



A Registered Investment Adviser

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IARD/CRD Number: 151721
SEC Number: 801-70663

ADV Part 2 Disclosure Brochure

March 10, 2015

This brochure provides information about the qualifications and business practices of Trinity Portfolio Advisors, LLC (hereinafter "TPA"). If you have any questions about the contents of this brochure, please contact Jeri Liedl at (817) 416-7227. The information in this brochure has not been approved or verified by the United States Securities and Exchange Commission or by any state securities authority.

Additional information about Trinity Portfolio Advisors, LLC is available on the SEC's website at www.adviserinfo.sec.gov.

Trinity Portfolio Advisors, LLC is an SEC registered investment adviser. Registration does not imply any level of skill or training.

Item 2. Material Changes

Trinity Portfolio Advisors, LLC's last Form ADV Part 2A Disclosure Brochure amendment was drafted on May 27th, 2014. Trinity Portfolio Advisors, LLC's Form ADV Part 2A Disclosure Brochure has no material changes for filing year ending March 1, 2015.



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Firm Disclosure Brochure

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Item 4. Advisory Business

TPA is an investment adviser providing financial planning, consulting, and investment management services to individuals, pension and profit sharing plans, trusts, estates, charitable organizations, corporations and business entities. Prior to engaging TPA to provide any of the foregoing investment advisory services, the client is required to enter into one or more written agreements with TPA setting forth the terms and conditions under which TPA renders its services (collectively the “*Agreement*”). Neither TPA nor the client may assign the *Agreement* without the consent of the other party. A transaction that does not result in a change of actual control or management of TPA is not considered an assignment.

TPA has been in business since September 2009. Dee Wayne Cullum and John Chalk, Jr. are the principal owners of TPA.

As of March 1, 2015, TPA manages \$234,258,881 of assets on a discretionary basis and \$20,198,551 on a non-discretionary basis.

This disclosure brochure describes the business of TPA. Certain sections will also describe the activities of *Supervised Persons*. *Supervised Persons* are any of TPA’s officers, partners, directors (or other persons occupying a similar status or performing similar functions), or employees, or any other person who provides investment advice on TPA’s behalf and is subject to TPA’s supervision or control.

Financial Planning and Consulting Services

TPA may provide its clients with a broad range of comprehensive financial planning and consulting services (which may include non-investment related matters).

TPA’s financial planning process focuses on helping clients align their wealth with their values. The process begins with getting to know clients personally, professionally and spiritually to allow TPA to understand their personal value systems. From there TPA works with clients to identify and prioritize financial objectives such as retirement, education funding, risk management, estate planning, succession planning, investment planning, etc. Next, TPA gathers data and begins to analyze their financial position and to compare financial alternatives. Thereafter, TPA develops and presents a plan that seeks to tie together their objectives, values and wealth. Finally, TPA identifies action steps necessary to implement the plan and establish specific dates to monitor, review, and update the plan.

In performing its services, TPA is not required to verify any information received from the client or from the client’s other professionals (e.g., attorney, accountant, etc.) and is expressly authorized to rely on such information. TPA may recommend the services of itself and/or other professionals to implement its recommendations. Clients are advised that a conflict of interest exists if TPA recommends its own services. The client is under no obligation to act upon any of the recommendations made by TPA under a financial planning or consulting engagement or to engage the services of any such recommended professional, including TPA itself. The client retains absolute discretion over all such implementation decisions and is free to accept or reject any of TPA’s recommendations. Clients are advised that it remains their responsibility to promptly notify TPA if there is ever any change in their

financial situation or investment objectives for the purpose of reviewing, evaluating, or revising TPA's previous recommendations and/or services.

Investment Management Services

Clients can engage TPA to manage all or a portion of their assets on a discretionary basis.

TPA primarily allocates clients' investment management assets among mutual funds and exchange traded funds ("ETFs") in accordance with the investment objectives of the client. TPA also provides advice about any type of investment held in clients' portfolios.

For certain clients, the Registrant may manage client portfolios by allocating portfolio assets among various mutual funds on a discretionary basis using one or more of its proprietary investment strategies (collectively referred to as "*investment strategy*"). In so doing, the Registrant shall buy, sell, exchange and/or transfer shares of mutual funds based upon the *investment strategy*. The Registrant's management using the *investment strategy* has been designed to comply with the requirements of Rule 3a-4 of the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended. Rule 3a-4 provides similarly-managed accounts, such as the *investment strategy*, with a safe harbor from the definition of an investment company. In accordance with Rule 3a-4, the following features have been specifically included in the Registrant's management using the *investment strategy*:

1. **Initial Interview** - an initial interview is conducted with each client to determine the client's financial circumstances, goals, acceptable levels of risk, any reasonable restrictions on the management of their account, and other relevant circumstances;
2. **Individual Treatment** - the client's account is managed on the basis of the client's financial circumstances and investment objectives;
3. **Consultation** - an *Advisory Affiliate* of the Registrant knowledgeable about the client's account shall be reasonably available to consult with the client relative to the status and management of their account;
4. **Notice of Transactions** - the client shall receive notice of all transactions in their account as if they had maintained a similar account outside of the *investment strategy*;
5. **Quarterly Statement** - the client shall be provided with a quarterly statement containing a description of all activity in their account;
6. **Ability to Impose Restrictions** - the client shall have the ability to impose reasonable restrictions on the management of their account, including the ability to instruct the Registrant not to purchase certain securities or types of securities;
7. **No Pooling** - the client's beneficial interest in a security does not represent an undivided interest in all the securities held by the custodian, but rather represents a direct and beneficial interest in the securities which comprise the client's account;
8. **Separate Account** - a separate account is maintained for the client with the custodian; and

9. **Ownership** - each client retains ownership of the account (e.g. right to withdraw securities or cash, exercise or delegate proxy voting, and receive transaction confirmations).

In addition to the foregoing, clients may, in writing, place reasonable limitations upon the Registrant's discretionary authority. The *investment strategy* may involve an above-average portfolio turnover that could negatively impact upon the net after-tax gain experienced by an individual client. Securities in the *investment strategy* are usually exchanged and/or transferred without regard to a client's individual tax ramifications. Certain investment opportunities that become available to the Registrant's clients may be limited. For example, various mutual funds or insurance companies may limit the ability of the Registrant to buy, sell, exchange or transfer securities consistent with its *investment strategy*. As further discussed in response to Item 12 (below), in order to meet its fiduciary duties to all of its clients, the Registrant will endeavor to allocate investment opportunities among its clients on a fair and equitable basis. Participation in the Registrant's *investment strategy* carries additional risk to clients in that a mutual fund or insurance company may unilaterally restrict and/or prohibit the Registrant's trading activities thus prohibiting it from managing the assets consistent with the *investment strategy*.

TPA also may render non-discretionary investment management services to clients relative to variable life/annuity products that they may own, their individual employer-sponsored retirement plans, and/or 529 plans or other products that may not be held by the client's primary custodian. In so doing, TPA either directs or recommends the allocation of client assets among the various investment options that are available with the product. Client assets are maintained at the specific insurance company or custodian designated by the product.

On occasion TPA may allocate investment management assets among *Independent Managers* (as defined below).

TPA tailors its advisory services to the individual needs of clients. TPA consults with clients initially and on an ongoing basis to determine risk tolerance, time horizon and other factors that may impact the clients' investment needs. TPA ensures that clients' investments are suitable for their investment needs, goals, objectives and risk tolerance.

Clients are advised to promptly notify TPA if there are changes in their financial situation or investment objectives or if they wish to impose any reasonable restrictions upon TPA's management services.

Use of Independent Managers

As mentioned above, TPA recommends that certain clients authorize the active discretionary management of a portion of their assets by and/or among certain independent investment managers ("*Independent Managers*"), based upon the stated investment objectives of the client. The terms and conditions under which the client engages the *Independent Managers* are set forth in a separate written agreement between TPA or the client and the designated *Independent Managers*. TPA renders services to the client relative to the discretionary selection or recommendation of *Independent Managers*. TPA also monitors and reviews the

account performance and the client's investment objectives. TPA receives an annual advisory fee which is based upon a percentage of the market value of the assets being managed by the designated *Independent Managers*.

When recommending or selecting an *Independent Manager* for a client, TPA reviews information about the *Independent Manager* such as its disclosure statement and/or material supplied by the *Independent Manager* or independent third parties for a description of the *Independent Manager's* investment strategies, past performance and risk results to the extent available. Factors that TPA considers in recommending an *Independent Manager* include the client's stated investment objectives, management style, performance, reputation, financial strength, reporting, pricing, and research. The investment management fees charged by the designated *Independent Managers*, together with the fees charged by the corresponding designated broker-dealer/custodian of the client's assets, may be exclusive of, and in addition to, TPA's investment advisory fee set forth above. As discussed above, the client may incur additional fees than those charged by TPA, the designated *Independent Managers*, and corresponding broker-dealer and custodian.

In addition to TPA's written disclosure statement, the client also receives the written disclosure statement of the designated *Independent Managers*. Certain *Independent Managers* may impose more restrictive account requirements and varying billing practices than TPA. In such instances, TPA may alter its corresponding account requirements and/or billing practices to accommodate those of the *Independent Managers*.

If TPA refers a client to an *Independent Manager* where TPA's compensation is included in the advisory fee charged by such *Independent Manager* and the client engages the *Independent Manager*, TPA shall be compensated for its services by receipt of a fee to be paid directly by the *Independent Manager* to TPA in accordance with the requirements of Rule 206(4)-3 of the Investment Advisers Act of 1940, as amended, and any corresponding state securities laws, rules, regulations, or requirements. Any such fee is paid solely from the *Independent Manager's* investment management fee, and does not result in any additional charge to the client.

Additions and Withdrawals to Accounts

Clients may make additions to and withdrawals from their account at any time, subject to TPA's right to terminate an account. Clients may withdraw account assets on notice to TPA, subject to the usual and customary securities settlement procedures. However, TPA designs its portfolios as long-term investments and the withdrawal of assets may impair the achievement of a client's investment objectives.

Item 5. Fees and Compensation

TPA offers its services on a fee basis, which may include fixed fees, as well as fees based upon assets under management. In addition, certain of TPA's *Supervised Persons* may offer insurance products under a commission arrangement.

Financial Planning and Consulting Fees

TPA charges a fixed fee for financial planning and consulting services. TPA's financial planning and consulting fees are negotiable, but generally range from \$1,500 to \$25,000 on a fixed fee basis, depending upon the level and scope of the services and the professional rendering the financial planning and/or the consulting services. If the client engages TPA for additional investment advisory services, TPA may offset all or a portion of its fees for those services based upon the amount paid for the financial planning and/or consulting services.

Prior to engaging TPA to provide financial planning and/or consulting services, the client will generally be required to enter into a written agreement with TPA setting forth the terms and conditions of the engagement and describing the scope of the services to be provided and the portion of the fee that is due from the client prior to TPA commencing services. Generally, TPA requires one-half of the financial planning / consulting fee (estimated fixed) payable upon entering the written agreement. The balance is generally due upon delivery of the financial plan or completion of the agreed upon services. Either party may terminate the agreement by written notice to the other. In the event the client terminates TPA's financial planning and/or consulting services, the balance of TPA's unearned fees (if any) shall be refunded to the client. If termination occurs within five business days of entering into an agreement for such services the client shall be entitled to a full refund.

Investment Management Fee

TPA provides investment management services for an annual fee based upon a percentage of the market value of the assets being managed by TPA. TPA's annual fee is exclusive of, and in addition to brokerage commissions, transaction fees, and other related costs and expenses which are incurred by the client. TPA does not, however, receive any portion of these commissions, fees, and costs. TPA's annual fee is prorated and charged quarterly, in arrears, based upon either the average daily balance of the assets in the previous quarter or the market value of the assets being managed by TPA on the last day of the previous quarter, as set forth in the client agreement. The annual fee varies (between 0.25% and 2.00%) depending upon the market value of the assets under management and the type of investment management services to be rendered.

TPA, in its sole discretion, may negotiate to charge a lesser management fee based upon certain criteria (i.e., anticipated future earning capacity, anticipated future additional assets, dollar amount of assets to be managed, related accounts, account composition, pre-existing client, account retention, *pro bono* activities, etc.).

Fees Charged by Financial Institutions

As further discussed in response to Item 12 (below), TPA generally recommends that clients utilize the brokerage and clearing services of Fidelity Institutional Wealth Services ("Fidelity") for investment management accounts.

TPA may only implement its investment management recommendations after the client has arranged for and furnished TPA with all information and authorization regarding accounts with appropriate financial institutions. Financial institutions include, but are not limited to, *Fidelity*, any other broker-dealer recommended by TPA, broker-dealer directed by the client, trust companies, banks etc. (collectively referred to herein as the “*Financial Institutions*”).

Clients may incur certain charges imposed by the *Financial Institutions* and other third parties such as fees charged by *Independent Managers* (as defined below), custodial fees, charges imposed directly by a mutual fund or ETF in the account, which shall be disclosed in the fund’s prospectus (e.g., fund management fees and other fund expenses), deferred sales charges, odd-lot differentials, transfer taxes, wire transfer and electronic fund fees, and other fees and taxes on brokerage accounts and securities transactions. Additionally, for assets outside of any wrap fee programs, clients may incur brokerage commissions and transaction fees. Such charges, fees and commissions are exclusive of and in addition to TPA’s fee.

TPA’s *Agreement* and the separate agreement with any *Financial Institutions* may authorize TPA or *Independent Managers* to debit the client’s account for the amount of TPA’s fee and to directly remit that management fee to TPA or the *Independent Managers*. Any *Financial Institutions* recommended by TPA have agreed to send a statement to the client, at least quarterly, indicating all amounts disbursed from the account including the amount of management fees paid directly to TPA.

Fees for Management During Partial Quarters of Service

For the initial period of investment management services, the fees shall be calculated on a *pro rata* basis.

The *Agreement* between TPA and the client will continue in effect until terminated by either party pursuant to the terms of the *Agreement*. TPA’s fees are prorated through the date of termination and any remaining balance is charged or refunded to the client, as appropriate.

Additions may be in cash or securities provided that TPA reserves the right to liquidate any transferred securities or decline to accept particular securities into a client’s account. TPA may consult with its clients about the options and ramifications of transferring securities. However, clients are advised that when transferred securities are liquidated, they are subject to transaction fees, fees assessed at the mutual fund level (i.e. contingent deferred sales charge) and/or tax ramifications.

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

TPA does not provide any services for performance-based fees. Performance-based fees are those based on a share of capital gains on or capital appreciation of the assets of a client.

Item 7. Types of Clients

TPA provides its services to individuals, pension and profit sharing plans, trusts, estates, charitable organizations, corporations and business entities.

Minimums Imposed By Independent Managers

TPA does not impose a minimum portfolio size or minimum annual fee. Certain *Independent Managers* may, however, impose more restrictive account requirements and varying billing practices than TPA. In such instances, TPA may alter its corresponding account requirements and/or billing practices to accommodate those of the *Independent Managers*.

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

Investment Philosophy

It's about Risk.

Clients should understand and be comfortable with the amount of risk they are taking in a given strategy. Unfortunately, very few investors today truly understand risk. There are a lot of ways to measure risk, standard deviation, alpha, beta, r-squared, but at the end of the day, most individuals do not understand these statistical measures of risk. TPA believes that clients should clearly understand how much money can be lost in a bad market. This downside risk should be expressed as a percentage. TPA believes that the only way to estimate this downside risk is by looking at prior performance. What was the worst performance for any 12 month period in the last 10 years? The answer to this question is the key to finding comfort with the level of risk clients take with their investments.

Always invest with the probabilities.

Probabilities are about the mathematical estimation of a certain event occurring. Everyone has ways of estimating the probabilities of the direction of the market. Some are very rigid and precise and some are simply an aggregation of several different measures. TPA believes the probability of a direction in the market is as much an art, as a science. When determining probabilities, TPA looks at a lot of different factors. When those factors all point to one direction or another in the market, TPA feels the probability is high that the market is going this way or that. When those factors don't all agree, the probability is lower that someone can determine the direction of the market.

You don't always have to play.

Be patient. TPA believes that it should invest and take risk only when the probabilities appear to be significantly in the clients' favor. TPA does not follow a common belief in the investment community that you should always be invested. It is TPA's position that if the probabilities are not in your favor or are not clear; then you should not invest. The market goes up, down, and sideways. When the probabilities are high enough that the market is going up, then you should invest in a way that may profits you. The same is true when the

probabilities are high that the market is going down. When the probabilities are high that the market is going sideways, just don't play.

Start with a STOP.

TPA believes that you should never take a big loss. It is ok to be wrong ... just don't be wrong and stubborn. If you are wrong, get out and reassess. TPA feels that too many advisors believe that once they take a position and it turns against them, they have to hold that position until they are right.

This is emotional investing. While the market behaves emotionally, sometimes those that invest emotionally end up crying. TPA is not always right. When wrong, TPA takes steps to minimize losses.

Keep Score.

TPA's methodology includes having clearly defined and measurable goals. TPA believes that you should celebrate when you attain the goal and make adjustments when you don't. Unless you have an objective, you won't know when you have succeeded and when you have failed.

Methods of Analysis

TPA's primary methods of analysis are fundamental, technical and cyclical analysis.

Fundamental analysis involves the fundamental financial condition and competitive position of a company. TPA will analyze the financial condition, capabilities of management, earnings, new products and services, as well as the company's markets and position amongst its competitors in order to determine the recommendations made to clients. The primary risk in using fundamental analysis is that while the overall health and position of a company may be good, market conditions may negatively impact the security.

Technical analysis involves the analysis of past market data rather than specific company data in determining the recommendations made to clients. Technical analysis may involve the use of charts to identify market patterns and trends which may be based on investor sentiment rather than the fundamentals of the company. The primary risk in using technical analysis is that spotting historical trends may not help to predict such trends in the future. Even if the trend will eventually reoccur, there is no guarantee that TPA will be able to accurately predict such a reoccurrence.

Cyclical analysis is similar to technical analysis in that it involves the analysis of market conditions at a macro (entire market/economy) or micro (company specific) level, rather than the overall fundamental analysis of the health of the particular company that TPA is recommending. The risks with cyclical analysis are similar to those of technical analysis.

Risk of Loss

Mutual Funds and ETFs

An investment in a mutual fund or ETF involves risk, including the loss of principal. Mutual funds and ETFs are subject to secondary market trading risks. Shares of mutual funds and ETFs will be listed for trading on an exchange, however, there can be no guarantee that an active trading market for such shares will develop or continue. Shares of the mutual fund trade on an exchange at prices at, above or below their most recent net asset valuation (NAV), which is the price per share at which an investor would buy or sell the mutual fund. The NAV per share price of a mutual fund is calculated at the end of each business day, and fluctuates with changes in the market value of the holdings of the mutual fund. The share price of a mutual fund may differ significantly from NAV during periods of market volatility, which may, among other factors, lead to the shares of the mutual fund trading at a premium or discount to NAV. ETFs experience price changes throughout the day as they are bought and sold. An ETF trades like a stock, and does not have its net asset value (NAV) calculated every day like a mutual fund does.

Market Risks

The profitability of a significant portion of TPA's recommendations may depend to a great extent upon correctly assessing the future course of price movements of stocks and bonds. There can be no assurance that TPA will be able to predict those price movements accurately.

Use of Independent Managers

TPA may recommend the use of *Independent Managers* for certain clients. TPA will continue to do ongoing due diligence of such managers, but the such recommendations relies, to a great extent, on the *Independent Managers* ability to successfully implement their investment strategy. In addition, TPA does not have the ability to supervise the *Independent Managers* on a day-to-day basis, if at all.

Management Through Similarly Managed Accounts

For certain clients, TPA may manage portfolios by allocating portfolio assets among various mutual funds on a discretionary basis using one or more of its proprietary investment strategies (collectively referred to as "*investment strategy*"). In so doing, TPA buys, sells, exchanges and/or transfers shares of mutual funds based upon the *investment strategy*.

TPA's management using the *investment strategy* complies with the requirements of Rule 3a-4 of the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended. Rule 3a-4 provides similarly managed accounts, such as the *investment strategy*, with a safe harbor from the definition of an investment company.

The *investment strategy* may involve an above-average portfolio turnover that could negatively impact upon the net after-tax gain experienced by an individual client. Securities in the *investment strategy* are usually exchanged and/or transferred without regard to a client's individual tax ramifications. Certain investment opportunities that become available

to TPA's clients may be limited. For example, various mutual funds or insurance companies may limit the ability of TPA to buy, sell, exchange or transfer securities consistent with its *investment strategy*. As further discussed in response to Item 12B (below), TPA allocates investment opportunities among its clients on a fair and equitable basis.

Use of Private Collective Investment Vehicles

A Private Collective Investment Vehicle that is available to only accredited investors at the sole discretion of the manager. The manager of these vehicles will have broad discretion in selecting the investments. In addition, because the vehicles are not registered as investment companies, there is an absence of regulation. There are numerous risks in investing in these securities. The client will receive a private placement memorandum and/or other documents explaining such risks.

General Risk of Loss

Investing in securities involves the risk of loss. Clients should be prepared to bear such loss.

Item 9. Disciplinary Information

TPA is required to disclose the facts of any legal or disciplinary events that are material to a client's evaluation of its advisory business or the integrity of management. TPA does not have any required disclosures at this time.

Item 10. Other Financial Industry Activities and Affiliations

TPA is required to disclose any relationship or arrangement that is material to its advisory business or to its clients with certain related persons. Descriptions of such relationships are listed below.

Insurance Agency Affiliations

Certain of the TPA's *Advisory Affiliates*, in their individual capacities, are also licensed insurance agents with various other insurance companies, and in such capacity, may recommend, on a fully-disclosed commission basis, the purchase of certain insurance products. Although TPA does not sell such insurance products to its investment advisory clients, TPA does permit its *Advisory Affiliates*, in their individual capacities as licensed insurance agents, to sell insurance products to its investment advisory clients. A conflict of interest exists to the extent that TPA recommends the purchase of insurance products where TPA's *Advisory Affiliates* receive insurance commissions or other additional compensation from any insurance company.

Referrals to Related Certified Public Accountants

TPA does not render accounting advice services to its clients. Rather, to the extent that a client requires accounting services, TPA, if requested, will recommend the services of a certified public accountant, all of which services shall be rendered independent of TPA pursuant to a separate agreement between the client and the certified public accountant.

TPA shall not receive any of the fees charged by any recommended Certified Public Accountant, referral or otherwise.

One of TPA's *Supervised Persons*, Darold P. Adami is also a partner of different accounting firm. Mr. Adami is a partner of Adami Lindsey & Co., LLP. Although TPA shall not receive referral fees from either accounting firm, an individual partner of the respective accounting firm shall be entitled to receive distributions relative to their respective ownership interests in their firm.

Referrals to Related Attorneys

One of TPA's members, John A. Chalk, Jr. is a licensed practicing attorney admitted to the Bar in the state of Texas. Mr. Chalk maintains a limited legal practice, separate and distinct from TPA's investment advisory activities.

TPA may, from time to time, recommend certain of its clients to Mr. Chalk for various legal services. Mr. Chalk shall render these services independently of TPA, and TPA shall not receive any portion of the fees charged (referral or otherwise) by Mr. Chalk for the services rendered. No portion of the financial plan or any other services rendered by TPA to clients should be interpreted as legal advice. Rather, clients should defer to the advice of their own attorney.

Affiliated Private Collective Investment Vehicles

One of TPA's members, Dee Wayne Cullum, is the manager of Trinity 2014 LS Fund. A conflict of interest exists to the extent Trinity Portfolio recommends an investment into Trinity 2014 LS Fund and certain of the firm's Principal's and/or Supervised Persons receive additional compensation by virtue of their positions therewith.

Fees from Independent Managers

As discussed above, TPA recommends that certain clients authorize the active discretionary management of a portion of their assets by and/or among certain *Independent Managers*. In certain circumstances TPA's compensation is included in the advisory fee charged by such *Independent Managers*. There may be a conflict of interest to choose such *Independent Managers*.

Item 11. Code of Ethics

TPA and persons associated with TPA ("Associated Persons") are permitted to buy or sell securities that it also recommends to clients consistent with TPA's policies and procedures.

TPA has adopted a code of ethics that sets forth the standards of conduct expected of its associated persons and requires compliance with applicable securities laws ("*Code of Ethics*"). In accordance with Section 204A of the Investment Advisers Act of 1940 (the "Advisers Act"), its *Code of Ethics* contains written policies reasonably designed to prevent the unlawful use of material non-public information by TPA or any of its associated persons. The *Code of Ethics* also requires that certain of TPA's personnel (called "*Access Persons*")

report their personal securities holdings and transactions and obtain pre-approval of certain investments such as initial public offerings and limited offerings.

Unless specifically permitted in TPA's *Code of Ethics*, none of TPA's *Access Persons* may effect for themselves or for their immediate family (i.e., spouse, minor children, and adults living in the same household as the *Access Person*) any transactions in a security which is being actively purchased or sold, or is being considered for purchase or sale, on behalf of any of TPA's clients.

When TPA is purchasing or considering for purchase any security on behalf of a client, no *Access Person* may effect a transaction in that security prior to the completion of the purchase or until a decision has been made not to purchase such security. Similarly, when TPA is selling or considering the sale of any security on behalf of a client, no *Access Person* may effect a transaction in that security prior to the completion of the sale or until a decision has been made not to sell such security. These requirements are not applicable to: (i) direct obligations of the Government of the United States; (ii) money market instruments, bankers' acceptances, bank certificates of deposit, commercial paper, repurchase agreements and other high quality short-term debt instruments, including repurchase agreements; (iii) shares issued by mutual funds or money market funds; and (iv) shares issued by unit investment trusts that are invested exclusively in one or more mutual funds.

Clients and prospective clients may contact TPA to request a copy of its *Code of Ethics*.

Item 12. Brokerage Practices

As discussed above, in Item 5, TPA generally recommends that clients utilize the brokerage and clearing services of *Fidelity*.

Factors which TPA considers in recommending *Fidelity* or any other broker-dealer to clients include their respective financial strength, reputation, execution, pricing, research and service. *Fidelity* enables TPA to obtain many mutual funds without transaction charges and other securities at nominal transaction charges. The commissions and/or transaction fees charged by *Fidelity* may be higher or lower than those charged by other *Financial Institutions*.

The commissions paid by TPA's clients comply with TPA's duty to obtain "best execution." Clients may pay commissions that are higher than another qualified *Financial Institution* might charge to effect the same transaction where TPA determines that the commissions are reasonable in relation to the value of the brokerage and research services received. In seeking best execution, the determinative factor is not the lowest possible cost, but whether the transaction represents the best qualitative execution, taking into consideration the full range of a *Financial Institution's* services, including among others, the value of research provided, execution capability, commission rates, and responsiveness. TPA seeks competitive rates but may not necessarily obtain the lowest possible commission rates for client transactions.

Transactions may be cleared through other *Financial Institutions* with whom TPA and the *Financial Institutions* have entered into agreements for prime brokerage clearing services.

TPA periodically and systematically reviews its policies and procedures regarding its recommendation of *Financial Institutions* in light of its duty to obtain best execution.

The client may direct TPA in writing to use a particular *Financial Institution* to execute some or all transactions for the client. In that case, the client will negotiate terms and arrangements for the account with that *Financial Institution*, and TPA will not seek better execution services or prices from other *Financial Institutions* or be able to “batch” client transactions for execution through other *Financial Institutions* with orders for other accounts managed by TPA (as described below). As a result, the client may pay higher commissions or other transaction costs or greater spreads, or receive less favorable net prices, on transactions for the account than would otherwise be the case. Subject to its duty of best execution, TPA may decline a client’s request to direct brokerage if, in TPA’s sole discretion, such directed brokerage arrangements would result in additional operational difficulties.

Transactions for each client generally will be effected independently, unless TPA decides to purchase or sell the same securities for several clients at approximately the same time. TPA may (but is not obligated to) combine or “batch” such orders to obtain best execution, to negotiate more favorable commission rates, or to allocate equitably among TPA’s clients differences in prices and commissions or other transaction costs that might have been obtained had such orders been placed independently. Under this procedure, transactions will generally be averaged as to price and allocated among TPA’s clients pro rata to the purchase and sale orders placed for each client on any given day. To the extent that TPA determines to aggregate client orders for the purchase or sale of securities, including securities in which TPA’s *Supervised Persons* may invest, TPA shall generally do so in accordance with applicable rules promulgated under the Advisers Act and no-action guidance provided by the staff of the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission. TPA shall not receive any additional compensation or remuneration as a result of the aggregation. In the event that TPA determines that a prorated allocation is not appropriate under the particular circumstances, the allocation will be made based upon other relevant factors, which may include: (i) when only a small percentage of the order is executed, shares may be allocated to the account with the smallest order or the smallest position or to an account that is out of line with respect to security or sector weightings relative to other portfolios, with similar mandates; (ii) allocations may be given to one account when one account has limitations in its investment guidelines which prohibit it from purchasing other securities which are expected to produce similar investment results and can be purchased by other accounts; (iii) if an account reaches an investment guideline limit and cannot participate in an allocation, shares may be reallocated to other accounts (this may be due to unforeseen changes in an account’s assets after an order is placed); (iv) with respect to sale allocations, allocations may be given to accounts low in cash; (v) in cases when a pro rata allocation of a potential execution would result in a *de minimis* allocation in one or more accounts, TPA may exclude the account(s) from the allocation; the transactions may be executed on a pro rata basis among the remaining accounts; or (vi) in cases where a small proportion of an order is executed in all accounts, shares may be allocated to one or more accounts on a random basis.

Consistent with obtaining best execution, brokerage transactions may be directed to certain broker-dealers in return for investment research products and/or services which assist TPA in its investment decision-making process. Such research generally will be used to service all of

TPA's clients, but brokerage commissions paid by one client may be used to pay for research that is not used in managing that client's portfolio. The receipt of investment research products and/or services as well as the allocation of the benefit of such investment research products and/or services poses a conflict of interest because TPA does not have to produce or pay for the products or services.

Software and Support Provided by Financial Institutions

TPA may receive from *Fidelity*, without cost to TPA, computer software and related systems support, which allow TPA to better monitor client accounts maintained at *Fidelity*. TPA may receive the software and related support without cost because TPA renders investment management services to clients that maintain assets at *Fidelity*. The software and related systems support may benefit TPA, but not its clients directly.

TPA shall also receive additional compensation from *Fidelity* based on revenue from the sale of funds through *Fidelity's* no transaction fee (NTF) program. TPA's receipt of additional compensation from *Fidelity* creates a conflict of interest since this benefit may influence its choice of broker-dealer over another broker-dealer that does not furnish similar benefits.

In fulfilling its duties to its clients, TPA endeavors at all times to put the interests of its clients first. Clients should be aware; however, that TPA's receipt of economic benefits from a broker-dealer creates a conflict of interest since these benefits may influence TPA's choice of broker-dealer over another broker-dealer that does not furnish similar software, systems support, or services.

Additionally, TPA may receive the following benefits from *Fidelity* through the Fidelity Registered Investment Advisor Group: receipt of duplicate client confirmations and bundled duplicate statements; access to a trading desk that exclusively services its Registered Investment Advisor Group participants; access to block trading which provides the ability to aggregate securities transactions and then allocate the appropriate shares to client accounts; and access to an electronic communication network for client order entry and account information.

Item 13. Review of Accounts

For those clients to whom TPA provides investment management services, TPA monitors those portfolios as part of an ongoing process while regular account reviews are conducted on at least a quarterly basis. For those clients to whom TPA provides financial planning and/or consulting services, reviews are conducted on an "as needed" basis. Such reviews are conducted by one of TPA's investment adviser representatives. All investment advisory clients are encouraged to discuss their needs, goals, and objectives with TPA and to keep TPA informed of any changes thereto. TPA shall contact ongoing investment advisory clients at least annually to review its previous services and/or recommendations and to discuss the impact resulting from any changes in the client's financial situation and/or investment objectives.

Unless otherwise agreed upon, clients are provided with transaction confirmation notices and regular summary account statements directly from the broker-dealer or custodian for the client accounts.

Item 14. Client Referrals and Other Compensation

If a client is introduced to TPA by either an unaffiliated or an affiliated solicitor, TPA may pay that solicitor a referral fee in accordance with the requirements of Rule 206(4)-3 of the Advisers Act and any corresponding state securities law requirements. Any such referral fee shall be paid solely from TPA's investment management fee, and shall not result in any additional charge to the client. If the client is introduced to TPA by an unaffiliated solicitor, the solicitor shall provide the client with a copy of TPA's written disclosure statement which meets the requirements of Rule 204-3 of the Advisers Act and a copy of the solicitor's disclosure statement containing the terms and conditions of the solicitation arrangement including compensation. Any affiliated solicitor of TPA shall disclose the nature of his/her relationship to prospective clients at the time of the solicitation and will provide all prospective clients with a copy of TPA's written disclosure statement at the time of the solicitation.

Item 15. Custody

TPA's *Agreement* and/or the separate agreement with any *Financial Institution* may authorize TPA through such *Financial Institution* to debit the client's account for the amount of TPA's fee and to directly remit that management fee to TPA in accordance with applicable custody rules.

The *Financial Institutions* recommended by TPA have agreed to send a statement to the client, at least quarterly, indicating all amounts disbursed from the account including the amount of management fees paid directly to TPA.

Item 16. Investment Discretion

TPA is given the authority to exercise discretion on behalf of clients. TPA is considered to exercise investment discretion over a client's account if it can effect transactions for the client without first having to seek the client's consent. TPA is given this authority through a power-of-attorney included in the agreement between TPA and the client. Clients may request a limitation on this authority (such as certain securities not to be bought or sold). TPA takes discretion over the following activities:

- The securities to be purchased or sold;
- The amount of securities to be purchased or sold;
- When transactions are made; and
- The *Independent Managers* to be hired or fired.

Plans Subject to Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 (“ERISA”)

In performing Discretionary Fiduciary advisory services for retirement plans, TPA is a fiduciary and an Investment Manager under ERISA. Discretionary Fiduciary Services may include:

1. Discretionary authority to select, monitor, remove and replace the investment alternatives available to participants in participant-directed plans.
2. Discretionary authority to manage the investments of pooled plans, such as defined benefit plans.
3. Discretionary authority to design and maintain risk-based portfolios, which are not managed securities but rather asset allocation portfolios utilizing the underlying investment options made available to Plan participants. Models are constructed to provide varying strategic objectives. The allocation of asset classes within each Model Portfolio to achieve each strategy is based on generally accepted investment theories, and Trinity may re-allocate asset classes and re-balance participant accounts.
4. Discretion to select and monitor third party investment managers.

TPA does not provide fiduciary investment advisory services to participants at a participant level, only at the Plan level. However TPA provides investment education to participants so that participants may choose an allocation strategy or construct a portfolio from the available mutual funds that meets their needs, objectives, time horizon, and risk tolerance.

Fees are subject to negotiation, and may be paid from Plan assets or by the Plan sponsor. Fees are billed quarterly, in arrears, and are prorated for each billing period. Annual fees may vary within a range of 1% to 1.35%.

The fees charged by TPA are separate and distinct from any fees which may be charged by mutual funds in which Plan assets are invested. A description of those fees and expenses is available in each fund's prospectus. These fees are also separate from any custodial fees, brokerage fees, and other securities fees. Trinity does not receive any fee with regard to any services it provides to its plan clients other than its stated fee. If it were to receive an additional fee or compensatory item, it would offset that compensation against its stated fees.

Item 17. Voting Client Securities

TPA is required to disclose if it accepts authority to vote client securities. TPA does not vote client securities on behalf of its clients.

Item 18. Financial Information

TPA does not require or solicit the prepayment of more than \$1,200 in fees six months or more in advance. In addition, TPA is required to disclose any financial condition that is reasonably likely to impair its ability to meet contractual commitments to clients. TPA has no disclosures pursuant to this Item.