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Form ADV, Part 2A Brochure

December 4, 2023

This brochure provides information about the qualifications and business practices of Telos Capital Management, Inc. If you have any questions about the contents of this brochure, please contact us at (858) 271-6350 or info@telosinc.com. 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 Telos Capital Management, Inc., or any person associated with Telos Capital Management, Inc. has achieved a certain level of skill or training. Additional information about Telos Capital Management, Inc. is available on the SEC’s website at www.adviserinfo.sec.gov.

ITEM 2 - MATERIAL CHANGES

The purpose of this page is to inform you of any material changes to our brochure. If you are receiving this brochure for the first time this section may not be relevant to you.

Telos Capital Management, Inc. (“TCM”) reviews and updates our brochure at least annually to confirm that it remains current. TCM has made the following material changes to our brochure since the annual updating amendment filed on March 21, 2023:

Item 1 - Cover Page

- We changed our primary location address to 13480 Evening Creek Drive North, Suite 250, San Diego, CA 92128

Item 12 – Brokerage Practices and Item 14 – Client Referrals and Other Compensation

- We updated the custodial brokers that we recommend for custody of client accounts and execution of transactions.

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ITEM 4 - ADVISORY BUSINESS

Description of Advisory Firm

Telos Capital Management, Inc. ("TCM," "we," "our," or "us") is a privately-owned corporation headquartered in San Diego, CA. TCM is registered as an investment adviser with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission.

Stefan Meierhofer originally co-founded A&M Investment Management in January 2003. In January 2009, the firm incorporated and changed its name to Telos Capital Management, Inc. In December 2012, Stefan Meierhofer became TCM's sole owner, and in 2014, Jonathan P. Fairchild acquired a minority interest in the firm. In January 2019, Andrew Weld acquired a minority interest in the firm.

Fiduciary Duty

Registered investment advisers are considered fiduciaries under federal law. Our fiduciary duty carries with it an obligation to act in the best interest of our clients pursuant to a relationship of trust and confidence. It encompasses a *duty of care* and a *duty of loyalty*.

Duty of Care

The duty of care includes, among other things:

1. the duty to provide advice that is in the best interest of the client;
2. the duty to seek best execution of a client's transactions where the adviser has the responsibility to select broker-dealers to execute client trades; and
3. the duty to provide advice and monitoring over the course of the relationship.

The duty to provide advice suitable to each client based on a reasonable understanding of the client's objectives is a critical component of the duty of care. Providing suitable advice includes making a reasonable inquiry into the client's financial situation, investment experience, and financial goals and then updating this information as necessary throughout the course of the relationship to reflect the client's changing objectives over time and adjusting the advice we provide to reflect any changed circumstances.

When TCM has the responsibility to select broker-dealers to execute client trades in discretionary accounts, we seek to trade such that the client's total cost or proceeds in each transaction are the most favorable under the circumstances. In doing so, we consider the full range and quality of a broker's services and so the determinative factor is not necessarily the lowest possible commission cost but whether the transaction represents the best qualitative execution. Moreover, we periodically and systematically evaluate the execution we receive on behalf of our clients.

Our duty of care includes an obligation to provide advice and monitoring at a frequency that is in the best interest of the client, taking into account the scope of the agreed relationship. This scope is indicated by the duration and nature of the services as outlined in each client's advisory arrangement and extends to all personalized advice provided to clients.

Duty of Loyalty

TCM adheres to a duty of loyalty where we seek to serve the best interests of our clients and never subordinate the interests of our clients to our own. Simply put, TCM cannot place its own interests ahead of the interests of our clients. In observance of this duty, we must make full and fair disclosure to clients of all material facts relating to the advisory relationship. Further, we also seek to eliminate or at least expose through full and fair disclosure all conflicts of interest which might incline TCM, consciously or unconsciously, to render advice that is not disinterested. We believe that in order for disclosure to be full and fair, it should be sufficiently specific so that each client is able to understand the material fact or conflict of interest and make an informed decision whether to provide consent. Consequently, we provide this ADV 2A brochure to all prospective clients at or before entering into a contract so that they can use the information within to decide whether or not to enter into an advisory relationship.

Advisory Services Offered

TCM offers the following services to advisory clients:

Investment Management Services

TCM provides investment management services to individual investors, trusts, estates, charitable organizations, participants of retirement plans, small businesses, and high-net-worth individuals. Investment portfolios are generally managed on a fully discretionary basis in accordance with the particular investment strategy selected by the client. Although TCM exercises investment discretion for each account that it advises, clients are given the ability to impose reasonable restrictions on the management of their accounts, including specific securities or security types.

TCM actively manages client portfolios on an ongoing basis and rebalances them when, in TCM's judgment, rebalancing is warranted in light of market conditions and/or changes in clients' circumstances. In constructing portfolios, the principles of asset allocation and security diversification guide our investment management process. Recommended asset allocation strategies take into consideration a client's investment objectives, risk tolerance, liquidity needs, time horizon, tax situation, and other unique, personal circumstances.

Clients who engage TCM to provide investment advisory services will be required to complete an Investment Management Agreement (IMA) and Client Profile. The IMA details the terms and conditions of the engagement and the scope of the services we will provide. The Client Profile provides TCM with valuable personal information regarding the client's financial situation and risk tolerance. This information is used in the design, implementation, and management of a client's investment portfolio.

TCM offers three distinct programs of managing client accounts:

- TCM Managed Portfolios
- TCM McCuen Portfolios
- Sherman Core Portfolios

Each of these programs is described in further detail under ***Item 8 - Methods of Analysis, Investment Strategies and Risk of Loss***, below.

Within the above programs, we primarily utilize the following investment types when making purchases in client accounts:

1. Equity securities, including stocks and foreign securities listed on US exchanges (ADRs) or foreign exchanges (ordinaries)
2. Fixed income securities, including corporate and government bonds, commercial paper, and certificates of deposit (CDs)
3. Exchange traded funds (ETFs)
4. Municipal securities
5. Money market funds and cash

Depending on the client's individual investment objectives and needs, many portfolios further include, as appropriate:

1. Securities with equity and debt characteristics, including convertible bonds, preferred stocks, or other preferred securities
2. Real estate investment trusts (REITs)
3. Mutual funds
4. Exchange traded notes (ETNs)
5. Closed-end funds
6. U.S. government securities
7. Mortgage-backed securities
8. High-yield debt
9. Treasury inflation-protected securities (TIPS)
10. Inflation-indexed bonds
11. Master limited partnerships (MLPs)

Occasionally, TCM also offers advice regarding 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. We 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***.

Please note that those clients that invest in the TCM McCuen Portfolios will be managed on a fully discretionary basis and will be transitioned into the TCM Managed Portfolio styles over a period of time, dependent upon the suitability, tax considerations and investment needs of the individual client.

Financial Planning Services

TCM's financial planning services focus primarily on retirement planning, retirement plan allocations and investments. Through personal meetings with the client, we collect, organize, and assess relevant information, including the client's current financial status, investment objectives, tax considerations,

financial goals, and attitudes towards risk. The primary objective of this process is to allow TCM to assist the client in developing a written financial plan, which can also be accessed in electronic format. This may include a retirement model, portfolio analysis or other recommendation based on the financial planning agreement. For situations where projections show less than the desired results, we may make recommendations that include showing clients the impact on those projections by making changes in certain variables (i.e., working longer, saving more, spending less, taking more risk with investments). This service is not considered holistic or comprehensive financial planning. Services do not include income tax, gift, or estate tax returns, or preparation of any legal documents.

TCM does not receive separate compensation for financial planning related services, and implementation of the recommendations is at the client's discretion and their responsibility. Financial planning services are not ongoing in nature and clients must understand that their overall situation or needs may not be fully addressed due to these limitations.

Limitations on Investments

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

Limitation by Plan Sponsor/Employer

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, TCM can only choose from among the available options and will not invest the client's account in other securities, even if there are potentially more suitable options elsewhere.

Mutual Fund Limitations

TCM limits selections of mutual funds to no load funds or load-waived equivalents.

Limitation by Client

TCM 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

Non-Managed Assets are assets over which the Client does not grant us investment discretion. TCM does not provide any discretionary or non-discretionary investment advice on such assets, nor do we provide opinions as to the merits of any non-managed asset held in the account, but we will include those assets on the Client's Reporting Package for informational purposes only. We also do not make any judgments as to the appropriateness of assumed risk or suitability of any non-managed asset given the client's situation.

In limited cases, TCM offers securities trading activities for non-managed positions held within a client's managed account, acting as an intermediary between the client and the custodian. We offer this service at no charge and at our discretion, in consideration of the client's other assets that we manage.

Tailored Services and Client Imposed Restrictions

TCM 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**. TCM 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 choices may not be suitable if the client does not provide us with accurate and complete information. It is the client's responsibility to keep TCM informed of any changes to their investment objectives or restrictions.

Once the client chooses a certain strategy, each client will have the opportunity to place reasonable restrictions on the account, such as when a client needs to keep a minimum level of cash in the account, or limitations on the purchase or sale of certain securities, types of securities, or industry sectors. We make every effort to manage restricted portfolios along with other clients within similar mandates. However, it is possible that security selection and trade placement will be delayed for these portfolios while we determine whether a proposed investment decision complies with the account guidelines and restrictions or identify alternatives. Accounts subject to investment restrictions or directed broker agreements may forfeit some of the advantages that may result from aggregated orders and may be disadvantaged by the market impact of trading for other portfolios.

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

Wrap Fee Programs

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

Assets Under Management

TCM manages client assets in discretionary accounts on a continuous and regular basis. As of December 31, 2022, the total amount of assets under our management was \$1,101,816,993.

ITEM 5 - FEES AND COMPENSATION

Fee Schedule

Investment Management Services

TCM charges advisory fees for investment management services based on a percentage of the market value of the assets the client has directed to be under TCM's management. TCM charges advisory fees pursuant to one of three fee schedules applicable to TCM Managed Portfolios, TCM McCuen Portfolios, and Sherman Core Portfolios (I) & (O) (each, a "Portfolio Fee Schedule"):

TCM Managed Portfolios

(Applies to all clients not otherwise charged pursuant to the TCM McCuen Portfolios or Sherman Core Portfolios (I) & (O) as described further below):

<u>Assets Under Management</u>	<u>Annual Fee Percentage (paid quarterly)</u>
Entire Portfolio Value	1.00%

TCM McCuen Portfolios

(Applies only to former McCuen & Co. Inc. clients)

<u>Assets Under Management</u>	<u>Annual Fee Percentage (paid quarterly)</u>
Entire Portfolio Value	0.25% to 0.75%

Each client's advisory fees are memorialized in the TCM investment advisory agreement and is based on the customized services provided to the client; the portfolio management requirements for the account(s); size of the account(s); tax management considerations; legacy relationship with the investment adviser representatives servicing the account; reporting requested by the client; and other factors. Advisory fees range from 25 basis points to 75 basis points and take into consideration the unique individual needs of each client.

Sherman Core Portfolios

(Applies only to client accounts managed by Bruce Sherman). The following fee schedules apply to our Sherman Core Portfolios:

Sherman Core Portfolios (I) & (O)

<u>Fee-Based Relationship</u>	<u>Sherman Core Portfolio (I)</u>	<u>Sherman Core Portfolio (O)</u>
\$0 - \$199,999.99	2.00%	1.00%
\$200,000 - \$299,999.99	1.75%	1.00%
\$300,000 - \$999,999.99	1.50%	0.85%
\$1,000,000 - \$4,999,999.99	1.25%	0.70%
\$5,000,000 - \$9,999,999.99	1.10%	0.60%
\$10,000,000+	0.85%	0.55%

Category I: For Individual Equities Core Portfolios of (i) individual equities (including REITS), (ii) closed-end mutual funds/ETFs, and/or (iii) cash/money market funds.

Category O: For Income and/or Stock Index fund Core Portfolio(s) of (i) open-end stock and bond mutual funds/ETFs, (ii) individual bonds (iii) REITS, and/or (iv) cash/money market funds.

Once a client's Sherman Core Portfolio for a specific category (I or O) reaches a breakpoint, TCM bills all assets under management in that strategy at the lower rate.

The Portfolio Fee Schedules are negotiable at our sole discretion based on client account criteria such as anticipated assets, a client's unique situation and/or services performed. Furthermore, some accounts are charged pursuant to different fee schedules honoring prior agreements and/or aggregated by

household to determine the maximum portfolio annual fee. We also manage some family, employee, former employee, related accounts, and small short-term cash management accounts at no charge. A particular client's Portfolio Fee Schedule will additionally vary based on various factors such as (i) the customized services provided to the client; (ii) the portfolio management requirements for the account(s); (iii) size of the account(s); (iv) tax management considerations; (v) legacy relationship with the investment adviser representatives servicing the account; (vi) the extent and nature of reporting requested by the client; and (vii) other factors.

Therefore, a client's specific Portfolio Fee Schedule will vary from client to client. Each client's specific Portfolio Fee Schedule is memorialized in the TCM investment advisory agreement.

The Portfolio Fee Schedule applies to cash positions maintained in client accounts, but not to any outstanding margin balances.

Clients should also be aware that there is a conflict of interest with respect to the different Portfolio Fee Schedules, and that TCM has an incentive to ascribe a higher Portfolio Fee Schedule to a client due to the additional compensation it will earn as a result. A further conflict of interest is present specifically with respect to the Sherman Core Portfolios (I) & (O) because the asset-based fee is higher for the types of assets and investments comprised of Category I as compared to the types of assets and investments comprised of Category O. Therefore, TCM is financially incentivized to recommend the types of assets and investments comprised of Category I.

TCM addresses these conflicts of interest by making full and fair disclosure in this brochure, by memorializing the specific Portfolio Fee Schedule in the client's investment advisory agreement, and by only recommending or implementing assets and investments that are in a client's best interests.

Billing Method

Investment Management Services

TCM's advisory fees are payable quarterly in advance at the beginning of each calendar quarter, and with limited exceptions billed in arrears. Advisory fees are not prorated for any mid-quarter deposits or withdrawals. We charge one fourth of the annual fee each quarter based on the market value of the client's portfolio as of the last business day of the prior calendar quarter. The formula used for the calculation is as follows: $(Annual\ Rate) \times (Total\ Assets\ Under\ Management\ at\ Quarter-End) / 4$. For new client accounts, the first payment is a pro-rata calculation due upon execution of the advisory agreement. The calculation will take into consideration the number of days remaining in the quarter and the initial value of the portfolio. The formula used to calculate the initial advisory fee would be as follows: $(Result\ of\ Quarterly\ Calculation) \times (Days\ Remaining\ in\ Quarter) / (Total\ Number\ of\ Days\ in\ Quarter)$.

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. A day is any calendar day including weekends and holidays. For new accounts, the number of days remaining in the quarter is the number of calendar days following the date a new account is funded.

Advisory fees are customarily withdrawn directly from the client's custodian account, but clients can choose to pay by check upon request. With client authorization, TCM will automatically withdraw TCM'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 TCM'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.

TCM 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.

Other Fees and Expenses

TCM's fees do not include custodian fees. Clients pay all brokerage commissions, stock transfer fees, and/or other similar charges incurred in connection with transactions in accounts, from the assets in the account. These charges are in addition to the fees client pays to TCM. See **Item 12 - Brokerage Practices** below for more information.

In addition, any mutual fund shares held in a client's account may be subject to deferred sales charges, 12b-1 fees, and other fund-related expenses. The fund's prospectus fully describes the fees and expenses. All fees paid to TCM 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.

Termination

Investment Management Services

Either party may terminate the agreement upon thirty (30) days written notice to the other party. The client may terminate the agreement by providing written notice to TCM. TCM will refund any prepaid, unearned advisory fees based on the effective date of termination. Upon termination of the agreement, we will send the client a prorated refund or credit their account for unearned advisory fees using the following formula: $(Fees\ Paid) \times (Days\ Remaining\ in\ Quarter) / (Total\ Number\ of\ Days\ in\ Quarter)$. To the extent fees are billed in arrears, TCM shall charge a prorated fee for advisory fees earned through the effective date of termination. At its discretion, TCM may waive advisory fees for all or a portion of the thirty-day termination period.

Terminations will not affect liabilities or obligations from transactions initiated in client accounts prior to termination. In the event the client terminates the investment advisory agreement, TCM will not liquidate any securities in the account unless specifically instructed by the client to do so in writing. In the event of client's death or disability, TCM will continue management of the account until we are notified of client's death or disability and given alternative instructions by an authorized party.

Other Compensation

TCM 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.

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

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

ITEM 7 - TYPES OF CLIENTS

TCM provides investment management services to individual investors, trusts, estates, charitable organizations, participants of retirement plans, small businesses, and high-net-worth individuals.

Account Requirements

Generally, TCM requires clients to maintain a minimum account size of \$250,000. We generally combine family accounts to meet the account size minimum. TCM reserves the right to reduce or waive the account minimum requirements at our discretion.

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

Methods of Analysis and Investment Strategies

TCM believes that the key to successful investing lies in establishing and adhering to a solid long-term investment plan, and that prudent diversification across multiple asset classes can optimize the risk and potential return of a portfolio. Diversification is based on the premise that different types of investments, or asset classes, generally react differently to various market events so that no single security selection or holding determines success or failure. Depending on a client's investment objectives, we may utilize multiple asset classes, investment styles, market capitalizations, sectors, and regions to provide diversification. TCM's investment process relies upon in-depth fundamental research to actively select securities for client accounts. Each security is evaluated on a set of criteria that are designed to identify investments that are priced at what we consider a discount to their fundamental intrinsic value. Within each investment category, TCM selects individual securities with characteristics that are most consistent with the client's objectives, risk tolerance, and tax considerations. We deal with any client restrictions on an account-by-account basis.

Due to timing and other factors TCM deems relevant, client portfolios with a similar investment objectives and asset allocation goals commonly own different securities. Clients who buy or sell securities at different times on the same day will generally receive disparate prices for the same security.

Investment Portfolios

TCM offers three distinct programs of managing client accounts. Our methods of analysis and investment strategies for each style are as follows:

TCM Managed Portfolios (the “Managed Portfolios”)

Managed Portfolios are actively managed discretionary portfolios that seek long-term capital appreciation and preservation by investing in companies that we believe offer long-term, fundamental investment value. We base the investment methodology for Managed Portfolios on fundamental principles of both value and growth investing. TCM makes investments in the Managed Portfolios with the belief that asset allocation is a significant determinant of a portfolio’s return, and that periodic portfolio rebalancing can enhance returns and reduce company or industry specific risk (nonsystematic risk). TCM monitors market conditions and relative asset values on an ongoing basis. Account management is guided by the stated objectives of the client and individual investor circumstances are considered to adjust client portfolios accordingly. TCM generally considers the tax impact of investment decisions in designing and managing client portfolios.

TCM McCuen Portfolios (the “McCuen Portfolios”)

McCuen Portfolios are actively managed discretionary portfolios that seek long-term capital appreciation and preservation by investing in companies that we believe offer long-term, fundamental investment value. We base the investment methodology for McCuen Portfolios on fundamental principles of both value and growth investing. TCM makes investments in the McCuen Portfolios with the belief that asset allocation is a significant determinant of a portfolio’s return, and that periodic portfolio rebalancing can enhance returns and reduce company or industry specific risk (nonsystematic risk). TCM monitors market conditions and relative asset values on an ongoing basis. Account management is guided by the stated objectives of the client and individual investor circumstances are considered to adjust client portfolios accordingly. TCM generally considers the tax impact of investment decisions in designing and managing client portfolios.

Each account is individually invested typically in higher quality, large capitalization common stocks, U.S. Treasury securities and municipal bonds. As mentioned in Item 4, TCM McCuen Portfolios will be transitioned into the TCM Managed Portfolio styles over a period of time, dependent upon the suitability, tax considerations and investment needs of the individual client. Within the TCM Managed Portfolios, we offer seven distinct actively managed portfolio styles:

Equity Strategies:

Telos Large-Cap Core (CO+)

This diversified portfolio seeks long-term capital appreciation by investing in companies that we believe offer fundamental investment value and is invested primarily in individual large-cap blue chip stocks. Portfolios usually include a satellite group of exchange traded funds (ETFs) to gain exposure to investment opportunities across a wide range of market capitalizations, asset classes, sectors, and geography. The primary goal of this strategy is to provide capital appreciation.

Telos Large-Cap Dividend (DIV)

This diversified portfolio primarily seeks to provide total return from a combination of relatively attractive dividend yield with the potential for aggregate dividend income growth and long-term capital appreciation. This portfolio invests in a diversified selection of income generating securities of leading global companies across multiple asset classes, including individual equities -, ETFs, and at times real estate investment trusts (REITs), master limited partnerships (MLPs), preferred shares, and debt

securities. The primary goal of this strategy is to provide qualified dividends along with capital appreciation.

Telos Global Multi-Cap Core ETF (ETF)

This diversified portfolio's primary investment objective is to seek long-term capital appreciation through the exclusive use of ETFs. The ETFs included in this strategy are diversified by market capitalization, asset class, sector, and geography using a low-cost approach. While much of the portfolio is invested in strategic assets, a portion is tactically managed to take advantage of what we deem to be strong market sectors and/or price anomalies.

Telos Global Multi-Cap Dividend ETF (DET)

This diversified portfolio primarily seeks to obtain current income through the exclusive use of income generating ETFs.

The ETFs included in this strategy make a significant allocation to dividend-oriented equities and are diversified by market capitalization, asset class, sector, and geography using a low-cost approach. In an effort to provide total return from a combination of dividend yield and long-term capital appreciation, this portfolio typically includes ETS that invest in REITs and MLPs.

Fixed Income Strategies:

Telos Taxable Fixed Income (CIT)

This diversified portfolio typically consists of a conservative blend of high-quality corporate bonds, and depending on the general level of interest rates, also includes treasuries, mortgage-backed securities, preferred stocks, bond ETF's, CDs, closed end funds, convertible bonds, non-investment grade (junk) bonds, and other fixed income instruments. The mix of investments is designed to provide reliable current income with a relatively low level of risk. Fixed income investments are typically considered to be less risky than equity investments as they historically have a lower standard deviation but have also typically provided lower returns.

Telos Tax-Advantaged Fixed Income (MIT)

This diversified portfolio primarily seeks to provide reliable current income that is generally exempt from U.S. federal income tax, and in some cases, state, and/or local income tax. As a secondary consideration, this strategy seeks to preserve capital. Investments include a blend of high quality, highly liquid municipal fixed income securities, and sometimes bond ETF's. This portfolio is designed for tax sensitive investors.

Telos Blended Fixed Income (BIT)

This diversified portfolio consists of a blend of taxable and tax-free fixed income securities, and sometimes bond ETF's. It is designed for investors who seek to maximize current after-tax income and typically are in lower marginal tax brackets.

Strategic Asset Allocation Strategies:

Based on a client's needs, financial situation and objectives identified in the Client Profile questionnaire, the above listed portfolios may be used alone or in combination to match his/her specific investment

objective and level of risk. TCM currently offers the following six selections for the Managed Portfolios: Aggressive, Moderately Aggressive, Moderate Growth, Conservative, Defensive, and Fixed Income.

Sherman Core Portfolios (the “Core Portfolios”)

Our Core Portfolios generally utilize three different types of investment portfolios, which combined, are designed for the client’s investment objectives. These investment portfolios include:

Individual Equities Portfolio

Includes individual stocks, closed-end mutual funds, and ETFs.

Stock-Index Fund Portfolio

Includes broad-based open-end mutual funds, and/or ETFs.

Income Portfolio

Includes individual bonds, bond mutual funds or ETFs, and other income-oriented securities.

We describe each Core Portfolio in detail below.

TCM opens an account for each type of Core Portfolio as needed to help achieve the client’s investment objective. For example, if a client has \$1 million to invest and has a growth and income investment objective, TCM may open a \$700,000 account for the Individual Equities Portfolio and a second account of \$300,000 for the Income Portfolio; (*note: this example is for illustrative purposes only and should not be considered representative of an actual allocation*).

Methods of Analysis for Selecting Securities

Managed Portfolios

As long-term investors, TCM seeks to own quality, growth-oriented companies that trade at reasonable valuations relative to their growth prospects. For our Managed Portfolios, TCM relies primarily on internally generated research when making investment decisions. We also use independent third-party research to supplement our own, such as Morningstar, Value Line, Valuentum, and FactSet. Our principal sources of information include, but are not limited to, the public filings of companies with governmental authorities, companies’ annual reports to shareholders, subscription research services, newspapers, and the Internet.

While we primarily apply fundamental analysis to evaluate a security’s value, we also employ technical factors in our strategies and analysis.

Fundamental analysis is an attempt to measure the intrinsic value of a security and typically involves analysis of financial statements, the general financial health of companies, and /or the analysis of management or competitive advantages of individual companies and their industry peers.

Technical Analysis involves the analysis of historic market data, including but not limited to price and volume. Our technical analysis focuses on the general direction of the equity markets and/or individual securities, relative strength measurements, market cycles, and asset price volatility in an attempt to identify recurring patterns of investor behavior and potentially predict future price movements.

Technical analysis does not consider the underlying financial condition of a company. This presents the risk that a poorly-managed or financially unsound company may underperform regardless of market movement.

TCM carefully monitors and evaluates securities on a continual basis.

We base Managed Portfolio investment decisions on a combination of **bottom-up** fundamental research, coupled with **top-down** macro-economic analysis. Top-down and bottom-up analyses are conducted simultaneously.

Bottom-up Analysis

Our bottom-up analysis is the primary means by which TCM selects individual equity investments. This process relies heavily upon fundamental analysis and examines the qualitative characteristics of companies in our research universe to identify what we feel are compelling high-quality investments. We examine a company's financials, management, business model, competitive position, and prospects for future growth. The resulting data is used to estimate a realistic "intrinsic value" of a security or asset class. We generally believe that fundamentally strong companies whose stocks trade below our estimate of "intrinsic value" offer an above-average return potential and provide investors with a margin of safety, helping them to reduce overall investment risk.

Top-down Analysis

Our top-down approach provides a "big picture" perspective and involves macro-economic analysis to monitor national and global economic and investment trends, and to guide overall investment strategy. We study economic and political developments and contemplate their effects on the equity and credit markets. This helps to determine whether market conditions are generally favorable or unfavorable and to identify specific asset classes, sectors, and industries that are likely to be positively or negatively impacted.

Core Portfolios

Our Core Portfolios use different methods of analysis, sources of information, and strategies that depend upon the type of portfolio we are managing:

Individual Equities Portfolios

TCM reviews primarily large and medium capitalization companies to select those with high quality management, earnings growth potential, and large market share. Further, we seek companies with increasing margins, strong cash flow, positive earnings surprises, and strong balance sheets. TCM also pays close attention to the companies' track record of acquisitions, insider buy/sell decisions, book value (especially where the book value understates the market value of various assets), potential for turnaround situations, stock buy-back history and plans (versus its alternative uses for cash) and other fundamental factors.

Stock-Index Fund Portfolios

For this portfolio style, TCM selects open-end funds based on current market conditions, client objectives, and risk tolerance levels. Other investment factors include low expense ratio, past performance, and ratings from third-party services, such as Morningstar. We frequently select no-load

index funds (such as Vanguard open-end funds and ETFs from various sponsors) to minimize client costs and to seek similar returns based on the index(es) selected.

For the Individual Equities Portfolios, TCM utilizes a growth at a reasonable price (GARP) approach and selects for investment those companies which offer comparatively high earnings growth rates and dividends relative to their price to earnings multiple. TCM typically adjusts the earnings figures used to reflect many non-cash and/or non-recurring charges and additions to earnings. We trade around core positions, selling a portion of a position into strength and adding to positions on weakness. We use simple technical analysis techniques to determine buy and sell prices for the equities selected such as support and resistance points, Bollinger bands, moving averages and trend lines.

Generally, and depending on the size of the account(s), we diversify Individual Equities Core Portfolios among five or more industries. However, Core Portfolios below our minimum account size of \$250,000 are typically not as diversified as an account with \$250,000 or more, which increases the risk of the portfolio account. The timing of securities transactions and percentage that we invest in equities depends on market conditions and the client's objectives and risk tolerance. When we open a new account, the client states a preference to be fully invested immediately or to have available cash invested over a period of months at TCM's discretion.

At the beginning of each relationship, we explain to each client that while we will strive to implement the client's preferences, the client's account may become fully invested sooner or later due to changing market conditions. Generally, we hold securities longer than one year. However, if fundamentals change at a company, or if we deem it appropriate, we may choose to sell investments more quickly. For retirement accounts or less tax-sensitive accounts, we occasionally utilize shorter holding periods.

Core Portfolios typically have holdings in "concept stocks." This refers to stocks of companies with little or no current earnings that trade on the prospect of earnings many years in the future (e.g., biotechnology stocks). The number of concept stocks held in Core Portfolios varies depending upon the client's investment objectives and current market conditions. From time-to-time, we may also invest Individual Equities Portfolios in fixed income instruments in an effort to take advantage of specific market conditions. We routinely invest a small portion of Individual Equities Portfolios in select stock index funds and/or ETFs to gain increased exposure to a specific sector, region, or country.

Income Portfolios

This Core Portfolio style typically contains laddered investment-grade individual bonds (taxable and/or tax-free municipal), with a lesser allocation to REITS, high-yield bonds, inflation-protected instruments, convertible bonds, international bonds, bank loans, commodities, and in some cases, to preferred stocks, depending on the market and economic conditions. The allocation to different asset classes diversifies the income portfolio for different economic conditions. For example, REITS and inflation-protected instruments generally perform well in an inflationary environment, while the laddered investment-grade bonds typically perform well in a deflationary environment. High-yield and convertible bonds tend to perform well as the economy resumes growth after a recession, while investment-grade bonds tend to perform better as the economy weakens. TCM believes that investment-grade bonds generally are safer than the other asset classes. However, through diversification into dissimilar asset

classes, the entire Income Portfolio tends to be less risky than holding any of the asset classes separately.

TCM changes the asset allocation between the different asset classes as economic conditions and the price of the securities change. We will generally take profits in securities that we deem to be over-valued and use the proceeds to buy securities in other asset classes that we consider under-valued. We may implement some of these asset classes using ETFs and/or mutual funds. The Income Portfolios may contain laddered investment-grade bonds, which generally have a mix of credit ratings from BBB- to AAA. Individual bonds may have various call and redemption features. TCM reviews these features to structure a bond portfolio with a mix of redemption features appropriate to the current and expected interest-rate environment.

General Risk of Loss Statement

Prior to entering into an agreement with TCM, the client should carefully consider:

1. That investing in securities involves risk of loss which clients should be prepared to bear;
2. That there is no assurance that a positive return will be obtained;
3. That securities markets experience varying degrees of volatility, and TCM does not guarantee the performance of the account, or promise that investment decisions, strategies and overall management of the account will be successful;
4. That over time the client's assets may fluctuate and at any time be worth more or less than the amount invested; and
5. That clients should only commit assets that they feel are currently unneeded and available to TCM for investment on a long-term basis. This is typically a minimum of five to seven years.

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 held 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.

Investments in securities issued by entities based outside the United States may be subject to increased levels of risk. This includes domestically issued mutual funds and exchange traded funds (ETFs) that hold foreign investments as the underlying securities of the funds. Currency fluctuations and controls, different accounting, auditing, financial reporting, disclosure, regulatory and legal standards, and practices could also affect investments in securities of foreign issuers. Additional factors may include expropriation, changes in tax policy, greater market volatility, different securities market structures, and higher transaction costs. Finally, various administrative difficulties, such as delays in clearing and settling portfolio transactions, or in receiving payment of dividends can increase risk. Finally, investments in securities issued by entities domiciled in the United States may also be subject to many of these risks.

Equity Securities

Equity securities represent an ownership position in a company. Equity securities typically consist of common stocks. The prices of equity securities fluctuate based on, among other things, events specific to their issuers and market, economic and other conditions. 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.

There may be little trading in the secondary market for particular equity securities, which may adversely affect the ability to value accurately or dispose of such 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 value or 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.

American Depositary Receipts (ADRs)/Ordinary Shares

An ADR is a stock that trades in the United States but represents a specified number of shares in a foreign corporation. Investors buy and sell ADRs on American markets just like regular stocks. 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.

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 adversely affect 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.

Exchange-Traded Funds (ETFs)

An ETF is a type of security (usually, an open-end fund or unit investment trust) containing a basket of stocks, fixed income instruments, and/or commodities. 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 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.

TCM may recommend for client portfolios ETFs comprised of domestic and/or foreign stocks/bonds, commodities, and occasionally alternative investments. TCM employs ETFs to gain exposure to countries, styles, sectors, and industries not routinely covered by our research and in some cases for broad market exposure.

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 are used to back many municipal bonds.

Alternative Minimum Tax ("AMT")

TCM invests in a variety of fixed income securities for clients. For those accounts seeking preservation of capital and current income exempt from taxation, where possible, we do not invest in municipal bonds subject to the Alternative Minimum Tax ("AMT").

General Obligation vs. Revenue Bonds

Typically, investors consider General Obligation bonds to be safer than Revenue bonds since the full faith and credit of the issuer backs the interest and principal payments. With revenue bonds, the interest and principal are dependent upon the revenues paid by users of the facility or service. Frequently the issuers of revenue bonds are either private sector corporations (e.g., hospitals) or entities that exist, often in local monopoly form, to provide a public service (e.g., power utilities or public transportation authorities). Consequently, the thought is that the consumer spending that provides the funding or income stream for revenue bond issuers may be more vulnerable to changes in consumer tastes or a general economic downturn compared to a state or city's ability to raise taxes to pay for its General Obligation commitments.

Municipal Bonds of a Particular State

Municipal bonds are debt obligations generally issued to obtain funds for various public purposes, including the construction of public facilities. Securities issued by California municipalities are more susceptible to factors adversely affecting issuers of California securities. For example, in the past, California voters have passed amendments to the state's constitution and other measures that limit the taxing and spending authority of California governmental entities, and future voter initiatives may adversely affect California municipal bonds.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

The account may hold cash or invest in cash equivalents. Cash equivalents include:

1. commercial paper (for example, short-term notes with maturities typically up to 12 months in length issued by corporations, governmental bodies or bank/corporation sponsored conduits (asset-backed commercial paper));
2. short-term bank obligations (for example, certificates of deposit, bankers' acceptances (time drafts on a commercial bank where the bank accepts an irrevocable obligation to pay at maturity)) or bank notes;
3. savings association and savings bank obligations (for example, bank notes and certificates of deposit issued by savings banks or savings associations);
4. securities of the U.S. government, its agencies or instrumentalities that mature, or may be redeemed, in one year or less; and

5. corporate bonds and notes that mature, or that may be redeemed, in one year or less.

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.

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 purposes.

Real Estate Investment Trusts (REITs)

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 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 exempt status afforded under relevant laws.

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 (such as sales loads). Risk factors vary

from fund to fund. TCM may recommend for client portfolios mutual funds comprised of domestic and/or foreign stocks/bonds, commodities, and occasionally alternative investments.

The benefits of investing through mutual funds include:

Professionally Managed

Mutual funds are professionally managed by investment advisers 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, the timing of those trades, or the potential tax ramifications 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.

Exchange-Traded Notes (ETNs)

An ETN is a senior, unsecured, unsubordinated debt security by an underwriting bank whose primary objective is to achieve the same return as a particular market index. Similar to other debt securities, the credit of the issuer is the only backing for ETNs, which have a maturity date. Although performance is contractually tied to whatever index the ETN is intended to track, ETNs do not have any assets, other than a claim against their issuer for payment according to the terms of the contract. Unlike traditional mutual funds, which can only be redeemed at the end of a trading day, ETNs trade throughout the day on an exchange. ETNs, as debt instruments, are subject to risk of default by the issuing bank as counter party. This is the major design difference between ETFs and ETNs: ETFs are only subject to market risk whereas ETNs are subject to both market risk and the risk of default by the issuing bank.

Closed-end Funds

Closed-end funds generally do not continually offer their shares for sale. Rather, they sell a fixed number of shares at one time, after which the shares typically trade on a secondary market, such as the New York Stock Exchange or the NASDAQ Stock Market. Risk factors pertaining to closed-end funds vary from fund to fund.

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), and the Federal Housing Administration (FHA)

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.

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.

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 particular 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.

Treasury Inflation Protected Securities (TIPS)

Treasury Inflation Protected Securities (TIPS) are inflation-indexed securities structured to remove inflation risk. The principal of a TIPS increases with inflation and decreases with deflation, as measured by the Consumer Price Index. When a TIPS matures, the investor receives the adjusted principal or original principal, whichever is greater. TIPS pay interest twice a year, at a fixed rate. The rate is applied to the adjusted principal; so, like the principal, interest payments rise with inflation and fall with deflation.

Inflation-Indexed Bonds

TCM 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.

Master Limited Partnerships (MLPs)

MLPs are publicly traded partnerships that trade mainly on the New York Stock Exchange and/or the NASDAQ, the same as stocks. With a few exceptions, MLPs hold and operate assets related to the transportation and storage of energy (certain MLPs may have commodity risk). Most publicly traded companies are corporations. Corporate earnings are usually taxed twice. The business entity is taxed on any money it makes and then shareholders are taxed on the earnings the company distributes to them.

In the 1980s, Congress allowed public trading of certain types of companies as partnerships instead of as corporations. The main advantage a partnership has over a corporation is that partnerships are “pass through” entities for tax purposes. This means that the company does not pay any tax on its earnings. Distributions are still taxed, but this avoids the problem of double taxation that most publicly traded companies face. Congress requires that any company designated as an MLP has to produce 90% of its earnings from “qualified resources” (natural resources and real estate). Most MLPs are involved in energy infrastructure, i.e., things like pipelines. MLPs are required to pay minimum quarterly distributions to limited partners. A contract establishes the payments, so distributions are predictable. Otherwise, the shareholders could find the company in breach of contract.

MLPs bear three primary risks:

Risk of Regulation or Change

The government could step in and change the rules of the game. That can always happen. Since one of the main advantages of these securities is their tax advantages, this poses a considerable risk for an investor.

Interest Rate Risk

It is commonly thought that these types of investments do better when interest rates are low, making their yield higher in relation to the safest investments, such as Treasury bills and securities that are guaranteed by the U.S. government. Consequently, MLPs may perform better during periods of declining or relative low interest rates and more poorly during periods of rising or high interest rates.

Tax Risk

MLPs are pass-through entities, passing earnings through to the limited partners. Investors must be aware that there are potentially significant tax implications of investing in MLPs, and they should consult with their tax advisor before investing in these securities.

Investing Outside the U.S.

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.

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 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.

Financial Planning Risk

The financial planning tools Telos uses to create financial plans for clients rely on various assumptions, such as estimates of inflation, risk, economic conditions, and rates of return on security asset classes. All return assumptions use asset class returns, not returns of actual investments, and do not include fees or expenses that clients would pay if they invested in specific products.

Financial planning software is only a tool used to help guide Telos and the client in developing an appropriate plan, and we cannot guarantee that clients will achieve the results shown in the plan. Results will vary based on the information provided by the client regarding the client's assets, risk tolerance, and personal information. Changes to the program's underlying assumptions or differences in actual personal, economic, or market outcomes generally result in different results for the client.

Clients should carefully consider the assumptions and limitations of the financial planning software as disclosed on the financial planning reports and should discuss the results of the plan with us before making any changes in their investment or financial planning program. If the financial plan includes recommendations for investing in securities, you should understand that investing in securities involves risk of loss, and you should be prepared to bear that risk.

Other Risks

Cybersecurity

Information and technology systems can be vulnerable to damage or interruption from computer viruses, network failures, computer and telecommunication failures, infiltrations by unauthorized persons and security breaches, usage errors by its professionals, power outages and catastrophic events such as fires, tornadoes, floods, hurricanes, and earthquakes. Although we have implemented various measures to manage risks relating to these types of events, if these systems are compromised, or become inoperable for extended periods of time, or cease to function properly, we may have to make a significant investment to fix or replace them. The failure of these systems can cause significant interruptions in our operations and result in a failure to maintain the security, confidentiality or privacy

or sensitive data, including personal information relating to clients. Such a failure could potentially harm our reputation, subject us to legal claims, and otherwise have an adverse impact on our ability to perform advisory functions.

Pandemics and Other Public Health Crises

Pandemics and other health crises, such as the outbreak of an infectious disease such as severe acute respiratory syndrome, avian flu, H1N1/09 flu and COVID-19 or any other serious public health concern, together with any resulting restrictions on travel or quarantines imposed, could have a negative impact on the economy, and business activity in any of the areas in which client investments may be located. Such disruption, or the fear of such disruption, could have a significant and adverse impact on the securities markets, lead to increased short-term market volatility or a significant market downturn, and can have adverse long-term effects on world economies and markets generally.

ITEM 9 - DISCIPLINARY INFORMATION

Registered investment advisers are required to disclose all material facts regarding any legal or disciplinary events that would be material to your evaluation of TCM, or the integrity of TCM's management. TCM and our personnel seek to maintain the highest level of business professionalism, integrity, and ethics. TCM does not have any disciplinary information to disclose. Neither we as a firm nor any of our personnel has been subject to any disciplinary action as to the date of this brochure.

ITEM 10 - OTHER FINANCIAL INDUSTRY ACTIVITIES AND AFFILIATIONS

TCM does not offer any other services or have any affiliates in the financial industry. Some of our associated persons serve on boards of directors and/or advisory committees for various companies. In all such instances, either the company is not a client of TCM or if also a client, TCM has no business dealings with the company other than the provision of investment advisory services. A conflict arises when an affiliated person of TCM exercises his or her vote as a member of a company's board to hire us to manage company assets. Similarly, a vote to retain TCM as the money manager for the company where an advisory relationship already exists also creates a conflict. To address these conflicts, our employees will recuse themselves from votes involving decisions to hire or retain TCM as an investment adviser, when applicable. TCM does not conduct shared operations or have shared premises with any company where an associated person serves on a board.

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

Code of Ethics

TCM 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. Our fiduciary duty carries with it an obligation to act in the best interest of our clients pursuant to a relationship of trust and confidence. It encompasses a *duty of care* and a *duty of loyalty*. See also, **Item 4 – Fiduciary Duty**. TCM's personnel are required to conduct themselves with integrity at all times and follow the principles and policies detailed in our Code of Ethics.

TCM's Code of Ethics attempts to address specific conflicts of interest that either we have identified or that could likely arise. TCM's personnel are required to follow clear guidelines from the Code of Ethics in areas such as gifts and entertainment, other business activities, and adherence to applicable state and federal securities laws. TCM prohibits all personnel from acting upon any material, non-public information, as defined under federal securities laws and our Code of Ethics insider trading policy. Additionally, individuals who make investment decisions in client accounts, or who have access to nonpublic information regarding any clients' purchase or sale of securities are subject to personal trading policies governed by the Code of Ethics (see below). TCM periodically reviews and amends the Code of Ethics to ensure that it remains current and requires access persons to attest to their understanding of and adherence to the Code of Ethics at least annually. A copy of the firm's Code of Ethics is made available to any client or prospective client upon request.

Personal Trading Practices

TCM does not trade for its own account (e.g., proprietary trading). TCM and our personnel may purchase or sell securities for themselves that we also 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 to use the information about the transactions we intend to make for clients to our personal benefit by trading ahead of clients. TCM and our personnel may purchase or sell securities for themselves, regardless of whether the transaction would be appropriate for a client's account.

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 TCM and our personnel.
2. TCM prohibits trading in a manner that takes personal advantage of price movements caused by client transactions.
3. TCM requires our personnel to obtain pre-approval for personal trades in certain securities, including IPOs and limited offerings, from the Chief Compliance Officer.
4. TCM does not require pre-approval for the following transactions:
 - a. Trades in securities that are not part of the TCM strategy in any TCM client account and that we are not considering for purchase or sale in client accounts;
 - If we subsequently purchase the security for a client, pre-clearance will be required if our personnel wish to sell the position or purchase additional shares unless the transaction falls under the ***de minimis* policy** below, or until our client(s) no longer hold(s) the position;
 - b. That fall under the ***de minimis* policy** below;
 - c. That are traded with client trades as described under ***Aggregation with Client Orders*** below;
 - d. In any employee account managed by TCM where the employee does not have influence over or control of transactions conducted in the account;

- e. For purchases of securities effected through an automatic investment plan.

For additional information on the way TCM trades securities in personnel accounts. See also, **Item 12 – Aggregation with Client Orders**.

De minimis Policy

TCM and our personnel are not required to pre-clear the following types of transactions:

Equity Securities

The transaction is under \$30,000, and the security has a market capitalization of over \$1 billion and/or the security has an average daily trading volume of over one million shares, 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 \$30,000 and the security has an average daily trading volume of over 100,000 shares and the security trades on the NYSE/AMEX or other domestic exchange/financial market, including NASDAQ.

Corporate Debt Securities

The corporate bond purchase or sale is less than \$100,000 in principal amount per issuer.

ITEM 12 - BROKERAGE PRACTICES

Factors Considered in Selecting Broker-Dealers for Client Transactions

TCM requires clients to open one or more custodian accounts in their own name at a custodian of the client's choice. For clients in need of brokerage or custodial services, TCM will recommend the use of Schwab Advisor Services™, a division of Charles Schwab & Co., Inc. ("Schwab"), a registered broker-dealer, Member SIPC. The client will enter into a separate agreement with Schwab to hold assets for safekeeping. TCM also requires that clients grant us limited power of attorney to execute client transactions through Schwab. TCM is independently owned and operated, and unaffiliated with any broker-dealer/custodian.

How We Select Brokers/Custodians

We seek to recommend a custodian/broker who will hold your assets and execute transactions on terms that are, overall, most advantageous when compared to other available providers and their services. We consider a wide range of factors, including, among others:

1. Combination of transaction execution services and asset custody services (generally without a separate fee for custody)
2. Capability to execute, clear, and settle trades (buy and sell securities for your account)
3. Capability to facilitate transfers and payments to and from accounts (wire transfers, check requests, bill payment, etc.)
4. Breadth of available investment products (stocks, bonds, mutual funds, exchange-traded funds (ETFs), etc.)
5. Availability of investment research and tools that assist us in making investment decisions

6. Quality of services
7. Competitiveness of the price of those services (commission rates and other fees) and willingness to negotiate the prices
8. Reputation, financial strength, and stability
9. Prior service to us and our other clients
10. Availability of other products and services that benefit us, as discussed below (see ***Products and Services Available to Us From Schwab***)

Your Brokerage and Custody Costs

For some types of securities, Schwab charges commissions (ticket charges) for executing our transactions. We do not receive any part of these separate charges. We recommend that clients establish accounts with Schwab to maintain custody of clients' assets and to effect trades for their accounts. TCM's clients that open accounts with Schwab are not typically charged separately for custody. However, Schwab receives compensation from account holders through commissions or other transaction-related fees or securities trades that are executed through Schwab or that settle into Schwab accounts.

Products and Services Available to Us from Schwab

Schwab Advisor Services™ is Schwab's business serving independent investment advisory firms like us. They provide TCM and our clients with access to its institutional brokerage, trading, custody, reporting, and related services, many of which are not typically available to Schwab retail customers. Schwab also makes available various support services. Some of those services help us manage or administer our clients' accounts; others help us manage and grow our business.

Schwab ("Custodial Partner") provides products and services to TCM that can benefit us but that may not directly benefit our clients, including the following:

Services That Benefit You

The Custodial Partners' services may include access to a broad range of investment products, execution of securities transactions, and custody of client assets. The investment products available through the Custodial Partners may include some to which we might not otherwise have access or that would require a significantly higher minimum initial investment by our clients. These services generally benefit you and your account.

Services That May Not Directly Benefit You

The Custodial Partners also makes available to us other products and services that benefit us but may not directly benefit you or your account. These products and services assist us in managing and administering our clients' accounts. They include investment research, which TCM may use to service all or some substantial number of accounts, including accounts not maintained at Custodial Partners. In addition to investment research, the Custodial Partners may also make available software and other technology that:

- provide access to client account data (such as duplicate trade confirmations and account statements);

- facilitate trade execution and allocate aggregated trade orders for multiple client accounts;
- provide pricing and other market data;
- facilitate payment of our fees from our clients' accounts; and
- assist with back-office functions, recordkeeping, and client reporting.

Services That Generally Benefit Only Us

Custodial Partners also offer other services intended to help us manage and further develop our business enterprise. These services include:

- educational conferences and events;
- technology, compliance, legal, and business consulting;
- publications and conferences on practice management and business succession; and
- access to employee benefits providers, human capital consultants and insurance providers.

Our Interest in Schwab's Services

Custodial Partners may directly provide some of these services. In other cases, they will arrange for third-party vendors to provide the services to us. Custodial Partners may also discount or waive fees for some of these services or pay all or a part of a third party's fees. Custodial Partners may also provide us with other benefits such as occasional business entertainment of our personnel. TCM's receipt of any benefits can potentially create a conflict of interest because it relieves the firm from paying for these services.

Because of TCM's professional relationships with the Custodial Partners we recommend, we receive a discount for services provided by Junxure.

As part of our fiduciary duty to clients, TCM endeavors at all times to put the interests of our clients first. Clients should be aware, however, that the receipt of economic benefits by TCM or our personnel in and of itself creates a potential conflict of interest and may indirectly influence TCM's recommendation of Schwab Institutional, for custody and brokerage services.

Prime Broker

Even though clients may maintain accounts at Schwab, we can still use other brokers to execute trades in client accounts. A prime brokerage arrangement permits trades to be executed by another brokerage firm while Schwab provides custody and trade clearance and settlement services. In addition to commissions, Schwab typically charges the client a flat dollar amount as a "prime broker" or "trade away" fee for each trade that we have executed by a different broker/dealer but where the securities bought or the funds from the securities sold are deposited (settled) into the client's custodian account(s) at Schwab. These fees are in addition to the commissions or other compensation the client pays to the executing broker-dealer. Because of this, in order to minimize trading costs, we have Schwab execute most trades in the client's account. We have determined that having Schwab execute most trades is consistent with our duty to seek "best execution." Best execution means the most favorable terms for a transaction based on all relevant factors, including those listed below.

We will generally use broker-dealers other than Schwab to execute bond trades when the execution we receive from these bond brokers after the deduction of the additional "prime broker" or "trade away"

fees will net a lower cost or better price for the client than if Schwab executed the trade. As another benefit to the client, prime brokerage arrangements allow clients to participate in block trades, which may provide more favorable execution than when a client does not participate in a block trade. We do not involve clients in prime brokerage arrangements without their prior written authorization. Prime brokerage arrangements are only available to accounts that meet the minimum net equity requirements established by the SEC. Prime brokers may impose net equity requirements higher than those established by the SEC.

Charles Schwab Institutional Advisor Program

TCM receives client referrals from Charles Schwab & Co., Inc. ("Schwab") through TCM's participation in Schwab Advisor Network® ("the Service"). The Service is designed to help investors find an independent investment advisor. Schwab is a broker-dealer independent of and unaffiliated with TCM. Schwab does not supervise Advisor and has no responsibility for TCM's management of clients' portfolios or Advisor's other advice or services. TCM pays Schwab fees to receive client referrals through the Service. TCM's participation in the Service raises potential conflicts of interest described below.

TCM pays Schwab a Participation Fee on all referred clients' accounts that are maintained in custody at Schwab and a separate one-time Transfer Fee on all accounts that are transferred to another custodian. The Transfer Fee creates a conflict of interest that encourages TCM to recommend that client accounts be held in custody at Schwab. The Participation Fee paid by TCM is a percentage of the value of the assets in the client's account. TCM pays Schwab the Participation Fee for so long as the referred client's account remains in custody at Schwab. The Participation Fee is paid by TCM and not by the client. TCM has agreed not to charge clients referred through the Service fees or costs greater than the fees or costs TCM charges clients with similar portfolios who were not referred through the Service.

The Participation and Transfer Fees are based on assets in accounts of TCM clients who were referred by Schwab and those referred clients' family members living in the same household. Thus, TCM will have incentives to recommend that client accounts and household members of clients referred through the Service maintain custody of their accounts at Schwab.

For information regarding additional or other fees paid directly or indirectly to Schwab, please refer to the Schwab Advisor Network® Disclosure and Acknowledgement Form. Schwab offers services to independent investment advisors that include custody of securities, trade execution, clearance, and settlement of transactions. TCM receives some benefits from Schwab through its participation in the Program.

As disclosed above, TCM participates in Schwab's institutional customer program and TCM may recommend Schwab to clients for custody and brokerage services. There is no direct link between TCM's participation in the program and the investment advice it gives to its clients, although TCM receives economic benefits through its participation in the program that are typically not available to Schwab retail investors. These benefits include the following products and services (provided without cost or at a discount): receipt of duplicate client statements and confirmations; research related products and tools; consulting services; access to a trading desk serving advisor 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 TCM by third party vendors.

Schwab may also have paid for business consulting and professional services received by TCM's related persons. Some of the products and services made available by Schwab through the program may benefit TCM but may not benefit its client accounts. These products or services may assist TCM in managing and administering client accounts, including accounts not maintained at Schwab. Other services made available by Schwab are intended to help TCM manage and further develop its business enterprise. The benefits received by TCM or its personnel through participation in the program do not depend on the amount of brokerage transactions directed to Schwab.

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

Research and Other Benefits

TCM receives from Schwab, without cost (or at a discount), support services and/or products that benefit TCM but may not directly benefit our clients' accounts. Schwab makes available products and services that we use to service all or some substantial number of our accounts, including accounts not maintained with Schwab.

Brokerage for Client Referrals

TCM receives client referrals from Charles Schwab & Co., Inc. ("Schwab") through its participation in Schwab Advisor Network. In addition to meeting the minimum eligibility criteria for participation in Schwab Advisor Network, TCM may have been selected to participate in Schwab Advisor Network based on the amount and profitability to Schwab of the assets in, and trades placed for, client accounts maintained with Schwab. Schwab is a discount broker-dealer independent of and unaffiliated with TCM and there is no employee or agency relationship between them.

Schwab 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. Schwab does not supervise TCM and has no responsibility for TCM's management of client portfolios or TCM's other advice or services. TCM pays Schwab an ongoing fee for each successful client referral. This fee is typically 25 basis points (0.25%) of the referred account's value with TCM ("Solicitation Fee"). TCM will also pay Schwab the Solicitation Fee on any advisory fees received by TCM 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 TCM on the recommendation of such referred client.

TCM will not charge clients referred through Schwab Advisor Network any fees or costs higher than its standard fee schedule offered to its clients or otherwise pass Solicitation Fees paid to Schwab to its

clients. For information regarding additional or other fees paid directly or indirectly to Schwab, please refer to the Schwab Advisor Network Disclosure and Acknowledgement Form.

TCM's participation in Schwab Advisor Network raises potential conflicts of interest. Schwab will most likely refer clients through Schwab Advisor Network to investment advisors that encourage their clients to custody their assets at Schwab and whose client accounts are profitable to Schwab. Consequently, in order to obtain client referrals from Schwab, TCM may have an incentive to recommend to clients that the assets under management by TCM be held in custody with Schwab and to place transactions for client accounts with Schwab. In addition, TCM has agreed not to solicit clients referred through Schwab to transfer their accounts from Schwab or to establish brokerage or custody accounts at other custodians, except when fiduciary duties require doing so. TCM's participation in these Services 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

Since we request most of our clients to maintain their accounts with the broker-dealer/custodian we recommend, it is also important for clients to consider and compare the significant differences between having assets custodied at another broker-dealer, bank, or other custodian prior to opening an account with us. Some of these differences include, but are not limited to; total account costs, trading freedom, transaction fees/commission rates, the speed of generating portfolio statements due to daily downloads, and security and technology services. By requesting that clients use the broker-dealer/custodian we recommend, TCM believes we may be able to more effectively manage the client's portfolio, achieve favorable execution of client transactions, and overall lower the costs to the portfolio.

While we request that our clients maintain their accounts with the broker-dealer/custodian we recommend, we will consider working with another custodian that the client chooses. Typically, when a client chooses to maintain their account with a different custodian, the client will still grant us discretion to select the broker-dealer for the client transactions. Clients that direct TCM to use a particular broker-dealer for some or all trading should consider the following:

1. TCM may not be able to negotiate specific brokerage commission rates with the broker on the client's behalf or seek better execution services or prices from other broker-dealers when a client selects a broker-dealer other than one TCM lists as a recommended broker-dealer. As a result, the client may pay higher commissions and/or receive less favorable net prices on transactions for their account than might otherwise be the case and that TCM will have limited ability to ensure the broker-dealer selected by the client will provide best possible execution;
2. TCM may be unable to generate portfolio statements with the same speed in the absence of daily electronic price and transaction feeds to our portfolio management system; and
3. TCM may not be able to aggregate orders to reduce transaction costs and clients who direct TCM to use a particular broker-dealer may receive less favorable prices. See also, **Aggregation with Client Orders**, in this item below.

TCM generally will not recommend a broker-dealer/custodian to individuals in existing employer-sponsored plan accounts.

Aggregation and Allocation of Transactions

Aggregation with Client Orders

TCM routinely aggregates 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. TCM aggregates trades in like securities among client accounts as well as with accounts of TCM and our personnel, if we follow the policies described below. This 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 personnel.

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 TCM or any of our personnel. Each account in the aggregated order will participate at the average share price for all of our aggregated transactions in a given security on a given business day (per custodian). All accounts will pay their individual transaction costs;
 - a. As an additional control, we may attribute a less favorable price to our personal accounts when participating in aggregated trades with clients;
 - b. "Limit" orders entered individually may receive different pricing than a block entered for the other clients in the same security;
 - c. Although TCM may bunch orders from time to time, at no time will we aggregate or bunch orders that would result in combining Managed Portfolios accounts with Core Portfolios accounts and vice versa;
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:
 - a. For all trades, we may allocate the order differently than specified in the Allocation Statement if all client accounts receive fair and equitable treatment

- b. For equity trades, we will explain the reasons for a different allocation in writing, which the CCO must approve within a reasonable period of time following the opening of the markets on the next trading day; and
 - c. For fixed income trades, securities are allocated considering a client's cash position, the maturity/call date of the security, and current asset allocation.
- 6. Notwithstanding the foregoing, the order may be allocated on a basis different from that specified in the Allocation Statement if all accounts of clients whose orders are allocated receive fair and equitable treatment and the reason for such different allocation is explained in writing and is approved in writing by the CCO or designee within a reasonable period of time following the opening of the markets on the trading day following the day on which the order is 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 any longer than is necessary to settle the trade on a delivery versus payment basis. Following settlement, cash or securities held 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.

TCM may also place individual orders for the same security for different clients at different times and in different relative amounts due to, among other things, initial transactions for a new client, differences in investment objectives, cash availability, size of order, and practicability of participating in "block" transactions. The level of participation by different clients in the same security may also be dependent upon other factors relating to the suitability of the security for the particular client. There are circumstances when some of a client's transactions in the security may not be aggregated with other clients. TCM has adopted policies and procedures intended to make our trading allocations fair to all of our clients.

ITEM 13 - REVIEW OF ACCOUNTS

Managed Account Reviews

We manage portfolios on a continuous basis and generally review all client accounts at least quarterly, with underlying investments reviewed on a more frequent basis. The Portfolio Management team is primarily responsible for reviewing individual accounts managed by the firm. The Portfolio Management team occasionally seeks advice from other TCM advisory personnel when conducting reviews and executing strategies. Accounts are reviewed with respect to adherence to client's written objectives, asset allocation, concentration in each security, sector and industry, and credit quality of fixed income securities. More frequent reviews may be triggered by material changes such as the client's investment objectives and/or financial situation, material cash deposits or withdrawals, or the market, economic, or

political environment. TCM periodically rebalances clients' investment portfolios as needed to conform to the target asset allocation guidelines approved by the client. TCM, in consultation with the client, will periodically review each client's portfolio to determine whether risk and return objectives and investment policies need revision as a result of changes in the client's financial circumstances. Clients are advised that it remains their responsibility to advise TCM of any changes in their investment objectives and/or financial situation.

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 and our management fee deductions. In addition, TCM provides clients with written quarterly portfolio statement reports, either by mail or within the Tamarac Client portal. Our reports detail a description of the assets held, the quantity and market value of each position, and the total market value of each account. TCM may also provide supplemental reporting as agreed upon by TCM and the client on a case-by-case basis.

TCM Client Portal

TCM has contracted with Envestnet | Tamarac (referred to as "Tamarac") to utilize its technology platforms to support data reconciliation, performance reporting, fee calculation and billing, client database maintenance, quarterly performance evaluations, client portal administration, models, trading platforms, and other functions related to the administrative tasks of managing client accounts. Due to this arrangement, Tamarac will have access to financial information in client accounts, but Tamarac will not serve as an investment advisor to TCM clients.

The Tamarac client portal is available to all TCM client's that opt-in to global electronic delivery. TCM does not charge an additional fee for this service. TCM and Tamarac are non-affiliated companies.

ITEM 14 - CLIENT REFERRALS AND OTHER COMPENSATION

Schwab Support Products and Services

We receive an economic benefit from Schwab 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. 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 products and services to us.

Solicitors

If a solicitor introduces a client to TCM, we will pay that solicitor a referral fee in accordance with the requirements of Rule 206(4)-1 of the Investment Advisers Act of 1940, and any corresponding state securities law requirements. Clients are not charged additional amounts for the referral fees we pay to solicitors. TCM receives client referrals from Schwab through its participation in Schwab Advisor Network. For information on this program, see **Brokerage for Client Referrals** in **Item 12**, above.

Outside Referrals

TCM sometimes refers clients to unaffiliated professionals for a variety of services such as insurance, mortgage brokerage, legal, and/or tax/accounting services. In turn, these professionals occasionally refer clients to us for advisory services. We do not have any agreements with individuals or companies that we refer clients to, and we do not receive any compensation for these referrals. However, it could be concluded that TCM is receiving an indirect economic benefit from the arrangement, as the relationships are mutually beneficial. For example, there could be an incentive for us to recommend services of firms who refer clients to TCM.

TCM only refers clients to professionals we believe are competent and qualified in their field, but it is ultimately the client's responsibility to evaluate the provider and solely the client's decision whether to engage a recommended firm. Clients are under no obligation to purchase any products or services through these professionals, and TCM has no control over the services provided by another firm. Clients who choose to engage these professionals will sign a separate agreement with the other firm. Fees charged by the other firm are separate from and in addition to fees charged by TCM.

If the client desires, TCM will work with these professionals or the client's other advisors (such as an accountant or attorney) to help ensure that the provider understands the client's investments and to coordinate services for the client. TCM will never share information with an unaffiliated professional unless first authorized by the client.

ITEM 15 – CUSTODY

TCM has limited custody of some of our clients' funds or securities when they authorize us to deduct our management fees directly from their 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. TCM is also deemed to have custody of clients' funds or securities when clients have standing authorizations with their custodian to move money from a client's account to a third-party ("SLOA") and under that SLOA authorize us to designate the amount or timing of transfers with the custodian. The SEC has set forth a set of standards intended to protect client assets in such situations, which we follow.

Clients should carefully review the account statements they receive from the qualified custodian. When clients receive statements from TCM as well as from the qualified custodian, clients 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 their statement from their qualified custodian at least quarterly should also notify us.

ITEM 16 - INVESTMENT DISCRETION

TCM has full discretion to decide the specific security to trade, the quantity, and the timing of transactions for client accounts, as well as the broker-dealer through which we place trades. TCM 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 TCM's discretionary authority, such as where the client prohibits transactions in specific security types or directs us 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

TCM does not accept or have the authority to vote client securities, for either TCM investment management accounts. TCM will not be deemed to have proxy voting authority solely as a result of providing advice or information about a particular proxy vote to a client. Clients will receive their proxies or other solicitations directly from their custodian or a transfer agent.

ERISA

For accounts subject to ERISA, an authorized plan fiduciary other than TCM will retain proxy voting authority. Our investment advisory agreement and/or the plan's written documents will evidence and outline this authority.

Mutual Funds

The investment adviser that manages the assets of a registered investment company (i.e., mutual fund) generally votes proxies issued on securities held by the mutual fund.

Class Actions

TCM 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 section to provide clients with certain financial information or disclosures about its financial condition. TCM is financially sound and does not have any financial condition that would impair its ability to meet contractual or fiduciary commitments to clients. Neither TCM nor its management has been the subject of any bankruptcy proceedings during the past 10 years. TCM does not require the prepayment of more than \$1,200 in fees per client, six months or more in advance, and is therefore not required to provide any additional financial statements under this item.

FACTS

WHAT DOES TELOS CAPITAL MANAGEMENT, INC. DO WITH YOUR PERSONAL INFORMATION?

Why?

Financial companies choose how they share your personal information. Federal law gives consumers the right to limit some but not all sharing. Federal law also requires us to tell you how we collect, share, and protect your personal information. Please read this notice carefully to understand what we do.

What?

The types of personal information we collect and share depend on the product or service you have with us. This information can include:

- Social Security number and income
- account balances and transaction history
- assets and risk tolerance

When you are *no longer* our customer, we continue to share your information as described in this notice.

How?

All financial companies need to share customers' personal information to run their everyday business. In the section below, we list the reasons financial companies can share their customers' personal information; the reasons Telos Capital Management, Inc. chooses to share; and whether you can limit this sharing.

Reasons we can share your personal information	Does Telos Capital Management, Inc. share?	Can you limit this sharing?
For our everyday business purposes - as permitted by law	YES	NO
For our marketing purposes - to offer our products and services to you	YES	NO
For joint marketing with other financial companies	NO	We don't share
For our affiliates' everyday business purposes - information about your transactions and experiences	NO	We don't share
For our affiliates' everyday business purposes - information about your creditworthiness	NO	We don't share
For nonaffiliates to market to you	NO	We don't share

Questions?

Call 858-271-6350 or go to www.telosinc.com

WHO WE ARE

Who is providing this notice?	Telos Capital Management, Inc.
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WHAT WE DO

How does Telos Capital Management, Inc. protect my personal information?	To protect your personal information from unauthorized access and use, we use security measures that comply with federal law. These measures include computer safeguards and secured files and buildings.
How does Telos Capital Management, Inc. collect my personal information?	<p>We collect your personal information, for example, when you</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • seek advice about your investments • enter into an investment advisory contract • tell us about your investment or retirement portfolio • tell us about your investment or retirement earnings • give us your contact information <p>We also collect your personal information from other companies</p>
Why can't I limit all sharing?	<p>Federal law gives you the right to limit only:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • sharing for affiliates' everyday business purposes - information about your creditworthiness • affiliates from using your information to market to you • sharing for nonaffiliates to market to you <p>State laws and individual companies may give you additional rights to limit sharing.</p>

DEFINITIONS

Affiliates	<p>Companies related by common ownership or control. They can be financial and nonfinancial companies.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Telos Capital Management, Inc. has no affiliates</i>
Nonaffiliates	<p>Companies not related by common ownership or control. They can be financial and non-financial companies.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Telos Capital Management, Inc. does not share with nonaffiliates so they can market to you</i>
Joint Marketing	<p>A formal agreement between nonaffiliated financial companies that together market financial products or services to you.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Telos Capital Management, Inc. doesn't jointly market</i>