</a>	rr_OtherExpensesOverAssets		0.58%
<a href="#">Acquired</a>			
<a href="#">Fund Fees</a>	rr_AcquiredFundFeesAndExpensesOverAssets		0.80%
<a href="#">and</a>			
<a href="#">Expenses</a>			
<a href="#">Total</a>			
<a href="#">Annual</a>			
<a href="#">Fund</a>	rr_ExpensesOverAssets		2.63%
<a href="#">Operating</a>			
<a href="#">Expenses</a>			
<a href="#">Expense</a>			
<a href="#">Example,</a>			
<a href="#">with</a>	rr_ExpenseExampleYear01		266
<a href="#">Redemption,</a>			
<a href="#">1 Year</a>			

<a href="#">Expense Example with Redemption 3 Years Pacific Financial Balanced Fund Investor Class Shares</a>	rr_ExpenseExampleYear03	817
<a href="#">Risk/Return: Maximum Sales Charge (Load) Imposed on Purchases (as a percentage of offering price)</a>	rr_RiskReturnAbstract	
<a href="#">Maximum Deferred Sales Charge (Load) (as a percentage of redemption proceeds)</a>	rr_MaximumSalesChargeImposedOnPurchasesOverOfferingPrice	none
<a href="#">Maximum Sales Charge (Load) (as a percentage of redemption proceeds)</a>	rr_MaximumDeferredSalesChargeOverOther	none
<a href="#">Maximum Sales Charge (Load) Imposed on Reinvested Dividends and Other Distributions Redemption Fee (as a percentage of amount redeemed)</a>	rr_MaximumSalesChargeOnReinvestedDividendsAndDistributionsOverOther	none
<a href="#">Management Fees Distribution and Service (12b-1) Fees</a>	rr_RedemptionFeeOverRedemption	none
	rr_ManagementFeesOverAssets	1.00%
	rr_DistributionAndService12b1FeesOverAssets	1.00%

<a href="#">Other Expenses</a>	rr_OtherExpensesOverAssets	0.58%	[1]
<a href="#">Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses</a>	rr_AcquiredFundFeesAndExpensesOverAssets	0.80%	[1],[2]
<a href="#">Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses</a>	rr_ExpensesOverAssets	2.63%	
<a href="#">Expense Example with Redemption, 1 Year</a>	rr_ExpenseExampleYear01	341	
<a href="#">Expense Example with Redemption, 3 Years</a>	rr_ExpenseExampleYear03	1,039	

[1] Based on estimated amounts for the current fiscal year.

[2] Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses are the indirect costs of investing in other investment companies. The operating expenses in this fee table will not correlate to the expense ratio in the Fund's financial highlights because the financial highlights include only the direct operating expenses incurred by the Fund.



Label	Element	Value
<a href="#">Risk/Return:</a>	rr_RiskReturnAbstract	
<a href="#">Risk/Return [Heading]</a>	rr_RiskReturnHeading	Pacific Financial Foundational Asset Allocation Fund Investment Objective:
<a href="#">Objective [Heading]</a>	rr_ObjectiveHeading	
<a href="#">Objective, Primary [Text Block]</a>	rr_ObjectivePrimaryTextBlock	The investment objective of the Fund is to seek long-term capital appreciation.
<a href="#">Expense [Heading]</a>	rr_ExpenseHeading	Fees and Expenses of the Fund:
<a href="#">Expense Narrative [Text Block]</a>	rr_ExpenseNarrativeTextBlock	This table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy and hold shares of the Fund.
<a href="#">Shareholder Fees Caption [Text]</a>	rr_ShareholderFeesCaption	Shareholder Fees (fees paid directly from your investment)
<a href="#">Operating Expenses Caption [Text]</a>	rr_OperatingExpensesCaption	Annual Fund Operating Expenses (expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)
<a href="#">Portfolio Turnover [Heading]</a>	rr_PortfolioTurnoverHeading	Portfolio Turnover:
<a href="#">Portfolio Turnover [Text Block]</a>	rr_PortfolioTurnoverTextBlock	The Fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities (or "turns over" its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate may indicate higher transaction costs and may result in higher taxes when Fund shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in

[Other Expenses, New Fund, Based on Estimates \[Text\]](#)  
[Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses, Based on Estimates \[Text\]](#)  
[Expenses Not Correlated to Ratio Due to Acquired Fund Fees \[Text\]](#)

rr\_OtherExpensesNewFundBasedOnEstimates

rr\_AcquiredFundFeesAndExpensesBasedOnEstimates

rr\_ExpensesNotCorrelatedToRatioDueToAcquiredFundFees

[Expense Example \[Heading\]](#)  
[Expense Example Narrative \[Text Block\]](#)

rr\_ExpenseExampleHeading

rr\_ExpenseExampleNarrativeTextBlock

[Expense Example by Year, \[Text\]](#)

rr\_ExpenseExampleByYearCaption

annual fund operating expenses or in the Example, affect the Fund's performance.

Based on estimated amounts for the current fiscal year.

Based on estimated amounts for the current fiscal year.

Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses are the indirect costs of investing in other investment companies. The operating expenses in this fee table will not correlate to the expense ratio in the Fund's financial highlights because the financial highlights include only the direct operating expenses incurred by the Fund.

Example:

This example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in other mutual funds.

The Example assumes that you invest \$10,000 in the Fund for the time periods indicated and then redeem all of

[Strategy](#)  
[\[Heading\]](#)

rr\_StrategyHeading

[Strategy](#)  
[Narrative](#)  
[\[Text Block\]](#)

rr\_StrategyNarrativeTextBlock

your shares at the end of those periods. The Example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and that the Fund's operating expenses remain the same.

Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based upon these assumptions your costs would be: Principal Investment Strategies:

The Fund pursues its investment objective by implementing the strategies detailed below. Individual securities are purchased and sold based on the adviser's proprietary "Rational Analysis" process, which is described below under the heading "Investment Process." The term "exchange traded fund" is abbreviated as "ETF" throughout this prospectus. The Fund may invest in other investment companies, including ETFs ("Underlying Funds"). ETFs in which the Fund invests typically seek to track the performance of an index by holding in its portfolio either the contents of the index or a representative sample of the securities in the index.

The Foundational Asset Allocation Fund invests U.S. and International fixed income and equity securities, as determined by the sector allocation portfolio the adviser has designed to produce long-term capital appreciation. The Fund may invest up to 40% of its net assets in foreign securities, including ADRs or securities issued by foreign companies, including emerging market securities. The adviser seeks diversity across those sectors it believes are positioned to provide consistent returns over the long term. Under normal circumstances the Fund expects to invest in 6 to 12 sectors at any time, with investments in 20 to 75 positions. The Fund's asset allocation is expected to be developed annually, but reviewed at least quarterly for style consistency and performance. The Fund may invest in equity securities of any kind and any capitalization, sector or geographic location, including REITs and commodity-related securities or strategies, directly or

through Underlying Funds, including ETFs. While the Fund typically seeks to invest in investment grade fixed income securities (rated "BBB-" or better by S&P), there is no minimum credit quality or maturity and the Fund may invest in fixed income securities of any credit quality or maturity directly or through Underlying Funds.

The Fund may also invest up to 10% of its net assets in derivative securities of any kind. The Fund may also invest in leveraged ETFs or other Underlying Funds. The Fund's investments in derivative securities are expected to consist primarily of options, futures contracts or options on futures contracts. The Fund uses derivative investments for leverage, to increase the potential return on an investment. The use of leverage generates returns that are more pronounced, both positively and negatively, than what would be generated on invested capital without leverage, thus changing small market movements

into larger changes in the value of the investments.

In selecting the Foundational Asset Allocation's positions, the adviser will use its proprietary investment research "Rational Analysis" processes, as described below. The particular allocation of positions will change from time to time as market forces and the Fund's moderate strategy dictate. The adviser's "Rational Analysis" uses Fundamental Analysis, Technical Analysis, and Quantitative Studies in selecting the positions. Rather than using one of the above methods exclusively, the adviser integrates the optimal elements of each method into a "Rational" decision-making model. The adviser may engage in frequent buying and selling of securities to achieve the Fund's investment objective.

*Technical Analysis* is a method of evaluating securities by analyzing statistics generated by market activity, such as past

prices and volume. Technical analysts do not attempt to measure a security's intrinsic value, but instead use charts and other tools to identify patterns that can suggest future activity. Such analysis enables the adviser to identify relational situations and opportunities that are key considerations in buying and, even more importantly, in selling positions.

*· Fundamental Analysis* is a method of evaluating a security by attempting to measure its intrinsic value by examining related economic, financial and other qualitative and quantitative factors. Fundamental analysts attempt to study everything that can affect the security's value, including macroeconomic factors (like the overall economy and industry conditions) and individually specific factors (like the financial condition and management of companies). The adviser uses information from various sources to

evaluate the fundamental position of the market, sectors, mutual funds, and stocks. Such analysis is essential in making decisions to buy particular positions, as it can reveal weaknesses or flaws in investment positions that might appear positive in technical analyses or quantitative studies.

*Quantitative Studies:* The adviser uses mathematic analytics and modeling of portfolios. Such studies are useful in removing the emotion from the decision-making process, in furthering understanding of portfolio trends, and in developing decisive information for buying and selling positions. The mathematical and statistical calculations involved in such studies include analysis of Beta, standard deviation, Sharpe ratios, among others.

Principal Risks:

***As with all mutual funds, there is the risk that you could lose money through your investment in the Fund. Although***

[Risk](#)  
[Heading] rr\_RiskHeading

[Risk](#)  
Narrative  
[Text Block] rr\_RiskNarrativeTextBlock



***the Fund will seek to meet its investment objective, there is no assurance that it will do so.***

*· Asset Class Risk.*

Securities in any particular sector or asset class in which the Fund invests may underperform in comparison to the general securities market or other asset classes.

*· Commodities Risk:*

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, such as drought, floods, weather, livestock disease, embargoes,

and tariffs.  
The prices of industrial metals, precious metals, agriculture, and livestock commodities may fluctuate widely due to factors such as changes in value, supply and demand, and governmental regulatory policies.

· *Company Risk:* The value of an individual company can be more volatile than the market as a whole and can perform worse than the market as a whole. The value of a company can be more volatile due to increased sensitivity to adverse issuer, political, regulatory, market, or economic developments.

· *Currency Risk:* The

Fund's net asset value could decline as a result of changes in the exchange rates between foreign currencies and the U.S. dollar. Additionally, certain foreign countries may impose restrictions on the ability of issuers of foreign securities to make payment of principal and interest to investors located outside the country, due to blockage of foreign currency exchanges or otherwise.

· *Emerging Markets Risk:*  
In addition to the risks generally associated with investing in foreign securities, countries with emerging markets also may 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.

*· ETF and Underlying Fund Risk .*

Underlying Funds are subject to investment advisory and other expenses, which will be indirectly paid by the Fund. As a result, your cost of investing in the Fund will be higher than the cost of investing directly in the Underlying Funds and may be higher than other mutual funds that invest directly in stocks and bonds. Each Underlying Fund is

subject to specific risks, depending on its investments.

*Fixed Income Risk:*

Typically, a rise in interest rates causes a decline in the value of the bond owned by the Fund. Other risk factors include credit risk, maturity risk, market risk, extension risk, illiquid security risks, foreign securities risk, and prepayment risk. In addition, bond ETFs and mutual funds, may invest in what are sometimes referred to as "junk bonds." Such securities are speculative investments that carry greater risks and are more susceptible to real or perceived adverse economic and competitive

industry conditions than higher quality debt securities.

*Foreign Risk:* The Fund's performance may depend on issues other than the performance of a particular company or U.S. market sector. The values of foreign investments may be affected by changes in exchange control regulations, application of foreign tax laws (including withholding tax) changes in governmental administration or economic or monetary policy (in this country or abroad) or changed circumstances in dealings between nations. The value of foreign securities is

also affected by the value of the local currency relative to the U.S. dollar.

· *Futures and Options Risk.*

The use of options, futures contracts or options on futures contracts for risk management or hedging purposes may not be successful, resulting in losses to the Fund. In addition, the cost of hedging may reduce the Fund's returns, and the use of futures and options for investment purposes increases the Fund's potential for loss.

· *Hedging Risk:*

Although derivative instruments may be used to offset or hedge against

losses on an opposite position, such hedges can also potentially offset any gains on the opposite position. The Fund may also be exposed to the risk it may be required to segregate assets or enter into offsetting positions in connection with investments in derivatives, but such segregation will not limit the Fund's exposure to loss. The Fund may also incur risk with respect to the segregated assets to the extent that, but for the applicable segregation requirement in connection with its investments in derivatives, the Fund would sell the segregated assets.



· *Leverage*

*Risk* : The use of leverage may exaggerate changes in a Fund's share price and the return on its investments.

Accordingly, the value of the Fund's investments 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 leveraged Underlying Fund or the 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 Fund's expenses.

•*Limited History of Operations Risk* : The Fund is a new mutual fund and has a limited history of operations.

· *Management Risk*: The ability of the Fund to meet its investment objective is directly related to the adviser's investment model and the adviser's assessment of the attractiveness and potential appreciation of particular investments.

There is no guarantee that the adviser's investment strategy will produce the desired results.

· *Market Risk*: The price of equity securities may rise or fall because of economic or

political changes. Stock prices in general may decline over short or even extended periods of time, and tend to be more volatile than other investment choices.

· *Portfolio Turnover*

*Risk:*

Portfolio turnover results in higher brokerage commissions, dealer mark-ups and other transaction costs and may result in taxable capital gains. Higher costs associated with increased portfolio turnover may offset gains in the Fund's performance.

· *Real Estate*

*Risk:* 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.

· *Small-Cap and Mid-Cap Securities*

*Risk:* The Fund 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.

[Risk Lose  
Money](#)  
[Text]

rr\_RiskLoseMoney

[Bar Chart  
and](#)

[Performance](#) rr\_BarChartAndPerformanceTableHeading

[Table](#)

[Heading]

[Performance](#)

[Narrative](#)

[Text Block]

rr\_PerformanceNarrativeTextBlock

[Performance  
One Year or  
Less](#) [Text]

rr\_PerformanceOneYearOrLess

As with all mutual funds, there is the risk that you could lose money through your investment in the Fund.

Performance:

Because the Fund has less than a full calendar year of investment operations, no performance information is presented for the Fund at this time. In the future, performance information will be presented in this section of the Prospectus. Also, shareholder reports containing financial and performance information will be mailed to shareholders semi-annually. Updated performance information will be available at no cost by visiting [www.tpfg.com](http://www.tpfg.com) or by calling 1-888-451-TPFG.

Because the Fund has less than a full calendar year of investment operations, no performance information is presented for the Fund at this time.

<a href="#">Performance Availability</a>	rr_PerformanceAvailabilityPhone	1-888-451-TPFG
<a href="#">Phone [Text]</a>		
<a href="#">Performance Availability</a>		
<a href="#">Website Address</a>	rr_PerformanceAvailabilityWebSiteAddress	www.tpfg.com
<a href="#">[Text]</a>		
Pacific		
Financial		
Foundational		
Asset		
Allocation		
Fund		
Institutional		
Class Shares		
<b><a href="#">Risk/Return:</a></b>	rr_RiskReturnAbstract	
<a href="#">Maximum Sales Charge (Load)</a>		
<a href="#">Imposed on Purchases (as a percentage of offering price)</a>	rr_MaximumSalesChargeImposedOnPurchasesOverOfferingPrice	none
<a href="#">Maximum Deferred Sales Charge (Load) (as a percentage of redemption proceeds)</a>	rr_MaximumDeferredSalesChargeOverOther	none
<a href="#">Maximum Sales Charge (Load) Imposed on Reinvested Dividends and Other Distributions</a>	rr_MaximumSalesChargeOnReinvestedDividendsAndDistributionsOverOther	none
<a href="#">Redemption Fee (as a percentage of amount redeemed)</a>	rr_RedemptionFeeOverRedemption	none
<a href="#">Management Fees</a>	rr_ManagementFeesOverAssets	1.00%

<a href="#">Distribution and Service (12b-1) Fees</a>	rr_DistributionAndService12b1FeesOverAssets	0.25%	
<a href="#">Other Expenses</a>	rr_OtherExpensesOverAssets	0.58%	[1]
<a href="#">Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses</a>	rr_AcquiredFundFeesAndExpensesOverAssets	0.80%	[1],[2]
<a href="#">Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses</a>	rr_ExpensesOverAssets	2.63%	
<a href="#">Expense Example with Redemption, 1 Year</a>	rr_ExpenseExampleYear01	266	
<a href="#">Expense Example with Redemption, 3 Years</a>	rr_ExpenseExampleYear03	817	
Pacific Financial Foundational Asset Allocation Fund Investor Class Shares			
<a href="#">Risk/Return:</a>	rr_RiskReturnAbstract		
<a href="#">Maximum Sales Charge (Load) Imposed on Purchases (as a percentage of offering price)</a>	rr_MaximumSalesChargeImposedOnPurchasesOverOfferingPrice	none	
<a href="#">Maximum Deferred Sales Charge (Load) (as a percentage of redemption proceeds)</a>	rr_MaximumDeferredSalesChargeOverOther	none	



<a href="#">Maximum Sales Charge (Load) Imposed on Reinvested Dividends and Other Distributions Redemption Fee (as a percentage of amount redeemed)</a>	rr_MaximumSalesChargeOnReinvestedDividendsAndDistributionsOverOther	none	
<a href="#">Management Fees Distribution and Service (12b-1) Fees</a>	rr_ManagementFeesOverAssets	1.00%	
<a href="#">Other Expenses Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses Expense Example, with Redemption, 1 Year Expense Example, with Redemption, 3 Years</a>	rr_RedemptionFeeOverRedemption	none	
	rr_DistributionAndService12b1FeesOverAssets	1.00%	
	rr_OtherExpensesOverAssets	0.58%	[1]
	rr_AcquiredFundFeesAndExpensesOverAssets	0.80%	[1],[2]
	rr_ExpensesOverAssets	2.63%	
	rr_ExpenseExampleYear01	341	
	rr_ExpenseExampleYear03	1,039	

[1] Based on estimated amounts for the current fiscal year.

[2] Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses are the indirect costs of investing in other investment companies. The operating expenses in this fee table will not correlate to the expense ratio in the Fund's financial highlights because the financial highlights include only the direct operating expenses incurred by the Fund.

Label	Element	Value
<a href="#">Risk/Return:</a>	rr_RiskReturnAbstract	
<a href="#">Risk/Return [Heading]</a>	rr_RiskReturnHeading	Pacific Financial Faith & Values Based Conservative Fund Investment
<a href="#">Objective [Heading]</a>	rr_ObjectiveHeading	Objective:
<a href="#">Objective, Primary [Text Block]</a>	rr_ObjectivePrimaryTextBlock	The investment objective of the Fund is to seek preservation of capital and current income.
<a href="#">Expense [Heading]</a>	rr_ExpenseHeading	Fees and Expenses of the Fund:
<a href="#">Expense Narrative [Text Block]</a>	rr_ExpenseNarrativeTextBlock	This table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy and hold shares of the Fund.
<a href="#">Shareholder Fees Caption [Text]</a>	rr_ShareholderFeesCaption	Shareholder Fees (fees paid directly from your investment)
<a href="#">Operating Expenses Caption [Text]</a>	rr_OperatingExpensesCaption	Annual Fund Operating Expenses (expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)
<a href="#">Portfolio Turnover [Heading]</a>	rr_PortfolioTurnoverHeading	Portfolio Turnover:
<a href="#">Portfolio Turnover [Text Block]</a>	rr_PortfolioTurnoverTextBlock	The Fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities (or "turns over" its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate may indicate higher transaction costs and may result in higher taxes when Fund shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which

[Other Expenses, New Fund, Based on Estimates \[Text\]](#)  
[Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses, Based on Estimates \[Text\]](#)  
[Expenses Not Correlated to Ratio Due to Acquired Fund Fees \[Text\]](#)

rr\_OtherExpensesNewFundBasedOnEstimates

rr\_AcquiredFundFeesAndExpensesBasedOnEstimates

rr\_ExpensesNotCorrelatedToRatioDueToAcquiredFundFees

[Expense Example \[Heading\]](#)  
[Expense Example Narrative \[Text Block\]](#)

rr\_ExpenseExampleHeading

rr\_ExpenseExampleNarrativeTextBlock

[Expense Example by Year, Caption \[Text\]](#)

rr\_ExpenseExampleByYearCaption

are not reflected in annual fund operating expenses or in the Example, affect the Fund's performance.

Based on estimated amounts for the current fiscal year.

Based on estimated amounts for the current fiscal year.

Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses are the indirect costs of investing in other investment companies. The operating expenses in this fee table will not correlate to the expense ratio in the Fund's financial highlights because the financial highlights include only the direct operating expenses incurred by the Fund.

Example:

This example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in other mutual funds.

The Example assumes that you invest \$10,000 in the Fund for the time periods indicated and

[Strategy](#)  
[\[Heading\]](#)  
[Strategy](#)  
[Narrative](#)  
[\[Text Block\]](#)

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then redeem all of your shares at the end of those periods. The Example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and that the Fund's operating expenses remain the same.

Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based upon these assumptions your costs would be: Principal Investment Strategies:

The Fund pursues its investment objective by implementing the strategies detailed below. Individual securities are purchased and sold based on the adviser's proprietary "Rational Analysis" process, which is described below under the heading "Investment Process." The term "exchange traded fund" is abbreviated as "ETF" throughout this prospectus. The Fund may invest in other investment companies, including ETFs ("Underlying Funds"). ETFs in which the Fund invests typically seek to track the performance of an index by holding in its portfolio either the contents of the index or a representative sample of the securities in the index.

The Faith & Values Based Conservative Fund primarily invests (directly or indirectly through other investment companies) in fixed-income securities and income producing securities such as government bonds, corporate bonds, municipal bonds, and dividend-paying equity securities that are typically investment grade (rated “BBB-” or better by S&P). However, the Fund may invest in fixed-income securities of any credit quality. In selecting the Faith & Values Based Conservative Fund’s positions, the adviser will seek to identify securities that exhibit low volatility, consistent performance, and positive total returns. The average maturity of the fixed-income component of the Faith & Values Based Conservative Fund’s portfolio will reflect the averages of the various securities or underlying investment companies held by the Fund and the Fund will invest without regard to any particular maturity range. In selecting securities for the Fund, the adviser will

also apply an ethical screening, and exclude from the Fund any company that derives more than 20% of its revenues from abortion, pornography, liquor or tobacco, or is otherwise determined to be involved in promoting abortion, pornography, liquor or tobacco. Ethical screening is provided by a third party research firm which will be utilized to apply the Fund's ethical screens and provide the adviser a list of securities that do not satisfy the ethical screening criteria and therefore are not eligible for investment. The Fund may invest up to 10% of the Fund's net assets in derivative securities of any kind. The Fund's investments in derivative securities are expected to consist primarily of options, futures contracts or options on futures contracts. The Fund uses derivative investments for leverage, to increase the Fund's potential return on an investment. The use of leverage generates returns that are more pronounced, both positively and negatively, than what would be generated

on invested capital without leverage, thus changing small market movements into larger changes in the value of the investments.

In selecting the Faith & Values Based Conservative Fund's positions, the adviser will use its proprietary investment research "Rational Analysis" processes, as described below, excluding any securities of companies which are not eligible for purchase under the ethical screening criteria described above. The particular allocation of positions will change from time to time as market forces dictate.

The adviser's "Rational Analysis" uses Fundamental Analysis, Technical Analysis, and Quantitative Studies in selecting the positions. Rather than using one of the above methods exclusively, the adviser integrates the optimal elements of each method into a "Rational" decision-making model. The adviser may engage in frequent buying and selling of securities to achieve

the Fund's investment objective.

· *Technical Analysis* is a method of evaluating securities by analyzing statistics generated by market activity, such as past prices and volume. Technical analysts do not attempt to measure a security's intrinsic value, but instead use charts and other tools to identify patterns that can suggest future activity. Such analysis enables the adviser to identify relational situations and opportunities that are key considerations in buying and, even more importantly, in selling positions.

· *Fundamental Analysis* is a method of evaluating a security by attempting to measure its intrinsic value by examining related economic, financial and other qualitative and quantitative factors. Fundamental analysts attempt to study everything that can affect the security's value, including macroeconomic factors (like the overall economy and



industry conditions) and individually specific factors (like the financial condition and management of companies). The adviser uses information from various sources to evaluate the fundamental position of the market, sectors, mutual funds, and stocks. Such analysis is essential in making decisions to buy particular positions, as it can reveal weaknesses or flaws in investment positions that might appear positive in technical analyses or quantitative studies.

· *Quantitative Studies*: The adviser uses mathematic analytics and modeling of portfolios. Such studies are useful in removing the emotion from the decision-making process, in furthering understanding of portfolio trends, and in developing decisive information for buying and selling positions. The mathematical and statistical calculations involved in such studies include analysis of Beta, standard deviation,

[Risk](#)  
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[Risk](#)  
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Sharpe ratios, among others.

Principal Risks:

***As with all mutual funds, there is the risk that you could lose money through your investment in the Fund. Although the Fund will seek to meet its investment objective, there is no assurance that it will do so.***

· *Company Risk:* The value of an individual company can be more volatile than the market as a whole and can perform worse than the market as a whole. The value of a company can be more volatile due to increased sensitivity to adverse issuer, political, regulatory, market, or economic developments.

· *Derivatives Risk:* Derivative instruments 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.

· *ETF and Underlying Fund Risk* .

Underlying Funds are subject to investment advisory and other expenses,

which will be indirectly paid by the Fund. As a result, your cost of investing in the Fund will be higher than the cost of investing directly in the Underlying Funds and may be higher than other mutual funds that invest directly in stocks and bonds. Each Underlying Fund is subject to specific risks, depending on its investments.

*Ethical Investing Risk.* The Fund's social and moral governance criteria limit the available investments compared to funds with no such criteria. Under certain economic conditions, this could cause the Fund's investment performance to be worse or

better than similar funds with no such criteria.

· *Fixed Income Risk:*

Typically, a rise in interest rates causes a decline in the value of the bond owned by the Fund.

Other risk factors include credit risk, maturity risk, market risk, extension risk, illiquid security risks, foreign securities risk, and prepayment risk.

In addition, bond ETFs and mutual funds, may invest in what are sometimes referred to as "junk bonds."

Such securities are speculative investments that carry greater risks and are more susceptible to real or perceived adverse economic and competitive industry

conditions than higher quality debt securities.

· *Futures and Options Risk.*

The use of options, futures contracts or options on futures contracts for risk management or hedging purposes may not be successful, resulting in losses to the Fund. In addition, the cost of hedging may reduce the Fund's returns, and the use of futures and options for investment purposes increases the Fund's potential for loss.

· *Hedging Risk:*

Although derivative instruments may be used to offset or hedge against losses on an opposite

position, such hedges can also potentially offset any gains on the opposite position. The Fund may also be exposed to the risk it may be required to segregate assets or enter into offsetting positions in connection with investments in derivatives, but such segregation will not limit the Fund's exposure to loss. The Fund may also incur risk with respect to the segregated assets to the extent that, but for the applicable segregation requirement in connection with its investments in derivatives, the Fund would sell the segregated assets.

· *Leverage Risk* : The use of

leverage may exaggerate changes in a Fund's share price and the return on its investments.

Accordingly, the value of the Fund's investments 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 leveraged

Underlying Fund or the 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 Fund's expenses.



•*Limited History of Operations Risk* : The Fund is a new mutual fund and has a limited history of operations.

· *Management Risk*: The ability of the Fund to meet its investment objective is directly related to the adviser's investment model and the adviser's assessment of the attractiveness and potential appreciation of particular investments. There is no guarantee that the adviser's investment strategy will produce the desired results.

· *Market Risk*: The price of equity securities may rise or fall because of economic or political changes. Stock prices

in general may decline over short or even extended periods of time, and tend to be more volatile than other investment choices.

· *Small-Cap and Mid-Cap Securities*

*Risk:* The Fund 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

[Risk Lose  
Money](#)  
[Text]

rr\_RiskLoseMoney

[Bar Chart  
and  
Performance  
Table](#)  
[Heading]  
[Performance  
Narrative](#)  
[Text Block]

rr\_PerformanceNarrativeTextBlock

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.

As with all mutual funds, there is the risk that you could lose money through your investment in the Fund.

Performance:

Because the Fund has less than a full calendar year of investment operations, no performance information is presented for the Fund at this time. In the future, performance information will be presented in this section of the Prospectus. Also, shareholder reports containing financial and performance information will be mailed to shareholders semi-annually. Updated performance information will be available at no cost by visiting [www.tpfg.com](http://www.tpfg.com) or by

[Performance  
One Year or  
Less \[Text\]](#)

rr\_PerformanceOneYearOrLess

calling  
1-888-451-TPFG.  
Because the Fund has  
less than a full  
calendar year of  
investment  
operations, no  
performance  
information is  
presented for the  
Fund at this time.

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Availability  
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rr\_PerformanceAvailabilityPhone

1-888-451-TPFG

[Performance  
Availability  
Website  
Address  
\[Text\]](#)

rr\_PerformanceAvailabilityWebSiteAddress

www.tpfg.com

Pacific  
Financial  
Faith &  
Values  
Based  
Conservative  
Fund  
Institutional  
Class Shares

[Risk/  
Return:](#)

rr\_RiskReturnAbstract

[Maximum  
Sales Charge  
\(Load\)  
Imposed on  
Purchases  
\(as a  
percentage  
of offering  
price\)](#)

rr\_MaximumSalesChargeImposedOnPurchasesOverOfferingPrice

none

[Maximum  
Deferred  
Sales Charge  
\(Load\) \(as a  
percentage  
of  
redemption  
proceeds\)](#)

rr\_MaximumDeferredSalesChargeOverOther

none

[Maximum  
Sales Charge  
\(Load\)  
Imposed on](#)

rr\_MaximumSalesChargeOnReinvestedDividendsAndDistributionsOverOther none

<a href="#">Reinvested Dividends and Other Distributions Redemption Fee (as a percentage of amount redeemed)</a>	rr_RedemptionFeeOverRedemption	none	
<a href="#">Management Fees Distribution and Service (12b-1) Fees</a>	rr_ManagementFeesOverAssets	1.00%	
<a href="#">Other Expenses Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses Expense Example with Redemption, 1 Year Expense Example with Redemption, 3 Years</a>	rr_DistributionAndService12b1FeesOverAssets	0.25%	
<a href="#">Pacific Financial Faith &amp; Values Based Conservative Fund Investor Class Shares</a>	rr_OtherExpensesOverAssets	0.58%	[1]
<a href="#">Risk/Return: Maximum Sales Charge (Load) Imposed on Purchases</a>	rr_AcquiredFundFeesAndExpensesOverAssets	0.80%	[1],[2]
	rr_ExpensesOverAssets	2.63%	
	rr_ExpenseExampleYear01	266	
	rr_ExpenseExampleYear03	817	
	rr_RiskReturnAbstract		
	rr_MaximumSalesChargeImposedOnPurchasesOverOfferingPrice	none	

<a href="#">(as a percentage of offering price)</a>			
<a href="#">Maximum Deferred Sales Charge (Load) (as a percentage of redemption proceeds)</a>	rr_MaximumDeferredSalesChargeOverOther	none	
<a href="#">Maximum Sales Charge (Load) Imposed on Reinvested Dividends and Other Distributions</a>	rr_MaximumSalesChargeOnReinvestedDividendsAndDistributionsOverOther	none	
<a href="#">Redemption Fee (as a percentage of amount redeemed)</a>	rr_RedemptionFeeOverRedemption	none	
<a href="#">Management Fees</a>	rr_ManagementFeesOverAssets	1.00%	
<a href="#">Distribution and Service (12b-1) Fees</a>	rr_DistributionAndService12b1FeesOverAssets	1.00%	
<a href="#">Other Expenses</a>	rr_OtherExpensesOverAssets	0.58%	[1]
<a href="#">Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses</a>	rr_AcquiredFundFeesAndExpensesOverAssets	0.80%	[1],[2]
<a href="#">Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses</a>	rr_ExpensesOverAssets	2.63%	
<a href="#">Expense Example with Redemption, 1 Year</a>	rr_ExpenseExampleYear01	341	
<a href="#">Expense Example with Redemption, 3 Years</a>	rr_ExpenseExampleYear03	1,039	

[1] Based on estimated amounts for the current fiscal year.

[2] Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses are the indirect costs of investing in other investment companies. The operating expenses in this fee table will not correlate to the expense ratio in the Fund's financial highlights because the financial highlights include only the direct operating expenses incurred by the Fund.

Pacific Financial Faith & Values Based Moderate Fund

Pacific Financial Faith & Values Based Moderate Fund

Investment Objective:

The investment objective of the Fund is to seek long-term capital appreciation and current income.

Fees and Expenses of the Fund:

This table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy and hold shares of the Fund.

Shareholder Fees (fees paid directly from your investment)

<b>Shareholder Fees Pacific Financial Faith &amp; Values Based Moderate Fund</b>	<b>Pacific Financial Faith &amp; Values Based Moderate Fund Institutional Class Shares</b>	<b>Pacific Financial Faith &amp; Values Based Moderate Fund Investor Class Shares</b>
<a href="#">Maximum Sales Charge (Load) Imposed on Purchases (as a percentage of offering price)</a>	none	none
<a href="#">Maximum Deferred Sales Charge (Load) (as a percentage of redemption proceeds)</a>	none	none
<a href="#">Maximum Sales Charge (Load) Imposed on Reinvested Dividends and Other Distributions</a>	none	none
<a href="#">Redemption Fee (as a percentage of amount redeemed)</a>	none	none

Annual Fund Operating Expenses (expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)

<b>Annual Fund Operating Expenses Pacific Financial Faith &amp; Values Based Moderate Fund</b>	<b>Pacific Financial Faith &amp; Values Based Moderate Fund Institutional Class Shares</b>	<b>Pacific Financial Faith &amp; Values Based Moderate Fund Investor Class Shares</b>
<a href="#">Management Fees</a>	1.00%	1.00%
<a href="#">Distribution and Service (12b-1) Fees</a>	0.25%	1.00%
<a href="#">Other Expenses</a>	[1] 0.58%	0.58%
<a href="#">Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses</a>	[1][2] 0.80%	0.80%
<a href="#">Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses</a>	2.63%	2.63%

[1] Based on estimated amounts for the current fiscal year.

[2] Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses are the indirect costs of investing in other investment companies. The operating expenses in this fee table will not correlate to the expense ratio in the Fund's financial highlights because the financial highlights include only the direct operating expenses incurred by the Fund.

Example:

This example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in other mutual funds.

The Example assumes that you invest \$10,000 in the Fund for the time periods indicated and then redeem all of your shares at the end of those periods. The Example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each



year and that the Fund's operating expenses remain the same. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based upon these assumptions your costs would be:

**Expense Example Pacific  
Financial Faith & Values  
Based Moderate Fund (USD  
\$)**

**1 Year 3 Years**

Pacific Financial Faith & Values Based Moderate Fund Institutional Class Shares	266	817
Pacific Financial Faith & Values Based Moderate Fund Investor Class Shares	341	1,039

**Portfolio Turnover:**

The Fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities (or "turns over" its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate may indicate higher transaction costs and may result in higher taxes when Fund shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in annual fund operating expenses or in the Example, affect the Fund's performance.

**Principal Investment Strategies:**

The Fund pursues its investment objective by implementing the strategies detailed below. Individual securities are purchased and sold based on the adviser's proprietary "Rational Analysis" process, which is described below under the heading "Investment Process." The term "exchange traded fund" is abbreviated as "ETF" throughout this prospectus. The Fund may invest in other investment companies, including ETFs ("Underlying Funds"). ETFs in which the Fund invests typically seek to track the performance of an index by holding in its portfolio either the contents of the index or a representative sample of the securities in the index.

The Faith Based Moderate Fund seeks to achieve its investment objective by investing in a balanced portfolio of fixed income and equity securities. Under normal circumstances, the Fund will invest at least 25% of its assets in equity securities and at least 25% of its assets in fixed income securities. The Fund will invest the fixed income portion of the portfolio directly or in other Underlying Funds (including ETFs) that invest primarily in fixed income and income producing securities such as government bonds, corporate bonds, municipal bonds, and dividend-paying equity securities. While the Fund typically seeks to invest in investment grade fixed income securities (rated "BBB-" or better by S&P), there is no minimum credit quality or maturity and the Fund may invest in fixed income securities of any credit quality or maturity. The Fund will also invest in equity securities directly or through other investment companies (including ETFs) that invest primarily in common stock of U.S. or foreign companies of any capitalization, or geographic location. The Fund may also invest in REITs. In selecting securities for the Fund, the adviser will apply an ethical screening, and exclude from the Fund any company that derives more than 20% of its revenues from abortion, pornography, liquor or tobacco, or is otherwise determined to be involved in promoting abortion, pornography, liquor or tobacco. Ethical screening is provided by a third party research firm which will be utilized to apply the Fund's ethical screens and provide the adviser a list of securities that do not satisfy the ethical screening criteria and therefore are not eligible for investment. The Fund may invest in leveraged Underlying Funds and up to 10% of the Fund's net assets in derivative securities of any kind. The Fund's investments in leveraged funds and derivative securities are expected to consist primarily of options, future contracts, or options on futures contracts. The Fund uses leveraged Underlying Funds and derivative investments for leverage, to increase the potential return on an investment. The use of leverage generates returns that are more pronounced, both positively and negatively, than what would be generated on invested capital without leverage, thus changing small market movements into larger changes in the value of the investments.

In selecting the Faith & Values Based Moderate Fund's positions, the adviser will use its proprietary investment research "Rational Analysis" processes, as described below, but excludes the securities of any companies that are not eligible for investment under the ethical screening criteria described above. The particular allocation of positions will change from time to time as market forces dictate.

The adviser's "Rational Analysis" uses Fundamental Analysis, Technical Analysis, and Quantitative Studies in selecting the positions. Rather than using one of the above methods exclusively, the adviser integrates the optimal elements of each method into a "Rational" decision-making model. The adviser may engage in frequent buying and selling of securities to achieve the Fund's investment objective.

· *Technical Analysis* is a method of evaluating securities by analyzing statistics generated by market activity, such as past prices and volume. Technical analysts do not attempt to measure a security's intrinsic value, but instead use charts and other tools to identify patterns that can suggest future activity. Such analysis enables the adviser to identify relational situations and opportunities that are key considerations in buying and, even more importantly, in selling positions.

· *Fundamental Analysis* is a method of evaluating a security by attempting to measure its intrinsic value by examining related economic, financial and other qualitative and quantitative factors. Fundamental analysts attempt to study everything that can affect the security's value, including macroeconomic factors (like the overall economy and industry conditions) and individually specific factors (like the financial condition and management of companies). The adviser uses information from various sources to evaluate the fundamental position of the market, sectors, mutual funds, and stocks. Such analysis is essential in making decisions to buy particular positions, as it can reveal weaknesses or flaws in investment positions that might appear positive in technical analyses or quantitative studies.

· *Quantitative Studies* : The adviser uses mathematic analytics and modeling of portfolios. Such studies are useful in removing the emotion from the decision-making process, in furthering understanding of portfolio trends, and in developing decisive information for buying and selling positions. The mathematical and statistical calculations involved in such studies include analysis of Beta, standard deviation, Sharpe ratios, among others.

Principal Risks:

***As with all mutual funds, there is the risk that you could lose money through your investment in the Fund. Although the Fund will seek to meet its investment objective, there is no assurance that it will do so.***

· *Company Risk* : The value of an individual company can be more volatile than the market as a whole and can perform worse than the market as a whole. The value of a company can be more volatile due to increased sensitivity to adverse issuer, political, regulatory, market, or economic developments.

· *Derivatives Risk* : Derivative instruments 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.

· *Emerging Markets Risk* : In addition to the risks generally associated with investing in foreign securities, countries with emerging markets also may 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.

· *ETF and Underlying Fund Risk* . Underlying Funds are subject to investment advisory and other expenses, which will be indirectly paid by the Fund. As a result, your cost of investing in the Fund

will be higher than the cost of investing directly in the Underlying Funds and may be higher than other mutual funds that invest directly in stocks and bonds. Each Underlying Fund is subject to specific risks, depending on its investments.

· *Ethical Investing Risk* . The Fund's social and moral governance criteria limit the available investments compared to funds with no such criteria. Under certain economic conditions, this could cause the Fund's investment performance to be worse than similar funds with no such criteria.

· *Fixed Income Risk* : Typically, a rise in interest rates causes a decline in the value of the bond owned by the Fund. Other risk factors include credit risk, maturity risk, market risk, extension risk, illiquid security risks, foreign securities risk, and prepayment risk. In addition, bond ETFs and mutual funds, may invest in what are sometimes referred to as "junk bonds." Such securities are speculative investments that carry greater risks and are more susceptible to real or perceived adverse economic and competitive industry conditions than higher quality debt securities.

· *Foreign Risk* : The Fund's performance may depend on issues other than the performance of a particular company or U.S. market sector. The values of foreign investments may be affected by changes in exchange control regulations, application of foreign tax laws (including withholding tax) changes in governmental administration or economic or monetary policy (in this country or abroad) or changed circumstances in dealings between nations. The value of foreign securities is also affected by the value of the local currency relative to the U.S. dollar.

· *Futures and Options Risk* . The use of options, futures contracts or options on futures contracts for risk management or hedging purposes may not be successful, resulting in losses to the Fund. In addition, the cost of hedging may reduce the Fund's returns, and the use of futures and options for investment purposes increases the Fund's potential for loss.

· *Hedging Risk* : Although derivative instruments may be used to offset or hedge against losses on an opposite position, such hedges can also potentially offset any gains on the opposite position. The Fund may also be exposed to the risk it may be required to segregate assets or enter into offsetting positions in connection with investments in derivatives, but such segregation will not limit the Fund's exposure to loss. The Fund may also incur risk with respect to the segregated assets to the extent that, but for the applicable segregation requirement in connection with its investments in derivatives, the Fund would sell the segregated assets.

· *Leverage Risk* : The use of leverage may exaggerate changes in a Fund's share price and the return on its investments. Accordingly, the value of the Fund's investments 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 leveraged Underlying Fund or the 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 Fund's expenses.

· *Limited History of Operations Risk* : The Fund is a new mutual fund and has a limited history of operations.

· *Management Risk* : The ability of the Fund to meet its investment objective is directly related to the adviser's investment model and the adviser's assessment of the attractiveness and potential appreciation

of particular investments. There is no guarantee that the adviser's investment strategy will produce the desired results.

· *Market Risk* : The price of equity securities may rise or fall because of economic or political changes. Stock prices in general may decline over short or even extended periods of time, and tend to be more volatile than other investment choices.

· *Portfolio Turnover Risk* : Portfolio turnover results in higher brokerage commissions, dealer mark-ups and other transaction costs and may result in taxable capital gains. Higher costs associated with increased portfolio turnover may offset gains in the Fund's performance.

· *Real Estate Risk* : 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.

· *Small-Cap and Mid-Cap Securities Risk* : The Fund 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.

#### Performance:

Because the Fund has less than a full calendar year of investment operations, no performance information is presented for the Fund at this time. In the future, performance information will be presented in this section of the Prospectus. Also, shareholder reports containing financial and performance information will be mailed to shareholders semi-annually. Updated performance information will be available at no cost by visiting [www.tpfg.com](http://www.tpfg.com) or by calling 1-888-451-TPFG.