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Form ADV, Part 2A Brochure

March 29, 2012

This brochure provides information about the qualifications and business practices of MAI Wealth Advisors LLC. If you have any questions about the contents of this brochure, please contact us at (216) 920-4800. 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 MAI Wealth Advisors LLC or any person associated with MAI Wealth Advisors LLC has achieved a certain level of skill or training.

Additional information about MAI Wealth Advisors LLC is available on the SEC's website at www.adviserinfo.sec.gov.

ITEM 2 - MATERIAL CHANGES

Revised 03/29/2012

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

MAI Wealth Advisors LLC (“MAI,” “we,” “our,” or “us”) reviews and updates our brochure at least annually to confirm that it remains current. Below is a summary of the significant changes made since the last annual update to the brochure. You can read more details on the items below in the text of the brochure (see the Table of Contents to find each section).

Material Changes from MAI’s Brochure Dated March 31, 2011:

Item 4 – Advisory Business

MAI no longer serves as investment manager for the Strategic Equity Allocation Master Fund, L.P.

MAI no longer manages the Large Cap Core and Disciplined Growth Strategies.

MAI offers three new strategies: the Diversified Core Strategy, the Diversified Dividend Strategy and the Core Strategy.

See also ***Item 7*** under ***Account Requirements*** and ***Item 8, Specific Investment Strategies*** for information regarding these newly offered strategies.

Item 10 – Other Financial Industry Activities and Affiliations

On March 1, 2010, MAI entered into an agreement with Main Street Investment Management, LLC (“Main Street”), a registered investment advisory firm, under which MAI purchased certain assets of Main Street and became the investment adviser for Main Street Investment Partners, L.P., an investment fund sponsored by Main Street. The sole owner of Main Street, Douglas J. Butler, became an employee of MAI. Main Street has completed the process of transitioning clients from Main Street’s management to MAI. Main Street withdrew its registration as an investment adviser, therefore the Affiliated Investment Adviser disclosure was removed from this Brochure as it is no longer relevant.

Item 11 – Code of Ethics, Participation or Interest in Client Transactions and Personal Trading

A small number of persons who are existing MAI clients, or who may in the future become MAI clients, either have or may acquire a non-controlling, passive ownership interest in MAI. In the performance of its investment advisory and management services, MAI makes no distinction between clients who may have such an ownership interest and any other clients.

Item 12 – Brokerage Practices

MAI has procedures in place to prevent trading errors, nevertheless, occasionally trade errors will still occur. Trading errors must be corrected so that the client does not suffer a loss from the error. Our policy for handling trade errors that result in a loss have not changed; however, we have clarified in the

brochure our procedures for handling trade errors that result in a gain. If a gain has occurred before settlement date, MAI will recognize the gain. Retention of such gain constitutes a benefit for MAI derived from the management of client accounts, and as such represents a conflict of interest.

Additionally, we clarified in the brochure our trade rotation procedures. For clients who are in a strategy, accounts will be traded in accordance with the following trade rotation procedure. When trading a strategy or discretionary accounts within a strategy for multiple client accounts, MAI will follow a rotation process grouped by custodian. When aggregating orders (block trades), each participating client must participate at the average share price (per custodian) for all transactions in that security on a given business day; unless changes in allocation are required by special circumstances such as odd-lot considerations and small numbers of securities.

When executing trades with “manual” or “non-electronic” custodians, the custodian will be placed in the trade rotation; however, MAI will not wait for the confirmation of order being filled, before moving on to the next custodian in the rotation.

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ITEM 4 - ADVISORY BUSINESS

Description of Advisory Firm

MAI Wealth Advisors LLC (“MAI,” “we,” “our,” or “us”) is a privately held independent investment advisor registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission and headquartered in Cleveland, Ohio. It was originally established as Investment Advisors International, Inc. (“IAI”) in 1973, and was an affiliate of International Management Group (“IMG”). In 2000, McCormack Advisors International, LLC (“McCormack”) was formed to succeed to IAI’s business as a joint venture between IAI and a major integrated financial institution. In 2002, the joint venture was dissolved and the firm returned to its roots as a provider of independent financial advice to its clients. McCormack became fully independent of IMG in 2004. On January 31, 2007, BC Investment Partners, LLC (“BC”), also independently owned, acquired McCormack and renamed the merged firm MAI. MAI’s principal owner is Richard James Buoncore. Combined he owns more than 25% of the company through direct ownership and ownership through other entities.

Advisory Services Offered

MAI is engaged in providing investment and financial planning services to institutions and high net worth individuals. MAI also offers several investment strategies including: the Dividend Strategy, the Dividend Plus⁺ (Dividend Strategy with Options Overlay), the Diversified Core Strategy, Diversified Dividend Strategy, the Core Strategy, the Preferred Stock Investment Strategy, Exchange Traded Fund (ETF) Strategy, and the Energy Master Limited Partnerships (MLPs) Strategy.

In addition, MAI serves as the investment manager of the following investment funds (“the Funds”):

- MAI Multi Cap Opportunity Fund, LLC
- MAI Large Cap Core Fund, LLC
- MAI Wealth Income Opportunity Master Fund, L.P.
- MAI Wealth Private Equity Fund, L.P.
- MAI Wealth Dividend Strategy Plus⁺ Fund, L.P.

MAI also serves as the investment advisor to the Dividend Plus⁺ Income Fund (MAIPX/DIVPX), an open end mutual fund that is part of the Forum Family of Funds, and which is registered under the Investment Company Act of 1940. MAI is not affiliated with Forum Funds.

Investment Management Services

MAI Provides discretionary and non-discretionary investment management to institutions and high net worth individuals. Services include:

- assisting the client with the establishment of their investment objectives
- buying and selling securities such as stocks, bonds, mutual funds, limited partnerships
- reporting holdings, transactions and performance on the client’s investment portfolio

MAI also assists clients with the development of their asset allocation strategy, portfolio manager selection/ managed account programs and advice with respect to outside holdings.

We discuss our discretionary authority below under ***Item 16 - Investment Discretion***. For 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***.

Adviser to Mutual Fund

MAI also serves as the investment adviser to the Dividend Plus⁺ Income Fund (MAIPX/DIVPX), an open end mutual fund that is part of the Forum Family of Funds. The fund is registered under the Investment Company Act of 1940. MAI is not affiliated with Forum Funds.

MAI may allocate to its clients shares of the Dividend Plus⁺ Income Fund, in which case MAI will exclude that asset from billing on the investment account and will only receive compensation as investment adviser to the Fund.

Financial Planning Services

MAI offers a full range of financial planning services including estate planning, tax planning, discretionary fund analysis and preparing financial statements. Full service clients generally receive a Management Report as part of their overall service.

We describe fees charged for financial planning services below under ***Item 5 - Fees and Compensation***.

Wealth Management Services

In addition to providing investment advice and financial planning services, MAI provides wealth management services that may be fully integrated as part of a comprehensive offering or at times offered individually. In addition to investment management and financial planning, these services may include advice on tax strategies, insurance, employee benefit analysis, and wealth transfer planning. MAI also provides preparation of United States federal, state and/or local tax returns, record keeping and administration of partnership interests and private investments, household management, budgeting and forecasting, as well as coordination of bill paying and payroll services for household or client corporation employees.

We describe fees charged for financial planning services below under ***Item 5 - Fees and Compensation***.

Non-Advisory Services

MAI offers Tax Preparation, Insurance Administration, Family Office Services, including Client Accounting and Bill Paying Services. MAI provides its services to high net worth individuals, including sports professionals. As such, MAI is able to provide services to foreign clients in tax matters and may partner with firms outside the U.S. for non-US tax compliance services and for completion of the foreign tax return.

Limitations on Investments

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

Limitation by Client

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

Non-Managed Assets

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

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

Tailored Services and Client Imposed Restrictions

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

Clients may also request other restrictions on the account, such as when a client needs to keep a minimum level of cash in the account or does not want MAI to buy or sell certain specific securities or security types in the account. MAI reserves the right to not accept and/or terminate management of a client's account if we feel that the client-imposed restrictions would limit or prevent us from meeting or maintaining the client's investment strategy.

MAI manages pooled investment vehicles, including the Funds and the mutual fund, according to the investment objectives of the fund. Investors in a pooled investment vehicle may not place their individual restrictions on the fund.

Wrap Fee Programs

MAI also manages accounts in wrap fee programs sponsored by other financial services firms. MAI is involved in wrap fee accounts through dual contract arrangements with Stifel Nicolaus and Co. and

Wells Fargo Advisors Private Advisors Network. In a dual contract arrangement, the client signs an agreement with the broker-dealer and MAI's agreement with us. The client pays MAI its management fee in addition to the "wrap fees" charged by the sponsor. MAI does not receive a portion of the wrap fees the client pays to the wrap sponsor. Payment of advisory fees to MAI and wrap fees to the sponsor will increase overall costs. Therefore performance will differ in these "wrap fee" arrangement portfolios in comparison to other like managed portfolios.

MAI chooses investments and manages the accounts of clients in the wrap fee program the same way we manage other client accounts, and these clients have the same access to their portfolio managers as all other clients.

However, because wrap fee programs are often offered by or connected to a broker-dealer, we will use that broker-dealer when placing trades for those accounts. If we used a different broker, that broker might charge the client additional transaction costs that they are already paying for under the wrap fee. Our trading practices, described below under **Item 12 - Brokerage Practices**, may also affect wrap fee clients.

Assets Under Management

MAI manages client assets in both discretionary and non-discretionary accounts. As of 12/31/2011, the total amount of assets under our management was:

12/31/2011	Assets Under Management
Discretionary	\$ 1,720,115,480
Non-Discretionary	375,534,734
Total	\$2,095,650,214

ITEM 5 - FEES AND COMPENSATION

Fee Schedules

MAI may negotiate and charge different fees for certain accounts based on the client's particular needs and circumstances. Fees may also differ based on account inception dates. MAI may also manage some family and related accounts for a reduced fee. Any fee or billing arrangements different from those described below will be detailed in a client's advisory agreement.

Investment Management Services

Discretionary or Non-Discretionary Portfolio Management Fees

MAI computes and charges fees for discretionary or non-discretionary portfolio at no more than 1.5% of the client's assets under management. We apply the same rate to the cash portion of each account as for all other assets in the account. We may negotiate fees for both discretionary and non-discretionary

accounts. Negotiated fees may include customized arrangements for clients seeking a package of services which includes investment advice, financial planning and other non-advisory services such as bill-paying or income tax preparation. Negotiated fees for such accounts may be based on a percentage of the client's non-investment income. However, the portion of such fees that apply to portfolio management generally will not be more than 1.5% per year of the market value of the client's assets under management. MAI's policy is to round account values and fee values to the nearest dollar when invoicing clients.

In addition, MAI may charge an advisory fee on assets invested in a managed account program or mutual fund in addition to those fees charged by the outside investment manager. This is also true for accounts invested using the ETF strategy, the MAI Wealth Income Opportunity Master Fund, L.P., and the MAI Wealth Private Equity Fund, L.P. where both the outside manager and MAI charge fees.

Some clients are involved in "wrap fee" arrangements that they have arranged with brokers. The client pays MAI its management fee in addition to the "wrap fees" charged by the sponsor. Payment of advisory fees to MAI and wrap fees to the sponsor will increase overall costs. Therefore performance will differ in these "wrap fee" arrangement portfolios in comparison to other like managed portfolios.

As provided in MAI advisory agreements, MAI may use the services of third-party investment managers (sub-advisers). When we believe it is appropriate and in the best interest of the client, MAI may allocate a portion of or the client's entire portfolio to the sub-adviser for management. While the client's portfolio is invested with another manager, MAI has a committee to monitor the sub-adviser's performance and ensure that future performance will not be compromised by organizational and product-level changes. In some cases, the fees charged by the sub-adviser are greater than those charged by MAI.

Limited Liability Company and Limited Partnership Fees

MAI serves as manager to certain investment-related Limited Liability Companies, and Limited Partnerships (the "Funds"). All assets invested in the Funds by MAI clients are excluded from the value of the client's account for the calculation of MAI's discretionary or non-discretionary management fees. MAI receives investment management fees from each of the funds it advises or sub-advises. These fees are paid by the fund but are ultimately borne by its members. The operating agreements and related documents of each fund set forth the applicable investment advisory fees. As noted in each funds' private placement memorandum, MAI generally receives an annual asset-based management fee from the Funds. These fees generally do not exceed 1.0%. The fee for the MAI Wealth Private Equity Fund, L.P. is both an investment management and a performance-based fee. The fund is sub-advised by Algonquin Advisors LLC. MAI will share with Algonquin Advisors LLC a percentage of the performance allocation earned by the General Partner. For additional information regarding the MAI Wealth Private Equity Fund, L.P. please see **Items 6, 8, and 10** below.

Billing Method

Fees for discretionary or non-discretionary management are billed directly to client accounts when clients authorize MAI to receive payment directly from their custodians. Clients may designate one or more accounts from which they want the custodian to deduct the fee for all or some accounts. MAI will

send the client's custodian an invoice for the amount of its fee or debit the account directly when that service is available. Simultaneously, MAI will send to clients a statement showing the amount of the fee, the value of the account on which the fee was based and the manner in which the fee was calculated. Clients are responsible for verifying that the fee was correctly calculated and deducted from the account. All clients will receive 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.

MAI 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.

MAI's advisory fees are payable quarterly in advance or arrears at the beginning of each calendar quarter. We charge one fourth of the annual fee each quarter based on the market value of the client's portfolio as of the last day of the prior calendar quarter. MAI pro-rates advisory fees for partial quarters and may pro-rate fees for significant contributions to or withdraws from the accounts.

Adviser to Mutual Fund

The fees MAI receives for providing investment management services to the Dividend Plus⁺ Income Fund (MAIPX/DIVPX) is outlined in the written advisory agreement. The fees are disclosed and described in the fund's prospectus.

Financial Planning Services

MAI offers an array of financial planning services. The minimum annual fee for financial planning covering all available services ("full-service" financial planning) is generally \$20,000. Fees are negotiated with each client and depend on the amount of services we provide and the complexity of the client's personal financial situation. In extraordinary circumstances, MAI will arrange for a fee based on a percentage of the client's non-investment income. In certain circumstances, MAI may request reimbursement for out-of-pocket expenses related to mandatory online filing fees for various client state annual reports, out-of-town meetings with clients. Typically, anticipated out-of-pocket expenses are outlined in the client's advisory agreement.

MAI sends invoices for the quarterly financial planning fees in arrears. MAI will pro-rate fees for partial quarters. Under special circumstances, MAI may also offer financial planning services on an hourly basis. The hourly fee ranges from \$200 to \$300 per hour. The fee may be negotiable depending on the nature and complexity of each client's situation. MAI bills hourly financial planning fees monthly in arrears.

Corporations or organizations representing certain individuals, particularly corporate executives, may retain MAI to offer our financial planning services at no direct expense to the individuals. In these cases, MAI negotiates fees with the organization which pays MAI's fees. Where a corporation retains MAI to provide services to designated executives, the executives may use MAI's financial planning services at their employer's expense.

MAI currently provides investment advice and financial planning services to certain clients of International Merchandising Corporation (“IMC”) and IMG Worldwide, Inc. (“IMG Worldwide”), companies formerly affiliated with McCormack Advisors International. Under this arrangement, IMG Worldwide pays MAI at least the difference between the amount paid by such clients and the actual cost of providing such services.

Wealth Management Services

For its integrated wealth management services, MAI generally charges an annual retainer for the financial planning, tax, and related wealth management services and an assets under management fee for its investment management services. The minimum annual retainer for wealth management services is generally \$15,000. We negotiate specific fees with clients. Our negotiations depend on a number of factors, especially the number and range of wealth management and related services we provide to the client and the complexity of the client’s personal financial situation.

The fee for investment management services for wealth management clients is typically charged based on a percentage of the client’s assets under management, per the following schedule:

Investment Management	AUM	Annual Fee Rate
Blended Asset Allocation	First \$1MM	0.75%
	Next \$2MM	0.65%
	Over \$3MM	0.55%
Single Asset Class	AUM	Annual Fee Rate
Equity, Fixed Income & Alternatives	Fixed Income	0.35%
	First \$2MM	1.00%
	Next \$2MM	0.90%
	Over \$4MM	0.80%

Some accounts may be under different fee schedules honoring prior agreements.

With client authorization, MAI will automatically withdraw MAI’s wealth management fees from one or more the client’s accounts held by an independent custodian. (See additional information about under ***Investment Management Services – Billing Method*** above for fees paid directly by the custodian.) MAI will send an invoice to all clients who choose not to have advisory fees withdrawn directly from their custodian account and for the annual retainer fees. MAI bills the annual retainer fees quarterly in arrears. The invoice is payable upon receipt and will include the fee calculation and amount due.

Other Fees and Expenses

MAI’s fees do not include custodian fees. Clients pay all brokerage commissions, stock transfer fees, margin interest and 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 MAI. 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. Each fund's prospectus fully describes the fees and expenses. All fees paid to MAI for investment management services are separate and distinct from the fees and expenses charged by mutual funds. Mutual funds and ETFs pay advisory fees to their managers, which are indirectly charged to all holders of the mutual fund shares. Consequently, clients with mutual funds in their portfolios are effectively paying both MAI and the mutual fund manager for the management of their assets.

Termination

All MAI contracts for investment management, financial planning, wealth management, and non-advisory services may be terminated by either MAI or the client at any time by providing written notice to the other party. Termination is effective upon receipt of the notice.

MAI has both accounts where we charge investment management fees quarterly in arrears or quarterly in advance. In the event of termination we will charge any outstanding fees on a pro-rata basis. For those accounts that we billed in advance, we will make a refund to the client if applicable.

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

MAI charges a performance-based fee for the MAI Wealth Private Equity Fund, L.P. MAI does not charge performance-based fees for any other account or strategy. MAI does not manage any other accounts in a similar manner to the management of the MAI Wealth Private Equity Fund, L.P.

ITEM 7 - TYPES OF CLIENTS

Types of Clients

MAI provides investment advisory, financial planning and wealth management services to a number of client groups, including:

- Senior officers of major corporations and their families. Given the nature of MAI's services, individual clients typically have a net worth in excess of \$1,000,000 and generally earn at least \$150,000 per year.
- Sports professionals who earn income from a variety of domestic and global sources. MAI provides investment advice and financial planning services to some of these individuals through an agreement with IMC or IMG Worldwide, as described in **Item 5** above.
- Pension, profit-sharing and other employee benefit plans, endowments, foundations, trusts, and other entities.
- Certain corporations (primarily S corporations).

MAI provides investment advisory services to investment-related limited liability companies and limited partnerships managed by MAI. MAI also serves as the investment advisor to the Dividend Plus⁺ Income Fund (MAIPX/DIVPX).

Account Requirements

MAI generally suggests a minimum of \$500,000 to establish an investment management account. The minimum may vary by investment strategy. It is ideal for clients to invest assets as noted in the table below. For financial planning clients who also establish a managed account, MAI may accept accounts below the suggested minimum. In its composite construction criteria, MAI may set a lower minimum. For full service financial planning and/or investment management services, MAI suggests a net worth of at least \$1,000,000 and current income of at least \$150,000. Investors should refer to the subscription documents for minimum amounts related to the LLCs and the private partnerships (the Funds).

Strategy	Ideal Minimum
Dividend Strategy	\$ 500,000
Dividend Plus ⁺	10,000,000
Diversified Core Strategy	500,000
Diversified Dividend Strategy	500,000
Core Strategy	500,000
Exchange Traded Fund (ETF) Strategy	250,000
Preferred Stock Investment Strategy	250,000
Energy Master Limited Partnerships 10 (MLPs 10) Strategy	250,000
Energy Master Limited Partnerships 15 (MLPs 15) Strategy	250,000

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

Methods of Analysis

Regarding individual stocks, MAI relies primarily on fundamental analysis, principally with respect to management record, financial condition, profitability levels, growth prospects and market price in relation to historic valuation ranges, and total return (current yield plus anticipated capital appreciation) discounted for inflation. Technical analysis is sometimes used as a secondary valuation tool.

Regarding equity mutual funds, MAI reviews key characteristics such as historical performance, consistency of returns, risk level, size of fund, etc. Expense ratio and other costs are also significant factors in fund selection.

Regarding fixed income investments, MAI considers the financial strength of the issuer, call provisions, liquidity factors and bond insurance in selecting bonds for purchase. MAI solicits bids from several underwriters (i.e. brokerages) in an effort to obtain the most attractive yield on purchase.

Regarding options, MAI utilizes various strategies (covered options, uncovered options, or option spreads) that look to meet the needs of our investor base. With few exceptions these strategies are defensive in nature and do not involve leverage.

Regarding the Private Equity Fund, MAI relies on the investment process of Algonquin Advisors LLC (SEC #801-60462), the Investment Advisor for the fund.

Main Sources of Information

MAI analyzes securities using information obtained from annual reports and Forms 10-K, financial periodicals, financial rating services, management interviews, corporate news releases, industry participants, government statistical information, prospectuses and research information of major brokerage houses and independent firms, and investment software programs including Bloomberg, Baseline, and Thompson One. MAI remains current with general investment thinking through various periodicals, including Standard & Poor's, Value Line, Barrons, The Wall Street Journal, Forbes, as well as reports from research firms.

MAI subscribes to Morningstar and eVestment Alliance to stay current on mutual fund information and data. Conference calls, manager updates, and in-person meetings with the sub-advisor also provide valuable insights within our due diligence process.

MAI relies on credit rating agencies such as Standard & Poor's and Moody's to help determine the financial strength of issuing creditors. Prospectuses and other relevant information from bond underwriters are also used to help in analysis and selection of fixed income securities.

General Investment Strategies

MAI treats each client account uniquely, seeking real capital growth proportionate to the level of risk the client is willing to take. MAI uses a customer identification profile and an objective statement form to document the client's investment objectives, time horizon, risk tolerance, tax considerations, and any special considerations and/or restrictions the client chooses to place on the management of the account. MAI will then make recommendations that are consistent with the client's investment objectives. MAI selects suitable categories of investments based on the clients' attitudes about risk and their need for capital appreciation or income. Different instruments involve different levels of exposure to risk. Within each investment category, MAI selects individual securities with characteristics that are most consistent with the client's objectives. We deal with any client restrictions on an account-by-account basis.

Since MAI treats each client account uniquely, client portfolios with a similar investment objectives and asset allocation goals may own different securities. Timing and tax factors also influence MAI's investment decisions. Clients who buy or sell securities on the same day may receive different prices.

MAI primarily seeks to hold securities for the longer-term, especially in taxable accounts. MAI uses short-term trades, and options less frequently, and only when in MAI's judgment they are appropriate for a particular account or given market condition. Option strategies may include covered options, uncovered options, or option spreads, based on the needs of the particular account. With few exceptions, these strategies are defensive in nature and do not involve leverage. Frequent trading can result in higher taxes and transaction costs, and there is risk of principal loss associated with option strategies.

Some clients of MAI maintain margin accounts. Accordingly, margin is occasionally used to implement investment advice given by MAI to these clients. Clients are responsible for any brokerage or margin charges in addition to advisory fees.

Additionally, MAI may recommend third-party investment advisers for the management for all or a portion of the client's portfolio depending on the client's investment objectives and financial situation. MAI may recommend private funds and/or private placements for clients that meet certain net worth or other accreditation requirements and/or for clients who have a sufficient high tolerance for risk.

Specific Investment Strategies

MAI may invest client assets using one or a combination of distinct investment strategies, which we detail here:

- Dividend Strategy

We select securities for our Dividend Strategy from a global universe of dividend paying stocks trading in the U.S. We screen for desired dividend characteristics that we believe indicate the commitment of management to pay significant and growing dividend. We review those securities for factors such as return on equity and relative valuation as well as factors that will affect their ability to increase their dividend in the future such as: revenue and earnings expectations and balance sheet strength. We seek to include companies with strong business models and a solid franchise. The portfolio is generally: diversified across 30 stocks with equal weighting representing at least 10 industries, will have no more than 30% invested in any one industry, will invest in 15-45% in foreign companies through ADRs, and be fully invested.

- Dividend Plus⁺ (Dividend Strategy with Options Overlay)

The objective of this strategy is to achieve performance through stock appreciation, dividend income and option premium. This investment strategy seeks to provide consistent returns, relative to the markets generally, by employing an actively managed option overlay strategy on a high quality, value based portfolio. This strategy will generally consist of about 30 underlying equities with above-average dividend yields that have consistently grown their dividends at attractive levels. MAI may sell covered calls and cash secured puts. In order to avoid the use of leverage MAI will maintain a significant cash balance, typically 40-60%, in the event puts are assigned.

- Diversified Core Strategy

This Strategy looks to invest in equities and alternatives in a diversified manner based upon MAI's outlook on the various segments of the market and the overall outlook for equities relative to alternative investments. The fund will typically hold a combination of US and foreign stocks as well as stock funds in the mid cap, small cap, international developed, and emerging market sectors. Alternative investments may include securities such as commodities, MLPs, and global bond funds. The

individual stock component of the portfolio will look to be opportunistic in buying high quality growth and value style companies.

- Diversified Dividend Strategy

This Strategy looks to invest in equities and alternatives in a diversified manner based upon MAI's outlook on the various segments of the market and the overall outlook for equities relative to alternative investments. The fund will typically hold a combination of US and foreign stocks as well as stock funds in the mid cap, small cap, international developed, and emerging market sectors. Alternative investments may include securities such as commodities, MLPs, and global bond funds. The individual stock component of the portfolio will emphasize high quality companies that pay an above-average dividend and have strong dividend growth prospects.

- Core Strategy

Our Core Strategy looks to invest in mid to larger cap industry-leading businesses that we believe are attractively valued in the market. We emphasize stocks that exhibit above average revenue and earnings growth, strong balance sheets, high return on equity and profit margins, shareholder-oriented management, and attractive valuation. The strategy is a flexible investment approach that looks for the best opportunities regardless of style. It will typically hold 35-40 securities, with low to moderate turnover, and no more than 30% invested in any one industry.

- Preferred Stock Investment Strategy

We will hold a concentrated portfolio of typically 8-10 preferred stock issues, screened for desired yield (e.g. 8-15%) and quality of BBB+ or higher, trading in the U.S. MAI typically only recommends this strategy for accredited high net worth or institutional investors.

- Exchange Traded Fund (ETF) Strategy

Our objective in this strategy is to implement our equity asset allocation using ETFs. We create a diversified portfolio using ETFs to minimize cost. We may employ this strategy for smaller portfolios to achieve diversification and cost savings which would not be possible with stocks and bonds due to the size of the account.

- Energy Master Limited Partnerships (MLPs) Strategy

In this strategy we purchase a portfolio of energy MLPs. We will generally use this strategy together with other strategies or as a specific mandate in a client's portfolio.

Investment Funds

In addition, MAI serves as the investment manager of the following investment funds ("the Funds"). MAI may recommend investment in these Funds to clients based on factors that include but are not limited to accreditation status, the level of interest clients express during meetings with MAI, and whether the program would offer diversification to the client's overall portfolio. We consider these

types of investments to carry a higher degree of risk than our other strategies. These securities are only available to accredited investors. Investments in such limited offerings will only occur after conducting additional consultation with the client and after the client has approved of the investment and strategy for his/her portfolio.

- MAI Multi Cap Opportunity Fund, LLC – a limited liability company organized under the laws of the state of Delaware

This fund generally invests in securities of publicly traded companies with the objective of producing capital appreciation. This fund is closed to new investors.

- MAI Large Cap Core Fund, LLC - a limited liability company organized under the laws of the state of Delaware

This fund generally invests in securities of publicly traded companies which offer potential for long-term capital appreciation. This fund is closed to new investors.

- MAI Wealth Income Opportunity Master Fund, L.P. – a Delaware limited partnership (“Income Fund”) that began trading in July 2008

The objective of the Income Fund is to generate a consistent, above average level of income with total return as secondary objective.

The investment manager oversees the investment activities of the Income Fund and provides administrative and management support services to the Income Fund. This fund is currently closed to new investors. It is predominantly invested in illiquid securities and is therefore not processing redemptions or withdrawals.

- MAI Wealth Private Equity Fund, L.P. – a Delaware limited partnership (“Private Equity Fund”) that began operations in September 2008

The investment objective of the Private Equity Fund is to achieve an annual rate of return on invested capital in excess of the returns generated by conventional investments in the public equity market and the private equity market through a diversified portfolio of investments in limited partnerships or other pooled investment vehicles organized by independent fund sponsors (each, a “Portfolio Investment” and collectively, the “Portfolio Investments”) focused primarily on venture capital, private equity, leveraged buyouts and mezzanine debt. In addition, the Private Equity Fund may acquire Portfolio Investments on the secondary market and may co-invest directly in the underlying investments of these Portfolio Investments (each a “Direct Investment” and collectively “Direct Investments”).

Pursuant to an investment advisory agreement, the Investment Manager has delegated day-to-day investment management of the Private Equity Fund to Algonquin Advisors LLC (SEC #801-60462), a Connecticut limited liability company. Algonquin Advisors LLC is controlled by George T. Hubbard.

- MAI Wealth Dividend Strategy Plus⁺ Fund, L.P. – a Delaware limited partnership (“Dividend Plus⁺ Fund”) that began trading May 1, 2009

The objective of the Dividend Plus⁺ Fund is to achieve performance through stock appreciation, dividend income and option premium. The Dividend Plus⁺ Fund’s investment strategy seeks to provide consistent returns, relative to the markets generally, by employing an actively managed option overlay strategy on a high quality, value based portfolio. The Dividend Plus⁺ Fund will generally consist of about 30 underlying equities with above-average dividend yields that have consistently grown their dividends at attractive levels. The Dividend Plus⁺ Fund expects to sell covered calls and cash secured puts. In order to avoid the use of leverage it will maintain a significant cash balance, typically 40-60%, in the event puts are assigned.

The Investment Manager oversees the investment activities of the Dividend Plus⁺ Fund and provides administrative and management support services to the Dividend Plus⁺ Fund. The Dividend Plus⁺ Fund has a stated minimum of \$500,000; however, the General Partner has the right to waive this minimum at its sole discretion.

Third-Party Advisers

MAI may recommend other investment advisers based on the client’s investment objectives and financial situation, and the other investment adviser’s management style. Our process of selecting these managers includes analyzing performance data, risk characteristics, expenses, manager tenure and experience, style consistency, firm reputation, and the scalability of the strategy. On an ongoing basis we review managers based on these quantitative and qualitative factors to ensure they are meeting our expectations.

Adviser to Mutual Fund

MAI also serves as the investment advisor to the Dividend Plus⁺ Income Fund (MAIPX/DIVPX), an open end mutual fund that is part of the Forum Family of Funds, and which is registered under the Investment Company Act of 1940. MAI is not affiliated with Forum Funds. MAI will purchase and sell securities as outlined in the Dividend Plus⁺ Income Fund’s prospectus and statement of additional information, which may include dividend paying U.S. securities and foreign companies traded in the U.S. (e.g. American Depositary Receipts (ADRs)) and options (e.g. covered calls and cash secured short puts), among other securities. For the risks associated with investing in the mutual fund, investors should read the fund’s prospectus.

General Risk of Loss Statement

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

1. That investing in securities involves risk of loss which clients should be prepared to bear;
2. That securities markets experience varying degrees of volatility;
3. That over time the client’s assets may fluctuate and at anytime be worth more or less than the amount invested; and

4. That clients should only commit assets that they feel are currently unneeded and available to MAI 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 as underlying assets of mutual funds 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.

The prices of, and the income generated by, most debt securities held by a client's account may be affected by changing interest rates and by changes in the effective maturities and credit ratings of these securities. For example, the prices of debt securities in the client's account generally will decline when interest rates rise and increase when interest rates fall. In addition, falling interest rates may cause an issuer to redeem, "call" or refinance a security before its stated maturity, which may result in reinvesting the proceeds in lower yielding securities. Longer maturity debt securities generally have higher rates of interest and may be subject to greater price fluctuations than shorter maturity debt securities. Debt securities are also subject to credit risk, which is the possibility that the credit strength of an issuer will weaken and/or an issuer of a debt security will fail to make timely payments of principal or interest and the security will go into default. The guarantee of a security backed by the U.S. Treasury or the full faith and credit of the U.S. government only covers the timely payment of interest and principal when held to maturity. MAI generally purchases debt securities on the presumption that they will be held to maturity, therefore it is important to note that the current market values for these securities will fluctuate with changes in interest rates.

Investments in securities issued by entities based outside the United States may be subject to increased levels of the risks described above. 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.

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). The benefits of investing through mutual funds generally include: professional management, diversification, affordability, and liquidity.

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

Costs Despite Negative Returns

Investors must pay sales charges, annual fees, and other expenses regardless of how the fund performs. Depending on the timing of their investment, investors may also have to pay taxes on any capital gains distribution they receive. This includes instances where the fund went on to perform poorly after purchasing shares.

Lack of Control

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

Price Uncertainty

With an individual stock, investors can obtain real-time (or close to real-time) pricing information with relative ease by checking financial websites or by calling a broker or your 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.

When it comes to investing in mutual funds, investors have literally thousands of choices. Most mutual funds fall into one of three main categories; money market funds, bond funds (also called “fixed income” funds), and stock funds (also called “equity” funds). In addition to these main categories, MAI may purchase mutual funds in other categories (i.e. alternatives). Each type has different features and different risks and rewards. Generally, the higher the potential return, the higher the risk of loss.

Tax Consequences of Mutual Funds

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

Exchange-Traded Funds (ETFs)

An ETF is a type of Investment Company (usually, an open-end fund or unit investment trust) containing a basket of stocks. Typically, the objective of an ETF is to achieve the same return as a particular market index, including sector indexes. Generally, an ETF is similar to an index fund in that it will primarily invest

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

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.

Equity Securities

Equity securities represent an ownership position in a company. Equity securities typically consist of common stocks. The prices of stocks and the income they generate (such as dividends) fluctuate based on, among other things, events specific to the company that issued the shares, conditions affecting the general economy and overall market changes, changes or weakness in the business sector the company does business in, and other factors.

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.

Options

An option is the right either to buy or sell a specified amount or value of a particular underlying interest at a fixed exercise price by exercising the option before its specified expiration date. An option which gives a right to buy is a call option. An option which gives a right to sell is a put option. Calls and puts are distinct types of options and the buying or selling of one type does not involve the other. Option strategies may include covered options, uncovered options, or options spreads, based on the needs of the particular account. With few exceptions, these strategies are defensive in nature and do not involve leverage.

Warrants and Rights

Warrants may be issued together with bonds or preferred stocks. Warrants generally entitle the holder to buy a proportionate amount of common stock at a specified price, usually higher than the current market price. Warrants may carry an expiration date or exist in perpetuity. Rights are similar to warrants

except that they normally entitle the holder to purchase common stock at a lower price than the current market price.

Debt Securities (Bonds)

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

Certain additional risk factors relating to debt securities include:

Reinvestment Risk

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

Inflation Risk

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

Interest Rate and Market Risk

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

Call Risk

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

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

Credit Risk

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

Liquidity and Valuation Risk

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

MAI attempts 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.

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

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

U.S. Treasury Securities

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

Federal Agency Securities

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

Other Federal Agency Obligations

Additional federal agency securities neither are direct obligations of, nor guaranteed by, the U.S. government. These obligations include securities issued by certain U.S. government agencies and government-sponsored entities. However, they generally involve some form of federal sponsorship: some operate under a government charter; specific types of collateral back some; the issuer's right to borrow from the Treasury supports some; and only the credit of the issuing government agency or entity supports others. These agencies and entities include, but are not limited to the Federal Home Loan

Bank, Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation (Freddie Mac), Federal National Mortgage Association (Fannie Mae), and the Tennessee Valley Authority and Federal Farm Credit Bank System.

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

Municipal Bonds

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

Legislative Risk

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

Tax-Bracket Changes

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

Liquidity Risk

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

Credit Risk

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

AMT

MAI invests in a variety of fixed income securities for clients. For those accounts seeking preservation of capital and current income exempt from taxation, MAI may avoid 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 particular state municipalities are more susceptible to factors adversely affecting issuers of those state's securities.

Pass-through Securities

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

Mortgage-Backed Securities

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

Private entities that issue mortgage-backed securities structure them similarly to those issued by U.S. government agencies. However, government agencies do not guarantee the mortgage-backed securities or the underlying mortgages issued by private entities. The structure of these securities generally includes one or more types of credit enhancements such as insurance or letters of credit issued by private companies. Mortgage-backed securities generally permit borrowers to prepay their underlying mortgages. Prepayments can alter the effective maturity of these instruments.

Collateralized Mortgage Obligations (CMOS)

A pool of mortgages or mortgage loans backs a CMO, which are divided into two or more separate bond issues. Agency mortgages back CMOs issued by U.S. government agencies, while either government agency mortgages or private mortgages back privately issued CMOs. Payments of principal and interest pass through to each bond issue at varying schedules resulting in bonds with different coupons,

effective maturities, and sensitivities to interest rates. Issuers may structure CMOs to magnify the impact of changing prepayment rates on the effective maturities of certain issues of these securities when interest rates change. CMOs may be less liquid or may exhibit greater price volatility than other types of mortgage or asset-backed securities.

Inflation-indexed Bonds

MAI may invest for client accounts in inflation-indexed bonds issued by governments, their agencies or instrumentalities and corporations. The principal amount of an inflation-indexed bond adjusts to changes in the level of the consumer price index. In the case of U.S. Treasury inflation-indexed bonds, the U.S. Government guarantees the repayment of the original bond principal upon maturity (as adjusted for inflation). Therefore, the principal amount of such bonds cannot fall below par even during a period of deflation. However, the current market value of these bonds is not guaranteed and will fluctuate, reflecting the rise and fall of yields. In certain jurisdictions outside the United States the repayment of the original bond principal upon the maturity of an inflation-indexed bond is not guaranteed. This causes the amount of the bond repaid at maturity to be less than par. The interest rate for inflation-indexed bonds is fixed at issuance as a percentage of this adjustable principal. Accordingly, the actual interest income may both rise and fall as the principal amount of the bonds adjusts in response to movements of the consumer price index. For example, typically interest income would rise during a period of inflation and fall during a period of deflation.

Securities with Equity and Debt Characteristics

Preferred stock is senior to common stock in the capitalization structure of companies. Preferred securities may be issued in perpetuity or have a call provision. Their dividend payments can be cumulative or non-cumulative. The risk factors of preferred stock generally include:

Credit Risk

Bankruptcy of the Issuer has the potential to cause a complete loss in value of preferred stock. Focusing on higher quality issues from firms with stronger balance sheets may help to mitigate this risk.

Liquidity Risk

The lack of volume in this market is one of the reasons why this opportunity exists. It is possible that the issues may have to be held for years to realize the total return objective.

Interest Rate Risk

Like fixed income securities, preferred stock has exposure to changes in interest rates. Purchasing high yielding preferred stock may result in the security remaining attractive even if the securities themselves are not readily liquidated and may mitigate the interest rate risk.

Real Estate Investment Trusts

MAI may invest for client accounts in securities issued by real estate investment trusts (REITs), which 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 exemptive status afforded under relevant laws.

Private Funds

A private fund is an investment vehicle that pools capital from a number of investors and invests in securities and other instruments. In almost all cases, a private fund is a private investment vehicle that is typically not registered under federal or state securities laws. So that private funds do not have to register under these laws, issuers make the funds available only to certain sophisticated or accredited investors and cannot be offered or sold to the general public. Private funds are generally smaller than mutual funds because they are often limited to a small number of investors and have a more limited number of eligible investors. Many but not all private funds use leverage as part of their investment strategies. Private funds management fees typically include a base management fee along with a performance component. In many cases, the fund's managers may become "partners" with their clients by making personal investments of their own assets in the fund. Most private funds offer their securities by providing an offering memorandum or private placement memorandum, known as "PPM" for short. The PPM covers important information for investors and investors should review this document carefully and should consider conducting additional due diligence before investing in the private fund. The primary risks of private funds include the following:

1. Private funds do not sell publicly and are therefore illiquid. An investor may not be able to exit a private fund or sell its interests in the fund before the fund closes.
2. Private funds are subject to various other risks, including risks associated with the types of securities that the private fund invests in or the type of business issuing the private placement.

Tax Risk

Private funds can be pass-through entities, passing earnings through to the limited partners. Investors must be aware that there are potentially significant tax implications of investing in private funds and they should consult with their tax advisor before investing in these securities. In addition, investors receive a Schedule K-1 which may delay the filing of tax returns. If an extension is required because a K-1 is issued after April 15, the cost of the tax preparation may increase as it is an additional service and adds time to the tax compliance process.

American Depositary Receipts (ADRs)

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.

Global Depositary Receipt (GDRs)

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

Cash and Cash Equivalents

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, bank notes, certificates of deposit, or bankers' acceptances (time drafts on a commercial bank where the bank accepts an irrevocable obligation to pay at maturity));
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.

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.

In addition to the normal risks associated with equity investments, e.g. price volatility, MLPs bear three specialized risks:

Risk of Regulation or Change

The main advantage of an MLP is its tax-advantaged status under the current Internal Revenue Code. Therefore, changes in the tax code resulting in the loss of its preferential treatment could significantly affect the viability of MLP investments.

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. In addition, investors receive a Schedule K-1 which may delay the filing of tax returns. If an extension is required because a K-1 is issued after April 15, the cost of the tax preparation may increase as it is an additional service and adds time to the tax compliance process.

Financial Planning

The financial planning tools MAI 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 tools are used as a guide to help MAI 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 underlying assumptions or differences in actual personal, economic, or market outcomes may result in materially different results for the client. Clients should carefully consider the assumptions and limitations of the financial planning tools and should discuss the results of the plan with a qualified investment professional before making any changes in their investment or financial planning program.

ITEM 9 - DISCIPLINARY INFORMATION

MAI and our personnel seek to maintain the highest level of business professionalism, integrity, and ethics. MAI does not have any disciplinary information to disclose.

ITEM 10 - OTHER FINANCIAL INDUSTRY ACTIVITIES AND AFFILIATIONS

Management Company

Effective January 1, 2010, a new management company named MAI Wealth Management, Inc. ("MAIW") was created. The company was formed to house all employees and to pay their salaries and benefits. A management agreement exists between MAIW and MAI in which MAI pays MAIW for the various services provided by the employees. MAI continues as the registered investment adviser.

Adviser to Mutual Fund

MAI Wealth Advisors, LLC serves as the investment adviser to the Dividend Plus⁺ Income Fund (MAIPX/DIVPX), an open end mutual fund that is part of the Forum Family of Funds, and which is registered under the Investment Company Act of 1940. MAI is not affiliated with Forum Funds.

MAI may allocate to its clients shares of the Dividend Plus⁺ Income Fund, in which case MAI will exclude that asset from billing on the investment account and will only receive compensation as investment adviser to the Fund.

Unaffiliated Insurance Agency

MAI has partnered with the Oswald Companies, Cleveland, Ohio to be the preferred insurance broker serving the needs of MAI clients. The Oswald Companies have access to a large network of insurance brokers and providers, and independently conduct or facilitate insurance reviews for MAI clients as part of MAI's overall investment and financial planning services. This non-exclusive arrangement between MAI and the Oswald Companies assures independent reviews, recommendations and sales of insurance products in which MAI has no financial interest and receives no commission or other remuneration. MAI and the Oswald Companies have no affiliation. Although the Oswald Companies are the preferred broker under this arrangement, MAI may look to the services of other insurance brokers to conduct reviews and make recommendations. In all such cases MAI receives no commission or other remuneration from the sale of any insurance product.

Registered Representative of Unaffiliated Broker-Dealer

Associated Persons of MAI are also registered securities representatives of a non-affiliated registered broker-dealer and a member of the Financial Industry Regulation Authority ("FINRA"). These Associated Persons maintain these registrations strictly in order to sell and market our proprietary mutual fund. Neither MAI nor any of these individuals receives any compensation or commissions for this activity.

Proprietary Private Fund

MAI serves as investment manager to certain investment-related limited liability companies, and limited partnerships (the “Funds”). MAI, or affiliates of MAI, are also the general partner/managing member of the Funds. MAI Wealth GP, LLC, an Ohio limited liability company, serves as the General Partner of the MAI Wealth Income Opportunity Master Fund, L.P., and the MAI Wealth Dividend Strategy Plus+ Fund, L.P. Richard J. Buoncore is the Manager of MAI Wealth GP, LLC.

MAI Wealth Advisors, LLC is the Manager of the MAI Large Cap Core Fund, LLC and the MAI Multi Cap Opportunity Fund, LLC.

MAI Wealth Private Equity GP, LLC, a Delaware limited liability company, serves as the General Partner of MAI Wealth Private Equity Fund, L.P. The General Partner is controlled by Richard J. Buoncore of MAI and George T. Hubbard of Algonquin Advisors LLC.

The Funds are not publicly offered or traded. The Funds are only available to “Accredited Investors” as the term is defined by Rule 501 of the Securities Act of 1933. Investors in the MAI Wealth Private Equity Fund, L.P. must also meet the financial requirements of Rule 205-3 of the Investment Advisers Act of 1940. Those regulations generally provide that MAI may only offer interests in the fund to certain institutions, certain organizations, certain trusts, persons whose individual net worth (or joint net worth with their spouse) exceeds \$1,500,000, or persons who invest at least \$750,000 with us (“Qualified Clients”). The offering memorandum and subscription agreement (the “Offering Documents”) provide additional information on these standards. Prospective investors in the Funds receive the Offering Documents. This Form ADV Part 2A Brochure is not an offer to sell, or a solicitation of an offer to purchase, membership interests in the Funds. Such an offer can only occur when the prospective investor receives the Offering Documents.

In addition to the Funds, MAI expects to continue to manage other client accounts, some of which have objectives similar to those of the Funds, including other collective investment vehicles which may be managed by the same General Partner (“GP”) in which both the GP and MAI may have an equity interest.

Neither the GP nor MAI is obligated to devote any specific amount of time to the affairs of the Funds and is not required to accord exclusivity or priority to the Funds in the event of limited investment opportunities.

When MAI determines that it would be appropriate for the Funds and one or more other investment accounts to participate in an investment opportunity, MAI will seek to execute orders for all of the participating investment accounts on an equitable basis. If MAI has determined to invest at the same time for more than one of the investment accounts, MAI will generally place combined orders for all such accounts simultaneously and if all such orders are not filled at the same price, it will generally average the prices paid. Similarly, if an order on behalf of more than one account cannot be fully executed under prevailing market conditions, MAI will allocate the trade among the different accounts

on a basis that it considers equitable. Situations may occur where the Funds could be disadvantaged because of the investment activities conducted by MAI for other investment accounts.

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

Code of Ethics

MAI seeks to secure its reputation for integrity and professionalism, maintain the trust of its clients and ensure that its employees do not benefit personally from the short-term effects of their service to clients. In order to achieve these goals, MAI has adopted the MAI Code of Ethics (the “Code of Ethics”). All directors, officers and employees of MAI, as well as any other person who provides investment advice on behalf of MAI and is subject to MAI’s supervision and control (collectively, “personnel”) must abide by the Code of Ethics. The Code of Ethics imposes particular requirements and restrictions on the personal trading activity of our personnel, and prohibits them from engaging in certain outside activities without the prior approval of the Compliance Officer. In addition, the Code of Ethics prohibits the misuse of material nonpublic information by our personnel, and seeks to uphold general business ethics by prohibiting certain activities, such as engaging in outside activities and giving or receiving gifts, other than nominal gifts, to or from any person or other entity that does business, or proposes to do business, with MAI or its affiliates without prior approval of the Compliance Officer. The Compliance Officer has the right to make exceptions when deemed appropriate.

All MAI supervised persons must certify to the Code of Ethics and report any violations of the Code of Ethics promptly to the Compliance Officer. MAI will furnish a copy of the Code of Ethics to any client or prospective client upon request by contacting the Chief Compliance Officer at (216) 920-4905.

Insider Trading

MAI and our personnel may, from time to time, come into possession of material nonpublic and other confidential information which, if disclosed, might affect an investor’s decision to buy, sell or hold a security. Under applicable law, MAI and our personnel may be prohibited from improperly disclosing or using such information for their personal benefit or for the benefit of any other person, regardless of whether such other person is a MAI client. Accordingly, should such persons come into possession of material nonpublic or other confidential information with respect to any company, they may be prohibited from communicating such information to, or using such information for the benefit of, their respective clients, and have no obligation or responsibility to disclose such information to, nor responsibility to use such information for the benefit of, their clients when following the provisions of the Code of Ethics designed to comply with laws prohibiting the improper disclosure or use of material nonpublic and other confidential information. Despite the circumstances described above, a client on its own initiative may direct MAI to place orders for specific securities transactions in a client account. As required by Section 204A of the Investment Advisers Act of 1940, the Code of Ethics prohibits the misuse of material nonpublic information by MAI and its officers, directors, and employees. Any officer, director, or employee of MAI who fails to observe this prohibition risks serious sanctions, including dismissal and personal liability.

Personal Trading Practices

MAI personnel may purchase or sell securities for themselves that we also recommend to 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. To address these conflicts of interest, MAI's Code of Ethics imposes particular restrictions on MAI personnel with respect to transactions for their own accounts and accounts over which they have control or a beneficial interest. These restrictions include prohibitions on trading excessively, acting on investment opportunities before offering such opportunities first to clients, and investing in initial public offers or private placements without prior approval of the Compliance Officer. Additionally, the Code of Ethics requires all MAI personnel to pre-clear personal securities transactions with the Compliance Officer and requires our personnel to report their respective securities transactions and holdings to the Compliance Officer.

Aggregation with Client Orders

Transactions for each client's portfolio will generally be effected independently, unless MAI determines to purchase or sell securities for several clients at approximately the same time. MAI may purchase or sell securities in a batch transaction and allocate the batch to clients, funds and/or employees. 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. MAI may only aggregate transactions for clients, with funds and/or employee provided the allocation is done without favor to any one party.

When aggregating orders, no client is favored over any other client; each client participating in the aggregated order will participate at the average share price for all the transactions in that security on a given business day, with transaction costs shared pro-rata based on each client's participation in the transaction. Securities purchased or sold in a batched transaction are allocated pro-rata, when possible, to the participating client accounts in proportion to the size of the order placed for each account. MAI may, however, increase or decrease the amount of securities allocated to each account if necessary to avoid holding odd-lot or small numbers of shares for particular clients. Additionally, if MAI is unable to fully execute a batched transaction and MAI determines that it would be impractical to allocate a small number of securities among the accounts participating in the transaction pro-rata, MAI may allocate such securities in a manner determined in good faith to be a fair allocation.

Participation or Interest in Client Transactions

MAI acts as investment adviser to numerous client accounts. MAI may give advice and take action with respect to any accounts it manages, or for its own account, that may differ from action taken by MAI on behalf of other accounts. MAI is not obligated to recommend, buy or sell, or refrain from recommending, buying or selling, any security that MAI, or employees, may buy or sell for its or their own account or for the accounts of any other client. MAI is not obligated to refrain from investing in securities held by accounts that it manages except to the extent that such investment violates policies adopted by MAI. In a limited number of instances, MAI employees may act as Trustee at a client's request and with written permission of MAI. See **Item 15 – Custody** for more information on MAI

employees acting as trustee for client trusts.

The following items represent situations where a conflict of interest may exist between the client and MAI and our personnel and discuss generally our policies for addressing those conflicts.

Recommendations Involving Financial Interest

MAI or our personnel may have financial interests in securities or investment products we recommend. Client portfolios may include the securities of companies in which MAI or our personnel have positions. MAI may manage the securities portfolios of our employee's pension plans and those of related companies on a discretionary basis following the same principles as other tax-exempt accounts. (See ***Personal Trading Practices*** above)

Interest in Investment Funds

MAI is the investment manager and general partner or managing member or has other economic interest to certain investment-related Limited Liability Companies, and Limited Partnerships (the "Funds"). MAI may suggest or recommend that clients purchase or sell the Funds managed by MAI. For more information on the Funds, see also ***Items 4, 8, and 10***. MAI only recommends such securities to clients who meet the requisite income and/or net worth requirements and where MAI believes that the investment is appropriate for the client based on the client's ability to accept the risk.

MAI earns or shares in the management fees for these funds; clients also pay MAI management fees on the assets MAI manages in their accounts. To avoid the conflict of clients paying MAI dual fees, all assets invested by MAI clients are excluded from the value of the client's account for the calculation of MAI's discretionary or non-discretionary management fees. The investment advisory fees that MAI receives from each of the MAI Funds are paid by the MAI Funds but are ultimately borne by fund members. Clients will receive the offering memorandum and full disclosure of all known risks before investing. In addition, MAI will disclose any proprietary interest in the company to the client.

Cross Transactions

From time to time it may be advantageous to clients to execute one clients' sale transaction by matching it with another clients' purchase transaction. For example, such a cross transaction can save brokerage commissions and related transaction costs. We will only do this when the proposed transaction is in the best interests of both clients. We do not "dump" a security into a client's portfolio just because another client needs to sell, nor do we decide to sell a security from one client's account just because another client needs a similar security. Usually, this situation comes up with fixed income securities where we can get a better deal for both clients by crossing the security instead of going into the open market to complete separate transactions.

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

MAI does not act as broker for any cross transactions effected for clients, and will never receive any commissions or other compensation for these trades (other than our normal advisory fees for managing the accounts). Portfolio managers will provide complete written details of a proposed cross transaction to our Chief Investment Officer who will provide written authorization for the transaction if he approves. MAI will maintain documentation of cross transactions in our books and records.

Adviser to Mutual Fund

MAI acts as investment adviser to the Dividend Plus⁺ Income Fund (MAIPX/DIVPX), a proprietary mutual fund. We may on a discretionary basis purchase this fund for our advisory clients. MAI receives fees for managing the mutual fund as well as fees for investment advisory services provided to clients, which could give us an incentive to invest advisory clients in the mutual fund so that we receive dual fees. We recognize this conflict of interest, and to address it we exclude the mutual fund from the assets we manage when calculating the advisory fee so that we will not receive dual management fees.

Clients Having an Ownership Interest

A small number of persons who are existing MAI clients, or who may in the future become MAI clients, either have or may acquire a non-controlling, passive ownership interest in MAI. In the performance of its investment advisory and management services, MAI makes no distinction between clients who may have such an ownership interest and any other clients. MAI's client relationships and services are at all times managed in accordance with the MAI Code of Ethics for the benefit of all clients. Nevertheless, by reason of a non-controlling ownership interest, a particular client may, as a practical matter, from time to time have the opportunity for access to MAI, its investment professionals and staff to a degree different from that available to other clients. In these circumstances, such a client may be advantaged as to support and administrative services in comparison to clients having no ownership position. Such an advantage, however, is unrelated to the performance of investment advisory and management services by MAI for all MAI clients.

ITEM 12 - BROKERAGE PRACTICES

MAI may recommend that most of its clients establish brokerage accounts with Fidelity Brokerage Services, Inc. ("Fidelity"), a FINRA-registered broker-dealer, member SIPC, to maintain custody of client's assets and to effect trades for their accounts. Although MAI may recommend that clients establish accounts at Fidelity, it is the client's decision to custody assets with Fidelity. MAI is independently owned and operated and not affiliated with Fidelity. Factors considered by MAI in the recommendation of Fidelity include, but are not limited to, the reasonableness of their fees, product availability, research and other services available to both the client and MAI. For example, clients are not charged custodial fees, but instead Fidelity is compensated by account holders through commission or other transaction-related fees for securities trades that are executed through Fidelity or that settle into Fidelity accounts.

Factors Considered in Selecting Broker-Dealers for Client Transactions

In selecting particular securities brokerage firms, dealers or banks ("investment firms"), MAI will consider the investment firm's execution capabilities, speed and efficiency, among other factors. In

selecting an investment firm, MAI will seek competitive bids and negotiate rates where possible, and clients may pay commissions in excess of those that another brokerage firm might charge for effecting the same transactions. MAI generally trades at market, and on occasion will use market limit orders.

When buying or selling securities in dealer markets, primarily fixed income securities, MAI generally prefers to deal directly with market makers in the securities who act for their own account as principal in the transaction. On these transactions, MAI may effect trades on a “net” basis, and will not pay the market maker any commission, commission equivalent or markup/markdown other than the “spread”, that is, the difference between the price paid (or received) by MAI and the price received (or paid) by the market maker in trades with other broker-dealers or other customers.

Securities may also be purchased from underwriters at prices which include underwriting fees.
Commission Rates or Equivalents Policy

For any particular portfolio transaction MAI will not necessarily select broker-dealers based on commission rates or seek competitive bids in advance for the most favorable commission rate.. Although MAI generally seeks competitive commission rates on transactions where the client has not directed the selection of the broker-dealer, it will not necessarily pay the lowest commission or commission equivalent.

The reasonableness of commissions is based on the broker’s ability to provide professional services, competitive commission rates, research, and other services which will help MAI in providing investment management services to clients. MAI may, therefore, use a broker who provides useful research, custody and securities transaction services even though a lower commission may be charged by a broker who offers no research services and minimal custody or securities transaction assistance.

Orders for discretionary accounts will likely be placed before orders for non-discretionary accounts since it usually takes time for non-discretionary account clients to respond to MAI’s recommendations.

Best Execution

MAI seeks to obtain “best execution” of its clients’ securities transactions. Best execution is achieved by well informed trade execution decisions made with the intention of maximizing client portfolios. This responsibility relates not only to the asset management process, but also to the management of direct and indirect costs associated with the use of intermediaries such as broker-dealer and Electronic Communications Networks (ECN’s). MAI strives to execute each transaction in such a matter that the clients’ total costs or proceeds in each transaction are the most favorable under the circumstances including securities executed by specified broker-dealer. MAI considers pricing, speed of execution and execution consistency among its criteria. MAI periodically and systematically evaluates the performance of brokers and dealers executing its clients’ transactions.

Limitation by Custodian

Accounts held at Fidelity that are \$125,000 or smaller may not have prime brokerage agreements and therefore all trades for those accounts will be placed with Fidelity. Other custodian brokers may charge

the client additional fees for securities purchased from another broker-dealer and transferred to the client's account. MAI will consider this additional cost when we trade for these accounts.

Trading Errors

MAI has procedures in place to prevent trading errors, nevertheless, occasionally trade errors will still occur. Trading errors must be corrected so that the client does not suffer a loss from the error. However, in calculating the amount of any loss to a client, MAI may take into account any tax savings or other monetary benefits the client may have received, so long as this practice and any resulting direct or indirect benefit to MAI is fully disclosed to the client in writing. If a gain has occurred before settlement date, MAI will recognize the gain. Retention of such gain constitutes a benefit for MAI derived from the management of client accounts, and as such represents a conflict of interest.

Trade Rotation

It is MAI's fiduciary responsibility to ensure accounts are traded fairly and impartially. No account will receive preferential treatment over any other. For clients who are in a strategy, accounts will be traded in accordance with the following trade rotation procedure.

When trading a strategy or discretionary accounts within a strategy for multiple client accounts, MAI will follow a rotation process grouped by custodian. When aggregating orders (block trades), each participating client must participate at the average share price (per custodian) for all transactions in that security on a given business day; unless changes in allocation are required by special circumstances such as odd-lot considerations and small numbers of securities.

When executing trades with "manual" or "non-electronic" custodians, the custodian will be placed in the trade rotation; however, MAI will not wait for the confirmation of order being filled, before moving on to the next custodian in the rotation.

Research and Other Soft Dollar Benefits

In exercising our authority under client agreements, MAI may in our discretion direct brokerage transactions to securities broker-dealers with which we have arranged to receive research that we use in providing investment management services to our clients. Such arrangements are generally referred to as "soft dollar" arrangements, and enable MAI to obtain valuable proprietary or third-party research to supplement our own research in exchange for directed brokerage and the payment of brokerage commissions. In all cases, MAI has determined, or will determine, that the amount of commission charged by a broker-dealer with which we have such an arrangement is reasonable in relation to the value of the brokerage and research services provided, and the benefit to MAI clients as a result. Under such arrangements, clients may pay a higher brokerage commission than they might otherwise pay in the execution of transactions through a broker-dealer with which MAI has no arrangement for research services. Research services obtained by MAI may directly or indirectly benefit particular clients. MAI does not, however, attempt to assign or separately allocate relative costs or benefits of obtaining valuable research among clients.

Using brokerage commissions to obtain investment research services and to pay for expenses of MAI creates a conflict of interest between MAI and our clients and Funds, because the clients and Funds pay

for such products and services that are not exclusively for them and that may benefit, primarily or exclusively, MAI and /or, affiliates of MAI. To the extent that MAI is able to acquire these products and services without expending our own resources (including management fees paid by the Funds), MAI's use of "soft-dollars" would tend to increase MAI's profitability. In addition, the availability of these non-monetary benefits may influence us to select one broker rather than another to perform services.

From time to time, MAI may become a party to "soft dollar" arrangements with various brokerage firms, pursuant to which the cost of certain research and other services and products used by MAI or its affiliates is paid for with commissions generated by direct securities transactions for client accounts. MAI may also enter into arrangements with brokers to (i) have "soft dollar" credits rebated to the client accounts or to have commissions recaptured by the client accounts from which the credits or commissions were generated or (ii) use "soft dollars" to pay expenses otherwise payable by client accounts. Either of such uses of "soft dollars" would have the effect of enhancing the returns associated with such client accounts from the returns that would exist absent such uses. MAI reserves the right to change its soft dollar practices as provided herein.

In addition to research services, MAI may be offered other monetary or non-monetary benefits by brokers that it may engage to execute direct securities transactions on behalf of its clients. These benefits may take the form of special execution, clearance and settlement capabilities. Further, if a product or service obtained by MAI provides both research and non-research benefits, MAI may treat it as a "mixed use" item and pay for the non-research portion with cash. Although the allocation between soft dollars and cash is not always capable of precise calculation, MAI will make a good faith effort to allocate such services reasonably.

When engaging in direct securities transactions, MAI may pay broker commissions that are higher than another broker might have charged for the same transaction, in recognition of MAI's assessment of the value of the research and other services provided to MAI by the broker. However, MAI must believe that commission costs borne by client accounts are reasonable in relation to the overall services provided. The client account that bears the cost of such a commission for a particular trade will not necessarily be the sole beneficiary of such research. Subject to being satisfied that it is obtaining best execution, MAI may consider referrals of investors in selecting among brokers that otherwise satisfy MAI's selection criteria.

Specifically, MAI currently has soft dollar arrangements with Fidelity, Jefferies & Company and Bloomberg. Due to the number of assets held with Fidelity, client transaction costs for most equity securities at Fidelity is \$7.95 per trade and of this, Fidelity allocates \$1 per trade to soft dollars. For all other relationships, clients generally pay 2 cents per trade with 1 cent credited to MAI in soft dollars. For all options transactions, including options transactions through Fidelity, clients generally pay \$2 per trade (\$1 for execution and \$1 for soft dollars). MAI uses soft dollars to purchase services such as Bloomberg, Reuters, Thomson Baseline, TheStreet.com, Ned Davis Research, and Morningstar. MAI receives both proprietary and third-party research. Generally these research services are broad and benefit all clients.

Other Benefits

Fidelity Brokerage Services, Inc. sponsors the program Fidelity Institutional Wealth Services (“FIWS”). Under the program, Fidelity provides MAI with access to its institutional trading and custody services, which are typically not available to Fidelity retail investors. Fidelity requires that MAI’s clients maintain \$10 million in assets in custody in aggregate with Fidelity. Fidelity charges MAI a quarterly fee anytime aggregated client assets fall below the required minimum. Fidelity’s brokerage services include the execution of securities transactions, custody, research, access to Fidelity mutual funds, and access to over 3,000 mutual funds not affiliated with Fidelity and other investments that are generally available only to institutional investors or would require significantly higher minimum initial investment. FIWS also makes available to MAI other products and services that benefit MAI but may not directly benefit its clients’ accounts. Many of these products and services may be used to service all or some substantial number of MAI’s accounts, including accounts not maintained at Fidelity.

FIWS’ products and services that assist MAI in managing and administering clients’ accounts include software and other technology that:

- provide access to client account data (such as trade confirmations and account statements);
- facilitate trade execution and allocate aggregated trade orders for multiple client accounts;
- provide research, pricing and other market data;
- facilitate payment of MAI’s fees from its clients’ accounts; and
- assist with back-office functions, recordkeeping and client reporting.

FIWS may provide benefits such as educational events or occasional business entertainment of MAI personnel. MAI will pay for any travel related expenses associated with such event. In evaluating whether to recommend that clients custody their assets at Fidelity, MAI may take into account the availability of some of the foregoing products and services and other arrangements as part of the total mix of factors it considers and not solely the nature, cost or quality of custody and brokerage services provided by Fidelity, which may create a potential conflict of interest.

Fidelity Wealth Advisor Solutions Service

MAI participates in the Fidelity Wealth Advisor Solutions (“WAS”) service. Fidelity Brokerage Services, LLC and National Financial Services (collectively, “Fidelity”) sponsor this service. Under this service, Fidelity will make information about MAI available to high net-worth investors. Fidelity does not act as a solicitor to MAI. MAI, and not Fidelity, is solely responsible for determining the investment advice that MAI provides to clients introduced through the service. MAI is not obligated to buy any product or service offered by Fidelity or its affiliates as a condition of participating in the WAS service. MAI does not compensate Fidelity for this service. MAI’s participation in this service does not diminish our duty when acting as investment adviser for any client, to select brokers on the basis of “best execution.”

Products and Services Available to Us from Schwab

Schwab Advisor Services™ (formerly called Schwab Institutional®) is Schwab’s business serving independent investment advisory firms like us. They provide us 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; while others help us manage and grow our business. Schwab's support services generally are available on an unsolicited basis (we don't have to request them) and at no charge to us as long as our clients collectively maintain a total of at least \$10 million of their assets in accounts at Schwab. If our clients collectively have less than \$10 million in assets at Schwab, Schwab may charge us quarterly service fees of \$1,200. Following is a more detailed description of Schwab's support services:

Services That Benefit You

Schwab's institutional brokerage services include access to a broad range of investment products, execution of securities transactions, and custody of client assets. The investment products available through Schwab include some to which we might not otherwise have access or that would require a significantly higher minimum initial investment by our clients. Schwab's services described in this paragraph generally benefit you and your account.

Services That May Not Directly Benefit You

Schwab 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, both Schwab's own and that of third parties. We may use this research to service all or a substantial number of our clients' accounts, including accounts not maintained at Schwab. In addition to investment research, Schwab also makes 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
- Assist with back-office functions, recordkeeping, and client reporting services that generally benefit only us.

Schwab also offers other services intended to help us manage and further develop our business enterprise. These services include:

- Educational conferences and events
- Consulting on technology, compliance, legal, and business needs
- Publications and conferences on practice management and business succession
- Access to employee benefits providers, human capital consultants, and insurance providers
- Schwab may provide some of these services itself. In other cases, it will arrange for third-party vendors to provide the services to us. Schwab may also discount or waive its fees for some of these services or pay all or a part of a third party's fees. Schwab may also provide us with other benefits, such as occasional business entertainment of our personnel.

Directed Brokerage

Clients may direct MAI to use particular investment firms to execute portfolio transactions for their accounts. Where a client directs its brokerage, MAI may not be in a position where it can negotiate commission rates or spreads or obtain volume discounts and best price may not be achieved. If the client's investment firm is unable to effect particular transactions, MAI may select another investment firm to effect the transaction.

Where a client designates the brokerage firm through which transactions MAI is to effect transactions, MAI may not be able to negotiate reductions of commissions for the client's benefit. Client direction of brokerage to a particular brokerage firm may result in the client being unable to participate in orders aggregated with other MAI advisory clients. This could deprive the client from participating in volume discounts on batched orders. Additionally, broker custody of client assets can limit or eliminate MAI's ability to obtain best execution such as by placing orders with market-makers for OTC stock and bond transactions. Accordingly, directed transactions may be subject to price movements, particularly in volatile markets, that may result in the client receiving a price that is less favorable than the price obtained for the batched order. Under these circumstances, the direction by a client of a particular broker or dealer to execute transactions may result in higher or lower commissions, greater spreads, or more or less favorable net prices than might have been obtained if MAI were able to select the investment firm.

Aggregation and Allocation of Transactions

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

ITEM 13 - REVIEW OF ACCOUNTS

The Portfolio Managers ("PMs") in conjunction with the Financial Account Executives ("FAEs") of MAI have the primary responsibility for obtaining information about the client's income needs, investment time horizon, legal constraints and other relevant investment factors. This information is disseminated to assigned PMs. The assigned PMs are responsible for identifying the client's investment objective and for making and approving recommendations in accordance with objectives. Within the confines of MAI's investment philosophy, individual client portfolios are structured to seek to meet the objectives of each client. All client portfolios under management are reviewed at least annually, and clients may receive a performance report quarterly, semi-annually, annually or upon request. New investment, tax or other developments may result in new or revised recommendations. New circumstances, or changes in client objectives, can trigger a portfolio review by a member of the Investment Committee.

In addition to reports and other reviews, MAI Portfolio Managers are available to clients through phone contacts or client meetings to assist in the development of an investment plan, and to receive, request or consider specific investment recommendations.

FAEs have primary responsibility for reviewing accounts for financial planning. FAEs generally review financial planning accounts annually, although individual client needs or requests or other developments may trigger a review at a different time. Full service clients may receive a management report as part of

their overall service once per year. Management reports typically include information on a client's net worth, investment portfolio, income tax projection, discretionary funds statement, estate tax summary with estate plan of asset distribution and insurance summaries of property and casualty coverage, life and disability and long-term care. MAI may also provide certain financial planning clients updated reports as appropriate. In addition to reports and other reviews, FAEs are available to financial planning clients through phone contacts or client meetings to assist in the development of a financial plan. The number of accounts assigned to each FAE varies, and averages approximately thirty relationship accounts per FAE.

ITEM 14 - CLIENT REFERRALS AND OTHER COMPENSATION

Referral Arrangements

MAI may enter into agreements with affiliates or non-affiliates to solicit clients for MAI or investors for the Funds managed by MAI or an affiliate. For their solicitation services they may receive commissions, a percentage of MAI's management and/or performance fees, or professional services fees. Any such arrangements will comply with the Investment Advisers Act of 1940 and Rule 206(4)-3.

MAI may enter into agreements with an affiliate or non-affiliate in which MAI will be compensated for referring clients. Clutterbuck Capital Management LLC ("Clutterbuck") based in Cleveland, Ohio pays MAI a percentage of the management fee and performance fee with respect to clients introduced by MAI to Clutterbuck. In addition, MAI is a 1% equity owner in Clutterbuck. This referral relationship may have a potential conflict of interest in the recommendation of Clutterbuck Funds to clients when MAI receives a portion of the revenues. To address this conflict, MAI will disclose this conflict to the client at the time of the referral.

Preferred Partner

Certain firms may identify MAI as a preferred partner. MAI receives no compensation for such identification. MAI also participates in Fidelity Investments' Wealth Advisory Services (WAS) program. There are no fees or commissions associated with this arrangement.

MAI may receive compensation from IMG when it provides investment advice and financial planning services to certain clients of IMC and IMG Worldwide. In these cases, at a minimum, IMG pays MAI the difference between the amount such clients pay MAI and the actual cost of such services.

ITEM 15 - CUSTODY

MAI has custody of certain clients' assets, such as when an employee of MAI is a trustee on a client's account or when a client grants MAI check writing authority or general power of attorney on accounts. MAI has put controls in place, in compliance with federal rules, to protect clients' assets over which we have custody. An independent qualified custodian (generally a broker-dealer, bank, trust company, or other financial institution) holds each client's assets – MAI does not act as custodian for any client. The custodian, at least quarterly, sends account statements directly to the client or client's independent representative. In addition, an independent accountant conducts annual surprise examinations of client accounts over which MAI has custody.

MAI also has custody of the assets of the Funds. MAI, as the managing member or general partner and investment manager of the funds, has the ability to request funds from the custodian out of the accounts. MAI has put controls in place, in compliance with federal rules, to protect clients' assets in the funds. A qualified custodian holds the fund's assets. In addition, an independent accountant audits the accounts each year, and we send copies of the audited financial statements to all investors in the funds. An independent accountant will also audit the fund upon liquidation.

MAI also has limited custody of our clients' funds or securities when the clients authorize us to deduct our management fees directly from the client's account. A qualified custodian (generally a broker-dealer, bank, trust company, or other financial institution) holds clients' funds and securities. Clients will receive statements directly from your 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 MAI's fee. Clients should carefully review the account statements you receive from your qualified custodian. When clients receive statements from MAI as well as from the qualified custodian, clients should compare these two reports carefully. Clients with any questions about your statements should contact us at the address or phone number on the cover of this brochure. Clients who do not receive their statement from your qualified custodian at least quarterly should also notify us.

ITEM 16 - INVESTMENT DISCRETION

With respect to its discretionary clients and the Funds, MAI is authorized to make the following determinations in accordance with the client's specified investment objectives without consulting client or obtaining the client's consent before effecting a transaction:

- Which securities to buy or sell.
- The total amount of securities to buy or sell.
- The broker or dealer through whom securities are bought or sold.
- The commission rates at which to effect securities transactions for client accounts.
- The prices at which to buy or sell securities, which may include dealer spreads or mark-ups and transaction costs.

For discretionary accounts, members of the Investment Committee make the guidelines and the portfolio managers make the investment decision within guidelines established and in accordance with investment objectives and may consult with the client's Financial Account Executive. There are exceptions to MAI's investment discretion. Clients may prohibit the purchase of certain specific securities or securities from a specific industry. Client guidelines may also contain limits on the amount of securities to be bought or sold, or prohibit the purchase of certain types of securities if the purchase would cause the holdings of such securities to exceed a designated percentage of the value of the account.

See also **Item 4 - Tailored Services and Client Imposed Restrictions** and **Item – 12 Brokerage Practices**, above.

ITEM 17 - VOTING CLIENT SECURITIES

Proxy Voting

MAI has adopted a Proxy Voting and Disclosure Policy that is designed to reflect MAI's commitment to vote proxies in the best interest of clients and in accordance with Rule 206(4)-6 under the Advisers Act. Although MAI does vote proxies for a limited number of clients (such as mutual funds we manage and other pooled investments), MAI's general policy is not to accept responsibility for voting proxies absent special circumstances. In cases where MAI does, however, accept responsibility for voting proxies for a particular client, we will make proxy voting decisions for that client on a case-by-case basis as described below.

MAI believes that each proxy proposal should be individually reviewed to determine whether the proposal is in the best interests of its clients. To implement MAI's proxy voting policies, MAI has developed procedures for voting proxies that generally require MAI's portfolio managers to review all proxy solicitation materials and vote the proxies in accordance with the voting guidelines set forth in the policy. Generally, MAI does not permit clients to direct our vote in a particular solicitation.

Occasionally, we may have a conflict of interest in voting proxies. For example, when a portfolio company is a client or an affiliate of a client of MAI or a vote may impact the compensation payable to MAI in a manner adverse to client's interests. In cases where MAI is aware of a conflict between the interests of a client and the interests of MAI or an affiliated person of MAI, MAI will notify the client of such conflict and will vote the client's shares in accordance with the client's instructions. In the event that MAI does not receive instructions from the client within three business days after the notice, MAI may abstain from voting or vote the proxy in what it believes (in its sole discretion) is the client's best interests.

At any time, clients may contact us to request information about how we voted your proxies for your securities or to get a copy of our Proxy Voting and Disclosure Policy. You can obtain this information by submitting a written request to us at: MAI Wealth Advisors LLC, Suite 1100, 1360 E. 9th St., Cleveland, OH 44114. MAI will provide the information or a copy of this policy within a reasonable amount of time.

For clients, where MAI does not have the authority to vote client securities, clients will receive their proxies or other solicitations directly from their custodian or a transfer agent.

Class Actions

MAI 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 assist the client in determining if the client is eligible to participate, and prepare a claim form and send it to the client. The client must make the decision on whether to participate in the claim, sign the claim form, and send it in.

ITEM 18 - FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Registered investment advisers are required in this item to provide clients with certain financial information or disclosures about the firm's financial condition. MAI does not require the prepayment of more than \$1,200 in fees per client, six months or more in advance, and does not foresee any financial condition that is reasonably likely to impair our ability to meet contractual commitments to clients.