

Item 1: Cover Page

Part 2A of Form ADV Firm Brochure

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SEC File No. 801-77410

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This brochure provides information about the qualifications and business practices of CL Wealth Management, LLC. If you have any questions about the contents of this brochure, please contact us at 212-388-6200 or al.akerman@clsecurities.com. The information in this brochure has not been approved or verified by the United States Securities and Exchange Commission or by any state securities authority. Registration with the SEC or state regulatory authority does not imply a certain level of skill or expertise.

Additional information about CL Wealth Management, LLC, is also available on the SEC's website at www.adviserinfo.sec.gov.

Item 2: Material Changes

This Firm Brochure is our disclosure document prepared according to new regulatory requirements and rules. As you will see, this document is a narrative that is substantially different in form and content, and includes some new information that we were not previously required to disclose.

Consistent with the new rules, we will ensure that you receive a summary of any material changes to this and subsequent Brochures within 120 days of the close of our business' fiscal year. Furthermore, we will provide you with other interim disclosures about material changes as necessary.

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Item 4: Advisory Business

A. Description of Your Advisory Firm

CL Wealth Management, LLC ("CLW" and/or the "firm"), is a New York based investment adviser registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC"). We began operations in October 2012. CLW is associated through common ownership with Cabot Lodge Securities, LLC ("CLS"), a New York based broker-dealer. CLW and CLS are wholly owned by Prime United Holdings, LLC, a New York based non-public unlisted holding company.

B. Description of Advisory Services Offered

CLW is an independent investment advisory firm offering portfolio advisory and financial planning services to individuals, pension and profit sharing plans, trusts, estates, charitable organizations, local and municipal governments, corporations, and other business entities.

CLW does not take discretion with respect to advisory client assets. All financial planning and investment advisory services are provided on a non-discretionary basis. CLW recommends securities transactions to its clients that include securities and strategies as described in Item 8 of this Brochure.

B.1. Portfolio Advisory Services

CLW offers non-discretionary portfolio advisory services whereby our investment advice is tailored to meet your needs and investment objectives. An investment adviser representative ("IAR") will meet with you to determine your investment objectives, risk tolerance, and other relevant information at the beginning of our advisory relationship. The IAR will use the information to develop a strategy that enables the IAR to give you continuous and focused investment advice. The IAR will either construct an investment portfolio or recommend a model portfolio for your consideration. Once implemented, the IAR will monitor your portfolio's performance on an ongoing basis, and will rebalance the portfolio as required by changes in market conditions and in your financial circumstances, subject to the client's approval.

B.2. Selection of Other Advisers

As part of our investment advisory services, CLW may recommend that you use the services of a third-party money manager to manage all or a portion of your investment portfolio. After gathering information about your financial situation and objectives, we will recommend that you engage a specific money manager or investment program. Factors that we take into consideration when making our recommendation include, but are not limited to, the money manager's performance, methods of analysis, fees, your financial needs, investment goals, risk tolerance, and investment objectives. We will periodically monitor the money manager's performance to ensure its management and investment style remains aligned with your investment goals and objectives.

B.3. Financial Planning and Consulting Services

CLW offers personal financial planning services that include, but are not limited to, advice on education funding, asset allocation, budgeting and cash flow analysis, retirement planning, estate planning, and insurance planning. CLW also offers consulting services that include, but are not limited to, advice on portfolio holdings, asset allocation, and evaluation of retirement planning, estate planning, and insurance planning. Services rendered on a consulting basis are usually not ongoing, but limited to a specific issue or issues important to a client. Neither CLW nor any of its representatives gives legal or tax advice.

You are under no obligation to act on our financial planning recommendations. Should you choose to act on any of our recommendations, you are not obligated to implement the financial plan through any of our other investment advisory services. Moreover, you may act on our recommendations by placing securities transactions with any brokerage firm.

C. Client-Tailored Services and Client-Imposed Restrictions

Each client's account will be managed on the basis of the client's financial situation and investment objectives and in accordance with any reasonable restrictions imposed by the client on the management of the account—for example, restricting the type or amount of security to be purchased in the portfolio.

D. Wrap Fee Programs

CLW does not participate in wrap fee programs. (Wrap fee programs offer services for one all-inclusive fee.)

E. Client Assets Under Management

CLW is a newly formed investment adviser and as of October 1, 2012, has \$0 of assets under management.

Item 5: Fees and Compensation

A. Methods of Compensation and Fee Schedule

A.1. Portfolio Management Services

CLW's fee for the services is an asset-based fee calculated as a percentage of the value of the managed assets, calculated according to the following fee schedule, which represents the maximum fees for individual services.

<u>Assets Under Management</u>	<u>Annual Fee Rate*</u>
\$25,000 - \$100,000	2.25%
\$100,000 - \$250,000	2.00%
\$250,000 - \$500,000	1.75%
\$500,000 - \$1,000,000	1.50%
\$1,000,000 - \$2,000,000	1.25%
\$2,000,000 and over	Negotiable

In general, CLW requires a minimum of \$25,000 to open and maintain an advisory account. At our discretion, we may waive this minimum account size.

CLW's annual portfolio management fee is billed and payable quarterly in advance or arrears based on the value of the client's account on the last day of the previous quarter or quarter, respectively. If the portfolio management agreement is executed at any time other than the first day of a calendar quarter, fees will apply on a pro rata basis, which means that the advisory fee is payable in proportion to the number of days in the quarter for which you are a client. Our advisory fee is negotiable, depending on individual client circumstances.

At our discretion, we may combine the account values of family members living in the same household to determine the applicable advisory fee. For example, we may combine account values for you and your minor children, joint accounts with your spouse, and other types of related accounts. Combining account values may increase the asset total, which may result in your paying a reduced advisory fee based on the available breakpoints in our fee schedule stated above.

The qualified custodian will directly deduct our fees from our clients' accounts. The custodian sends statements showing all account activity including advisory fees to the client at least quarterly. In a limited number of instances, a client may have fees billed to another account. You should review all statements for accuracy. In some instances, we may bill the client directly. In this case the client will then pay CLW directly.

Clients may terminate the client agreement upon 30 days' written notice to our firm. If the fee is charged in advance, the fee is prorated based on the number of days the account is open. If the account is terminated prior to the last day of a quarter, a prorated portion, based on the days remaining in such quarter, of the quarterly fee paid in advance will be refunded to the client.

A.2. Selection of Other Advisers

When a third-party manager is used, the fee schedule is provided by the third-party manager. Each client using a particular third-party manager will be provided with that manager's disclosure statement and fee schedule. CLW will receive, and will pay to the IAR, a portion of the fee. The portion of the fee paid to CLW may vary depending on the fee schedule of the individual third-party manager.

CLW generally does not withdraw third-party manager fees from client accounts. Such managers generally debit their own fees from client accounts, but on occasion, based on the specific contractual agreement, may require CLW to deduct their fees. In any event, clients will need to provide written consent to the custodian or third-party manager in order for fees to be deducted from their account. The custodian of the account sends statements showing all account activity including advisory fees to the client at least quarterly. In a limited number of instances, a client may have fees billed to another account.

Most accounts are billed quarterly; however, some third-party managers may charge fees monthly. Fees can be charged either in advance or arrears. Account billing is fully disclosed in each third-party manager's disclosure statements that are delivered to clients.

Fees of various third-party managers may vary based on the size and type of account. CLW's fees portion may, in certain circumstances, be negotiated. Compensation paid to CLW from various third-party managers may vary; therefore, there may be a conflict of interest in recommending a manager who shares a larger portion of the total fee over another manager.

A.3. Financial Planning and Consulting Fees

Financial planning and consulting services are provided for a flat fee of \$5000. That fee may be negotiated. Clients will be billed upon completion of the work performed.

Clients may terminate the financial planning agreement by providing notice to CLW. A pro rata charge for services rendered prior to the termination of the agreement will be billed.

B. Client Payment of Fees

CLW will not take custody or possession of client funds or securities at any time except to the extent that CLW may deduct fees directly from the client's account. CLW will deduct advisory and custodial fees directly from the client's account provided that (i) the client provides written authorization to the qualified custodian, and (ii) the qualified custodian sends the client a statement, at least quarterly, indicating all amounts disbursed from the account.

The client is responsible for verifying the accuracy of the fee calculation, as the client's custodian will not verify the calculation.

C. Additional Client Fees Charged

All fees paid for investment advisory services are separate and distinct from the fees and expenses charged by mutual funds and exchange-traded funds, separate account managers,

broker-dealers, and custodians retained by clients. Such fees and expenses are described in each fund's prospectus, each separate account manager's Form ADV or similar disclosure statement, and by any broker-dealer or custodian retained by the client. Clients are advised to read these materials carefully before investing. If a fund also imposes sales charges, a client may pay an initial or deferred sales charge as further described in the mutual fund's prospectus. A client using CLW may be precluded from using certain mutual funds or separate account managers because they may not be offered by the client's custodian. Please refer to the Brokerage Practices section (Item 12) for additional information regarding the firm's brokerage practices.

D. Prepayment of Client Fees

CLW may require the prepayment of asset-based fees. CLW's fees will either be paid directly by the client or disbursed to CLW by the qualified custodian of the client's investment accounts, subject to prior written consent of the client. The custodian will deliver directly to the client an account statement, at least quarterly, showing all investment and transaction activity for the period, including fee disbursements from the account.

A client investment advisory agreement may be canceled at any time by the client, or by CLW with 30 days' prior written notice to the client. An agreement may be terminated by either party for any reason upon receipt of written notice. Upon termination of any account, any unearned, prepaid fees will be promptly refunded and any earned, unpaid fees will be immediately due and payable. The client has the right to terminate an agreement without penalty within five business days after entering into the agreement.

E. External Compensation for the Sale of Securities to Clients

Associated persons providing investment advice on behalf of CLW are registered representatives with Cabot Lodge Securities, CLW's affiliated broker-dealer. In their capacity as registered representatives, these persons receive commission-based compensation in connection with the purchase and sale of securities (such as stocks, bonds, variable annuities, and limited partnerships), including 12b-1 fees for the sale of investment company products ("mutual funds"). When suitable, CLW generally recommends no-load/load waived mutual funds. Compensation earned by these persons in their capacities as registered representatives is separate and in addition to CLW's advisory fees. This practice presents a conflict of interest because persons providing investment advice on behalf of CLW who are registered representatives have an incentive to effect securities transactions for the purpose of generating commissions rather than solely based on the client's needs. However, clients are under no obligation, contractually or otherwise, to buy or sell securities products through any person affiliated with CLW.

In addition, the firm may recommend an investment in one or more real estate investment trusts ("REIT's") sponsored, managed, or advised by one of its affiliates. Such compensation may include dividends from preferred ownerships interests, management and advisory fees, profit participation, and related income. Such compensation creates a conflict of interest in that CLW has an economic interest in recommending such REIT's. Although CLW strives to put its clients'

interests first, such recommendation may viewed as being in the best interests of CLW and its affiliates rather than in the best interests of its clients. The REITs, which the firm may recommend, may have relationships with various entities that perform, are likely to perform, or have ownership interests in the REITs. The firm does not receive any compensation from those other entities, unless otherwise disclosed. Information regarding those other entities should be available in the REITs' prospectuses.

Item 6: Performance-Based Fees and Side-by-Side Management

CLW may receive performance fees from Funds as described in the applicable Funds' offering documents. Performance-based fees apply solely to Funds that CLW or its affiliates either manage or advise.

CLW may charge performance-based fees to qualified investors who are defined as:

- A natural person who or a company that immediately after entering into the contract has at least \$1,000,000 under the management of the investment adviser;
- A natural person or a company that the investment adviser entering into the contract (and any person acting on his behalf) reasonably believes, immediately prior to entering into the contract, either:
 - Has a net worth (together, in the case of a natural person, with assets held jointly with a spouse) of more than \$2,000,000 at the time the contract is entered into, exclusive of the value of their primary residence; or
 - Is a qualified purchaser as defined in section 2(a)(51)(AA) of the Investment Company Act of 1940 (15U.S.C. 80a-2(51)(A)) at the time the contract is entered into; or
 - A natural person who immediately prior to entering into the contract is:
 - An executive officer, director, trustee, general partner, or person serving in similar capacity of the investment adviser; or
 - An employee of the investment adviser (other than an employee performing solely clerical, secretarial, or administrative functions with regard to the investment adviser) who, in connection with his or her regular functions or duties, participates in the investment activities of such investment adviser, provided that such employee has been performing such functions and duties for or on behalf of the investment adviser, or substantially similar functions or duties for or on behalf of another company for at least 12 months.

Performance-based fees on the applicable Fund are set forth in the Fund's offering materials.

Item 7: Types of Clients

CLW offers investment advisory services to various types of clients including individuals, pension and profit sharing plans, trusts, estates, charitable organizations, local and municipal governments, corporations, and other business entities.

In general, CLW requires a minimum of \$25,000 to open and maintain an advisory account. At our discretion, we may waive this minimum account size.

For accounts managed by third-party managers, the minimum account size is usually determined by the third-party manager.

Item 8: Methods of Analysis, Investment Strategies, and Risk of Loss

A. Methods of Analysis and Investment Strategies

A.1. Methods of Analysis

CLW may use one or more of the following methods of analysis when providing investment advice:

- Charting Analysis
- Technical Analysis
- Fundamental Analysis
- Cyclical Analysis
- Tax Considerations

A.1.a. Charting Analysis

Charting analysis involves the gathering and processing of price and volume pattern information for a particular security, sector, broad index, or commodity. This price and volume pattern information is analyzed. The resulting pattern and correlation data is used to detect departures from expected performance and diversification and predict future price movements and trends.

The risk of charting analysis is that it may not accurately detect anomalies or predict future price movements. Current prices of securities may reflect all information known about the security, and day-to-day changes in market prices of securities may follow random patterns and may not be predictable with any reliable degree of accuracy.

A.1.b. Technical Analysis

Technical analysis involves studying past price patterns, trends, and interrelationships in the financial markets to assess risk-adjusted performance and predict the direction of both the overall market and specific securities.

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

A.1.c. Fundamental Analysis

Fundamental analysis involves analyzing individual companies and their industry groups, such as a company's financial statements, details regarding the company's product line, the experience and expertise of the company's management, and the outlook for the company and its industry. The resulting data is used to measure the true value of the company's stock compared to the current market value.

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

A.1.d. Cyclical Analysis

Cyclical analysis is a type of technical analysis that involves evaluating recurring price patterns and trends. Economic/business cycles may not be predictable and may have many fluctuations between long-term expansions and contractions.

The lengths of economic cycles may be difficult to predict with accuracy and therefore the risk of cyclical analysis is the difficulty in predicting economic trends and consequently the changing value of securities that would be affected by these changing trends.

A.1.e. Tax Considerations

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

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

A.2. Material Risks of Investment Instruments

The investment vehicles most commonly purchased for CLW clients are shares of registered open-end mutual funds and exchange-traded funds. Many of these investments can be purchased directly by clients without utilizing the services of an advisor. Registered investment companies charge their own management fees and expenses. These fees and expenses are detailed in each respective mutual fund's prospectus and are in addition to any fees charged by CLW.

CLW typically invests in open-end mutual funds and exchange-traded funds for the vast majority of its clients. However, for certain clients, CLW may effect transactions in the following types of securities:

- Equity securities
- Warrants and rights

- Mutual fund securities
- Exchange-traded funds
- Fixed income securities
- Corporate debt securities, commercial paper, and certificates of deposit
- Municipal securities
- U.S. government securities
- Private placements
- Pooled investment vehicles
- Structured products
- Government and agency mortgage-backed securities
- Corporate debt obligations
- Mortgage-backed securities
- Asset-backed securities
- Collateralized obligations

A.2.a. Equity Securities

Investing in individual companies involves inherent risk. The major risks relate to the company's capitalization, quality of the company's management, quality and cost of the company's services, the company's ability to manage costs, efficiencies in the manufacturing or service delivery process, management of litigation risk, and the company's ability to create shareholder value (i.e., increase the value of the company's stock price). Foreign securities, in addition to the general risks of equity securities, have geopolitical risk, financial transparency risk, currency risk, regulatory risk and liquidity risk.

A.2.b. Warrants and Rights

Warrants are securities, typically issued with preferred stock or bonds, that give the holder the right to purchase a given number of shares of common stock at a specified price and time. The price of the warrant usually represents a premium over the applicable market value of the common stock at the time of the warrant's issuance. Warrants have no voting rights with respect to the common stock, receive no dividends, and have no rights with respect to the assets of the issuer.

Investments in warrants and rights involve certain risks, including the possible lack of a liquid market for the resale of the warrants and rights, potential price fluctuations due to adverse market conditions or other factors, and failure of the price of the common stock to rise. If the warrant is not exercised within the specified time period, it becomes worthless.

A.2.c. Mutual Fund Securities

Investing in mutual funds carries inherent risk. The major risks of investing in a mutual fund include the quality and experience of the portfolio management team and its ability to create fund value by investing in securities that have positive growth, the amount of individual

company diversification, the type and amount of industry diversification, and the type and amount of sector diversification within specific industries. In addition, mutual funds tend to be tax inefficient and therefore investors may pay capital gains taxes on fund investments while not having yet sold the fund.

A.2.d. Exchange-Traded Funds (“ETFs”)

ETFs are investment companies whose shares are bought and sold on a securities exchange. An ETF holds a portfolio of securities designed to track a particular market segment or index. Some examples of ETFs are SPDRs[®], streetTRACKS[®], DIAMONDSSM, NASDAQ 100 Index Tracking StockSM (“QQQsSM”), iShares[®] and VIPERs[®]. The funds could purchase an ETF to gain exposure to a portion of the U.S. or foreign market. The funds, as a shareholder of another investment company, will bear their pro rata portion of the other investment company’s advisory fee and other expenses, in addition to their own expenses.

Investing in ETFs involves risk. Specifically, ETFs, depending on the underlying portfolio and its size, can have wide price (bid and ask) spreads, thus diluting or negating any upward price movement of the ETF or enhancing any downward price movement. Also, ETFs require more frequent portfolio reporting by regulators and are thereby more susceptible to actions by hedge funds that could have a negative impact on the price of the ETF. Certain ETFs may employ leverage, which creates additional volatility and price risk depending on the amount of leverage utilized, the collateral, and the liquidity of the supporting collateral.

Further, the use of leverage (i.e., employ the use of margin) generally results in additional interest costs to the ETF. Certain ETFs are highly leveraged and therefore have additional volatility and liquidity risk. Volatility and liquidity can severely and negatively impact the price of the ETF’s underlying portfolio securities, thereby causing significant price fluctuations of the ETF.

A.2.e. Fixed Income Securities

Fixed income securities carry additional risks than those of equity securities described above. These risks include the company’s ability to retire its debt at maturity, the current interest rate environment, the coupon interest rate promised to bondholders, legal constraints, jurisdictional risk (U.S or foreign), and currency risk. If bonds have maturities of ten years or greater, they will likely have greater price swings when interest rates move up or down. The shorter the maturity the less volatile the price swings. Foreign bonds have liquidity and currency risk.

A.2.f. Corporate Debt, Commercial Paper, and Certificates of Deposit

Fixed income securities carry additional risks than those of equity securities described above. These risks include the company’s ability to retire its debt at maturity, the current interest rate environment, the coupon interest rate promised to bondholders, legal constraints, jurisdictional risk (U.S or foreign), and currency risk. If bonds have maturities of ten years or greater, they will likely have greater price swings when interest rates move up or down. The

shorter the maturity the less volatile the price swings. Foreign bonds also have liquidity and currency risk.

Commercial paper and certificates of deposit are generally considered safe instruments, although they are subject to the level of general interest rates, the credit quality of the issuing bank, and the length of maturity. With respect to certificates of deposit, depending on the length of maturity there can be prepayment penalties if the client needs to convert the certificate of deposit to cash prior to maturity.

A.2.g. Municipal Securities

Municipal securities carry additional risks than those of corporate and bank-sponsored debt securities described above. These risks include the municipality's ability to raise additional tax revenue or other revenue (in the event the bonds are revenue bonds) to pay interest on its debt and to retire its debt at maturity. Municipal bonds are generally tax free at the federal level, but may be taxable in individual states other than the state in which both the investor and municipal issuer is domiciled.

A.2.h. U.S. Government Securities

U.S. government securities include securities issued by the U.S. Treasury and by U.S. government agencies and instrumentalities. U.S. government securities may be supported by the full faith and credit of the United States.

A.2.i. Private Placements

Private placements carry significant risk in that companies using the private placement market conduct securities offerings that are exempt from registration under the federal securities laws, which means that investors do not have access to public information and such investors are not provided with the same amount of information that they would receive if the securities offering was a public offering. Moreover, many companies using private placements do so to raise equity capital in the start-up phase of their business, or require additional capital to complete another phase in their growth objective. In addition, the securities issued in connection with private placements are restricted securities, which means that they are not traded on a secondary market, such as a stock exchange, and they are thus illiquid and cannot be readily converted to cash.

A.2.j. Pooled Investment Vehicles

A pooled investment vehicle, such as a commodity pool or investment company, is generally offered only to investors who meet specified suitability, net worth, and annual income criteria. Pooled investment vehicles sell securities through private placements and thus are illiquid and subject to a variety of risks that are disclosed in each pooled investment vehicle's confidential private placement memorandum or disclosure document. Investors should read these documents carefully and consult with their professional advisors prior to committing investment dollars. Because many of the securities involved in pooled investment vehicles do not have transparent trading markets from which accurate and current pricing information can be derived, or in the case of private equity investments where portfolio security companies are

privately held with no publicly traded market, the firm will be unable to monitor or verify the accuracy of such performance information.

A.2.k. Structured Products

Structured products are designed to facilitate highly customized risk-return objectives. While structured products come in many different forms, they typically consist of a debt security that is structured to make interest and principal payments based upon various assets, rates, or formulas. Many structured products include an embedded derivative component. Structured products may be structured in the form of a security, in which case these products may receive benefits provided under federal securities law, or they may be cast as derivatives, in which case they are offered in the over-the-counter market and are subject to no regulation.

Investment in structured products includes significant risks, including valuation, liquidity, price, credit, and market risks. One common risk associated with structured products is a relative lack of liquidity due to the highly customized nature of the investment. Moreover, the full extent of returns from the complex performance features is often not realized until maturity. As such, structured products tend to be more of a buy-and-hold investment decision rather than a means of getting in and out of a position with speed and efficiency.

Another risk with structured products is the credit quality of the issuer. Although the cash flows are derived from other sources, the products themselves are legally considered to be the issuing financial institution's liabilities. The vast majority of structured products are from high-investment-grade issuers only. Also, there is a lack of pricing transparency. There is no uniform standard for pricing, making it harder to compare the net-of-pricing attractiveness of alternative structured product offerings than it is, for instance, to compare the net expense ratios of different mutual funds or commissions among broker-dealers.

A.2.l. Government and Agency Mortgage-Backed Securities

The principal issuers or guarantors of mortgage-backed securities are the Government National Mortgage Association ("GNMA"), Fannie Mae ("FNMA"), and the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation ("FHLMC"). GNMA, a wholly owned U.S. government corporation within the Department of Housing and Urban Development ("HUD"), creates pass-through securities from pools of government-guaranteed (Farmers' Home Administration, Federal Housing Authority or Veterans Administration) mortgages. The principal and interest on GNMA pass-through securities are backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. government.

FNMA, which is a U.S. government-sponsored corporation owned entirely by private stockholders that is subject to regulation by the secretary of HUD, and FHLMC, a corporate instrumentality of the U.S. government, issue pass-through securities from pools of conventional and federally insured and/or guaranteed residential mortgages. FNMA guarantees full and timely payment of all interest and principal, and FHLMC guarantees timely payment of interest and ultimate collection of principal of its pass-through securities. Mortgage-backed securities from FNMA and FHLMC are *not* backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. government.

A.2.m. Corporate Debt Obligations

Corporate debt obligations include corporate bonds, debentures, notes, commercial paper, and other similar corporate debt instruments. Companies use these instruments to borrow money from investors. The issuer pays the investor a fixed or variable rate of interest and must repay the amount borrowed at maturity. Commercial paper (short-term unsecured promissory notes) is issued by companies to finance their current obligations and normally has a maturity of less than nine months. In addition, the firm may invest in corporate debt securities registered and sold in the United States by foreign issuers (Yankee bonds) and those sold outside the U.S. by foreign or U.S. issuers (Eurobonds).

A.2.n. Mortgage-Backed Securities

Mortgage-backed securities represent interests in a pool of mortgage loans originated by lenders such as commercial banks, savings associations, and mortgage bankers and brokers. Mortgage-backed securities may be issued by governmental or government-related entities, or by non-governmental entities such as special-purpose trusts created by commercial lenders.

Pools of mortgages consist of whole mortgage loans or participations in mortgage loans. The majority of these loans are made to purchasers of between one and four family homes. The terms and characteristics of the mortgage instruments are generally uniform within a pool but may vary among pools. For example, in addition to fixed-rate, fixed-term mortgages, the firm may purchase pools of adjustable-rate mortgages, growing equity mortgages, graduated payment mortgages, and other types. Mortgage poolers apply qualification standards to lending institutions, which originate mortgages for the pools as well as credit standards and underwriting criteria for individual mortgages included in the pools. In addition, many mortgages included in pools are insured through private mortgage insurance companies.

Mortgage-backed securities differ from other forms of fixed income securities, which normally provide for periodic payment of interest in fixed amounts with principal payments at maturity or on specified call dates. Most mortgage-backed securities, however, are pass-through securities, which means that investors receive payments consisting of a pro rata share of both principal and interest (less servicing and other fees), as well as unscheduled prepayments as loans in the underlying mortgage pool are paid off by the borrowers. Additional prepayments to holders of these securities are caused by prepayments resulting from the sale or foreclosure of the underlying property or refinancing of the underlying loans. As prepayment rates of individual pools of mortgage loans vary widely, it is not possible to accurately predict the average life of a particular mortgage-backed security. Although mortgage-backed securities are issued with stated maturities of up to 40 years, unscheduled or early payments of principal and interest on the mortgages may shorten considerably the securities' effective maturities.

A.2.o. Asset-Backed Securities

Like mortgages-backed securities, the collateral underlying asset-backed securities are subject to prepayment, which may reduce the overall return to holders of asset-backed securities. Asset-backed securities present certain additional and unique risks. Primarily, these securities

do not always have the benefit of a security interest in collateral comparable to the security interests associated with mortgage-backed securities. Credit card receivables are in general unsecured. Debtors are entitled to the protection of a number of state and federal consumer credit laws, many of which give such debtors the right to set-off certain amounts owed on the credit cards, thereby reducing the balance due.

Generally, automobile receivables are secured by automobiles. Most issuers of automobile receivables permit the loan servicers to retain possession of the underlying obligations. If the servicer were to sell these obligations to another party, there is a risk that the purchaser would acquire an interest superior to that of the holders of the asset-backed securities. In addition, because of the large number of vehicles involved in a typical issuance and the technical requirements under state laws, the trustee for the holders of the automobile receivables may not have a proper security interest in the underlying automobiles. As a result, the risk that recovery on repossessed collateral might be unavailable or inadequate to support payments on asset-backed securities is greater for asset-backed securities than for mortgage-backed securities. In addition, because asset-backed securities are relatively new, the market experience in these securities is limited and the market's ability to sustain liquidity through all phases of an interest rate or economic cycle has not been tested.

A.2.p. Collateralized Obligations

Collateralized mortgage obligations ("CMOs") are collateralized by mortgage-backed securities issued by GNMA, FHLMC, or FNMA ("mortgage assets"). CMOs are multiple-class debt obligations. Payments of principal and interest on the mortgage assets are passed through to the holders of the CMOs as they are received, although certain classes (often referred to as "tranches") of CMOs have priority over other classes with respect to the receipt of mortgage prepayments. Each tranche is issued at a specific or floating coupon rate and has a stated maturity or final distribution date. Interest is paid or accrues in all tranches on a monthly, quarterly, or semi-annual basis. Payments of principal and interest on mortgage assets are commonly applied to the tranches in the order of their respective maturities or final distribution dates, so that generally no payment of principal will be made on any tranche until all other tranches with earlier stated maturity or distribution dates have been paid in full.

Collateralized debt obligations ("CDOs") include collateralized bond obligations ("CBOs"), collateralized loan obligations ("CLOs"), and other similarly structured securities. CBOs and CLOs are types of asset-backed securities. A CBO is a trust that is backed by a diversified pool of high-risk, below-investment-grade fixed income securities. A CLO is a trust typically collateralized by a pool of loans, which may include, among others, domestic and foreign senior secured loans, senior unsecured loans, and subordinate corporate loans, including loans that may be rated below investment grade or equivalent unrated loans.

B. Investment Strategy and Method of Analysis Material Risks

Our investment strategy is custom-tailored to the client's goals, investment objectives, risk tolerance, and personal and financial circumstances.

B.1. Margin Leverage

Although CLW, as a general business practice, does not utilize leverage, there may be instances in which exchange-traded funds, other separate account managers and, in very limited circumstances, CLW will utilize leverage. In this regard please review the following:

The use of margin leverage enhances the overall risk of investment gain and loss to the client's investment portfolio. For example, investors are able to control \$2 of a security for \$1. So if the price of a security rises by \$1, the investor earns a 100% return on their investment. Conversely, if the security declines by \$.50, then the investor loses 50% of their investment.

The use of margin leverage entails borrowing, which results in additional interest costs to the investor.

Broker-dealers who carry customer accounts require a minimum equity requirement when clients utilize margin leverage. The minimum equity requirement is stated as a percentage of the value of the underlying collateral security with an absolute minimum dollar requirement. For example, if the price of a security declines in value to the point where the excess equity used to satisfy the minimum requirement dissipates, the broker-dealer will require the client to deposit additional collateral to the account in the form of cash or marketable securities. A deposit of securities to the account will require a larger deposit, as the security being deposited is included in the computation of the minimum equity requirement. In addition, when leverage is utilized and the client needs to withdraw cash, the client must sell a disproportionate amount of collateral securities to release enough cash to satisfy the withdrawal amount based upon similar reasoning as cited above.

Regulations concerning the use of margin leverage are established by the Federal Reserve Board and vary if the client's account is held at a broker-dealer versus a bank custodian. Broker-dealers and bank custodians may apply more stringent rules as they deem necessary.

B.2. Short-Term Trading

Although CLW, as a general business practice, does not utilize short-term trading, there may be instances in which short-term trading may be necessary or an appropriate strategy. In this regard, please read the following:

There is an inherent risk for clients who trade frequently in that high-frequency trading creates substantial transaction costs that in the aggregate could negatively impact account performance.

B.3. Short Selling

CLW generally does not engage in short selling but reserves the right to do so in the exercise of its sole judgment. Short selling involves the sale of a security that is borrowed rather than owned. When a short sale is effected, the investor is expecting the price of the security to decline in value so that a purchase or closeout of the short sale can be effected at a significantly lower price. The primary risks of effecting short sales is the availability to borrow the stock, the unlimited potential for loss, and the requirement to fund any difference between the short credit balance and the market value of the security.

B.4. Option Strategies

Various option strategies give the holder the right to acquire or sell underlying securities at the contract strike price up until expiration of the option. Each contract is worth 100 shares of the underlying security. Options entail greater risk but allow an investor to have market exposure to a particular security or group of securities without the capital commitment required to purchase the underlying security or groups of securities. In addition, options allow investors to hedge security positions held in the portfolio. For detailed information on the use of options and option strategies, please contact the Options Clearing Corporation for the current Options Risk Disclosure Statement.

CLW as part of its investment strategy may employ the following option strategies:

- Covered call writing
- Long call options purchases
- Long put options purchases
- Option spreading
- Short call option strategy
- Short put option strategy
- Equity collars
- Long straddles

B.4.a. Covered Call Writing

Covered call writing is the sale of in-, at-, or out-of-the-money call option against a long security position held in the client portfolio. This type of transaction is used to generate income. It also serves to create downside protection in the event the security position declines in value. Income is received from the proceeds of the option sale. Such income may be reduced to the extent it is necessary to buy back the option position prior to its expiration. This strategy may involve a degree of trading velocity, transaction costs, and significant losses if the underlying security has volatile price movement. Covered call strategies are generally suited for companies with little price volatility.

B.4.b. Long Call Option Purchases

Long call option purchases allow the option holder to be exposed to the general market characteristics of a security without the outlay of capital necessary to own the security. Options are wasting assets and expire (usually within nine months of issuance), and as a result can expose the investor to significant loss.

B.4.c. Long Put Option Purchases

Long put option purchases allow the option holder to sell or “put” the underlying security at the contract strike price at a future date. If the price of the underlying security declines in value, the value of the long put option increases. In this way long puts are often used to hedge a long stock position. Options are wasting assets and expire (usually within nine months of issuance), and as a result can expose the investor to significant loss.

B.4.d. Option Spreading

Option spreading usually involves the purchase of a call option and the sale of a call option at a higher contract strike price, both having the same expiration month. The purpose of this type of transaction is to allow the holder to be exposed to the general market characteristics of a security without the outlay of capital to own the security, and to offset the cost by selling the call option with a higher contract strike price. In this type of transaction, the spread holder “locks in” a maximum profit, defined as the difference in contract prices reduced by the net cost of implementing the spread. There are many variations of option spreading strategies; please contact the Options Clearing Corporation for a current Options Risk Disclosure Statement that discusses each of these strategies.

B.4.e. Short Call Option Strategy

Short call option strategy is highly speculative and has theoretical potential for unlimited loss. The seller (writer) of the call option receives proceeds (premium) from the sale of the option. The expectation is that the value of the underlying security will remain below the contract strike price and the option will expire worthless, allowing the option writer to keep the entire amount of the sale proceeds (premium). Should the value of the underlying security increase above the contract strike price, then the option writer can either purchase the call option at a loss, or through a process of exercise and assignment be forced to sell the stock at the contract strike price. If this happens, the option writer will have to go in the open market and buy an equivalent amount of stock to cover the sale at prices that can be materially higher than the amount received from the sale.

B.4.f. Short Put Option Strategy

Short put option strategy is highly speculative and has theoretical potential for significant loss. The seller (writer) of the put option receives proceeds (premium) from the sale of the option. The expectation is that the value of the underlying security will remain above the contract strike price and the option will expire worthless, allowing the option writer to keep the entire amount of the sale proceeds (premium). Should the value of the underlying security decrease below the contract strike price, the option writer can either purchase the put option at a loss, or through a process of exercise and assignment be forced to buy the stock at the contract strike price. If this happens, the option writer will be purchasing the underlying security at a price potentially well above its then-current market value, exposing the investor to potential loss.

B.4.g. Equity Collar

A collar combines both a cap and a floor. A cap gives the purchaser of the cap the right (for a premium payment), but not the obligation, to receive the difference in the cost on some amount when a specified index rises above the specified “cap rate.” A floor is the opposite of a cap—it gives the purchaser of the floor the right (for a premium payment), but not the obligation, to receive the difference in interest payable on an amount when a specified index falls below the specified “floor rate.” A collar involving stock is called an “equity collar.” In a collar transaction, the buyer of the collar purchases a cap while selling a floor indexed to the

same rate or asset. A zero-cost collar results when the premium earned by selling a floor exactly offsets the cap premium.

B.4.h. Long Straddle

A long straddle is the purchase of a long call and a long put with the same underlying security, expiration date and strike price. This is a speculative trade that may be profitable when volatility is high and will result in a loss when prices of the underlying security are relatively stable.

C. Security-Specific Material Risks

There is an inherent risk for clients who have their investment portfolios heavily weighted in one security, one industry or industry sector, one geographic location, one investment manager, one type of investment instrument (equities versus fixed income). Clients who have diversified portfolios, as a general rule, incur less volatility and therefore less fluctuation in portfolio value than those who have concentrated holdings. Concentrated holdings may offer the potential for higher gain, but also offer the potential for significant loss.

Item 9: Disciplinary Information

A. Criminal or Civil Actions

There is nothing to report on this item.

B. Administrative Enforcement Proceedings

There is nothing to report on this item.

C. Self-Regulatory Organization Enforcement Proceedings

There is nothing to report on this item.

Item 10: Other Financial Industry Activities and Affiliations

A. Broker-Dealer or Representative Registration

A.1. Cabot Lodge Securities, LLC

Certain managers, members, and registered employees of CLW are registered representatives with Cabot Lodge Securities, LLC, our affiliated broker-dealer. In their capacity as registered representatives, these persons receive commission-based compensation in connection with the purchase and sale of securities (such as stocks, bonds, variable annuities, and limited partnerships), including 12b-1 fees for the sale of investment company products ("mutual funds"). Please be advised that there is a potential conflict of interest in that there is an economic incentive to recommend securities transactions through Cabot Lodge Securities. Please also be advised that although CLW strives to put its clients' interests first, recommendations of Cabot Lodge Securities may be viewed as being in the best interests of CLW as opposed to the best interests of the client. Clients are not obligated, contractually or otherwise, to use the services of Cabot Lodge Securities.

B. Futures or Commodity Registration

Neither CLW nor its affiliates are registered as a commodity firm, futures commission merchant, commodity pool operator, or commodity trading adviser and do not have an application to register pending.

C. Material Relationships Maintained by this Advisory Business and Conflicts of Interest

C.1. Recommendation of Third-Party Advisors

CLW may recommend that you use a third-party manager based on your needs and suitability. We may receive compensation from the third-party manager for recommending that you use their services. Please be advised that there is a potential conflict of interest in that there is an economic incentive to recommend such third-party managers. Please also be advised that although CLW strives to put its clients' interests first, recommendations of such third party managers may be viewed as being in the best interests of CLW as opposed to the best interests of the client. Clients are not obligated, contractually or otherwise, to use the services of any third-party manager we recommend.

C.2. Insurance

Certain managers, members, and registered employees of CLW are licensed insurance agents who recommend insurance products and receive a commission. Please be advised that there is a potential conflict of interest in that there is an economic incentive to recommend such insurance products. Please also be advised that although CLW strives to put its clients' interests first, recommendations of such products may be viewed as being in the best interests of CLW as

opposed to the best interests of the client. For products requiring a securities and insurance license, clients may be limited to those insurance carriers that have a selling agreement with CLW's employing broker-dealer.

C.3. Fintegra Opportunity Fund

Fintegra Opportunity Fund ("FOF") is a feeder fund to a venture capital fund, NCD Fintegra Fund. Fintegra Fund Management, which is controlled by Craig Gould, is the managing member of FOF. This fund is closed to new investors.

C.4. United Realty Trust Incorporated

United Realty Trust Incorporated ("URTI") is a newly organized Maryland corporation that intends to invest in a wide variety of commercial property types. URTI is a real estate investment trust, or REIT, in which the indirect owners of both CLW and Cabot Lodge Securities, LLC, have an economic interest. Please be advised that CLW may recommend to its advisory clients an investment in URTI. Although CLW strives to place its clients' interests first, such recommendation may be viewed as being in the best interests of CLW and its affiliates as opposed to those of its clients. Advisory clients are encouraged to carefully review the prospectus and any accompanying offering materials prior to investing in URTI. URTI may have relationships with various entities that perform, are likely to perform, or have ownership interests in URTI. The direct and indirect owners of both CLW and Cabot Lodge Securities have an economic interest in those other entities. Information regarding those other entities is available in URTI's prospectus.

C.5. Other Affiliate Entities

Presently, the following entities are affiliated with CLW. These entities are part of the overall corporate organization structure of United Realty Trust Incorporated. URTI is a non-publicly traded REIT. Please see disclosure in Item 10.C.4 above. As business needs dictate, additional entities may be created or removed in the future. CLW will periodically update this disclosure as needed but no less frequently than annually.

- United Realty Partners LLC
- United Realty Advisor Holdings LLC
- United Realty Advisors LP
- United Realty Capital Operating Partnership, LP
- URTI GP, LLC
- URTI LP, LLC
- Prime United Holdings, LLC
- Cabot Lodge Securities, LLC
- URA Property Management LLC

D. Recommendation or Selection of Other Investment Advisors and Conflicts of Interest

CLW may recommend separate account managers or other investment products to advisory clients in which it receives some form of direct or indirect compensation from the separate account manager or investment product sponsor. Please be advised that although CLW strives to put its clients' interests first, there is a potential conflict of interest in that any compensation received by CLW, either direct or indirect, for the recommendation of separate account managers or investment products to advisory clients may be viewed as being in the best interest of CLW as opposed to being in the best interest of the client.

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

A. Code of Ethics Description

In accordance with the Advisers Act, CLW has adopted policies and procedures designed to detect and prevent insider trading. In addition, CLW has adopted a Code of Ethics (the "Code"). Among other things, the Code includes written procedures governing the conduct of CLW's advisory and access persons. The Code also imposes certain reporting obligations on persons subject to the Code. The Code and applicable securities transactions are monitored by the chief compliance officer of CLW. CLW will send clients a copy of its Code of Ethics upon written request.

CLW has policies and procedures in place to ensure that the interests of its clients are given preference over those of CLW, its affiliates, and its employees. For example, there are policies in place to prevent the misappropriation of material non-public information, and such other policies and procedures reasonably designed to comply with federal and state securities laws.

B. Investment Recommendations Involving a Material Financial Interest and Conflicts of Interest

CLW does not engage in principal trading (i.e., the practice of selling stock to advisory clients from a firm's inventory or buying stocks from advisory clients into a firm's inventory). In addition, CLW does not recommend any securities to advisory clients in which it has some proprietary or ownership interest.

C. Advisory Firm Purchase of Same Securities Recommended to Clients and Conflicts of Interest

CLW, its affiliates, employees and their families, trusts, estates, charitable organizations, and retirement plans established by it may purchase the same securities as are purchased for clients in accordance with its Code of Ethics policies and procedures. The personal securities transactions by advisory representatives and employees may raise potential conflicts of interest when they trade in a security that is:

- owned by the client, or
- considered for purchase or sale for the client.

Such conflict generally refers to the practice of front-running (trading ahead of the client), which CLW specifically prohibits. CLW has adopted policies and procedures that are intended to address these conflicts of interest. These policies and procedures:

- require our advisory representatives and employees to act in the client's best interest,
- prohibit front-running, and
- provide for the review of transactions to discover and correct any trades that result in an advisory representative or employee benefitting at the expense of a client.

Advisory representatives and employees must follow CLW's procedures when purchasing or selling the same securities purchased or sold for the client.

D. Client Securities Recommendations or Trades and Concurrent Advisory Firm Securities Transactions and Conflicts of Interest

CLW, its affiliates, employees and their families, trusts, estates, charitable organizations, and retirement plans established by it may effect securities transactions for their own accounts that differ from those recommended or effected for other CLW clients. CLW will make a reasonable attempt to trade securities in client accounts at or prior to trading the securities in its affiliate, corporate, employee or employee-related accounts. Trades executed the same day will likely be subject to an average pricing calculation (please refer to Item 12.B.3 Order Aggregation). It is the policy of CLW to place the client's interests above those of CLW and its employees.

Item 12: Brokerage Practices

A. Factors Used to Select Broker-Dealers for Client Transactions

A.1. Custodian Recommendations

We recommend the brokerage and custodial services of our affiliated broker-dealer Cabot Lodge Securities, LLC ("CLS"), who is an introducing broker to clearing firm Pershing Advisor Solutions ("Pershing"), member FINRA and SIPC. We believe that CLS and Pershing provide quality execution services at competitive prices. Price is not the sole factor we consider in evaluating best execution; we also consider the quality of the brokerage services provided, the firm's reputation, execution capabilities, any research provided, commission rates, and responsiveness to our clients and our firm. You may pay higher commissions and/or trading costs than those that may be available elsewhere.

Persons providing investment advice on behalf of CLW who are registered representatives of CLS may recommend CLS to you for brokerage services. These individuals are subject to applicable rules that restrict them from conducting securities transactions away from CLS unless CLS provides the representative with written authorization to do so. Therefore, these individuals are generally limited to conducting securities transactions through CLS or approved custodians. CLS may charge higher transaction costs and/or custodial fees than another broker for the same types of services. You may utilize the broker-dealer of your choice and have no obligation to purchase or sell securities through CLS or any other broker-dealer or custodian we recommend. However, if you do not use CLS or approved custodians, we may not be able to accept your account.

For CLW client accounts maintained in its custody, the custodian generally does not charge separately for custody services but is compensated by account holders through commissions and other transaction-related or asset-based fees for securities trades that are executed through the custodian or that settle into custodian accounts.

A.1.a. Soft Dollar Arrangements

CLW does not utilize soft dollar arrangements. CLW does not direct brokerage transactions to executing brokers for research and brokerage services.

A.1.b. Institutional Trading and Custody Services

The custodian provides CLW with access to its institutional trading and custody services, which are typically not available to the custodian's retail investors. These services generally are available to independent investment advisors on an unsolicited basis, at no charge to them so long as a certain minimum amount of the advisor's clients' assets are maintained in accounts at the custodian. These services are not contingent upon CLW committing to the custodian any specific amount of business (assets in custody or trading commissions). The custodian's brokerage services include the execution of securities transactions, custody, research, and access to mutual funds and other investments that are otherwise generally available only to institutional investors or would require a significantly higher minimum initial investment.

A.1.c. Other Products and Services

The custodian may also make available to CLW 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 CLW's fees from its clients' accounts
- assist with back-office functions, recordkeeping, and client reporting

The custodian may also offer other services intended to help CLW manage and further develop its business enterprise. These services may include

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

The custodian may make available, arrange, and/or pay third-party vendors for the types of services rendered to CLW. The custodian may discount or waive fees it would otherwise charge for some of these services or all or a part of the fees of a third-party providing these services to CLW. The custodian may also provide other benefits such as educational events or occasional business entertainment of CLW personnel. In evaluating whether to recommend that clients custody their assets at the custodian, CLW 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 the custodian, which may create a potential conflict of interest.

A.1.d. Independent Third Parties

In addition, the custodian may make available, arrange, and/or pay for these types of services rendered to CLW by independent third parties. The custodian may discount or waive fees it would otherwise charge for some of these services, or pay all or a part of the fees of a third party providing these services to CLW. As a fiduciary, CLW endeavors to act in its clients' best interests. CLW's recommendation that clients maintain their assets in accounts at the custodian may be based in part on the benefit to CLW of the availability of some of the foregoing products and services, and not solely on the nature, cost, or quality of custody and brokerage services provided by the custodians, which may create a potential conflict of interest.

In certain instances and subject to approval by CLW, CLW will recommend to clients certain other broker-dealers and/or custodians, who shall be properly licensed in the State of New York, based on the needs of the individual client, and taking into consideration the nature of the services required, the experience of the broker-dealer or custodian, the cost and quality of the services, and the reputation of the broker-dealer or custodian. The final determination to engage a broker-dealer or custodian recommended by CLW will be made by and in the sole

discretion of the client. The client recognizes that broker-dealers and/or custodians have different cost and fee structures and trade execution capabilities. As a result, there may be disparities with respect to the cost of services and/or the transaction prices for securities transactions executed on behalf of the client. Clients are responsible for assessing the commissions and other costs charged by broker-dealers and/or custodians.

A.1.e. Additional Compensation Received from Custodians

CLW may participate in institutional customer programs sponsored by broker-dealers or custodians. CLW may recommend these broker-dealers or custodians to clients for custody and brokerage services. There is no direct link between CLW's participation in such programs and the investment advice it gives to its clients, although CLW receives economic benefits through its participation in the programs that are typically not available to retail investors. These benefits may include the following products and services (provided without cost or at a discount):

- Receipt of duplicate client statements and confirmations
- Research-related products and tools
- Consulting services
- Access to a trading desk serving CLW participants
- Access to block trading (which provides the ability to aggregate securities transactions for execution and then allocate the appropriate shares to client accounts)
- The ability to have advisory fees deducted directly from client accounts
- Access to an electronic communications network for client order entry and account information
- Access to mutual funds with no transaction fees and to certain institutional money managers
- Discounts on compliance, marketing, research, technology, and practice management products or services provided to CLW by third-party vendors

The custodian may also pay for business consulting and professional services received by CLW's related persons, and may pay or reimburse expenses (including travel, lodging, meals and entertainment expenses for CLW's personnel to attend conferences). Some of the products and services made available by such custodian through its institutional customer programs may benefit CLW but may not benefit its client accounts. These products or services may assist CLW in managing and administering client accounts, including accounts not maintained at the custodian as applicable. Other services made available through the programs are intended to help CLW manage and further develop its business enterprise. The benefits received by CLW or its personnel through participation in these programs do not depend on the amount of brokerage transactions directed to the broker-dealer.

CLW also participates in similar institutional advisor programs offered by other independent broker-dealers or trust companies, and its continued participation may require CLW to maintain a predetermined level of assets at such firms. In connection with its participation in such programs, CLW will typically receive benefits similar to those listed above, including research, payments for business consulting and professional services received by CLW's related persons,

and reimbursement of expenses (including travel, lodging, meals and entertainment expenses for CLW's personnel to attend conferences sponsored by the broker-dealer or trust company).

As part of its fiduciary duties to clients, CLW endeavors at all times to put the interests of its clients first. Clients should be aware, however, that the receipt of economic benefits by CLW or its related persons in and of itself creates a potential conflict of interest and may indirectly influence CLW's recommendation of broker-dealers such as Cabot Lodge Securities, LLC, and its clearing firm Pershing, for custody and brokerage services.

A.2. Brokerage for Client Referrals

CLW does not engage in the practice of directing brokerage commissions in exchange for the referral of advisory clients.

A.3. Directed Brokerage

A.3.a. CLW Recommendations

CLW typically recommends Cabot Lodge Securities, LLC, and its clearing firm Pershing, as custodian for clients' funds and securities and to execute securities transactions on its clients' behalf.

A.3.b. Client-Directed Brokerage

Occasionally, clients may direct CLW to use a particular broker-dealer to execute portfolio transactions for their account or request that certain types of securities not be purchased for their account. Clients who designate the use of a particular broker-dealer should be aware that they will lose any possible advantage CLW derives from aggregating transactions. Such client trades are typically effected after the trades of clients who have not directed the use of a particular broker-dealer. CLW loses the ability to aggregate trades with other CLW advisory clients, potentially subjecting the client to inferior trade execution prices as well as higher commissions.

B. Aggregating Securities Transactions for Client Accounts

B.1. Best Execution

CLW, pursuant to the terms of its investment advisory agreement with clients, has discretionary authority to determine which securities are to be bought and sold, the price of such securities, the executing broker, and the commission rates to be paid to effect such transactions. CLW recognizes that the analysis of execution quality involves a number of factors, both qualitative and quantitative. CLW will follow a process in an attempt to ensure that it is seeking to obtain the most favorable execution under the prevailing circumstances when placing client orders. These factors include but are not limited to the following:

- The financial strength, reputation and stability of the broker
- The efficiency with which the transaction is effected

- The ability to effect prompt and reliable executions at favorable prices (including the applicable dealer spread or commission, if any)
- The availability of the broker to stand ready to effect transactions of varying degrees of difficulty in the future
- The efficiency of error resolution, clearance and settlement
- Block trading and positioning capabilities
- Performance measurement
- Online access to computerized data regarding customer accounts
- Availability, comprehensiveness, and frequency of brokerage and research services
- Commission rates
- The economic benefit to the client
- Related matters involved in the receipt of brokerage services

Consistent with its fiduciary responsibilities, CLW seeks to ensure that clients receive best execution with respect to clients' transactions by blocking client trades to reduce commissions and transaction costs. To the best of CLW's knowledge, these custodians provide high-quality execution, and CLW's clients do not pay higher transaction costs in return for such execution.

Commission rates and securities transaction fees charged to effect such transactions are established by the client's independent custodian and/or broker-dealer. Based upon its own knowledge of the securities industry, CLW believes that such commission rates are competitive within the securities industry. Lower commissions or better execution may be able to be achieved elsewhere.

B.2. Security Allocation

Since CLW may be managing accounts with similar investment objectives, CLW may aggregate orders for securities for such accounts. In such event, allocation of the securities so purchased or sold, as well as expenses incurred in the transaction, is made by CLW in the manner it considers to be the most equitable and consistent with its fiduciary obligations to such accounts.

CLW's allocation procedures seek to allocate investment opportunities among clients in the fairest possible way, taking into account the clients' best interests. CLW will follow procedures to ensure that allocations do not involve a practice of favoring or discriminating against any client or group of clients. Account performance is never a factor in trade allocations.

CLW's advice to certain clients and entities and the action of CLW for those and other clients are frequently premised not only on the merits of a particular investment, but also on the suitability of that investment for the particular client in light of his or her applicable investment objective, guidelines and circumstances. Thus, any action of CLW with respect to a particular investment may, for a particular client, differ or be opposed to the recommendation, advice, or actions of CLW to or on behalf of other clients.

B.3. Order Aggregation

Orders for the same security entered on behalf of more than one client will generally be aggregated (i.e., blocked or bunched) subject to the aggregation being in the best interests of all participating clients. Subsequent orders for the same security entered during the same trading day may be aggregated with any previously unfilled orders. Subsequent orders may also be aggregated with filled orders if the market price for the security has not materially changed and the aggregation does not cause any unintended duration exposure. All clients participating in each aggregated order will receive the average price and, subject to minimum ticket charges and possible step outs, pay a pro rata portion of commissions.

To minimize performance dispersion, "strategy" trades should be aggregated and average priced. However, when a trade is to be executed for an individual account and the trade is not in the best interests of other accounts, then the trade will only be performed for that account. This is true even if CLW believes that a larger size block trade would lead to best overall price for the security being transacted.

B.4. Allocation of Trades

All allocations will be made prior to the close of business on the trade date. In the event an order is "partially filled," the allocation will be made in the best interests of all the clients in the order, taking into account all relevant factors including, but not limited to, the size of each client's allocation, clients' liquidity needs and previous allocations. In most cases, accounts will get a pro forma allocation based on the initial allocation. This policy also applies if an order is "over-filled."

CLW acts in accordance with its duty to seek best price and execution and will not continue any arrangements if CLW determines that such arrangements are no longer in the best interest of its clients.

Item 13: Review of Accounts

A. Schedule for Periodic Review of Client Accounts or Financial Plans and Advisory Persons Involved

A CLW investment adviser representative works directly with each client or account. The IAR will monitor portfolio management accounts on an ongoing basis and will conduct a review of the account at least quarterly.

Accounts managed by third-party advisers will be reviewed by your IAR periodically and at least annually. Each account is reviewed for adherence to the client's investment objective and whether the portfolio is structured to meet those objectives. In addition, a client may request an additional review at any time.

B. Review of Client Accounts on Non-Periodic Basis

We may perform ad hoc reviews on an as-needed basis if there have been material changes in the client's investment objectives or risk tolerance, or a material change in how we formulate investment advice.

C. Content of Client-Provided Reports and Frequency

Each client receives periodic written transaction statements. The normal statement review cycle is at least quarterly. Written reports for accounts managed by third-party managers are generated in accordance with their practices as disclosed in their Form ADV Part 2A disclosure brochure. Account statements of cash balances, portfolio holdings, and transaction activity are prepared and distributed to clients by the qualified custodian where the account is held.

Item 14: Client Referrals and Other Compensation

A. Economic Benefits Provided to the Advisory Firm from External Sources and Conflicts of Interest

CLW has a relationship with Cabot Lodge Securities, LLC, its clearing firm Pershing, and with several third-party advisers. From time to time, CLW representatives may attend a training or sales meeting presented by one of these companies. Breakfast or lunch may be provided, and representatives may also receive trinkets, of little or no value, displaying the third party's logo.

CLW may also receive research from Pershing, a qualified custodian which we recommend to clients. Such research is not conditioned on any specific level of commissions and is provided to us as an incidental benefit for utilizing Pershing as a custodian.

From time to time, we may receive research or market commentary from any of our third-party managers. Such research is not conditioned on any specific level assets placed with any manager and is provided as an incidental benefit for having that manager on our platform.

B. Advisory Firm Payments for Client Referrals

CLW does not pay for client referrals and does not receive any compensation other than advisory fees charged to its clients.

Item 15: Custody

Clients will receive at least quarterly account statements directly from their custodian containing a description of all activity, cash balances, and portfolio holdings in the client's account. The custodian's statement is the official record of the account.

Item 16: Investment Discretion

CLW does not take discretion on its advisory accounts.

Item 17: Voting Client Securities

For accounts managed by one of CLW's representatives, annual reports and proxies are sent directly to the client by the qualified custodian where the account is maintained. CLW neither votes client securities nor gives advice on voting of proxies.

Where a third-party manager or advisor is utilized, the third-party manager will handle proxy voting in accordance with its practice as disclosed in its ADV Part 2A disclosure brochure.

Item 18: Financial Information

A. Balance Sheet

CLW does not require the prepayment of fees of \$1200 or more, six months or more in advance, and as such is not required to file a balance sheet.

B. Financial Conditions Reasonably Likely to Impair Advisory Firm's Ability to Meet Commitments to Clients

CLW does not have any financial issues that would impair its ability to provide services to clients.

C. Bankruptcy Petitions During the Past Ten Years

There is nothing to report on this item.