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Form ADV, Part 2A Brochure

October 17, 2012

This brochure provides information about the qualifications and business practices of WESPAC Advisors SOCAL, LLC. If you have any questions about the contents of this brochure, please contact us at (626) 304-9888 or contactus@wespac.net. 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.

Any reference to or use of the terms “registered investment adviser” or “registered,” does not imply that WESPAC Advisors SOCAL, LLC or any person associated with WESPAC Advisors SOCAL, LLC has achieved a certain level of skill or training.

Additional information about WESPAC Advisors SOCAL, LLC is available on the SEC’s website at www.adviserinfo.sec.gov.

ITEM 2 - MATERIAL CHANGES

Revised October 17, 2012

The purpose of this page is to inform you of material changes since the last annual update to our Form ADV Part 2A brochure, dated March 29, 2012. If you are receiving this brochure for the first time, this section may not be relevant to you.

Below is a summary of the material changes made to our brochure since the last annual update. You can read more details on the items below in the text of the brochure (see the Table of Contents to find each section). If you wish to receive a complete copy of our Form ADV Part 2A brochure, please send a written request to our office.

As a result of an increase in our assets under management, we became eligible to switch our registration from the State of California to the SEC. We have elected to make this switch, and we have made amendments to this brochure to reflect the requirements of an SEC-registered adviser.

Item 4 – Advisory Business

Morgan T. Gough is no longer a co-owner of the firm. Peter P. Chen and Wade S. Perry are the firm's principal owners. We have also updated this item to reflect the current amount of our assets under management. As of 09/26/2012, the total amount of assets under our management was:

Discretionary Assets	\$127,454,932
Non-Discretionary Assets	\$0
Total Assets	\$127,454,932

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ITEM 4 - ADVISORY BUSINESS

Description of Advisory Firm

WESPAC Advisors SOCAL, LLC (“WASC,” “we,” “our,” or “us”) is a privately owned limited liability company headquartered in Pasadena, California. WASC is registered as an investment adviser with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission.

Peter P. Chen and Wade S. Perry founded WASC in 2011 and are the firm’s principal owners.

Advisory Services Offered

WASC offers the following services to advisory clients:

Investment Management Services

WASC provides continuous and regular investment supervisory services on a discretionary basis. We work with clients and have the ongoing responsibility to select and/or make recommendations, based upon the objectives of the client, as to specific securities or other investments.

WASC will primarily utilize the following investment types when making investment purchases in client accounts:

1. Equity securities, such as stocks and foreign securities listed on US exchanges (ADRs) and/or foreign exchanges (ordinaries)
2. Fixed income securities, such as U.S. government securities, municipal securities, corporate bonds, commercial paper, and certificates of deposit (CDs)
3. Securities with equity and debt characteristics, including convertible bonds, preferred stocks or other preferred securities
4. Mutual funds
5. Exchange traded funds (ETFs)
6. Covered call options

WASC may occasionally utilize additional types of investments if they are appropriate to address the individual needs, goals, and objectives of the client or in response to client inquiry. WASC may offer investment advice on any investment held by the client at the start of the advisory relationship. We describe the material investment risks for many of the securities that we utilize under the heading ***Specific Security Risks*** in ***Item 8*** below.

We discuss our discretionary authority below under ***Item 16 - Investment Discretion***. For more information about the restrictions clients can put on their accounts, see ***Tailored Services and Client Imposed Restrictions*** in this item below.

We describe the fees charged for investment management services below under ***Item 5 - Fees and Compensation***.

Limitations on Investments

In some circumstances, WASC's advice may be limited to certain types of securities.

Limitation by Plan Sponsor/Employer

In the event WASC is managing assets within a retirement plan such as 401(k), 403(b), or other employer plan, WASC is limited to those investment providers and investment options chosen by the plan administrator. Similarly, when we provide services to participants in an employer-sponsored plan, the participant may be limited to investing in securities included in the plan's investment options. Therefore, WASC can only make recommendations to the client from among the available options, and will not recommend or invest the client's account in other securities, even if there may be better options elsewhere.

Limitation by Issuer

In the event WASC is managing assets within an annuity, WASC is limited to those investment options made available by the insurance company.

Limitation by Client

WASC may also limit advice based on certain client-imposed restrictions. For more information about the restrictions clients can put on their accounts, see ***Tailored Services and Client Imposed Restrictions*** in this Item below.

Non-Managed Assets

With respect to investment management services, WASC will only be responsible for the supervision and management of securities we recommend. WASC will not be responsible for the supervision or management of non-managed assets. Non-managed assets may include securities held in a client's account that is under management with WASC that were:

1. Delivered into the account by the client;
2. Purchased by the client;
3. Purchased by WASC at the request of the client as an accommodation; or
4. Designated by the client to be non-managed securities by written notification.

Tailored Services and Client Imposed Restrictions

WASC manages client accounts based on the investment strategy the client chooses, as discussed below under ***Item 8 - Methods of Analysis, Investment Strategies, and Risk of Loss***. WASC applies the selected strategy for each client, based on the client's individual circumstances and financial situation. We make investment decisions for clients based on information the client supplies about their financial situation, goals, and risk tolerance. Our investment selections may not be suitable if the client does not provide us with accurate and complete information. It is the client's responsibility to keep WASC informed of any changes to their investment objectives or restrictions.

Clients may also request other restrictions on the account, such as when a client needs to keep a minimum level of cash in the account or does not want WASC to buy or sell certain specific securities or

security types in the account. WASC reserves the right to not accept and/or terminate management of a client's account if we feel that the client-imposed restrictions would limit or prevent us from meeting or maintaining the client's investment strategy.

Wrap Fee Programs

WASC does not manage accounts as part of a wrap or bundled fee program.

Assets Under Management

WASC manages client assets in discretionary accounts on a continuous and regular basis. As of 09/26/2012, the total amount of assets under our management was: \$127,454,932.

ITEM 5 - FEES AND COMPENSATION

Fee Schedule

Investment Management Services

WASC charges advisory fees for investment management services. WASC's advisory fees are charged based on a percentage of the market value of the portfolio, per the following schedule:

<u>Assets Under Management</u>	<u>Annual Fee</u>
First \$1MM	1.25%
Next \$1MM	1.15%
Next \$1MM	1.05%
Next \$2MM	0.95%
\$5MM +	0.85%

Some accounts may be under different fee schedules honoring prior agreements. Our standard fee schedule may be negotiable based on a number of factors, which include but are not limited to "grandfathered" accounts, related accounts, and other structures that we may consider in special situations.

Billing Method

Investment Management Services

WASC's advisory fees are payable quarterly in advance at the beginning of each calendar quarter. We charge one fourth of the annual fee each quarter based on the market value of the client's portfolio as of the last day of the prior calendar quarter. The formula used for the calculation is as follows: (Annual Rate) x (Total Assets Under Management at Quarter-End) / 4.

For new client accounts, the first payment is a pro-rata calculation that takes into consideration the number of days remaining in the quarter and the initial value of the portfolio. For advisory fee calculation purposes, a calendar quarter is a period beginning on January 1, April 1, July 1, or October 1

and ending on the day before the next quarter. For new accounts, the initial fee is prorated from the date of acceptance by WASC through the end of the quarter.

Valuations are provided to WASC from the underlying custodian by direct download from the custodian and/or client statements. In the event that WASC does not receive a price from the client's custodian, we will value the security in a manner determined in good faith by us to reflect its fair market value.

It is up to the client whether they wish to have the advisory fees withdrawn directly from their custodian account or pay by check. With client authorization, WASC will automatically withdraw WASC's advisory fee from the client's account held by an independent custodian. Typically, the custodian withdraws advisory fees from the client's account during the first month of each quarter based on WASC's instruction. All clients will receive brokerage statements from the custodian no less frequently than quarterly. The custodian statement will show the deduction of the advisory fee for those clients who authorize the advisory fees to be withdrawn directly from their custodian account. WASC will send an invoice to all clients who choose not to have advisory fees withdrawn directly from their custodian account. The invoice is payable upon receipt and will include the fee calculation and amount due.

WASC will send, or will engage a third-party provider to send, a statement to each client who authorizes WASC to instruct the custodian to withdraw fees directly from the account. The statement will show the amount of the fee, the value of the client's assets upon which we based the fee, and the specific manner in which we calculated the fee. It is the client's responsibility to verify the accuracy of the fee calculation. The custodian will not determine whether the fee is properly calculated.

Other Fees and Expenses

WASC's fees do not include custodian fees. Clients pay all brokerage commissions and other transactional charges from the assets in the account. These charges are in addition to the fees client pays to WASC. See **Item 12 - Brokerage Practices** below for more information on the factors that WASC considers in selecting or recommending broker-dealers for client transactions and determining the reasonableness of their compensation (e.g., commissions).

In addition, any mutual fund shares held in a client's account may be subject to deferred sales charges, 12b-1 fees, early redemption fees, and other fund-related expenses. The fund's prospectus fully describes the fees and expenses. All fees paid to WASC for investment advisory services are separate and distinct from the fees and expenses charged by mutual funds. Mutual funds pay advisory fees to their managers, which are indirectly charged to all holders of the mutual fund shares. Consequently, clients with mutual funds in their portfolios are effectively paying both WASC and the mutual fund manager for the management of their assets.

A client could invest in a mutual fund directly, without using our services. In that case, the client would not receive the services we provide, which include assisting the client in determining which mutual fund or funds we feel are most appropriate to each client's financial condition and objectives. Accordingly, the client should review both the fees charged by the funds and the advisory fees we charge to

understand the total amount of fees the client will pay and evaluate the advisory services we provide accordingly.

Termination

Investment Management Services

Either party may terminate the advisory agreement at any time by providing written notice to the other party. The client may terminate the agreement at any time by writing WASC at our office; however, termination will only be effective when a properly executed notice of termination is actually received by WASC.

WASC will refund any prepaid, unearned advisory fees based on the effective date of termination, using the following formula: $(Fees\ Paid) \times (Days\ Remaining\ in\ Quarter) / (Total\ Number\ of\ Days\ in\ Quarter)$.

Other Compensation

WASC does not accept compensation for the sale of securities or other investment products, including asset-based sales charges or service fees from the sale of mutual funds. WASC and/or Associated Persons of WASC may receive commissions from the recommendation and sale of insurance products. This practice does present a conflict of interest and gives WASC and its Associated Persons an incentive to recommend such products based on the compensation received rather than on a client's needs. Clients are under no obligation to use such insurance products and have the option to purchase the same products through unaffiliated firms or agents. Commissions do not provide primary or exclusive compensation as WASC is paid primarily by its investment advisory fees. Our advisory fees are not reduced or offset by such commissions.

ITEM 6 - PERFORMANCE-BASED FEES AND SIDE-BY-SIDE MANAGEMENT

WASC does not charge performance-based fees or other fees based on a share of capital gains on or capital appreciation of the assets of a client.

ITEM 7 - TYPES OF CLIENTS

WASC provides discretionary investment advisory services to individuals, high net worth individuals, trusts and estates, and individual participants of retirement plans.

ITEM 8 - METHODS OF ANALYSIS, INVESTMENT STRATEGIES AND RISK OF LOSS

Methods of Analysis and Investment Strategies

General Investment Strategies

WASC engages in various types of analysis and research to assist in formulating investment advice for clients through the strategies that WASC manages. We utilize fundamental research obtained through Standard & Poor's, William O'Neil, Argus, and Schwab, among others. We also use technical research obtained through Dorsey, Wright & Associates, one of the primary proponents of point & figure charting, a type of technical analysis that looks at the movements of security prices on charts. The synthesis of these types of analysis help us decide in which securities we want to invest based on their overall valuation levels and growth stories. In addition, it also helps us to determine price targets, good entry points for various securities, areas of relative strength in the financial markets, and proper price levels to set stop loss points in portfolios where we may to engage in risk management.

Methods of Analysis for Selecting Securities

WASC uses a combination of fundamental and technical analysis in the selection of individual securities. Additionally, WASC may occasionally employ a covered call strategy with existing equity holdings.

Fundamental Analysis

Fundamental analysis typically involves analysis of corporate financial statements, management presentations, specialized research publications, and general news sources.

Technical Analysis

WASC may utilize technical analysis that involves the use of patterns in performance charts. WASC uses this technique to search for patterns in an effort to predict favorable conditions for buying and/or selling a security.

Covered Call Strategy

A covered call is an option strategy whereby the investor holds a position in a stock and writes (sells) call options on that same stock in an attempt to generate increased income from the stock. WASC sometimes employs covered calls when we have a short-term neutral view on the stock, and for this reason hold the stock long, and simultaneously hold a short position via the option to generate income from the option premium.

Investing Involves Risk

Investing in securities always involves the risk that you will lose money. Before investing in the securities markets, clients should be prepared to bear that risk. Over time, a client's account value will fluctuate. At any time, your assets may be worth more or less than the amount you invested. As with any investment strategy, there is no guarantee that our strategies will be successful. WASC makes no guarantees or promises that our market analysis will be accurate or the investment strategies we use will be successful.

WASC exercises our discretionary authority to invest in securities that we believe are appropriate for the client, based on our understanding of the client's risk tolerance and investment objectives. We have generally summarized below what we feel are relevant risks broadly relating to the types of securities we primarily invest in for client accounts; however, securities may be subject to additional risks that are specific to that security or issuer, and we cannot and do not attempt to cover all risks that clients may be exposed to within their portfolios.

Specific Security Risks

General Risks of Owning Securities

The prices of securities held in client accounts and the income they generate may decline in response to certain events taking place around the world. These include events directly involving the issuers of securities in a client's account, conditions affecting the general economy, and overall market changes. Other contributing factors include local, regional, or global political, social, or economic instability and governmental or governmental agency responses to economic conditions. Finally, currency, interest rate, and commodity price fluctuations may also affect security prices and income.

Mutual Funds (Open-end Investment Company)

A mutual fund is a company that pools money from many investors and invests the money in stocks, bonds, short-term money-market instruments, other securities or assets, or some combination of these investments. The portfolio of the fund consists of the combined holdings it owns. Each share represents an investor's proportionate ownership of the fund's holdings and the income those holdings generate. The price that investors pay for mutual fund shares is the fund's per share net asset value (NAV) plus any shareholder fees that the fund imposes at the time of purchase.

The benefits of investing through mutual funds include:

Professionally Managed

Mutual funds are professional managed by investment adviser who research, select, and monitor the performance of the securities the fund purchases.

Diversification

Mutual funds typically have the benefit of diversification, which is an investing strategy that generally sums up as "Don't put all your eggs in one basket." Spreading investments across a wide range of companies and industry sectors can help lower the risk if a company or sector fails. Some investors find it easier to achieve diversification through ownership of mutual funds rather than through ownership of individual stocks or bonds.

Affordability

Some mutual funds accommodate investors who do not have a lot of money to invest by setting relatively low dollar amounts for initial purchases, subsequent monthly purchases, or both.

Liquidity

Generally, mutual fund investors can readily redeem their shares at the current NAV, less any fees and charges assessed on redemption. Less frequently, some mutual funds have the option to redeem shares using the underlying stocks in the fund's portfolio, or may delay redemption for a defined period.

Mutual funds also have features that some investors might view as disadvantages:

Costs Despite Negative Returns

Mutual funds pay operating and other expenses from fund assets regardless of how the fund performs, which are indirectly charged to all holders of the mutual fund shares. Depending on the timing of their investment, investors may also have to pay taxes on any capital gains distribution they receive. This includes instances where the fund went on to perform poorly after purchasing shares.

Lack of Control

Investors typically cannot ascertain the exact make-up of a fund's portfolio at any given time, nor can they directly influence which securities the fund manager buys and sells or the timing of those trades.

Price Uncertainty

With an individual stock, investors can obtain real-time (or close to real-time) pricing information with relative ease by checking financial websites or by calling a broker or investment adviser. Investors can also monitor how a stock's price changes from hour to hour—or even second to second. By contrast, with a mutual fund, the price at which an investor purchases or redeems shares will typically depend on the fund's NAV, which the fund might not calculate until many hours after the investor placed the order. In general, mutual funds must calculate their NAV at least once every business day, typically after the major U.S. exchanges close.

Different Types of Funds

When it comes to investing in mutual funds, investors have literally thousands of choices. Most mutual funds fall into one of three main categories; money market funds, bond funds (also called "fixed income" funds), and stock funds (also called "equity" funds). Each type has different features and different risks and rewards. Generally, the higher the potential return, the higher the risk of loss.

Money Market Funds

Money market funds have relatively low risks, compared to other mutual funds (and most other investments). By law, they can invest in only certain high quality, short-term investments issued by the U.S. Government, U.S. and foreign corporations, state and local governments, and bank issued certificates of deposit. Money market funds try to keep their net asset value (NAV), which represents the value of one share in a fund, at a stable \$1.00 per share. However, the NAV may fall below \$1.00 if the fund's investments perform poorly. Investor losses have been rare, but they are possible. Money market funds pay dividends that generally reflect short-term interest rates, and historically the returns for money market funds have been lower than for either bond or stock funds. That is why "inflation risk," the risk that inflation will outpace and erode investment returns over time, can be a potential concern for investors in money market funds.

Bond Funds

Bond funds generally have higher risks than money market funds, largely because they typically pursue strategies aimed at producing higher yields. Unlike money market funds, the SEC's rules do not restrict bond funds to high quality or short-term investments. Because there are many different types of bonds, bond funds can vary dramatically in their risks and rewards.

Some of the risks associated with bond funds include:

Credit Risk

There is a possibility that companies or other issuers may fail to pay their debts (including the debt owed to holders of their bonds). Consequently, this affects mutual funds that hold these bonds. Credit risk is less of a factor for bond funds that invest in insured bonds or U.S. Treasury Bonds. By contrast, those that invest in the bonds of companies with poor credit ratings generally will be subject to higher risk.

Interest Rate Risk

There is a risk that the market value of the bonds will go down when interest rates go up. Because of this, investors can lose money in any bond fund, including those that invest only in insured bonds or U.S. Treasury Bonds. Funds that invest in longer-term bonds tend to have higher interest rate risk.

Prepayment Risk

Issuers may choose to pay off debt earlier than the stated maturity date on a bond. For example, if interest rates fall, a bond issuer may decide to "retire" its debt and issue new bonds that pay a lower rate. When this happens, the fund may not be able to reinvest the proceeds in an investment with as high a return or yield.

Stock Funds

A stock fund's value can rise and fall quickly (and dramatically) over the short term. Overall "market risk" poses the greatest potential danger for investors in stocks funds. Stock prices can fluctuate for a broad range of reasons, such as the overall strength of the economy or demand for particular products or services. Not all stock funds are the same.

Tax Consequences of Mutual Funds

When investors buy and hold an individual stock or bond, the investor must pay income tax each year on the dividends or interest the investor receives. However, the investor will not have to pay any capital gains tax until the investor actually sells and makes a profit. Mutual funds are different. When an investor buys and holds mutual fund shares, the investor will owe income tax on any ordinary dividends in the year the investor receives or reinvests them. Moreover, in addition to owing taxes on any personal capital gains when the investor sells shares, the investor may have to pay taxes each year on the fund's capital gains. That is because the law requires mutual funds to distribute capital gains to shareholders if they sell securities for a profit that cannot be offset by a loss.

Exchange-Traded Funds (ETFs)

An ETF is a type of Investment Company (usually, an open-end fund or unit investment trust) containing a basket of stocks. Typically, the objective of an ETF is to achieve returns similar to a particular market

index, including sector indexes. An ETF is similar to an index fund in that it will primarily invest in securities of companies that are included in a selected market. Unlike traditional mutual funds, which can only be redeemed at the end of a trading day, ETFs trade throughout the day on an exchange. Like stock mutual funds, the prices of the underlying securities and the overall market may affect ETF prices. Similarly, factors affecting a particular industry segment may affect ETF prices that track that particular sector.

Leveraged & Inverse ETFs

Leveraged ETFs seek to deliver multiples of the performance of the index or benchmark they track. Some leveraged ETFs are “inverse” or “short” funds, meaning that they seek to deliver the opposite of the performance of the index or benchmark they track. Some funds are both short and leveraged, meaning that they seek to achieve a return that is a multiple of the inverse performance of the underlying index. Most leveraged and inverse ETFs “reset” daily, meaning that they are designed to achieve their stated objectives on a daily basis. Due to the effect of compounding, their performance over longer periods of time can differ significantly from the performance (or inverse of the performance) of their underlying index or benchmark during the same period of time. This effect is magnified by the use of leverage. Therefore, inverse and leveraged ETFs that are reset daily typically are unsuitable for retail investors who plan to hold them for longer than one trading session, particularly in volatile markets. WASC may make use of leveraged inverse ETFs as a hedge for clients with significant exposure to a particular asset class, such as equities, and may hold these securities for longer than a few days at a time. We may choose a leveraged inverse ETF rather than an unleveraged inverse ETF because it allows us to allocate less capital to the hedge. There is uncertainty about the effectiveness of using a leveraged inverse ETF as a hedge over a long holding period.

Equity Securities

Equity securities represent an ownership position in a company. Equity securities typically consist of common stocks. The prices of stocks and the income they generate (such as dividends) may fluctuate based on events specific to the company that issued the shares, conditions affecting the general economy and overall market changes, changes or weakness in the business sector the company does business in, and other factors. Further, prices of these securities can be affected by financial contracts held by the issuer or third parties (such as derivatives) relating to the security or other assets or indices.

There may be little trading in the secondary market for particular equity securities, which may adversely affect the ability to dispose of those equity securities. Adverse publicity and investor perceptions, whether or not based on fundamental analysis, may decrease the value and/or liquidity of equity securities.

Small Capitalization Equity Securities

Investing in smaller companies may pose additional risks as it is often more difficult to dispose of small company stocks, more difficult to obtain information about smaller companies, and the prices of their stocks may be more volatile than stocks of larger, more established companies. Clients should have a long-term perspective and, for example, be able to tolerate potentially sharp declines in value.

Options

Options may involve certain costs and risk such as liquidity, interest rate, market, credit, and the risk that a position could not be closed when most favorable. WASC does not invest in “naked” options, which can cause the investor to lose more than the amount invested. WASC may sell “covered” options in an effort to produce income for the client’s account. Selling covered call options may place a limit on upside gains, while selling put options may result in the purchase of a security at a price higher than the current market price.

Debt Securities (Bonds)

Issuers use debt securities to borrow money. Generally, issuers pay investors periodic interest and repay the amount borrowed either periodically during the life of the security and/or at maturity. Alternatively, investors can purchase other debt securities, such as zero coupon bonds, which do not pay current interest, but rather are priced at a discount from their face values and their values accrete over time to face value at maturity. The market prices of debt securities fluctuate depending on such factors as interest rates, credit quality, and maturity. In general, market prices of debt securities decline when interest rates rise and increase when interest rates fall. The longer the time to a bond’s maturity, the greater its interest rate risk.

Certain additional risk factors relating to debt securities include:

Reinvestment Risk

When interest rates are declining, investors have to reinvest their interest income and any return of principal, whether scheduled or unscheduled, at lower prevailing rates.

Inflation Risk

Inflation causes tomorrow’s dollar to be worth less than today’s; in other words, it reduces the purchasing power of a bond investor’s future interest payments and principal, collectively known as “cash flows.” Inflation also leads to higher interest rates, which in turn leads to lower bond prices.

Interest Rate and Market Risk

Debt securities may be sensitive to economic changes, political and corporate developments, and interest rate changes. Investors can also expect periods of economic change and uncertainty, which can result in increased volatility of market prices and yields of certain debt securities. For example, prices of these securities can be affected by financial contracts held by the issuer or third parties (such as derivatives) relating to the security or other assets or indices.

Call Risk

Debt securities may contain redemption or call provisions entitling their issuers to redeem them at a specified price on a date prior to maturity. If an issuer exercises these provisions in a lower interest rate market, the account would have to replace the security with a lower yielding security, resulting in decreased income to investors.

Usually, a bond is called at or close to par value. This subjects investors that paid a premium for their bond to a risk of lost principal. In reality, prices of callable bonds are unlikely to move much above the call price if lower interest rates make the bond likely to be called.

Credit Risk

If the issuer of a debt security defaults on its obligations to pay interest or principal or is the subject of bankruptcy proceedings, the account may incur losses or expenses in seeking recovery of amounts owed to it.

Liquidity and Valuation Risk

There may be little trading in the secondary market for particular debt securities, which may affect adversely the account's ability to value accurately or dispose of such debt securities. Adverse publicity and investor perceptions, whether or not based on fundamental analysis, may decrease the value and/or liquidity of debt securities.

It may be possible to reduce the risks described above through diversification of the client's portfolio and by credit analysis of each issuer, as well as by monitoring broad economic trends and corporate and legislative developments, but there can be no assurance that we will be successful in doing so. Credit ratings for debt securities provided by rating agencies reflect an evaluation of the safety of principal and interest payments, not market value risk. The rating of an issuer is a rating agency's view of past and future potential developments related to the issuer and may not necessarily reflect actual outcomes. There can be a lag between the time of developments relating to an issuer and the time a rating is assigned and updated.

Bond rating agencies may assign modifiers (such as +/-) to ratings categories to signify the relative position of a credit within the rating category. Unless we state otherwise, clients should include any security within that category without considering the modifier when reading their investment policies based on ratings categories.

High-Yield Debt

Lower rated debt securities generally have higher rates of interest and involve greater risk of default or price changes due to changes in the issuer's creditworthiness than higher rated debt securities. The market prices of these securities may fluctuate more than higher quality securities and may decline significantly in periods of general economic difficulty.

There may be little trading in the secondary market for high-yield debt securities, which may make them more difficult to value or sell. The prices of, and the income generated by, most debt securities held by client accounts may be affected by changing interest rates and by changes in the effective maturities and credit ratings of these securities. For example, the prices of debt securities in client accounts generally will decline when interest rates rise and increase when interest rates fall. In addition, falling interest rates may cause an issuer to redeem, "call" or refinance a security before its stated maturity, which may result in the fund having to reinvest the proceeds in lower yielding securities.

All debt securities are also subject to credit risk, which is the possibility that the credit strength of an issuer will weaken and/or an issuer of a debt security will fail to make timely payments of principal or interest and the security will go into default. Longer maturity debt securities generally have higher rates of interest and may be subject to greater price fluctuations than shorter maturity debt securities.

Obligations Backed by the "Full Faith and Credit" of the U.S. Government

U.S. government obligations include the following types of securities:

U.S. Treasury Securities

U.S. Treasury securities include direct obligations of the U.S. Treasury, such as Treasury bills, notes, and bonds. For these securities, the U.S. government unconditionally guarantees the payment of principal and interest, resulting in the highest possible credit quality. Fluctuations in interest rates subject U.S. Treasury securities to variations in market value. However, they are paid in full when held to maturity.

Federal Agency Securities

Certain U.S. government agencies and government-sponsored entities guarantee the timely payment of principal and interest with the backing of the full faith and credit of the U.S. government. Such agencies and entities include The Federal Financing Bank (FFB), the Government National Mortgage Association (Ginnie Mae), the Veterans Administration (VA), the Federal Housing Administration (FHA), the Export-Import Bank (Exim Bank), the Overseas Private Investment Corporation (OPIC), the Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC) and the Small Business Administration (SBA).

Other Federal Agency Obligations

Additional federal agency securities neither are direct obligations of, nor guaranteed by, the U.S. government. These obligations include securities issued by certain U.S. government agencies and government-sponsored entities. However, they generally involve some form of federal sponsorship: some operate under a government charter; specific types of collateral back some; the issuer's right to borrow from the Treasury supports some; and only the credit of the issuing government agency or entity supports others. These agencies and entities include, but are not limited to the Federal Home Loan Bank, Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation (Freddie Mac), Federal National Mortgage Association (Fannie Mae), and the Tennessee Valley Authority and Federal Farm Credit Bank System.

On September 7, 2008, Freddie Mac and Fannie Mae were placed into conservatorship by their new regulator, the Federal Housing Finance Agency. Simultaneously, the U.S. Treasury made a commitment of indefinite duration to maintain the positive net worth of both firms.

Municipal Bonds

Municipal bonds are debt obligations generally issued to obtain funds for various public purposes, including the construction of public facilities. Municipal bonds pay a lower rate of return than most other types of bonds. However, because of a municipal bond's tax-favored status, investors should compare the relative after-tax return to the after-tax return of other bonds, depending on the investor's tax bracket. Investing in municipal bonds carries the same general risks as investing in bonds in general. Those risks include interest rate risk, reinvestment risk, inflation risk, market risk, call or redemption

risk, credit risk, and liquidity and valuation risk. Investing in municipal bonds carries risk unique to these types of bonds, which may include:

Legislative Risk

Legislative risk includes the risk that a change in the tax code could affect the value of taxable or tax-exempt interest income.

Tax-Bracket Changes

Municipal bonds generate tax-free income, and therefore pay lower interest rates than taxable bonds. Investors who anticipate a significant drop in their marginal income-tax rate may benefit from the higher yield available from taxable bonds.

Liquidity Risk

The risk that investors may have difficulty finding a buyer when they want to sell and may be forced to sell at a significant discount to market value. Liquidity risk is greater for thinly traded securities such as lower-rated bonds, bonds that were part of a small issue, bonds that have recently had their credit rating downgraded or bonds sold by an infrequent issuer. Municipal bonds may be less liquid than other bonds.

Credit Risk

Credit risk includes the risk that a borrower will be unable to make interest or principal payments when they are due and therefore default. To reduce investor concern, insurance policies that guarantee repayment in the event of default back many municipal bonds.

Pass-through Securities

WASC may invest client's accounts in various debt obligations backed by pools of mortgages or other assets including, but not limited to, loans on single-family residences, home equity loans, mortgages on commercial buildings, credit card receivables and leases on airplanes or other equipment. Principal and interest payments made on the underlying asset pools backing these obligations typically pass through to investors, net of any fees paid to any insurer or any guarantor of the securities. Pass-through securities may have either fixed or adjustable coupons. These securities include:

Mortgage-Backed Securities

U.S. government agencies and government-sponsored entities, such as Ginnie Mae, Fannie Mae, and Freddie Mac, and private entities issue mortgage-backed securities. The payment of interest and principal on mortgage-backed obligations issued by U.S. government agencies may be guaranteed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. government (in the case of Ginnie Mae), or may be guaranteed by the issuer (in the case of Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac). However, these guarantees do not apply to the market prices and yields of these securities, which vary with changes in interest rates.

Private entities that issue mortgage-backed securities structure them similarly to those issued by U.S. government agencies. However, government agencies do not guarantee the mortgage-backed securities or the underlying mortgages issued by private entities. The structure of these securities generally includes one or more types of credit enhancements such as insurance or letters of credit issued by

private companies. Mortgage-backed securities generally permit borrowers to prepay their underlying mortgages. Prepayments can alter the effective maturity of these instruments.

Inflation-indexed Bonds and Interest Rate-indexed Bonds

WASC may invest for client accounts in inflation-indexed bonds issued by governments, their agencies or instrumentalities and corporations. The principal amount of an inflation-indexed bond adjusts to changes in the level of the consumer price index. In the case of U.S. Treasury inflation-indexed bonds, the U.S. Government guarantees the repayment of the original bond principal upon maturity (as adjusted for inflation). Therefore, the principal amount of such bonds cannot fall below par even during a period of deflation. However, the current market value of these bonds is not guaranteed and will fluctuate, reflecting the rise and fall of yields.

In certain jurisdictions outside the United States, there is no guarantee on the repayment of the original bond principal upon the maturity of an inflation-indexed bond. This causes the amount of the bond repaid at maturity to be less than par. The interest rate for inflation-indexed bonds is fixed at issuance as a percentage of this adjustable principal. Accordingly, the actual interest income may both rise and fall as the principal amount of the bonds adjusts in response to movements of the consumer price index. For example, typically interest income would rise during a period of inflation and fall during a period of deflation.

Treasury Inflation Protected Securities (TIPS)

Treasury Inflation Protected Securities (TIPS) are inflation-indexed securities structured to remove inflation risk. TIPS principal increases with inflation and decreases with deflation, as measured by the Consumer Price Index. Upon maturity, the TIPS investor receives the adjusted principal or original principal, whichever is greater. TIPS pay fixed-rate interest twice per year, applied to the adjusted principal. Consequently, interest payments also rise with inflation and fall with deflation.

Securities with Equity and Debt Characteristics

Some securities have a combination of equity and debt characteristics. These securities may at times behave more like equity than debt or vice versa. Some types of convertible bonds, preferred stocks or other preferred securities automatically convert into common stocks or other securities at a stated conversion ratio and some may be subject to redemption at the option of the issuer at a predetermined price. These securities, prior to conversion, may pay a fixed rate of interest or a dividend. Because convertible securities have both debt and equity characteristics, their values vary in response to many factors, including the values of the securities into which they are convertible, general market and economic conditions, and convertible market valuations, as well as changes in interest rates, credit spreads and the credit quality of the issuer.

These securities may include hybrid securities, which also have equity and debt characteristics. Such securities are normally at the bottom of an issuer's debt capital structure. As such, they may be more sensitive to economic changes than more senior debt securities. Investors may also view these securities as more equity-like by the market when the issuer or its parent company experience financial problems.

The prices and yields of nonconvertible preferred securities or preferred stocks generally move with changes in interest rates and the issuer's credit quality, similar to the factors affecting debt securities. Nonconvertible preferred securities may be treated as debt for account investment limit or asset allocation purposes.

Preferred Stocks

Preferred stock is a class of ownership in a corporation that has a higher claim on the assets and earnings than common stock. Preferred stock generally has a dividend that must be paid out before dividends to common stockholders. In addition, preferred shares usually do not have voting rights. Each preferred offering is structured specific to the issuing corporation's needs. Preferred shareholders have priority over common stockholders on earnings and assets in the event of liquidation and they have a fixed dividend (paid before common stockholders), but investors must weigh these positives against the negatives, including giving up their voting rights and less potential for appreciation.

Convertible Bonds

Convertible securities generally offer lower interest or dividend yields than non-convertible fixed-income securities of similar credit quality because of the potential for capital appreciation. The market values of convertible securities tend to decline as interest rates increase and, conversely, to increase as interest rates decline. However, the market value of a convertible security also tends to reflect the market price of the common stock of the issuing company, particularly when that stock price is greater than the convertible security's "conversion price." The conversion price is the predetermined price or exchange ratio at which the convertible security can be converted or exchanged for the underlying common stock.

Real Estate Investment Trusts (REIT)

Securities issued by real estate investment trusts (REITs) primarily invest in real estate or real estate-related loans. Equity REITs own real estate properties, while mortgage REITs hold construction, development and/or long-term mortgage loans. Changes in the value of the underlying property of the trusts, the creditworthiness of the issuer, property taxes, interest rates, tax laws, and regulatory requirements, such as those relating to the environment all can affect the values and liquidity of REITs. Both types of REITs are dependent upon management skill, the cash flows generated by their holdings, the real estate market in general, and the possibility of failing to qualify for any applicable pass-through tax treatment or failing to maintain any applicable exemptive status afforded under relevant laws.

Investing Outside the U.S.

Although we limit foreign investments to mutual funds and ETFs that hold foreign securities, the risks of foreign investing still apply to the underlying portfolios of funds. Investing outside the United States may involve additional risks of foreign investing. These risks may include currency controls and fluctuating currency values, and different accounting, auditing, financial reporting, disclosure, and regulatory and legal standards and practices. Additional factors may include changing local, regional, and global economic, political, and social conditions. Further, expropriation, changes in tax policy, greater market volatility, different securities market structures, and higher transaction costs can be contributors to

greater risk. Finally, various administrative difficulties, such as delays in clearing and settling portfolio transactions or in receiving payment of dividends can also lead to additional risk.

Investments in developing countries can further heighten the risks described above. A developing country may be in the earlier stages of its industrialization cycle with a low per capita gross domestic product ("GDP") and a low market capitalization to GDP ratio relative to those in the United States and the European Union. Historically, the markets of developing countries have been more volatile than the markets of developed countries. WASC may invest client accounts in securities of issuers in developing countries only to a limited extent.

Developing countries may have less developed legal and accounting systems. The governments of these countries may be more unstable and more likely to impose capital controls, nationalize a company or industry, place restrictions on foreign ownership and on withdrawing sale proceeds of securities from the country, and/or impose punitive taxes that could adversely affect security prices. In addition, the economies of these countries may be dependent on relatively few industries that are more susceptible to local and global changes. Securities markets in these countries are also relatively small and have substantially lower trading volumes. As a result, securities issued in these countries may be more volatile and less liquid than securities issued in countries with more developed economies or markets.

An account's investment activities outside the United States could lead to additional costs. Brokerage commissions may be higher outside the United States, and the account will bear certain expenses in connection with its currency transactions. Furthermore, increased custodian costs may be associated with maintaining assets in certain jurisdictions.

In determining the domicile of an issuer, WASC will consider the domicile determination of a leading provider of global indexes, such as Morgan Stanley Capital International, and may take into account such factors as where the company lists its securities, where the company is legally organized, and where it maintains principal corporate offices, and/or conducts its principal operations. The account may purchase and sell currencies to facilitate securities transactions.

American Depositary Receipts (ADR)

An ADR is a security that trades on U.S. exchanges but represents a specified number of shares in a foreign corporation. Investors buy and sell ADRs on American markets just like regular stocks. Some banks and brokerage firms issue/sponsor ADRs. ADRs are subject to additional risks of investing in foreign securities, including, but not limited to, less complete financial information available about foreign issuers, less market liquidity, more market volatility, and political instability. In addition, currency exchange-rate fluctuations affect the U.S. dollar-value of foreign holdings.

Some ADRs and ordinary shares of foreign securities pay dividends, and many foreign countries impose dividend withholding taxes up to 30%. Depending on a custodian's ability to reclaim any withheld foreign taxes on dividends, taxable accounts may be able to recoup a portion of these taxes by use of the foreign tax credit. However, tax-exempt accounts, to the extent they pay any foreign withholding taxes, may not be able to utilize the foreign tax credit. Therefore, investors may be unable to recover any foreign taxes withheld on dividends of foreign securities or ADRs.

Global Depositary Receipt (GDR)

A GDR is a certificate that represents an ownership interest in the ordinary shares of the stock of a company, but marketed outside of the company's home country to increase its visibility in the world market and to access a greater amount of investment capital in other countries. Depositary receipts are structured to resemble typical stocks on the exchanges that they trade so that foreigners can buy an interest in the company without worrying about differences in currency, accounting practices, or language barriers, or be concerned about the other risks in investing in foreign stock directly.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are the most liquid of investments. Cash and cash equivalents are considered very low-risk investments meaning, there is little risk of losing the principal investment. Typically, low risk also means low return and the interest an investor can earn on this type of investment is low relative to other types of investing vehicles.

ITEM 9 - DISCIPLINARY INFORMATION

As a registered investment adviser, we are required to disclose all material facts regarding any legal or disciplinary events that would be material to your evaluation of WASC or the integrity of WASC's management. WASC and our personnel seek to maintain the highest level of business professionalism, integrity, and ethics. WASC does not have any disciplinary information to disclose.

ITEM 10 - OTHER FINANCIAL INDUSTRY ACTIVITIES AND AFFILIATIONS

Registered Representatives of Unaffiliated Broker-Dealer

Associated Persons of WASC are also registered securities representatives and investment advisory representatives of Girard Securities, Inc., a non-affiliated registered broker-dealer and member of the Financial Industry Regulation Authority ("FINRA"). Each Associated Person spends approximately 5% of their time in providing services to clients of Girard Securities, Inc. These Associated Persons also receive compensation, commissions and/or trailing 12b-1 fees from Girard Securities, Inc. for services provided to Girard Securities, Inc.'s brokerage clients; however, no advisory client of WASC is also a brokerage client of Girard Securities, Inc.

Dual Registration as Insurance Agency

WASC is also licensed as an insurance broker or agency in California, doing business as WSPC Insurance Services LLC ("WSPC"). Associated Persons of WASC may be licensed as insurance agents of WSPC. WSPC and its agents may sell insurance products to advisory clients of WASC and receive commissions on the sale of insurance products. The insurance commissions are separate from and in addition to any advisory fees that a client may pay to WASC for investment advisory services. This presents a conflict of interest because WASC/Associated Persons may have an incentive to recommend insurance products as a result of the commission. Clients are under no obligation to act on any insurance recommendations or place any transactions through these insurance agents if they decide to follow their recommendations.

Third-Party Advisers

WASC may recommend other investment advisers based on the client's investment objectives and financial situation, and the other investment adviser's management style. The third-party investment advisers we refer to clients must maintain proper and current licensing/registration, as applicable to each adviser. Depending on our agreement with the third-party manager, WASC may receive a percentage of the management fees they charge to the clients we refer.

ITEM 11 - CODE OF ETHICS, PARTICIPATION OR INTEREST IN CLIENT TRANSACTIONS AND PERSONAL TRADING

Code of Ethics

WASC believes that we owe clients the highest level of trust and fair dealing. As part of our fiduciary duty, we place the interests of our clients ahead of the interests of the firm and our personnel. WASC has adopted a Code of Ethics that emphasizes the high standards of conduct that WASC seeks to observe. WASC's personnel are required to conduct themselves with integrity at all times and follow the principles and policies detailed in our Code of Ethics.

WASC's Code of Ethics attempts to address specific conflicts of interest that either we have identified or that could likely arise. WASC's personnel are required to follow clear guidelines from the Code of Ethics in areas such as gifts and entertainment, other business activities, prohibitions of insider trading, and adherence to applicable federal securities laws. Additionally, individuals who formulate investment advice for clients, or who have access to nonpublic information regarding any clients' purchase or sale of securities (all considered "Access Persons"), are subject to personal trading policies governed by the Code of Ethics (see below).

WASC will provide a complete copy of the Code of Ethics to any client or prospective client upon request.

Personal Trading Practices

WASC and our Access Persons may purchase or sell securities for themselves, regardless of whether the transaction would be appropriate for a client's account. WASC and our Access Persons may purchase or sell securities for themselves that we also recommend/utilize for clients. This includes related securities (e.g., warrants, options, or futures). This presents a potential conflict of interest, as we may have an incentive to take investment opportunities from clients for our own benefit, favor our personal trades over client transactions when allocating trades, or use the information about the transactions we intend to make for clients to our personal benefit by trading ahead of clients.

Our policies to address these conflicts include the following:

1. The client receives the opportunity to act on investment decisions prior to and in preference to accounts of WASC and our /Access Persons.

2. WASC prohibits trading in a manner that takes personal advantage of price movements caused by client transactions.
3. With the exception of transactions that fall under our *de minimis* policy described below, if we wish to purchase or sell the same security that we are considering or taking action to purchase or sell for a client, we will not do so until the broker-dealer fills client orders or we have decided not to purchase or sell the security for clients. As a result of this policy, it is possible that clients may receive a better or worse price than our personnel for the same security on the same day as a client or one or more days before or after the client's transaction.
4. With the exception of transactions that fall under our *de minimis* policy described below, WASC requires our Access Persons to obtain pre-approval for personal trades from the Chief Compliance Officer.
5. WASC requires our personnel to report personal securities transactions on a quarterly basis.
6. Our policy above to require pre-approval of transactions/require reporting of personal transactions does not apply to the following:
 - a. Transactions effected pursuant to an automatic investment plan;
 - b. Securities held in accounts over which the WASC's personnel has no direct or indirect influence or control;
 - c. Transactions and holdings in direct obligations of the Government of the United States;
 - d. Money market instruments-bankers' acceptances, bank certificates of deposit, commercial paper, repurchase agreements and other high quality short-term debt instruments;
 - e. Transactions and holdings in shares of mutual funds, since WASC has no material relationship with an investment company; and
 - f. Transactions in units of a unit investment trust if the unit investment trust is invested exclusively in unaffiliated mutual funds.
7. Conflicts of interest also may arise when WASC's personnel become aware of limited offerings or IPOs, including private placements or offerings of interests in limited partnerships or any thinly traded securities, whether public or private. Given the inherent potential for conflict, limited offerings and IPOs demand extreme care. WASC's personnel are required to obtain pre-approval from the Chief Compliance Officer before trading in these types of securities.
8. Under certain limited circumstances, we make exceptions to the policies stated above. WASC will maintain records of these trades, including the reasons for any exceptions.

De minimis Policy

Securities transactions by WASC and our Access Persons are generally subject to a pre-clearance policy that seeks to make personal trading consistent with our fiduciary duty to clients. However, WASC and our Access Persons are not required to pre-clear certain *de minimis* transactions that we believe would not adversely affect client interests or the securities markets when conducting small transactions in largely capitalized/frequently traded securities. WASC and our Access Persons are not required to pre-clear the following types of transactions:

Equity Securities

The transaction is under \$10,000 and the security has a market capitalization of over \$2 billion and the security trades on the NYSE or other domestic exchange/financial market, including NASDAQ (excluding all options).

Exchange Traded Funds

The transaction is under \$10,000 and the security has an average daily trading volume of over one million shares and the security trades on the NYSE/AMEX or other domestic exchange/financial market, including NASDAQ.

Debt Securities

The bond purchase or sale is less than \$50,000 in principal amount per issuer.

Ban on Short-Term Trading Profits

All personal and proprietary transactions that fall under the *de minimis* exemption above are subject to a 30-day ban on short-term trading profits, except when selling at a loss.

Aggregation with Client Orders

WASC may aggregate orders for clients in the same securities in an effort to seek best execution, negotiate more favorable commission rates, and/or allocate differences in prices, commissions, and other transaction costs equitably among our clients. These are benefits of aggregating orders that we might not obtain if we placed those orders independently.

WASC may aggregate trades in like securities among client accounts as well as with accounts of WASC and Access Persons, as described in the policies below. Aggregation presents a potential conflict of interest as we may have an incentive to allocate more favorable executions to our own accounts or the accounts of our Access Persons.

Our policies to address this conflict are as follows:

1. We will disclose our aggregation policies in this brochure;
2. We will not aggregate transactions unless we believe that aggregation is consistent with our duty to seek best execution (which includes the duty to seek best price) for our clients. The trade also needs to be consistent with the terms of our investment advisory agreement with each client that has an account included in the aggregation;

3. We will not favor any account over any other account. This includes accounts of WASC or any of our personnel. Each account in the aggregated order will participate at the average share price for all of our transactions in a given security on a given business day (per custodian). All accounts will pay their individual transaction costs;
4. Before entering an aggregated order, we will prepare a written statement (the "Allocation Statement") specifying the participating accounts and how we intend to allocate the order among those accounts;
5. If the aggregated order is filled entirely, we will allocate shares among clients according to the Allocation Statement; if the order is partially filled, we will allocate it pro-rata according to the Allocation Statement.
6. However, we may allocate the order differently than specified in the Allocation Statement if all client accounts receive fair and equitable treatment. (See also **Item 12 – Brokerage Practices** below) In this case, we will explain the reasons for a different allocation in writing, which the CCO must approve no later than one hour after the opening of the markets on the trading day following the day the order was executed;
7. Our books and records will separately reflect each aggregated order and the securities held by, bought, and sold for each client account;
8. Funds and securities of clients participating in an aggregated order will be deposited with one or more qualified custodians. Clients' cash and securities will not be held collectively any longer than is necessary to settle the trade on a delivery versus payment basis. Following settlement, cash or securities held collectively for clients will be delivered out to the qualified custodian as soon as practical;
9. We do not receive additional compensation or remuneration of any kind as a result of aggregating orders; and
10. We will provide individual investment advice and treatment to each client's account.

Participation or Interest in Client Transactions

The following items represent situations where a conflict of interest may exist between the client and WASC and our Access Persons.

Cross Transactions

At times, a client may need to sell a security that we think is a good fit for another client's account. In this case, we may internally cross the security from the account of the selling client to the buying client's account. We will only do this when the proposed transaction is in the best interests of both clients. We do not "dump" a security into a client's portfolio just because another client needs to sell, nor do we decide to sell a security from one client's account just because another client needs a similar security. Usually, this situation comes up with fixed income securities where we can get a better deal for both clients by crossing the security instead of going into the open market to complete separate transactions.

The price for a cross transaction will be determined by an independent broker-dealer, and is usually the mid-point between the best bid and offer prices available for the size of the transaction. We will also take into account any additional fees charged to cross the security to ensure that the transaction is still appropriate for both clients.

WASC does not act as broker for any cross transactions effected for clients, and will never receive any commissions or other compensation for these trades (other than our normal advisory fees for managing the accounts).

ITEM 12 - BROKERAGE PRACTICES

Factors Considered in Selecting Broker-Dealers for Client Transactions

WASC requires clients to open one or more custodian accounts in their own name at a qualified custodian. For clients in need of brokerage or custodial services, WASC recommends the use of Schwab Advisor Services™, a division of Charles Schwab & Co., Inc. ("Schwab"), or TD Ameritrade Institutional, a division of TD Ameritrade, Inc. ("TD Ameritrade"), registered broker-dealer(s), Members SIPC.

WASC also requires that clients grant us limited power of attorney to execute client transactions through their custodian. WASC is independently owned and operated, and unaffiliated with any broker-dealer/custodian.

WASC considers several factors in recommending a broker-dealer/custodian to a client. Factors that WASC may consider when recommending a broker-dealer/custodian may include ease of use, reputation, service execution, pricing and financial strength. WASC may also take into consideration the availability of the products and services received or offered (detailed below) by TD Ameritrade or Schwab.

Research and Other Soft Dollar Benefits

WASC has a relationship with William O'Neil Company, Inc. in which we are able to use one of their database products (WONDA) in exchange for executing trades through them. WONDA is an acronym for William O'Neil Direct Access, a proprietary computer-based research tool that screens fundamentals, earnings estimates, industry group statistics, corporate data and technical tools for institutional investors. We have 24-hour access to WONDA seven-days-a-week and believe it provides a comprehensive, cost-efficient method to obtain timely data to make informed investment decisions.

When we use your brokerage commissions (or markups or markdowns) to obtain access to WONDA, WASC receives a benefit because we do not have to produce or pay for WONDA itself. Therefore, we may have an incentive to select or recommend William O'Neil Company, Inc. based on our interest in receiving access to WONDA rather than on your interest in receiving most favorable execution. Clients should understand that, because of this relationship, WASC may cause clients to pay higher commissions than those charged by Schwab or TD Ameritrade.

Through Schwab and TD Ameritrade, WASC has access to tools and research that may benefit our clients, including Schwab's equity research, Credit Suisse, Standard & Poor's, First Call, Argus, and Ned Davis. Both custodians provide access to mutual funds and mutual fund families, as well as their own in house mutual fund research. Due to our relationships with Schwab and TD Ameritrade, we are often able to qualify for third party discounts to various products and services, including discounts on Zephyr Style Advisor and Morningstar products.

WASC also participates in the institutional advisor program offered by TD Ameritrade Institutional, a division of TD Ameritrade. This program includes: receipt of duplicate client statements and confirmations; research related products and tools; consulting services; access to a trading desk serving WASC participants; access to block trading (which provides the ability to aggregate securities transactions for execution and then allocate the appropriate shares to client accounts); the ability to have advisory fees deducted directly from client accounts; access to an electronic communications network for client order entry and account information; access to mutual funds with no transaction fees and to certain institutional money managers; and discounts on compliance, marketing, research, technology, and practice management products or services provided to WASC by third party vendors.

TD Ameritrade has also paid for business consulting and professional services received by WASC Associated Persons. Some of the products and services made available by TD Ameritrade through this program may benefit WASC but may not benefit any client accounts. Other products or services may assist WASC in managing and administering all client accounts, including accounts not maintained at TD Ameritrade. The benefits received by WASC or its Associated Persons through participation in the program do not depend on the amount of brokerage transactions directed to TD Ameritrade.

As part of its fiduciary duties to clients, WASC endeavors at all times to put the interests of its clients first. Clients should be aware, however, that the receipt of economic benefits by WASC or its Associated Persons in and of itself creates a potential conflict of interest and may indirectly influence WASC's choice of Schwab and TD Ameritrade for custody and brokerage services.

Brokerage for Client Referrals

TD Ameritrade AdvisorDirect

WASC may receive client referrals from TD Ameritrade, Inc. ("TD Ameritrade") through its participation in TD Ameritrade AdvisorDirect program. In addition to meeting the minimum eligibility criteria for participation in AdvisorDirect, WASC may have been selected to participate in AdvisorDirect based on the amount and profitability to TD Ameritrade of the assets in, and trades placed for, client accounts maintained with TD Ameritrade. TD Ameritrade is a discount broker-dealer independent of, and unaffiliated with, WASC and there is no employee or agency relationship between them. TD Ameritrade has established the referral program as a means of referring its brokerage customers and other investors seeking fee-based personal investment management services or financial planning services to independent investment advisors. TD Ameritrade does not supervise WASC and has no responsibility for WASC's management of client portfolios or WASC's other advice or services. WASC pays TD Ameritrade an ongoing fee for each successful client referral. This fee is usually a percentage (not to exceed 25%) of the advisory fee that the client pays to WASC ("Solicitation Fee"). WASC will also pay TD Ameritrade the

Solicitation Fee on any advisory fees received by WASC from any of a referred client's immediate family members, including a spouse, child or any other family member who resides with the referred client and hires WASC on the recommendation of such referred client. WASC will not charge clients referred through AdvisorDirect any fees or costs higher than our standard fee schedule offered to its clients or otherwise pass Solicitation Fees paid to TD Ameritrade to our clients. For information regarding additional or other fees paid directly or indirectly to TD Ameritrade, please refer to the TD Ameritrade AdvisorDirect Disclosure and Acknowledgement Form.

WASC's participation in AdvisorDirect raises potential conflicts of interest. TD Ameritrade will most likely refer clients through AdvisorDirect to investment advisors that encourage their clients to custody their assets at TD Ameritrade and whose client accounts are profitable to TD Ameritrade. Consequently, in order to obtain client referrals from TD Ameritrade, WASC may have an incentive to recommend to clients that the assets under management by WASC be held in custody with TD Ameritrade and to place transactions for client accounts with TD Ameritrade. In addition, WASC has agreed not to solicit clients referred through AdvisorDirect to transfer their accounts from TD Ameritrade or to establish brokerage or custody accounts at other custodians, except when fiduciary duties require doing so. WASC's participation in AdvisorDirect does not diminish our duty to act in the best interests of our clients and seek best execution of trades for client accounts.

Directed Brokerage

Clients who direct WASC to use a particular broker-dealer for all trading may pay higher commission charges. Under these circumstances, WASC may not have authority to negotiate commissions or obtain volume discounts, and best execution may not be achieved. Clients should further understand that when they direct WASC to use a specific broker disparity in transaction charges might exist between the transaction costs charged to other clients. WASC may not be able to aggregate orders to reduce transaction costs and clients who direct WASC to use a particular broker-dealer may receive less favorable prices.

Aggregation and Allocation of Transactions

We describe our aggregation practices in detail under ***Item 11 - Aggregation with Client Orders*** above.

ITEM 13 - REVIEW OF ACCOUNTS

Managed Account Reviews

We manage portfolios on a continuous basis and generally review all positions in client accounts at least quarterly. We offer account reviews to clients on a quarterly/semiannual/ an annual basis. Clients may choose to receive reviews in person, by telephone, or in writing. A Portfolio Manager conducts all reviews based on a variety of factors. These factors may include but are not limited to stated investment objectives, economic environment, outlook for the securities markets, and the merits of the securities in the accounts.

In addition, we may conduct a special review of an account based on one or more of the following:

1. A change in the client's investment objectives, guidelines and/or financial situation;
2. Changes in federal or state legislation or regulation;
3. Political events; or
4. Mergers, rating agency changes or corporate restructurings.

Account Reporting

Each client receives a written statement from the custodian that includes an accounting of all holdings and transactions in the account for the reporting period. In addition, WASC provides quarterly written reports, which typically include the following information: portfolio value at the beginning and end of the quarter, contributions, withdrawals, realized capital gains and losses, interest, dividends, management fees, and time-weighted rates of return for the quarter and year to date.

ITEM 14 - CLIENT REFERRALS AND OTHER COMPENSATION

Schwab/TD Ameritrade Support Products and Services

We receive an economic benefit from Schwab/TD Ameritrade in the form of the support products and services they make available to us and other independent investment advisors whose clients maintain their accounts at Schwab/TD Ameritrade. These products and services, how they benefit us, and the related conflicts of interest are described above (see **Item 12 – Brokerage Practices**). We do not base particular investment advice, such as buying particular securities for our clients, on the availability of Schwab's/TD Ameritrade's products and services to us.

Solicitors

From time to time, WASC enters into written agreements with certain individuals and entities who will act as solicitors of client accounts for WASC. The individual or entity who solicits the client account will receive a portion of the total fee paid to WASC for managing the account. If an unaffiliated solicitor introduces a client to WASC, that solicitor will disclose the nature of the solicitor relationship with WASC at the time of the solicitation. In addition, the solicitor will provide each prospective client with a copy of this brochure, and a copy of a written disclosure statement from the solicitor to the client disclosing the terms and conditions of the arrangement between WASC and the solicitor, including the compensation the solicitor will receive from WASC. Any affiliated solicitor of WASC will disclose the nature of the relationship to prospective clients at the time of the solicitation and will provide all prospective clients with a copy of this brochure.

Other Referrals

WASC may refer clients to unaffiliated professionals for a variety of services such as mortgage brokerage, real estate sales, estate planning, legal, and/or tax/accounting services. In turn, these professionals may refer clients to WASC. WASC does not receive any monetary compensation for referring our clients to unaffiliated professionals. However, it could be concluded that WASC is receiving an indirect economic benefit from this practice as the relationships are mutually beneficial and there

could be incentive to recommend services of those who refer clients to WASC. Clients are under no obligation to purchase any products or services through these professionals.

ITEM 15 - CUSTODY

WASC has limited custody of some of our clients' funds or securities when the clients authorize us to deduct our management fees directly from the client's account. A qualified custodian (generally a broker-dealer, bank, trust company, or other financial institution) holds clients' funds and securities. Clients will receive statements directly from their qualified custodian at least quarterly. The statements will reflect the client's funds and securities held with the qualified custodian as well as any transactions that occurred in the account, including the deduction of our fee.

Clients should carefully review the account statements they receive from the qualified custodian. When clients receive statements from WASC as well as from the qualified custodian, they should compare these two reports carefully. Clients with any questions about their statements should contact us at the address or phone number on the cover of this brochure. Clients who do not receive a statement from their qualified custodian at least quarterly should also notify us.

ITEM 16 - INVESTMENT DISCRETION

WASC has full discretion to decide the specific security to trade, the quantity, and the timing of transactions for client accounts. WASC will not contact clients before placing trades in their account, but clients will receive confirmations directly from the broker for any trades placed. Clients grant us discretionary authority in the contracts they sign with us. Clients also give us trading authority over their accounts when they sign the custodian paperwork.

However, certain client-imposed conditions may limit our discretionary authority, such as where the client prohibits transactions in specific security types or directs WASC to execute transactions through specific broker-dealers. See also ***Tailored Services and Client Imposed Restrictions*** under **Item 4** and **Item 12 – Brokerage Practices**, above.

ITEM 17 - VOTING CLIENT SECURITIES

Proxy Voting

WASC generally votes client securities (proxies) on behalf of our clients. When WASC accepts such responsibility, we will only cast proxy votes in a manner consistent with the best interest of our clients. Absent special circumstances, which we fully describe in our Proxy Voting Policies and Procedures, we will vote all proxies within the guidelines we established and describe in our Proxy Voting Policies and Procedures, as we may amend from time-to-time. Clients may contact us at any time, at the principal office and place of business indicated on the cover page of this brochure, to request information about how we voted your proxies for your securities or to get a copy of our Proxy Voting Policies and Procedures.

A brief summary of our Proxy Voting Policies and Procedures is as follows:

1. We make every effort to vote shares in the best interests of clients and the value of their investment.
2. Absent special circumstances, our policy is to exercise our proxy voting discretion according to written pre-determined proxy voting guidelines ("Proxy Voting Guidelines"). The Proxy Voting Guidelines are applicable to the voting of domestic and global proxies.
3. For securities purchased for clients by third-party advisers, WASC typically delegates proxy voting responsibility to the asset managers, in which case the asset manager's proxy voting policy will usually govern the voting of those securities.
4. WASC may subscribe to the services of unaffiliated third party proxy vendors that provide written vote recommendations/guidelines, proxy voting, and administrative and record-keeping assistance.
5. Clients typically may not direct our vote for a particular solicitation in cases where WASC has proxy voting responsibility.
6. In cases where sole proxy voting authority rests with WASC for plans governed by ERISA, WASC will vote proxies in accordance with our Proxy Voting Guidelines unless the plan's governing documents outline otherwise, subject to the fiduciary responsibility standards of ERISA.
7. If WASC becomes aware of any type of potential or actual conflict of interest relating to a proxy proposal, WASC will promptly document the conflict and may handle the conflict in a number of ways depending on the type and materiality. The method selected by WASC will depend upon the facts and circumstances of each situation, and the requirements of applicable laws, and will always be handled in the client's best interests.
8. WASC may also choose not to vote proxies in certain situations or for certain accounts; for example, (1) where a client has retained the right to vote the proxies; (2) where WASC deems that the cost of voting the proxy would exceed any anticipated benefit to the client, or (3) where a proxy is received for a client account that has been terminated.

Class Actions

WASC does not instruct or give advice to clients on whether or not to participate as a member of class action lawsuits and will not automatically file claims on the client's behalf. However, if a client notifies us that they wish to participate in a class action, we will provide the client with any transaction information pertaining to the client's account needed for the client to file a proof of claim in a class action.

ITEM 18 - FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Registered investment advisers are required in this item to provide clients with certain financial information or disclosures about the firm's financial condition. WASC does not require the prepayment

of more than \$1,200 in fees per client, six months or more in advance, does not have or foresee any financial condition that is reasonably likely to impair our ability to meet contractual commitments to clients, and has not been the subject of a bankruptcy proceeding.