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**FORM ADV PART 2A
BROCHURE**

This brochure provides information about the qualifications and business practices of Financial Resources Tax and Financial Consulting Services, Inc. If you have any questions about the contents of this brochure, please contact us at (248) 362-2165. The information in this brochure has not been approved or verified by the United States Securities and Exchange Commission or by any state securities authority.

Additional information about Financial Resources Tax and Financial Consulting Services, Inc. is also available on the SEC's website at www.adviserinfo.sec.gov. The searchable IARD/CRD number for Financial Resources Tax and Financial Consulting Services, Inc. is 122593.

Financial Resources Tax and Financial Consulting Services, Inc. is a registered investment adviser. Registration with the United States Securities and Exchange Commission or any state securities authority does not imply a certain level of skill or training.

Summary of Material Changes

Form ADV Part 2A, Item 2

Financial Resources Tax and Financial Consulting Services, Inc.'s Firm Brochure has been updated with the following material changes that have occurred since the last annual update of our Firm Brochure on 07/18/2008.

We have had several changes on our Advisory Council. Nathan Bohannon and Keith Kenward are not longer a part of the council. Charles Davis has been added to the council. Charles Davis will also serve as Chief Compliance Officer, replacing Keith Kenward, CPA, who will devote all of his time to our tax preparation firm.

Financial Resources has also added Goodrich, Davis Peabody & Company as its dba.

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Advisory Business

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Description of Services and Fees

Financial Resources Tax and Financial Consulting Services, Inc. is a registered investment adviser primarily based in Troy, Michigan. We are organized as a corporation under the laws of the State of Michigan. In 2009 we merged with Goodrich, Davis, Peabody & Company and some of our Associated Persons still advise under that name. We have been providing investment advisory services since 2005. Russell T. Jones is our principal owner. Currently, we offer the following investment advisory services, which are personalized to each individual client:

- **Financial Planning Services**
- **Professional Advisor Resource Program**
- **Selection of Other Advisers**

The following paragraphs describe our services and fees. Please refer to the description of each investment advisory service listed below for information on how we tailor our advisory services to your individual needs. As used in this brochure, the words “we”, “our” and “us” refer to Financial Resources Tax and Financial Consulting Services, Inc. and the words “you”, “your” and “client” refer to you as either a client or prospective client of our firm. Also, you may see the term Associated Person throughout this brochure. As used in this brochure, our Associated Persons are our firm’s officers, employees, and all individuals providing investment advice on behalf of our firm.

Financial Planning Services

A Personal Financial Plan begins with a discussion of a family’s life-style goals. A personalized plan can target specific concerns, such as emergency funds, paying off homes, college funding for children or grandchildren, employment or business transitions, retirement planning, and if possible, endowment planning. Once a plan is developed, regularly scheduled reviews should be made to ensure the plan remains on course. Financial plans provide a convenient “trip map” that plots a course to a Client’s goals and can often avoid unnecessary detours that absorb time and money. Your Personal Financial Plan can encompass both asset and debt management.

Financial planning will typically involve providing a variety of services, principally advisory in nature, to you regarding the management of your financial resources based upon an analysis of your individual needs. One of our Advisory Representatives will conduct a complimentary initial consultation. After the initial consultation, if you decide to engage us for financial planning services, an Advisory Representative will conduct follow up meetings as necessary, during which pertinent information about your financial circumstances and objectives is collected. Once such information has been reviewed and analyzed, a written Personal Financial Plan – designed to achieve your stated financial goals and objectives – will be produced and presented to you. The primary objective of this process is to allow us to assist you in developing a strategy for the successful management of income, assets, and liabilities in meeting your financial goals and objectives.

Financial plans are based on your financial situation at the time the plan is presented and are based on financial information you disclose to us. You are advised that we make certain assumptions with respect to interest and inflation rates and use of past trends and performance of the market and economy. Past performance is in no way an indication of future performance. We cannot offer any guarantees or promises that your financial goals and objectives will be met. As your financial situation, goals, objectives, or needs change, you must notify us promptly. We may also recommend periodic reviews to discuss changes in federal and state tax codes and/or other legislation related to Social Security and Pensions that may affect your individual financial situation. In limited circumstances, some Clients may only require advice on a single aspect of the management of their financial resources. For these Clients, we offer financial plans in a modular format and/or general consulting services that address only those specific areas of interest or concern.

Our negotiable hourly fee for financial planning services generally ranges between \$100 and \$300 depending

upon the complexity and scope of the plan, your financial situation, and objectives, as well as the Advisory Representative preparing the plan. An estimate of the total time/cost will be determined at the start of the advisory relationship. In limited circumstances, the time/cost could potentially exceed the initial estimate. In such cases, we will notify you and will request that you approve applicable additional fees. Generally, an initial payment of \$500 will be required at the start of the advisory relationship and the balance will be due upon completion of the contracted services. However, for hourly consulting services in which a written plan is not presented to you, the fee will typically be payable upon completion of the consultation. Applicable fees, fee payment arrangements, and the terms of the engagement will be clearly set forth in the Client Agreement prior to services being rendered. In no circumstance will we require prepayment of a fee more than six months in advance and in excess of \$500.

You may act on our recommendations by placing securities transactions with any brokerage firm you choose. You are under no obligation to act on financial planning recommendations. Moreover, if you elect to act on any of the recommendations, you are under no obligation to implement the financial plan through us.

In our discretion, we may waive or offset a portion of the financial planning fee should you choose to implement the plan through our management services described below. The scope and complexity of the financial planning services that were provided will determine the waiver or offset of the fee.

You may terminate the financial planning agreement by providing written notice to our firm. You will incur a pro rata charge for services rendered prior to the termination of the agreement. If you have pre-paid advisory fees that we have not yet earned, you will receive a prorated refund of those fees.

Professional Advisor Resource Program (PAR)

We provide discretionary investment management services and consulting/financial planning services on an on-going basis. This program is known as the Professional Advisor Resource Program (PAR). The investment advice and the level of service we provide varies depending upon the desires, objectives, service needs, and other Client preferences. Such advice may include the origination of investment ideas, investment buy/sell recommendations, and portfolio management, including the potential selection and management of securities, mutual funds, and variable annuity sub-accounts, for the Client account based on your needs and objectives. The services offered under PAR are separate and distinct from any programs offered through other advisers or Sagepoint Financial Services.

The fee for participation in the PAR program is a fixed annual fee payable quarterly in arrears. Typically, this fee ranges between \$500 and \$10,000. The annual fee is negotiable depending upon the complexity and scope of the PAR services requested and your overall financial situation and objectives. The final fee will be determined by several factors, including, among others, the size of the portfolio, the projected level of service, the number of projected communications, and additional consulting and/or financial planning services as previously described. At its discretion, we may provide a written financial plan and/or periodic reviews of written financial plans in conjunction with our PAR services.

The Advisory Council, a three-member investment committee, including Russell Jones, Paula Jones, and Charles Davis, will meet regularly to determine general investment advice given to Clients. The Advisory Council will also actively monitor and execute trading for PAR accounts. The Advisory Council will determine applicable PAR fees based on the scope of the services requested and individual Client circumstances. At our discretion, we may offer PAR services at a discounted rate, or we may waive the fee for the first quarter, the first six months, or the first year. Any discounted or waived fee will be clearly indicated on the Client Agreement you sign prior to our providing PAR services. The fee for all subsequent quarters will be billed to your address of record, or it will be deducted from one or more of your managed accounts, on or near the first business day following the close of each calendar quarter.

You may authorize us to deduct the fee from your account when due in accordance with the schedule above, except as otherwise agreed with regard to ERISA plans. You will receive notification of the payment of the fee on your quarterly statement.

The agreed upon fee and the terms of the engagement will be clearly set forth in the PAR agreement you sign

prior to our providing services. PAR services are continuous and the agreement will be in effect until terminated by either party in accordance with the terms of the executed agreement. However, under the terms of the PAR agreement, the fee will be renegotiated annually. Any revision to the terms of the agreement, including fees, must be amended in writing and must be signed by both the Firm and the Client prior to implementation.

You may terminate the financial planning agreement by providing 90 days written notice to our firm. You will incur a pro rata charge for services rendered prior to the termination of the agreement. If you have pre-paid advisory fees that we have not yet earned, you will receive a prorated refund of those fees.

Third Party Advisory Services

We offer our clients the services of various third party investment advisors ("Third-Party Advisory Services") for the provision of certain investment advisory programs including mutual fund wrap and separately managed account programs.

If you are interested in learning more about any of these services, please note that a complete description of the programs, services, fees and payment structure, and termination features is available via the applicable Third Party Advisory Service's disclosure brochures, investment advisory contracts, and account opening documents.

In connection with these arrangements, we will provide assistance in the selection and ongoing monitoring of a particular Third-Party Advisory Service. Factors that we consider in the selection of a particular third-party advisor may include but may not be limited to: i) our assessment of a particular Third-Party Advisory Service; ii) your risk tolerance, goals, objectives and restrictions, as well as investment experience; and, iii) the assets you have available for investment.

You should know that the services provided by us through the use of Third-Party Advisory Services are under certain conditions directly offered by them to you. The fees charged by Third-Party Advisory Services who offer their programs directly to you may be more or less than the combined fees charged by the Third Party Advisory Service and us for our participation in the investment programs. However, when using the services of Third-Party Advisory Services directly, you do not receive our expertise in developing an investment strategy, selecting a Third-Party Advisory Service, monitoring the performance of your account and changing a Third-Party Advisory Service provider when appropriate.

Types of Investments

We primarily offer advice on stocks, bonds, ETF's, variable annuities, mutual funds, and variable life products. Under the Goodrich, Davis, Peabody & Company name our Associated Person, Charles Davis, primarily offers advice on individual stocks, bonds, ETF's and mutual funds.

Additionally, we may advise you on any type of investment that we deem appropriate based on your stated goals and objectives. We may also provide advice on any type of investment held in your portfolio at the inception of our advisory relationship.

You may request that we refrain from investing in particular securities or certain types of securities. You must provide these restrictions to our firm in writing.

Assets Under Management

As of December 31, 2010, we manage \$29,800,000 in client assets on a limited-discretionary basis.

Fees and Compensation

Form ADV Part 2A, Item 5

Please refer to the "Advisory Business" section in this brochure for information on our advisory fees, fee deduction arrangements, and refund policy according to each service we offer.

Additional Fees and Expenses

As part of our investment advisory services to you, we may invest, or recommend that you invest, in mutual funds and exchange traded funds. The fees that you pay to our firm for investment advisory services are separate and distinct from the fees and expenses charged by mutual funds or exchange traded funds (described in each fund's prospectus) to their shareholders. These fees will generally include a management fee and other fund expenses. You will also incur transaction charges and/or brokerage fees when purchasing or selling securities. These charges and fees are typically imposed by the broker-dealer or custodian through whom your account transactions are executed. We do not share in any portion of the brokerage fees/transaction charges imposed by the broker-dealer or custodian. To fully understand the total cost you will incur, you should review all the fees charged by mutual funds, exchange traded funds, our firm, and others. For information on our brokerage practices, please refer to the "Brokerage Practices" section of this brochure.

Compensation for the Sale of Securities or Other Investment Products

Persons providing investment advice on behalf of our firm are registered representatives with SagePoint Financial, Inc., a securities broker-dealer, and a member of the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority and the Securities Investor Protection Corporation. In their capacity as registered representatives, these persons will receive commission-based compensation in connection with the purchase and sale of securities, including 12b-1 fees for the sale of investment company products. Compensation earned by these persons in their capacities as registered representatives is separate and in addition to our advisory fees. This practice presents a conflict of interest because persons providing investment advice on behalf of our firm who are registered representatives have an incentive to effect securities transactions for the purpose of generating commissions rather than solely based on your needs. Our Advisors also recommend no load mutual funds, variable annuities and variable life products. However, you are under no obligation, contractually or otherwise, to purchase securities products through any person affiliated with our firm.

We may recommend that you purchase variable annuities to be included in your investment portfolio(s). Persons providing investment advice on behalf of our firm may earn commissions on the sale of the variable annuities in his or her capacity as a registered representative of SagePoint Financial, Inc.. If these persons earn commission on the sale of variable annuities recommended to you, we will not include the annuity accounts in the total value used for our advisory billing/fee computation for two years after the annuity contract is sold. After the two-year period, the value of the annuity sub accounts will be added to the value of your total assets for billing purposes. Annuities will be purchased for your account only after you receive a prospectus disclosing the terms of the annuity. You are under no obligation, contractually or otherwise, to purchase variable annuities through any person affiliated with our firm.

Persons providing investment advice on behalf of our firm are licensed as independent insurance agents. These persons will earn commission-based compensation for selling insurance products, including insurance products they sell to you. Insurance commissions earned by these persons are separate and in addition to our advisory fees. This practice presents a conflict of interest because persons providing investment advice on behalf of our firm who are insurance agents have an incentive to recommend insurance products to you for the purpose of generating commissions rather than solely based on your needs. However, you are under no obligation, contractually or otherwise, to purchase insurance products through any person affiliated with our firm.

At our discretion, we may offset our advisory fees to the extent our Associated Persons earn commissions in their separate capacities as registered representatives and/or insurance agents.

Performance-Based Fees and Side-By-Side Management

Form ADV Part 2A, Item 6

We do not accept performance-based fees or participate in side-by-side management. Side-by-side management refers to the practice of managing accounts that are charged performance-based fees while at the same time managing accounts that are not charged performance-based fees. Performance-based fees are fees that are based on a share of capital gains or capital appreciation of a client's account. Our fees are calculated as described in the *Advisory Business* section above, and are not charged on the basis of a share of capital gains upon, or capital appreciation of, the funds in your advisory account.

Types of Clients

Form ADV Part 2A, Item 7

We offer investment advisory services to individuals, pension and profit sharing plans, trusts, estates, charitable organizations, corporations, and other business entities.

In general, we require a minimum of \$50,000 to open and maintain an advisory account. At our discretion, we may waive this minimum account size. For example, we may waive the minimum if you appear to have significant potential for increasing your assets under our management. We may also combine account values for you and your minor children, joint accounts with your spouse, and other types of related accounts to meet the stated minimum.

Methods of Analysis, Investment Strategies and Risk of Loss

Form ADV Part 2A, Item 8

Our Methods of Analysis and Investment Strategies

We may use one or more of the following methods of analysis or investment strategies when providing investment advice to you:

- Charting Analysis – involves the gathering and processing of price and volume information for a particular security. This price and volume information is analyzed using mathematical equations. The resulting data is then applied to graphing charts, which is used to predict future price movements based on price patterns and trends.
- Fundamental Analysis – involves analyzing individual companies and their industry groups, such as a company's financial statements, details regarding the company's product line, the experience and expertise of the company's management, and the outlook for the company's industry. The resulting data is used to measure the true value of the company's stock compared to the current market value.
- Technical Analysis – involves studying past price patterns and trends in the financial markets to predict the direction of both the overall market and specific stocks.
- Cyclical Analysis – a type of technical analysis that involves evaluating recurring price patterns and trends.
- Long Term Purchases – securities purchased with the expectation that the value of those securities will grow over a relatively long period of time, generally greater than one year.

- **Short Term Purchases** – securities purchased with the expectation that they will be sold within a relatively short period of time, generally less than one year, to take advantage of the securities' short-term price fluctuations.
- **Short Sales** – a securities transaction in which an investor sells securities he or she borrowed in anticipation of a price decline. The investor is then required to return an equal number of shares at some point in the future. A short seller will profit if the stock goes down in price.
- **Margin Transactions** – a securities transaction in which an investor borrows money to purchase a security, in which case the security serves as collateral on the loan.
- **Option Writing** – a securities transaction that involves selling an option. An option is the right, but not the obligation, to buy or sell a particular security at a specified price before the expiration date of the option. When an investor sells an option, he or she must deliver to the buyer a specified number of shares if the buyer exercises the option. The seller pays the buyer a premium (the market price of the option at a particular time) in exchange for writing the option.

Our investment strategies and advice may vary depending upon each client's specific financial situation. As such, we determine investments and allocations based upon your predefined objectives, risk tolerance, time horizon, financial horizon, financial information, liquidity needs, and other various suitability factors. Your restrictions and guidelines may affect the composition of your portfolio.

Client assets are advised using:

Charting and Technical Analysis - The risk of market timing based on technical analysis is that charts may not accurately predict future price movements. Current prices of securities may reflect all information known about the security and day to day changes in market prices of securities may follow random patterns and may not be predictable with any reliable degree of accuracy.

Fundamental Analysis - The risk of fundamental analysis is that information obtained may be incorrect and the analysis may not provide an accurate estimate of earnings, which may be the basis for a stock's value. If securities prices adjust rapidly to new information, utilizing fundamental analysis may not result in favorable performance.

Cyclical Analysis - Economic/business cycles may not be predictable and may have many fluctuations between long term expansions and contractions. The lengths of economic cycles may be difficult to predict with accuracy and therefore the risk of cyclical analysis is the difficulty in predicting economic trends and consequently the changing value of securities that would be affected by these changing trends.

We may use short-term trading (in general, selling securities within 30 days of purchasing the same securities) as an investment strategy when managing your account(s). Short-term trading is not a fundamental part of our overall investment strategy, but we may use this strategy occasionally when we determine that it is suitable given your stated investment objectives and tolerance for risk.

We may use investment strategies that involve buying and selling securities frequently in an effort to capture significant market gains and avoid significant losses during a volatile market. However, frequent trading can negatively affect investment performance, particularly through increased brokerage and other transactional costs and taxes. This typically is not the case when rebalancing stays within the variable annuities, mutual fund families and variable life products.

Short Selling: Short selling is very risky. Unlike a straightforward investment in stocks where you buy shares with the expectation that their price will increase so you can sell at a profit, in a "short sale" you borrow stocks from your brokerage firm and sell them immediately, hoping to buy them later at a lower price. Thus, a short seller hopes that the price of a stock will go down in the near future. A short seller thus uses declines in the market to his advantage. He makes money when the stock prices fall and loses when prices go up. The SEC has strict regulations in place regarding short selling. There is no ceiling on how much a short seller can lose in a trade. The share price may keep going up and the short seller will have to pay whatever the prevailing stock price is to buy back the shares. However, his gains have a ceiling level because the stock price cannot fall below zero. A short seller has to undertake to pay the earnings on the borrowed securities as long as he

chooses to keep his short position open. If the company declares huge dividends or issues bonus shares, the short seller will have to pay that amount to the lender. Any such occurrence can skew the entire short investment and make it unprofitable. The broker can use the funds in the short seller's margin account to buy back his loaned shares or issue a 'call away' to get the short seller to return the borrowed securities. If the broker makes this call when the stock price is much higher than the price at the time of the short sale, then the investor can end up making huge losses.

Margin: Buying on margin means borrowing money from a broker to purchase stock. Margin trading allows you to buy more stock than you'd be able to normally. An initial investment of at least \$2,000 is required for a margin account, though some brokerages require more. This deposit is known as the minimum margin. Once the account is opened and operational, you can borrow up to 50% of the purchase price of a stock. This portion of the purchase price that you deposit is known as the initial margin. Some brokerages require you to deposit more than 50% of the purchase price. Not all stocks qualify to be bought on margin. When you sell the stock in a margin account, the proceeds go to your broker against the repayment of the loan until it is fully paid. There is also a restriction called the maintenance margin, which is the minimum account balance you must maintain before your broker will force you to deposit more funds or sell stock to pay down your loan. When this happens, it's known as a margin call. If for any reason you do not meet a margin call, the brokerage has the right to sell your securities to increase your account equity until you are above the maintenance margin. Additionally, your broker may not be required to consult you before selling. Under most margin agreements, a firm can sell your securities without waiting for you to meet the margin call and you can't control which stock is sold to cover the margin call. You also have to pay the interest on your loan. The interest charges are applied to your account unless you decide to make payments. Over time, your debt level increases as interest charges accrue against you. As debt increases, the interest charges increase, and so on. Therefore, buying on margin is mainly used for short-term investments. The longer you hold an investment, the greater the return that is needed to break even. In volatile markets, prices can fall very quickly. You can lose more money than you have invested.

Options: Options are complex securities that *involve risks and are not suitable for everyone. Option trading can be speculative in nature and carry substantial risk of loss. It is generally recommended that you only invest in options with risk capital.* An option is a contract that gives the buyer the right, but not the obligation, to buy or sell an underlying asset at a specific price on or before a certain date (the "expiration date"). The two types of options are calls and puts:

A call gives the holder the right to buy an asset at a certain price within a specific period of time. Calls are similar to having a long position on a stock. Buyers of calls hope that the stock will increase substantially before the option expires.

A put gives the holder the right to sell an asset at a certain price within a specific period of time. Puts are very similar to having a short position on a stock. Buyers of puts hope that the price of the stock will fall before the option expires.

Selling options is more complicated and can be even riskier.

The option trading risks pertaining to options buyers are:

- Risk of losing your entire investment in a relatively short period of time.
- The risk of losing your entire investment increases if, as expiration nears, the stock is below the strike price of the call (for a call option) or if the stock is higher than the strike price of the put (for a put option).
- European style options which do not have secondary markets on which to sell the options prior to expiration can only realize its value upon expiration.
- Specific exercise provisions of a specific option contract may create risks.
- Regulatory agencies may impose exercise restrictions, which stops you from realising value.

The option trading risks pertaining to options sellers are:

- Options sold may be exercised at any time before expiration.
- Covered Call traders forgo the right to profit when the underlying stock rises above the strike price of the call options sold and continues to risk a loss due to a decline in the underlying stock.

- Writers of Naked Calls risk unlimited losses if the underlying stock rises.
- Writers of Naked Puts risk unlimited losses if the underlying stock drops.
- Writers of naked positions run margin risks if the position goes into significant losses. Such risks may include liquidation by the broker.
- Writers of call options can lose more money than a short seller of that stock on the same rise on that underlying stock. This is an example of how the leverage in options can work against the option trader.
- Writers of Naked Calls are obligated to deliver shares of the underlying stock if those call options are exercised.
- Call options can be exercised outside of market hours such that effective remedy actions cannot be performed by the writer of those options.
- Writers of stock options are obligated under the options that they sold even if a trading market is not available or that they are unable to perform a closing transaction.
- The value of the underlying stock may surge or ditch unexpectedly, leading to automatic exercises.

Other option trading risks are:

- The complexity of some option strategies is a significant risk on its own.
- Option trading exchanges or markets and option contracts themselves are open to changes at all times.
- Options markets have the right to halt the trading of any options, thus preventing investors from realizing value.
- Risk of erroneous reporting of exercise value.
- If an options brokerage firm goes insolvent, investors trading through that firm may be affected.
- Internationally traded options have special risks due to timing across borders.

Risks that are not specific to options trading include: market risk, sector risk and individual stock risk. Option trading risks are closely related to stock risks as stock options are a derivative of stocks.

Our strategies and investments may have unique and significant tax implications. However, unless we specifically agree otherwise, and in writing, tax efficiency is not our primary consideration in the management of your assets. Regardless of your account size or any other factors, we strongly recommend that you continuously consult with a tax professional prior to and throughout the investing of your assets.

Moreover, as a result of revised IRS regulations, custodians and broker-dealers will begin reporting the cost basis of equities acquired in client accounts on or after January 1, 2011. Your custodian will default to the FIFO (First-In First-Out) accounting method for calculating the cost basis of your investments. You are responsible for contacting your tax advisor to determine if this accounting method is the right choice for you. If your tax advisor believes another accounting method is more advantageous, please provide written notice to our firm immediately and we will alert your account custodian of your individually selected accounting method. Please note that decisions about cost basis accounting methods will need to be made before trades settle, as the cost basis method cannot be changed after settlement.

Risk of Loss

Investing in securities involves risk of loss that you should be prepared to bear. We do not represent or guarantee that our services or methods of analysis can or will predict future results, successfully identify market tops or bottoms, or insulate clients from losses due to market corrections or declines. We cannot offer any guarantees or promises that your financial goals and objectives will be met. Past performance is in no way an indication of future performance.

Recommendation of Particular Types of Securities

As disclosed under the "Advisory Business" section in this Brochure, we primarily recommend stocks, bonds, ETF's, variable annuities, mutual funds, and variable life products and under the Goodrich, Davis, Peabody & Company name our Associated Person, Charles Davis, primarily offers advice on individual stocks, bonds, ETF's and mutual funds. We may also recommend other types of investments as appropriate for you since each client has different needs and different tolerance for risk. Each type of security has its own unique set of risks associated with it and it would not be possible to list here all of the specific risks of every type of

investment. Even within the same type of investment, risks can vary widely. However, in very general terms, the higher the anticipated return of an investment, the higher the risk of loss associated with it.

Mutual funds and exchange traded funds are professionally managed collective investment systems that pool money from many investors and invest in stocks, bonds, short-term money market instruments, other mutual funds, other securities or any combination thereof. The fund will have a manager that trades the fund's investments in accordance with the fund's investment objective. While mutual funds and ETFs generally provide diversification, risks can be significantly increased if the fund is concentrated in a particular sector of the market, primarily invests in small cap or speculative companies, uses leverage (i.e., borrows money) to a significant degree, or concentrates in a particular type of security (i.e., equities) rather than balancing the fund with different types of securities. Exchange traded funds differ from mutual funds since they can be bought and sold throughout the day like stock and their price can fluctuate throughout the day. The returns on mutual funds and ETFs can be reduced by the costs to manage the funds. Also, while some mutual funds are "no load" and charge no fee to buy into, or sell out of, the fund, other types of mutual funds do charge such fees which can also reduce returns. Mutual funds can also be "closed end" or "open end". So-called "open end" mutual funds continue to allow in new investors indefinitely.

A variable annuity is a form of insurance where the seller or issuer (typically an insurance company) makes a series of future payments to a buyer (annuitant) in exchange for the immediate payment of a lump sum (single-payment annuity) or a series of regular payments (regular-payment annuity). The payment stream from the issuer to the annuitant has an unknown duration based principally upon the date of death of the annuitant. At this point the contract will terminate and the remainder of the funds accumulated forfeited unless there are other annuitants or beneficiaries in the contract. Annuities can be purchased to provide an income during retirement. Unlike fixed annuities that make payments in fixed amounts or in amounts that increase by a fixed percentage, variable annuities, pay amounts that vary according to the performance of a specified set of investments, typically bond and equity mutual funds. Many variable annuities typically impose asset-based sales charges or surrender charges for withdrawals within a specified period. Variable annuities may impose a variety of fees and expenses, in addition to sales and surrender charges, such as: mortality and expense risk charges; administrative fees; underlying fund expenses; and charges for special features, all of which can reduce the return. Earnings in a variable annuity do not provide all the tax advantages of 401(k)s and other before-tax retirement plans. Once the investor starts withdrawing money from their variable annuity, earnings are taxed at the ordinary income rate, rather than at the lower capital gains rates applied to other non-tax-deferred vehicles which are held for more than one year. Proceeds of most variable annuities do not receive a "step-up" in cost basis when the owner dies like stocks, bonds, and mutual funds do. Some variable annuities offer "bonus credits". These are usually not free. In order to fund them, insurance companies typically impose mortality and expense charges and surrender charge periods. In an exchange of an existing annuity for a new annuity (so-called 1035 exchanges) the new variable annuity may have a lower contract value and a smaller death benefit; may impose new surrender charges or increase the period of time for which the surrender charge applies; may have higher annual fees; and provide another commission for the broker.

There are numerous ways of measuring the risk of equity securities (also known simply as "equities" or "stock"). In very broad terms, the value of a stock depends on the financial health of the company issuing it. However, stock prices can be affected by many other factors including, but not limited to: the class of stock (for example, preferred or common); the health of the market sector of the issuing company; and, the overall health of the economy. In general, larger, more well established companies ("large cap") tend to be safer than smaller start-up companies ("small cap") but the mere size of an issuer is not, by itself, an indicator of the safety of the investment.

Corporate debt securities (or "bonds") are typically safer investments than equity securities, but their risk can also vary widely based on: the financial health of the issuer; the risk that the issuer might default; when the bond is set to mature; and, whether or not the bond can be "called" prior to maturity. When a bond is called, it may not be possible to replace it with a bond of equal character paying the same rate of return.

Disciplinary Information

Form ADV Part 2A, Item 9

Financial Resources Tax & Financial Consulting Services, Inc. has been registered and providing investment advisory services since 2005. Neither our firm nor any of our Associated Persons has any reportable disciplinary information.

Other Financial Industry Activities and Affiliations

Form ADV Part 2A, Item 10

We have not provided information on other financial industry activities and affiliations because we do not have any relationship or arrangement that is material to our advisory business or to our clients with any of the types of entities listed below.

1. broker-dealer, municipal securities dealer, or government securities dealer or broker
2. investment company or other pooled investment vehicle (including a mutual fund, closed-end investment company, unit investment trust, private investment company or "hedge fund," and offshore fund)
3. other investment adviser or financial planner
4. futures commission merchant, commodity pool operator, or commodity trading advisor
5. banking or thrift institution
6. accountant or accounting firm
7. lawyer or law firm
8. insurance company or agency
9. pension consultant
10. real estate broker or dealer
11. sponsor or syndicator of limited partnerships

Recommendation of Other Advisers

We may recommend that you use a third party adviser ("TPA") based on your needs and suitability. We will receive compensation from the TPA for recommending that you use their services. These compensation arrangements present a conflict of interest because we have a financial incentive to recommend the services of the third party adviser. You are not obligated, contractually or otherwise, to use the services of any TPA we recommend.

Code of Ethics, Participation or Interest in Client Transactions and Personal Trading

Form ADV Part 2A, Item 11

Description of Our Code of Ethics

We strive to comply with applicable laws and regulations governing our practices. Therefore, our Code of Ethics includes guidelines for professional standards of conduct for our Associated Persons. Our goal is to protect your interests at all times and to demonstrate our commitment to our fiduciary duties of honesty, good faith, and fair dealing with you. All of our Associated Persons are expected to adhere strictly to these guidelines. Our Code of Ethics also requires that certain persons associated with our firm submit reports of their personal account holdings and transactions to a qualified representative of our firm who will review these reports on a

periodic basis. Persons associated with our firm are also required to report any violations of our Code of Ethics. Additionally, we maintain and enforce written policies reasonably designed to prevent the misuse or dissemination of material, non-public information about you or your account holdings by persons associated with our firm.

Clients or prospective clients may obtain a copy of our Code of Ethics by contacting us at the telephone number on the cover page of this brochure.

Participation or Interest in Client Transactions

Neither our firm nor any of our Associated Persons has any material financial interest in client transactions beyond the provision of investment advisory services as disclosed in this brochure.

Personal Trading Practices

Our firm or persons associated with our firm may buy or sell the same securities that we recommend to you or securities in which you are already invested. A conflict of interest exists in such cases because we have the ability to trade ahead of you and potentially receive more favorable prices than you will receive. To eliminate this conflict of interest, it is our policy that neither our Associated Persons nor we shall have priority over your account in the purchase or sale of securities.

Brokerage Practices

Form ADV Part 2A, Item 12

We recommend the brokerage and custodial services of SagePoint Financial, Inc., a securities broker-dealer and a member of the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority and the Securities Investor Protection Corporation. We believe that SagePoint Financial, Inc. provides quality execution services for you at competitive prices. Price is not the sole factor we consider in evaluating best execution. We also consider the quality of the brokerage services provided by SagePoint Financial, Inc., including the value of research provided, the firm's reputation, execution capabilities, commission rates, and responsiveness to our clients and our firm. In recognition of the value of research services and additional brokerage products and services SagePoint Financial, Inc. provides, you may pay higher commissions and/or trading costs than those that may be available elsewhere.

We maintain relationships with several broker-dealers. While you are free to choose any broker-dealer or other service provider, we recommend that you establish an account with a brokerage firm with which we have an existing relationship. Such relationships may include benefits provided to our firm, including but not limited to, research, market information, and administrative services that help our firm manage your account(s). We believe that recommended broker-dealers provide quality execution services for our clients at competitive prices. Price is not the sole factor we consider in evaluating best execution. We also consider the quality of the brokerage services provided by recommended broker-dealers, including the value of research provided, the firm's reputation, execution capabilities, commission rates, and responsiveness to our clients and our firm. In recognition of the value of research services and additional brokerage products and services recommended broker-dealers provide, you may pay higher commissions and/or trading costs than those that may be available elsewhere.

Research and Other Soft Dollar Benefits

In selecting or recommending a broker-dealer, we will consider the value of research and additional brokerage products and services a broker-dealer has provided or will provide to our clients and our firm. Receipt of these additional brokerage products and services are considered to have been paid for with "soft dollars." Because such services could be considered to provide a benefit to our firm, we may have a conflict of interest in directing your brokerage business. We could receive benefits by selecting a particular broker-dealer to execute your transactions, and the transaction compensation charged by that broker-dealer might not be the lowest

compensation we might otherwise be able to negotiate.

Products and services that we may receive from broker-dealers may consist of research data and analyses, financial publications, recommendations, or other information about particular companies and industries (through research reports and otherwise), and other products or services (e.g., software and data bases) that provide lawful and appropriate assistance to our firm in the performance of our investment decision-making responsibilities. Consistent with applicable rules, brokerage products and services consist primarily of computer services and software that permit our firm to effect securities transactions and perform functions incidental to transaction execution. We use such products and services in our general investment decision making, not just for those accounts for which commissions may be considered to have been used to pay for the products or services.

The test for determining whether a service, product or benefit obtained from or at the expense of a broker constitutes "research" under this definition is whether the service, product or benefit assists our firm in investment decision-making for discretionary client accounts. Services, products or benefits that do not assist in investment decision-making for discretionary client accounts do not qualify as "research." Also, services, products or benefits that are used in part for investment decision-making for discretionary client accounts and in part for other purposes (such as accounting, corporate administration, recordkeeping, performance attribution analysis, client reporting, or investment decision-making for the firm's own investment accounts) constitute "research" only to the extent that they are used in investment decision-making for discretionary client accounts.

Before placing orders with a particular broker-dealer, we determine that the commissions to be paid are reasonable in relation to the value of all the brokerage and research products and services provided by that broker-dealer. In some cases, the commissions charged by a particular broker for a particular transaction or set of transactions may be greater than the amounts charged by another broker-dealer that did not provide research services or products.

We do not exclude a broker-dealer from receiving business simply because the broker-dealer does not provide our firm with soft dollar research products and services. However, we may not be willing to pay the same commission to such broker-dealer as we would have paid had the broker-dealer provided such products and services.

The products and services we receive from broker-dealers will generally be used in servicing all of our clients' accounts. Our use of these products and services will not be limited to the accounts that paid commissions to the broker-dealer for such products and services. In addition, we may not allocate soft dollar benefits to your accounts proportionately to the soft dollar credits the accounts generate. As part of our fiduciary duties to you, we endeavor at all times to put your interests first. You should be aware that the receipt of economic benefits by our firm is considered to create a conflict of interest.

We have instituted certain procedures governing soft dollar relationships including preparation of a brokerage allocation budget, mandated reporting of soft dollar irregularities, annual evaluation of soft dollar relationships, and an annual review of our This brochure to ensure adequate disclosures of conflicts of interest regarding our soft dollar relationships.

Brokerage for Client Referrals

We do not receive client referrals from broker-dealers in exchange for cash or other compensation, such as brokerage services or research.

Directed Brokerage

We routinely recommend that you direct our firm to execute transactions through SagePoint Financial, Inc.. As such, we may be unable to achieve the most favorable execution of your transactions and you may pay higher brokerage commissions than you might otherwise pay through another broker-dealer that offers the same types of services. Not all advisers require their clients to direct brokerage.

Block Trades

We combine multiple orders for shares of the same securities purchased for advisory accounts we manage

(this practice is commonly referred to as “block trading”). We will then distribute a portion of the shares to participating accounts in a fair and equitable manner. The distribution of the shares purchased is typically proportionate to the size of the account, but it is not based on account performance or the amount or structure of management fees. Subject to our discretion regarding factual and market conditions, when we combine orders, each participating account pays an average price per share for all transactions and pays a proportionate share of all transaction costs. Accounts owned by our firm or persons associated with our firm may participate in block trading with your accounts; however, they will not be given preferential treatment.

Review of Accounts

Form ADV Part 2A, Item 13

For a Professional Advisor Retainer, (PAR), our Advisory Representative reviews the Client's portfolio continually by reviewing all security positions held by Clients under the Advisory Representative's supervision. Triggering factors of additional reviews include changes in Client circumstances, changes in world or economic events, and changes to the models used to construct Client portfolios, among others.

Financial professionals review accounts continuously in light of changing market conditions. Changes in the tax code or tax rulings also trigger reviews for any impact on Client portfolios and other tax consequences. In addition, Client portfolios are reviewed and rebalanced at least quarterly, to maintain the asset allocation designations for the account.

Client accounts will be reviewed by Russ Jones and Charles Davis. The number of accounts assigned to each reviewer will vary based on the geographical area in which the reviewer is located. At no time will a reviewer be assigned more than 300 accounts for review during a one year period.

For participants in the PAR program, the Advisory Representative assigned to the account may meet with Clients annually, semi-annually, quarterly, or monthly, depending on the Client's needs. A review will be performed of the Client's account holdings, objectives, changes to the Client's financial circumstances, and any other relevant issue pertaining to the Client's account(s). The custodian of the assets provides the Client with confirmations of transactions, as well as monthly and/or quarterly account statements.

Financial Resources Tax & Financial Consulting Services does not issue any reports to Clients under the program; however, account custodians provide copies of all summary reports to Financial Resources Tax & Financial Consulting Services

Client Referrals and Other Compensation

Form ADV Part 2A, Item 14

We do not receive any compensation from any third party in connection with providing investment advice to you nor do we compensate any individual or firm for client referrals.

Please refer to the *Brokerage Practices* section above for disclosures on research and other benefits we may receive resulting from our relationship with Pershing.

As disclosed under the “Fees and Compensation” section in this brochure, persons providing investment advice on behalf of our firm are licensed insurance agents, and are registered representatives with SagePoint Financial, Inc., a securities broker-dealer, and a member of the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority and the Securities Investor Protection Corporation. For information on the conflicts of interest this presents, and how we

address these conflicts, please refer to the “Fees and Compensation” section.

Custody

Form ADV Part 2A, Item 15

As paying agent for our firm, your independent custodian will directly debit your account(s) for the payment of our advisory fees. This ability to deduct our advisory fees from your accounts causes our firm to exercise limited custody over your funds or securities. We do not have physical custody of any of your funds and/or securities. Your funds and securities will be held with a bank, broker-dealer, or other independent, qualified custodian. You will receive account statements from the independent, qualified custodian(s) holding your funds and securities at least quarterly. The account statements from your custodian(s) will indicate the amount of our advisory fees deducted from your account(s) each billing period. You should carefully review account statements for accuracy.

Investment Discretion

Form ADV Part 2A, Item 16

Before we can buy or sell securities on your behalf, you must first sign our discretionary management agreement, a power of attorney, and/or trading authorization forms.

You may grant our firm discretion over the selection and amount of securities to be purchased or sold for your account(s) without obtaining your consent or approval prior to each transaction. You may specify investment objectives, guidelines, and/or impose certain conditions or investment parameters for your account(s). For example, you may specify that the investment in any particular stock or industry should not exceed specified percentages of the value of the portfolio and/or restrictions or prohibitions of transactions in the securities of a specific industry or security. Please refer to the “Advisory Business” section in this brochure for more information on our discretionary management services.

If you enter into non-discretionary arrangements with our firm, we will obtain your approval prior to the execution of any transactions for your account(s). You have an unrestricted right to decline to implement any advise provided by our firm on a non-discretionary basis.

Voting Client Securities

Form ADV Part 2A, Item 17

Proxy Voting

We will not vote proxies on behalf of your advisory accounts. At your request, we may offer you advice regarding corporate actions and the exercise of your proxy voting rights. If you own shares of applicable securities, you are responsible for exercising your right to vote as a shareholder.

In most cases, you will receive proxy materials directly from the account custodian. However, in the event we were to receive any written or electronic proxy materials, we would forward them directly to you by mail, unless

you have authorized our firm to contact you by electronic mail, in which case, we would forward any electronic solicitation to vote proxies.

Financial Information

Form ADV Part 2A, Item 18

We are not required to provide financial information to our clients because we do not:

- require the prepayment of more than \$500 in fees and six or more months in advance, or
- take custody of client funds or securities, or
- have a financial condition that is reasonably likely to impair our ability to meet our commitments to you.

Requirements for State-Registered Advisers

Form ADV Part 2A, Item 19

Neither our firm, nor any of our Associated Persons are compensated for advisory services with performance-based fees. Please refer to the "Performance-Based Fees and Side-By-Side Management" section above for additional information on this topic.

Neither our firm, nor any of our Associated Persons have any reportable arbitration claims, civil, self-regulatory organization proceeding or administrative proceeding.

Neither our firm, nor any of our Associated Persons have a material relationship or arrangement with any issuer of securities.

Refer to the Part(s) 2B for background information about management personnel and those giving advice on behalf of our firm.

Additional Information

Your Privacy

We view protecting your private information as a top priority. Pursuant to applicable privacy requirements, we have instituted policies and procedures to ensure that we keep your personal information private and secure.

We do not disclose any nonpublic personal information about you to any nonaffiliated third parties, except as permitted by law. In the course of servicing your account, we may share some information with our service providers, such as transfer agents, custodians, broker-dealers, accountants, consultants, and attorneys.

We restrict internal access to nonpublic personal information about you to employees, who need that information in order to provide products or services to you. We maintain physical and procedural safeguards that comply with regulatory standards to guard your nonpublic personal information and to ensure our integrity and confidentiality. We will not sell information about you or your accounts to anyone. We do not share your information unless it is required to process a transaction, at your request, or required by law.

You will receive a copy of our privacy notice prior to or at the time you sign an advisory agreement with our firm. Thereafter, we will deliver a copy of the current privacy policy notice to you on an annual basis. Please contact our main office at the telephone number on the cover page of this brochure if you have any questions regarding this policy.

Trade Errors

In the event a trading error occurs in your account, our policy is to restore your account to the position it should have been in had the trading error not occurred. Depending on the circumstances, corrective actions may include canceling the trade, adjusting an allocation, and/or reimbursing the account. If a trade error results in a profit, the trade error will be corrected in the trade error account of the executing broker-dealer and you will not keep the profit.

Class Action Lawsuits

We do not determine if securities held by you are the subject of a class action lawsuit or whether you are eligible to participate in class action settlements or litigation nor do we initiate or participate in litigation to recover damages on your behalf for injuries as a result of actions, misconduct, or negligence by issuers of securities held by you.