

REDWOOD MANAGED VOLATILITY PORTFOLIO
SCHEDULE OF INVESTMENTS (Unaudited)
March 31, 2021

<u>Shares</u>		<u>Fair Value</u>
	OPEN END FUNDS — 82.9%	
	FIXED INCOME - 82.9%	
540,901	BlackRock High Yield Bond Portfolio, Institutional Class	\$ 4,202,799
155,590	Hartford High Yield Fund, Class I	1,188,709
142,214	Janus Henderson High-Yield Fund, Class I	1,210,243
998,044	MainStay MacKay High Yield Corporate Bond Fund, Class I	5,599,024
160,205	Metropolitan West High Yield Bond Fund, Class I	1,693,370
187,855	Putnam High Yield Fund, Class Y	1,175,971
		<u>15,070,116</u>
	TOTAL OPEN END FUNDS (Cost \$13,588,662)	<u>15,070,116</u>
	TOTAL INVESTMENTS - 82.9% (Cost \$13,588,662)	\$ 15,070,116
	OTHER ASSETS IN EXCESS OF LIABILITIES- 17.1%	<u>3,104,918</u>
	NET ASSETS - 100.0%	<u><u>\$ 18,175,034</u></u>

See accompanying notes which are an integral part of this schedule of investments.

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NOTES TO PORTFOLIO OF INVESTMENTS (Unaudited)

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The following is a summary of significant accounting policies followed by the Portfolio in preparation of its financial statements. These policies are in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America ("GAAP"). The preparation of financial statements requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of income and expenses for the period. Actual results could differ from those estimates. The Portfolio is an investment company and accordingly follows the investment company accounting and reporting guidance of the Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") Accounting Standard Codification Topic 946 "Financial Services – Investment Companies" including FASB Accounting Standard Update ASU 2013-08.

Security Valuation – Securities listed on an exchange are valued at the last reported sale price at the close of the regular trading session of the exchange on the business day the value is being determined, or in the case of securities listed on NASDAQ at the NASDAQ Official Closing Price. In the absence of a sale such securities shall be valued at the mean between the last bid and ask prices on the day of valuation. Total return swaps on exchange-listed securities shall be valued at the last quoted sales price or, in the absence of a sale, at the mean between the current bid and ask prices on the day of valuation on each underlying exchange-listed security. Exchange listed swaps shall be valued at the last quoted sales price or, in the absence of a sale, at the mean between the current bid and ask prices on the day of valuation. Short-term debt obligations, excluding U.S. Treasury Bills, having 60 days or less remaining until maturity, at time of purchase, may be valued at amortized cost.

Valuation of Underlying Funds – The Portfolio may invest in funds of open-end or closed-end investment companies (the "Underlying Funds"). The Underlying Funds value securities in their portfolios for which market quotations are readily available at their market values (generally the last reported sale price) and all other securities and assets at their fair value to the methods established by the boards of directors of the Underlying Funds.

Open-end funds are valued at their respective net asset values as reported by such investment companies. The shares of many closed-end investment companies, after their initial public offering, frequently trade at a price per share, which is different than the net asset value per share. The difference represents a market premium or market discount of such shares. There can be no assurances that the market discount or premium on shares of any closed-end investment company purchased by the Portfolio will not change. As of December 31, 2020 the Portfolio did not hold any closed-end investment companies.

The Portfolio may hold securities, such as private investments, interests in commodity pools, other non-traded securities or temporarily illiquid securities, for which market quotations are not readily available or are determined to be unreliable. These securities will be valued using the "fair value" procedures approved by the Portfolio's Board of Trustees (the "Board"). The Board has delegated execution of these procedures to a fair value committee composed of one or more representatives from each of the (i) Trust, (ii) administrator, and (iii) Advisor. The committee may also enlist third party consultants such as a valuation specialist at a public accounting firm, valuation consultant or financial officer of a security issuer on an as-needed basis to assist in determining a security-specific fair value. The Board has also engaged a third party valuation firm to, as needed, attend valuation meetings held by the Trust, review minutes of such meetings and report to the Board on a quarterly basis. The Board reviews and considers the determinations reached by the fair value committee's application of the fair valuation methodologies employed.

Fair Valuation Process – The applicable investments are valued collectively via inputs from each group within the fair value committee. For example, fair value determinations are required for the following securities: (i) securities for which market quotations are insufficient or not readily available on a particular business day (including securities for which there is a short and temporary lapse in the provision of a price by the regular pricing source); (ii) securities for which, in the judgment of the Advisor, the prices or values available do not represent the fair value of the instrument (factors which may cause the Advisor to make such a judgment include, but are not limited to, the following: only a bid price or an ask price is available; the spread between bid and ask prices is substantial; the frequency of sales; the thinness of the market; the size of reported trades; and actions of the securities markets, such as the suspension or limitation of trading;); (iii) securities determined to be illiquid; and (iv) securities with

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respect to which an event that will affect the value thereof has occurred (a “significant event”) since the closing prices were established on the principal exchange on which they are traded, but prior to the Portfolio’s calculation of its net asset value. Specifically, interests in commodity pools or managed futures pools are valued on a daily basis by reference to the closing market prices of each futures contract or other asset held by a pool, as adjusted for pool expenses. Restricted or illiquid securities, such as private investments or non-traded securities are valued via inputs from the Advisor based upon the current bid for the security from two or more independent dealers or other parties reasonably familiar with the facts and circumstances of the security (who should take into consideration all relevant factors as may be appropriate under the circumstances). If the Advisor is unable to obtain a current bid from such independent dealers or other independent parties, the fair value committee shall determine the fair value of such security using the following factors: (i) the type of security; (ii) the cost at date of purchase; (iii) the size and nature of the Portfolio’s holdings; (iv) the discount from market value of unrestricted securities of the same class at the time of purchase and subsequent thereto; (v) information as to any transactions or offers with respect to the security; (vi) the nature and duration of restrictions on disposition of the security and the existence of any registration rights; (vii) how the yield of the security compares to similar securities of companies of similar or equal creditworthiness; (viii) the level of recent trades of similar or comparable securities; (ix) the liquidity characteristics of the security; (x) current market conditions; and (xi) the market value of any securities into which the security is convertible or exchangeable.

The Portfolio utilizes various methods to measure the fair value of all of its investments on a recurring basis. GAAP establishes a hierarchy that prioritizes inputs to valuation methods. The three levels of input are:

Level 1 – Unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets and liabilities that the Portfolio has the ability to access.

Level 2 – Observable inputs other than quoted prices included in Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly. These inputs may include quoted prices for the identical instrument on an inactive market, prices for similar instruments, interest rates, prepayment speeds, credit risk, yield curves, default rates and similar data.

Level 3 – Unobservable inputs for the asset or liability, to the extent relevant observable inputs are not available, representing the Portfolio’s own assumptions about the assumptions a market participant would use in valuing the asset or liability, and would be based on the best information available.

The availability of observable inputs can vary from security to security and is affected by a wide variety of factors, including, for example, the type of security, whether the security is new and not yet established in the marketplace, the liquidity of markets, and other characteristics particular to the security. To the extent that valuation is based on models or inputs that are less observable or unobservable in the market, the determination of fair value requires more judgment. Accordingly, the degree of judgment exercised in determining fair value is greatest for instruments categorized in Level 3.

The inputs used to measure fair value may fall into different levels of the fair value hierarchy. In such cases, for disclosure purposes, the level in the fair value hierarchy within which the fair value measurement falls in its entirety, is determined based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement in its entirety.

The inputs or methodology used for valuing securities are not necessarily an indication of the risk associated with investing in those securities. The following table summarizes the inputs used as of March 31, 2021 for the Portfolio’s assets and liabilities measured at fair value:

Assets	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Mutual Funds	\$ 15,070,116	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 15,070,116
Total Assets	\$ 15,070,116	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 15,070,116

The Portfolio did not hold any Level 3 securities during the period.

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UNDERLYING INVESTMENT IN OTHER INVESTMENT COMPANIES

The Portfolio currently seeks to achieve its investment objectives by investing a portion of its assets in the MainStay MacKay High Yield Corporate Bond Fund. The Portfolio may redeem its investment from the security at any time if the Advisor determines that it is in the best interest of the Portfolio to do so.

The performance of the Portfolio will be directly affected by the performance of the security. The annual report of the securities, along with the report of the independent registered public accounting firm is included in the respective securities N-CSR available at "www.sec.gov". As of March 31, 2021, the percentage of the Portfolio's net assets invested the MainStay MacKay High Yield Corporate Bond Fund was approximately 30.8%.

The identified cost of investments in securities owned by the Fund for federal income for federal income tax purposes and its respective gross unrealized appreciation and depreciation at March 31, 2021, were as follows:

Tax Cost	Gross Unrealized Appreciation	Gross Unrealized Depreciation	Net Unrealized Appreciation
\$12,083,760	\$2,986,356	\$-	\$2,986,356