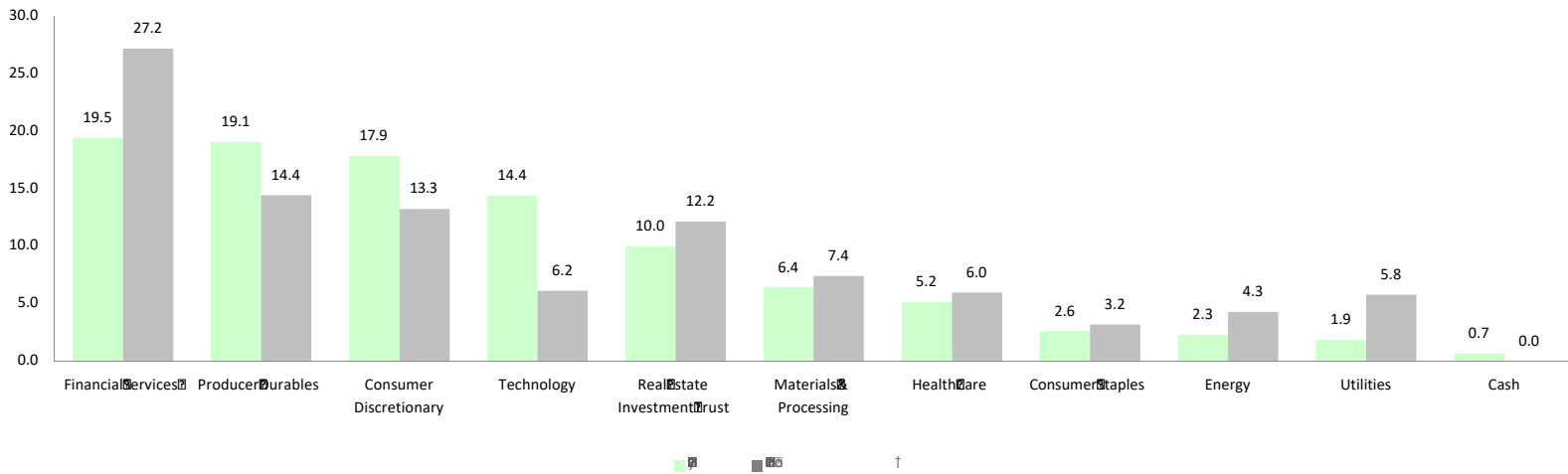
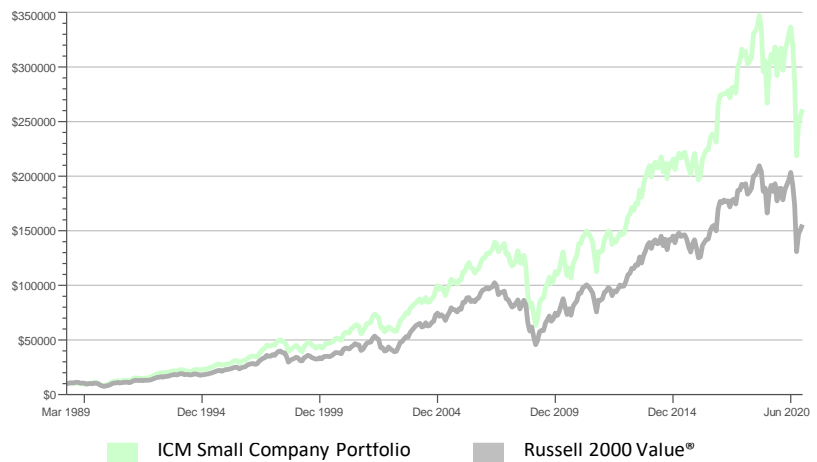


Sector Weightings (%) as of June 30, 2020

Portfolio Characteristics as of June 30, 2020

	ICSCX	Russell 2000 Value®
Market Cap		
Weighted Average	\$1,590.33	\$1,692.97
Median	\$1,296.95	\$557.68
P/E Projected FY2 1	13.27x	12.88x
Price/Book Value 1	1.29x	1.03x
Return on Equity 2	6.92%	6.20%
Return on Assets 2	3.47%	2.27%
5-yr. EPS Growth Rate 2	7.69%	7.75%
Net Debt/EBITDA 2	2.82x	4.91x

¹ Weighted Harmonic Average

² Weighted Average

Growth of \$10,000 Cumulative Net Return as of June 30, 2020


Cumulative Return from April 30, 1989

Important Information

Source: FactSet

Mutual fund investing involves risk including loss of principal. There can be no assurance that the Fund will achieve its stated objective. In addition to the normal risks associated with equity investing, investments in smaller companies typically exhibit higher volatility. Index is unmanaged and not available for direct investment. Russell data starts on 4/30/1989. The Russell 2000® Value Index measures the performance of those Russell 2000® companies with lower price-to-book ratios and lower forecasted growth values. Index returns assume reinvestment of dividends and do not reflect any fees or expenses. One cannot invest directly into an index.

To determine if this Fund is an appropriate investment for you, carefully consider the Fund's investment objective, risk factors, charges, and expenses before investing. This and other information can be found in the Fund's summary and full prospectuses, which may be obtained by calling 1-866-234-5426, or by visiting our website at www.icomd.com. Read the prospectus carefully before investing or sending money.

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Important Information (cont.)

Alpha: A coefficient which measures risk-adjusted performance, factoring in the risk due to the specific security, rather than the overall market Beta: A quantitative measure of the volatility of a security or portfolio relative to the overall market.

Beta: A quantitative measure of the volatility of a security or portfolio relative to the overall market.

Net Debt/EBITDA (Enterprise Value-to-EBITDA): A ratio used to determine the value of a company. It takes debt into account when calculated. A low ratio indicates that a company might be undervalued.

Harmonic Average: Used when averaging ratios that may produce extreme results due to small relative numbers in the denominator, such as P/E, P/B, etc. The harmonic average by itself does not exclude extreme values (positive or negative), it simply reduces the impact of outliers on the aggregate calculation.

Historical 5-year EPS Growth Rate: This growth rate is the compound annual growth rate of Earnings Per Share excluding extraordinary items and discontinued operations over the last 5 years. This is not a measure of the portfolio's performance.

Information Ratio: A risk-adjusted measure calculated by taking the annualized excess return over a benchmark and dividing it by the standard deviation of excess return. It is used in active management to gauge a manager's performance against some benchmark. It relates the magnitude and consistency with which an investment outperformed its benchmark. The higher the information ratio, the better.

Intrinsic Value: The actual value of a company or an asset based on an underlying perception of its true value including all aspects of the business, in terms of both tangible and intangible factors. This value may or may not be the same as the current market value.

Median Market Cap: The midpoint of market capitalization (market price multiplied by the number of shares outstanding) of the stocks in a portfolio. Half the stocks in the portfolio will have higher market capitalizations; half will have lower.

Price to Book Ratio (P/BV): A stock's capitalization divided by its book value. This ratio compares the market's valuation of a company to the value of that company as indicated on its financial statements.

Price to Earnings Ratio (P/E): The most common measure of how expensive a stock is. The P/E ratio is equal to a stock's market capitalization divided by its after-tax earnings over a 12-month period, usually the trailing period but occasionally the current or forward period. There is no guarantee that any forecasts will come to pass.

Return on Assets (ROA): An indicator of how profitable a company is relative to its total assets. ROA gives a manager, investor, or analyst an idea as to how efficient a company's management is at using its assets to generate earnings. Return on assets is displayed as a percentage.

Return on Equity (ROE): A measure of financial performance calculated by dividing net income by shareholders' equity. Because shareholders' equity is equal to a company's assets minus its debt, ROE could be thought of as the return on net assets.

R-Squared: A measurement of how closely a portfolio's performance correlates with the performance of a benchmark index and thus a measurement of what portion of its performance can be explained by the performance of the overall market or index. Values for R-squared range from 0 to 100, where 0 indicates no correlation and 100 indicates perfect correlation.

Sharpe Ratio: A risk-adjusted measure calculated using standard deviation and excess return to determine reward per unit of risk. The higher the Sharpe ratio, the better the portfolio's historical risk-adjusted performance.

Standard Deviation: A statistical measure of the historical volatility of an investment. More generally, a measure of the extent to which numbers are spread from expected normal returns.

Tracking Error: A measure of how closely a manager follows the index, and is measured as the standard deviation of the difference between the manager and index returns.

Up/Down Capture: Shows what portion of market performance was captured by a manager in up and down markets. An up market is defined as periods when the benchmark return is positive and a down market is defined as periods when the benchmark return is negative.

Weighted Average Market Cap: A stock market index weighted by the market capitalization of each stock in the index. In such a weighting process, larger companies account for a greater portion of the index.