

PERFORMANCE

	Inception Date	Total Return			Average Annualized Total Returns as of March 31, 2020			
		Qtr.	YTD	1 Year	3 Year	5 Year	10 Year	Since Inception
Intrepid Income Fund - Inst.^	8/16/10	-6.66%	-6.66%	-4.57%	0.25%	1.46%	2.59%	3.04%
Bloom Barc USGov/Cred 1-5Y		2.17%	2.17%	5.58%	3.08%	2.27%	2.22%	3.00%
Bloomberg Barclays US Agg Bond Index		3.15%	3.15%	8.93%	4.82%	3.36%	3.88%	4.50%

^Institutional Class shares of the Intrepid Income Fund commenced operations on August 16, 2010. Performance shown prior to August 16, 2010 (Since Inception) reflects the performance of Investor Class shares, which commenced operations on July 2, 2007, and includes expenses that are not applicable to and are higher than those of Institutional Class shares.

Effective January 31, 2014, the Investor Class shares of the Fund were closed, and any outstanding Investor Class shares were converted into Institutional Class shares.

Performance data quoted represents past performance and does not guarantee future results. *Investment returns and principal value will fluctuate, and when sold, may be worth more or less than their original cost. Performance current to the most recent month-end may be lower or higher than the performance quoted and can be obtained by calling 866-996-FUND. The Fund imposes a 2% redemption fee on shares held for 30 days or less. Performance data does not reflect the redemption fee. If it had, returns would be reduced.*

Per the Prospectus dated January 31, 2020, the annual operating expense (gross) for the Intrepid Income Fund-Institutional Share Class is 1.10%. The Fund's Advisor has contractually agreed to waive a portion of its fees and/or reimburse expenses until January 31, 2021 such that total operating expense for the Income Fund-Institutional Share Class is 0.90%. The Net Expense for the Income Fund-Institutional Class is 0.91%. The Net Expense Ratio represents the percentage paid by investors. Otherwise, performance shown would have been lower.

April 8, 2020

"The more stable things become, and the longer things are stable, the more unstable they will be when the crisis hits. Success breeds a disregard of the possibility of failure."

— Hyman Minsky

Dear Fellow Shareholders,

Credit markets screeched to a halt in March and bond prices plummeted as debt investors crammed for the exit. The uncertainty around the COVID-19 pandemic froze out even the most creditworthy borrowers from issuing new debt. Grandiose stimulus promises did little to abate the rampant panic, at least initially. It felt to us like a Minsky Moment.

The term "Minsky Moment" was coined in 1997 to describe the Asian Debt Crisis. It would later be used to describe the Great Financial Crisis in 2008. Hyman Minsky, whose work inspired this phrase, was a prolific 20th century economist. Minsky believed that long periods of stability bred periods of instability. For instance, when the economy is humming and there seems to be no bust in sight, investors and companies take on more and more debt to maximize their participation in the economic boom. This behavior eventually leads to a tipping point, or a Minsky Moment, when the debt is no longer serviceable and there is a rapid decline in asset prices.

If we have just experienced a Minsky Moment, it is ostensibly unlike prior ones. Both the Great Financial Crisis and the Asian Debt Crisis were directly caused by excessive risk taking. This time around, an unforeseen global pandemic served as the tipping point. We would argue that although COVID-19 served as the catalyst, excessive leverage in the system exacerbated the depth and rapidness of the selloff.

Regardless, we believe the pain in debt markets is likely to get worse before it gets better. Even assuming we can get the economy back up and running over the next couple of months, which seems optimistic, the toll from months of foregone revenue will be enough to shutter many debt-laden businesses. Bankruptcies, which we have seen few of so far, would send shockwaves through the system and possibly lead to renewed panic selling. In order to avoid this, we anticipate the government printing trillions of additional dollars for fiscal stimulus and bailouts. This remedy could cause inflationary headaches down the road, but we doubt any politician will mention that. Considering all of this, we remain cautious as we search amid the junk bond rubble for attractive bargains.

Despite the beating that bonds took in March, longer duration government bonds served as a buffer for some indices as rates plummeted to new lows. Accordingly, the Bloomberg Barclays US Aggregate Index (the “Barclays Aggregate Index”) returned 3.15% for the quarter ended March 31, 2020 and the ICE BofAML US Corporate Index (the “Corporate Index”) lost 4.05% over the same period. Riskier debt took a wallop in the first calendar quarter, with the ICE BofAML High Yield Index (the “HY Index”) losing 13.12%. The shorter-duration Bloomberg Barclays US Govt/ Credit 1-5 Year Total Return USD Index (the “1-5 Year TR Index”) gained 2.17% over the same period. The Intrepid Income Fund (the “Fund”) lost 6.66% in the quarter ended March 31, 2020.

For the first six months of the Fund’s fiscal year, the Fund lost 5.71%. This compares to a return of 3.33% for the Barclays Aggregate Index and a loss of 2.95% for the Corporate Index. The 1-5 Year TR Index returned 2.68% and the HY Index lost 10.86% over the same period.

The Fund did not have any material contributors for the three months ended March 31, 2020. However, we had several credits that held up well, generating slightly positive total returns for the quarter despite the battering that the credit markets took. Despite this, many of these credits, most of which are maturing soon, traded hands at surprisingly low dollar prices. We believe this was due to technical market factors.

As money managers scramble to raise cash for redemptions or to reposition their portfolios, they are more likely to sell short-dated paper than longer-dated paper. This is because the short-dated credits sell off less than bonds that don’t mature for a while, and the money manager can realize less of an absolute loss by selling these front-end bonds. In March, this dynamic led to a strange situation in which some companies’ short-dated paper yielded more than its longer-dated paper. This is known as an inverted yield curve and it sometimes occurs during periods of financial stress.

The silver lining to this inverted yield curve is that we were able to scoop up additional short-dated investment grade bonds at eye-popping yields, often in the double digits. These purchases included debt from issuers like Sherwin Williams, Expedia, American Tower, and Fiat Chrysler. Most of these were bought towards the end of March at significant discounts to par and with maturity dates in the next 1-6 months. Hence, we believe we will see the fruits of these purchases soon.

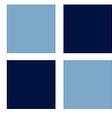
To be clear, we believe that all the issuers we mentioned have enough cash on their balance sheets and/or access to credit to pay down their upcoming maturities many times over. In fact, we performed various stress tests assuming, in some cases, the total absence of revenue for these issuers until their bonds mature. Even in these unlikely scenarios, we still believe the various issuers will be able to pay down the issues we purchased.

Top Ten Holdings

(% OF NET ASSETS)

Fiat Chrysler Automobiles, 04/15/2020, 4.500%	4.6%
Expedia Group, 08/15/2020, 5.950%	4.0%
Trip.com Group, 07/01/2020, 1.000%	3.1%
Enerpac Tool Group, 06/15/2022, 5.625%	2.8%
Levi Strauss & Co., 05/01/2025, 5.000%	2.8%
Vistra Energy, 06/01/2023, 5.875%	2.7%
Ingles Markets, 06/15/2023, 5.750%	2.7%
Cincinnati Bell, 10/15/2025, 8.000%	2.7%
MagnaChip Semiconduct, 07/15/2021, 6.625%	2.6%
Echo Global Logistics, 05/01/2020, 2.500%	2.5%

Top ten holdings are as of March 31, 2020. Fund holdings are subject to change and are not recommendations to buy or sell any security.



The Fund had one material contributor for the six months ended March 31, 2020, which was Cincinnati Bell's Notes due in 2025. We wrote about these notes in a previous commentary and were pleased to see that this telecom company held up during the quarter after finalizing the terms of a takeover deal with Macquarie.

The Fund's top three detractors for the three months and six months ended March 31, 2020 were all energy related. We still own these positions and believe the issuers have the balance sheet strength to weather this extraordinary environment for commodities. These positions represent a small percentage of the overall portfolio but offer compelling returns at current levels:

- **EQM 4.75% Notes due 7/15/2023** – EQM Midstream is a gas gathering and pipeline focused MLP with assets in the Marcellus and Utica basins. The company's debt was recently downgraded from investment grade to high yield, creating a buying opportunity for us. EQM has contracts in place for ~70% of its revenue with no volume or commodity price exposure and we believe the strength of these contracts will carry EQM through this tough environment.
- **MUR 6.875% Notes due 8/15/2024** – Murphy Oil is an exploration and production (E&P) company with assets in Canada, the Gulf of Mexico, and the Eagle Ford Shale. In our opinion, Murphy has one of the best balance sheets among high yield E&P companies with ~1.5x net leverage and no borrowing base facility on the \$1.6 billion of undrawn lender commitments that comprise its credit facility. Combined with a decent cash balance, strong oil hedges in 2020, and a very manageable maturity schedule, we believe Murphy has a long runway to endure the unprecedented supply/demand shock in oil markets. As we were writing this letter, Murphy announced cost cutting measures that include a capex cut, a dividend cut, and executive salary reductions. We believe these actions will further bolster Murphy's strong credit profile.
- **GRTWST 9% Notes due 9/30/2021** – Great Western Petroleum is a private, independent oil and natural gas company active in the DJ Basin in Colorado. The company recently announced strong 2019 operating results, with EBITDA, net leverage, and cash flow generation all coming in better than we expected. Unfortunately, Great Western has not escaped the malaise of the broader energy market and these notes have been priced significantly lower, despite the fact no significant trades have occurred in the past month. We are in discussions with the company regarding the upcoming maturity date on these notes and expect to share news on our progress next quarter.

The Income Fund had six corporate bond positions that were called or matured in the first calendar quarter and eleven positions that were called or matured during the six months that ended 3/31/2020. We also rebalanced several positions. The proceeds from the bonds that matured or were called were redeployed into short-term paper of investment grade issuers that we believe offer attractive yields in excess of government securities. Additionally, we added to several of our existing high yield positions and bought a couple positions from new issuers, including:

- **MagnaChip Semiconductor Corporation** – MX is a South Korean semiconductor designer/manufacturer with a broad array of solutions for communications, consumer, industrial, and automotive applications. The company recently announced the sale of its Foundry business, which will generate roughly \$300 million of cash after taxes; more than enough for MagnaChip to pay down the notes that we own. If the Foundry business sale falls through, which we view as unlikely, the company has a strong existing balance sheet with over \$150 million of cash and has several other options to pay down the looming 2021 bond maturity

- **Teekay Corporation** – TK is a provider of marine transportation services to the oil and liquefied natural gas (LNG) industry. Through ownership stakes in its daughter companies as well as a few ships of its own, TK should continue to generate substantial amounts of cash flow that it will mainly use to pay down its debt. Most of this cash flow comes from long term LNG contracts, often lasting 10 years or more, with stable counterparties like Shell, BP, and ConocoPhillips. TK also has exposure to tanker ships, which should benefit from a potential oversupply of oil since these ships can be used as floating storage. We view TK as being well positioned to endure through today's tough energy market. We are holders of TK's convertible notes due in 2023.

Portfolio activity was otherwise subdued as we brace ourselves for this brave new world. In our opinion, nothing is certain in the near term except for more uncertainty which will likely translate into more volatility in financial markets.

The Federal Reserve continues to do everything in its power to remedy this uncertainty with heaps of liquidity and even a bit of razzle dazzle, recently announcing its intent to purchase certain junk bonds. These developments hardly surprise us, but they do concern us as we wonder where the intervention ends, or if there is any contemplation of the consequences. Consumers, companies, and industries are already lining up for bailouts which will prompt endless philosophical discussions around what makes this or that essential and why we are choosing to save this company over that municipality and so on.

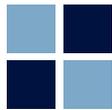
Progress is hardly ever linear, and every boom eventually has its bust. When it can operate freely, this boom and bust cycle creates a stronger, more resilient system. Our past couple dozen or so commentaries have cautioned investors about an overleveraged financial system characterized by artificially repressed interest rates, excessive risk taking, and weak covenants on leveraged buyouts that might one day inspire a sequel to *Barbarians At The Gate*. Already, many of the private equity sponsors that engineered these loans have met privately with President Trump and are surely arguing for their portfolio companies to receive some stimulus dollars.

The COVID-19 pandemic deserves a massive governmental response and we have been awed at how quickly and effectively task forces and healthcare professionals across the world have responded to this unprecedented crisis. However, we do not believe that every business deserves to survive this difficult period despite the inevitable refrain of "this time is different."

There are plenty of well-run businesses that entered this period with conservative amounts of leverage, access to liquidity, and prudently managed balance sheets despite the siren call of low rates and the seemingly sanguine state of the economy a couple months ago. Then there are businesses that borrowed as much cheap debt as possible and assumed growth would continue forever, leaving themselves very little margin for error. Both types of companies will likely struggle through this turbulent period, but which company deserves to survive? And, to ask an eerily familiar question, what sort of signal will it send to future borrowers if we bail out both?

Amid all this uncertainty, we continue to diligently search for attractive opportunities to lend to resilient companies with conservative amounts of leverage, adequate liquidity, and robust balance sheets.

Thank you for your investment.



Sincerely,

Hunter Hayes

Intrepid Income Fund Co-Portfolio Manager

Mark F. Travis, President

Intrepid Income Fund Co-Portfolio Manager

All investments involve risk. Principal loss is possible. Investments in debt securities typically decrease in value when interest rates rise. The risk is generally greater for longer term debt securities. Investments by the Fund in lower-rated and non-rated securities present a greater risk of loss to principal and interest than higher rated securities. The Fund may invest in foreign securities which involve greater volatility and political, economic and currency risks and differences in accounting methods.

The ICE BofAML US High Yield Index tracks the performance of US dollar denominated below investment grade corporate debt publicly issued in the US domestic market. Qualifying securities must have a below investment grade rating (based on an average of Moody's, S&P and Fitch), at least 18 months to final maturity at the time of issuance, at least one year remaining term to final maturity as of the rebalancing date, a fixed coupon schedule and a minimum amount outstanding of \$250 million. Bloomberg Barclays Capital U.S. Aggregate Bond Index is an index representing about 8,200 fixed income securities. To be included in the index, bonds must be rated investment grade by Moody's and S&P. ICE BofAML U.S. Corporate Index is an unmanaged index of U.S. dollar denominated investment grade corporate debt securities publicly issued in the U.S. domestic market with at least one-year remaining term to final maturity. The Bloomberg Barclays US Gov/Credit 1-5Y TR Index measures the performance of U.S. dollar-denominated U.S. Treasury bonds, government-related bonds, and investment-grade U.S. corporate bonds that have a remaining maturity of greater than or equal to one year and less than five years. ICE BofAML B U.S. High Yield Index is a subset of the ICE BofAML US High Yield Index including all securities with a given investment grade rating B. ICE BofAML CCC & Lower US High Yield Index is a subset of the ICE BofAML US High Yield Index including all securities rated CCC and below, inclusive. You cannot invest directly in an index.

Bond ratings are grades given to bonds that indicate their credit quality as determined by private independent rating services such as Standard & Poor's, Moody's and Fitch. These firms evaluate a bond issuer's financial strength, or its ability to pay a bond's principal and interest in a timely fashion. Ratings are expressed as letters ranging from 'AAA', which is the highest grade, to 'D', which is the lowest grade. In limited situations when the rating agency has not issued a formal rating, the rating agency will classify the security as nonrated.

A high-yield bond is a high paying bond with lower credit rating than investment-grade corporate bonds, Treasury bonds and municipal bonds. Bonds in high yield indices tend to be less liquid and more volatile than U.S. Treasuries. Corporate bonds come with significant credit risks and, although sometimes secured by collateral, do not have any guarantee of principal repayment. U.S. Treasury Bonds are long-term government debt securities with a maturity of more than 10 years. They are guaranteed as to the timely payment of principal and interest and are backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. Government. Investment Grade (IG) is a bond with credit rating of BBB or higher by Standard & Poor's or Baa3 or higher by Moody's.

Duration is an approximate measure of the price sensitivity of a fixed-income investment to a change in interest rates, expressed as a number of years. Call is an option contract that gives the holder the right to buy a certain quantity of an underlying security from the writer of the option, at a specified price up to a specified date. Covenants are requirements put in place to protect lenders from borrowers defaulting on their obligations due to actions that are detrimental to themselves or the business. They most often take the form of financial ratios that must be maintained, such as a maximum debt-to-assets ratio or minimum interest coverage ratio. Covenants can be classified as affirmative (requiring the borrower to perform specific actions) or negative (prohibiting the borrower from taking specific actions). Yield Curve is a line that plots yields (interest rates) of bonds having equal credit quality but differing maturity dates. Capital Expenditure (CAPEX) is incurred when a business spends money either to buy fixed assets or to add to the value of an existing fixed asset with a useful life extending beyond the taxable year. EBITDA is a measure of a company's operating performance and refers to Earnings before Interest, Taxes, Depreciation and Amortization. Cash Flow measures the cash generating capability of a company by adding non-cash charges and interest to pretax income.

Opinions expressed are subject to change, are not guaranteed and should not be considered investment advice or recommendations to buy or sell any security.

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