
Cooper Lapman Financial, LLC

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This Disclosure Brochure provides information about the qualifications and business practices of Cooper Lapman Financial, LLC (also referred to in this Disclosure Brochure as “Cooper Lapman”, the “Advisor”, “we” or “us”). If you have any questions about the contents of this Disclosure Brochure, please contact us at 617-557-1741 or info@cooperlapman.com. The information in this Disclosure Brochure has not been approved or verified by the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC”) or by any state securities authority.

Cooper Lapman is registered as an investment adviser with the SEC. Registration of an Investment Adviser does not imply any level of skill or training. The oral and written communications we provide to you, including this Disclosure Brochure, is information which you use to determine whether to hire or retain us.

Additional information about us is also available on the SEC website at www.adviserinfo.sec.gov.

Form ADV 2 is divided into two parts: *Part 2A (the "Disclosure Brochure")* and *Part 2B (the "Brochure Supplement")*. The Disclosure Brochure provides information about a variety of topics relating to an Advisor's business practices and conflicts of interest. The Brochure Supplement provides information about advisory personnel of Cooper Lapman.

Item 2 – Material Changes

The purpose of Item 2 is to discuss specific, material changes that have been made relative to the prior Disclosure Brochure and to provide Clients with a summary of such changes. There are no material changes since the last distribution of this Disclosure Brochure.

Currently, you may request copies of our Disclosure Brochure by contacting Mark Lapman, Financial Advisor, at 617-557-1741 or mark@cooperlapman.com.

Additional information about Cooper Lapman is also available via the SEC web site www.adviserinfo.sec.gov. Using that site you can search for us using our CRD# 149971. The SEC web site also provides information about any persons affiliated with Cooper Lapman who are registered, or are required to be registered, as investment advisor representatives.

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Item 4 – Advisory Business

Cooper Lapman Financial, LLC (“Cooper Lapman” or the “Advisor”) was formed in January 2009 and initially registered as an investment advisor with the Commonwealth of Massachusetts on June 30, 2009. Cooper Lapman is currently registered with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC”). The Senior Manager/Advisory Persons and equal owners of the Advisor are Miriam (Mimmy) F. Cooper and Mark C. Lapman. As of December 31, 2014, Cooper Lapman Financial managed \$132,360,733 in assets on a discretionary basis.

Cooper Lapman provides financial planning and investment advisory services to individuals, high net worth individuals, pension and profit-sharing plans, and trusts and estates (each a “Client” and also referred to as “you”). These include: 1) analysis of a Client’s financial profile, including risk tolerance and time horizon; 2) formulation of short- and long-term goals; 3) recommendation of asset allocation; 4) selection of securities; 5) implementation of asset allocation; and 6) ongoing monitoring of performance and asset positions.

We also coordinate additional services for the benefit of our Clients. As part of our work, we may refer our Clients to trusted, unaffiliated experts in taxation, insurance and estate planning, who then bill separately for services rendered. Cooper Lapman receives no additional compensation from the provision of such services, either from the Client or from the service providers.

Our Mission is to raise the level of comfort and financial understanding in our community and to help people address the challenges of retirement by providing a high level of service and communication.

Our Values emphasize: objectivity, transparency, simplicity and low cost.

Our Investment Philosophy is based on six strongly held beliefs:

1. Avoid individual company stock selection. Success at this is elusive.

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2. Diversify across assets based on global importance, historical returns and reversion to the mean.
 3. Avoid market timing.
 4. Employ passive investment strategies, rather than active, for most asset classes.
 5. Regularly rebalance portfolios as dictated by your plan.
 6. Plan to fund your liabilities over an appropriate time horizon. Focus on need, not greed.

Cooper Lapman tiers its services to Clients. Those with less than \$1,000,000 of investable assets may not necessarily be eligible for provision of full services. Instead, depending upon the prospective Client's situation and needs, a special fee arrangement may be determined for specific, agreed-upon tasks. In general, Cooper Lapman works in collaboration with its Clients. We tailor our services to the needs of each of our Clients, all of whose goals, aspirations, risk preferences and resources vary considerably.

Item 5 – Fees and Compensation

Cooper Lapman receives a fee for its financial planning and investment management based on the quarter-end market value of the assets it manages (including cash and equivalent items). The market value of assets in the accounts is computed in accordance with the Asset Valuation and Fee Assessment section of our Portfolio Management Policy.

The basic fee schedule is as follows:

On amounts up to \$5,000,000	0.75% annually
On amounts over \$5,000,000	0.65% annually
Minimum Annual Fee	\$7,500

Thus, a Client with \$1,300,000 would pay \$9,750 (0.75%) in total for our services. A Client with \$7,000,000 under our management would pay \$37,500 (0.75%) on the first \$5 million of assets and \$13,000 (0.65%) on the next \$2 million of assets for a total fee of \$50,500 (0.72%) on the entire portfolio.

Fees are subject to negotiation. Certain Clients may have fees that differ from the schedule above. Alternative fee arrangements may be permitted when circumstances warrant variations from the basic fee schedule set forth. Cooper Lapman may also perform special projects for Clients at fixed or hourly rates.

The specific manner in which fees are charged is established in a Client's written advisory agreement with us. The Client agreement may be terminated by either party upon thirty days' notice to the other party. Cooper Lapman will generally bill its fees in arrears, in quarterly installments, with each installment based on market values at the end of the quarter. Clients may elect to be invoiced directly for fees or may authorize the custodian to debit fees from the Client's account(s) and pay Cooper Lapman automatically.

Each month, you will receive a statement directly from your custodian, showing all transactions, positions and credits/debits into or from your account(s). Statements received after the quarter's end will reflect these transactions and also include the advisory fee paid by you to us. In addition, we will send quarterly reports to you listing account positions and performance relative to appropriate benchmarks, along with discussion of the investment environment. Accounts initiated or terminated during a calendar quarter will be charged a prorated fee. Upon termination of any account, any earned, unpaid fees will be due and payable.

Cooper Lapman's fees do not include brokerage commissions, transaction fees, certain charges that may be imposed by custodians, brokers, and other managers, deferred sales charges, odd-lot differentials, transfer taxes, wire transfer and electronic fund fees, other fees and taxes on brokerage accounts and securities transactions, and other fees charged by third parties. Mutual funds and exchange traded funds also charge internal management fees, which are disclosed in a fund's prospectus. These internal management fees are not included in our fees. See Item 12 for brokerage disclosures.

The fees and commissions listed in the paragraph above are exclusive of and in addition to Cooper Lapman's fee, and Cooper Lapman will not receive any portion of these commissions, fees, and costs. In addition, Cooper Lapman does not have or employ any

individual who receives (directly or indirectly) any compensation from the sale of securities or investments that are purchased or sold for your account(s). As a result, we are a “fee-only” investment advisor. We do not have any potential conflicts of interest present that relate to any additional (and un-disclosed) compensation from you or your assets that we manage.

Item 6 – Performance-Based Fees and Side-By-Side Management

Cooper Lapman does not charge any performance-based fees (fees based on a share of capital gains on or capital appreciation of the assets of a Client). Our advisory fee compensation is charged only as disclosed above (Item 5).

Item 7 – Types of Clients

Cooper Lapman provides financial planning and portfolio management services to individuals, high net worth individuals, pension and profit-sharing plans, and trusts and estates. Generally, we require a minimum household relationship size of \$1,000,000 or above, but we may make exceptions in specific circumstances.

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

The Financial Planning Process

General Risks

Financial planning and investment management are not exact sciences, and there can be no guarantee that the outcome of plans will turn out as expected. Furthermore, investing in securities involves risk of actual monetary loss that Clients should be prepared to bear.

Stock markets and bond markets fluctuate substantially over time. In addition, as recent global and domestic economic events have indicated, the performance of any investment is

not guaranteed. As a result, there is a risk of loss of the assets we manage that may be out of our control. We will do our very best in the management of your assets; however, we cannot guarantee any level of performance or that you will not experience a loss of your account assets.

Overview

We strongly believe that good planning--itself--constitutes the most critical task in meeting retirement goals. Our planning process includes the six steps described below.

First, we define the scope of an engagement with a Client. This includes consideration of immediate issues, long-term planning concerns, investment management profile and coordination of services with experts in taxes, estates, insurance and other areas of interest.

Second, we examine personal and financial goals, needs and priorities. This involves assessing what one might be doing ten, twenty and thirty years in the future, as well as the year-by-year details—to the extent we can project them—of income, expenses and savings.

Third, we analyze all actual and projected resources, including invested securities and other assets and properties, alongside anticipated needs and goals. We look to arrive at an understanding of the “match” between resources and goals.

Fourth, we ask: To what extent do resources realistically provide for goals? And we attempt to identify and evaluate available options which may include changes in investments, spending and career horizon.

Fifth, we agree upon the discipline of a financial plan and a long-term investment policy to make the most of one’s resources and the attainment of objectives.

Finally, the Sixth phase encompasses ongoing implementation and monitoring of the plan.

Liability Driven Investing

Cooper Lapman works hard to formulate and implement plans that address Client needs with as little risk as possible. We start by understanding a Client’s financial goals, year-by-

year, and translating those goals into a liability stream, in percentage terms, that must be funded. We think of this liability stream as a “personal inflation factor” that we target as the goal of investment management. The risk in this endeavor, of course, is that we may underestimate one’s spending habits or the rate of inflation in the economy. To combat this risk, we normally build into our plans a significant financial cushion against adverse results.

Next, using projected asset class returns from Ibbotson Associates Inc., a consulting subsidiary of Morningstar, located in Chicago that is a leading provider of long-term return projections, we construct a diversified asset allocation that, we think, will meet the liability stream while minimizing standard deviation or volatility. Here the main risk is that future returns will be unlike the past and the projections, or that early returns in the planning period will negatively surprise. To combat this risk, we test hundreds of possible return scenarios for a potential asset allocation, over the planning period, to achieve confidence that we can meet our goals even if an unlucky investment scenario unfolds.

When implementing an agreed-upon asset allocation for a Client, we mainly use mutual funds and exchange-traded funds. Less frequently, we will employ municipal or corporate debt, certificates of deposit or, in rare circumstances, individual common stocks and annuities. It is important to review the general characteristics of these investments.

Types of Investment Vehicles and Asset Classes Employed—and their Risks

Investment Vehicles

Open-ended Mutual Funds make up the majority of investment vehicles that we employ. An open-ended mutual fund is a pool of assets whose shares are traded between the mutual fund company and investors once each business day at the net asset value (assets divided by shares outstanding). Cooper Lapman values the highly regulated nature of these securities, their diversification, and the ability to have regular liquidity at a net asset value which, we believe, is a fair pricing mechanism.

Exchange Traded Funds (ETFs) are mutual fund shares that are also highly regulated, generally diversified and can be traded on exchanges between individual investors, like stocks, at any time during the trading day. Their price is determined at any moment by what another investor is willing to pay for the shares, a price which may or may not fairly reflect the value of the assets in the fund. While there is sometimes a benefit in having the ability to trade ETFs during the day, Cooper Lapman employs ETFs mainly when they provide strategies that are not available in open-ended mutual funds or when their fees are lower. Also, we value the opportunity to diversify among investment vehicles when possible. As a long-term investor, we generally do not value highly the frequent trading capabilities present in ETFs.

On rare occasions, we will hold individual securities that are not part of a mutual fund or ETF, such as stocks, bonds and certificates of deposit. The advantage of these vehicles, which are traded on exchanges and over the counter, is that they provide direct ownership of a particular asset, allowing the investor to specifically target an exposure. In the case of certificates of deposit, an attractive feature is that they are oftentimes insured. The disadvantage of individual securities is that they do not carry built-in diversification like mutual funds and ETFs and, therefore, can be subject to considerable specific risks.

As for annuities, these are “products” that, in general, may provide a combination of tax efficiencies and steady cash flows to retirees under certain circumstances. One might consider annuities to be both an insurance and investment product because of their unique characteristics. Cooper Lapman may from time to time refer a Client to an insurance professional for consultation on annuities, since we are not ourselves licensed to distribute these products. On occasion, however, we may manage mutual funds that are included within an annuity product.

Investment Strategies

In general, Cooper Lapman employs three basic investment strategies, through the vehicles described above and in proportions dependent upon targeted returns and asset allocations:

1. Long-term ownership of stocks
2. Long-term ownership of bonds
3. Transitional ownership and management of cash

Stocks provide investors with an opportunity for capital appreciation and growth. The stocks of smaller companies tend to have the greatest potential for growth, but also the highest levels of risk or volatility. Larger company stocks have more moderate potential for both return and risk. Stocks have a variety of risks, including specific risk which is related to individual company developments, industry/sector risk which is a function of broader economic factors affecting a company's business, and market/systematic risk which affects all stocks in a market and is the result of general investor sentiment and growth of the broader economy. In the 21st century, we must also consider that there are now quite a few markets in the world, including the developed, developing/emerging and even smaller, less liquid frontier markets, such as those in parts of Africa, all of which have their different risk profiles. As one would expect, frontier and emerging markets are more risky and volatile than the developed world.

These risks are managed through diversification among individual stocks and across industries, sectors and world geographies. Generally, we seek very broad global diversification in implementing our asset allocation. We employ judgment to diverge from standard benchmark weightings of world geographies, when we believe it is in the interest of our Clients—basically for the avoidance of perceived international risks. In general, we do not perform primary investment research, requiring first-hand contact and visits with potential investment targets, but, instead, rely upon secondary sources, mainly printed materials. We consider fundamental, technical, cyclical and political factors to shade our

judgments. Insights are gleaned from the financial press, annual reports, prospectuses, company filings, webinars, conferences and Wall Street publications.

Fixed income securities, or bonds, are generally intended to provide income in an investment portfolio. A bond is a “loan” asset that one holds for a period of time, in return for lending money, and receives interest until the loan is repaid at maturity. The major risks in fixed income securities are credit risk, term structure risk and reinvestment risk. Credit risk arises from the possibility that a borrower will not repay a loan. To address this risk, Cooper Lapman values investment vehicles where the provider performs research to determine the quality of the credit and finds that the interest rate properly remunerates the investor for the risk of default.

Term structure risk results from positioning a bond portfolio across various maturities from 1-2 years all the way out to 30 years. Long maturity bonds are the most risky, because rising interest rates will cause the value of these bonds to diminish. When rates are rising, holders of long-term bonds find the interest rates paid on them lower than what are currently available rates. Thus, the prices of these bonds decline. Reinvestment risk is present when holders of bonds are unable to reinvest the interest from their investment at rates comparable to those available when the bond was originally purchased. As a result, the expected yield upon maturity of the bond diminishes due to negative reinvestment risk.

To combat term structure and reinvestment risk as well as credit risk, Cooper Lapman again relies upon broad diversification across bond quality ratings and maturities. Cooper Lapman works within both the taxable and the tax exempt bond markets.

Normally, we attempt to avoid holding significant amounts of cash in a portfolio except for the purpose of retiree distributions or during the process of initial portfolio investment.

Passive versus Active Strategies

Whenever possible, Cooper Lapman prefers to use passive, index strategies, rather than active ones. In simple terms, a passive/index strategy is one that owns essentially all the

securities in a market or market segment, based on a weighting scheme such as company size, rather than emphasizing what the manager may think are the “best” stocks based on his/her investment approach. We believe that it is extremely difficult for active portfolio managers to exceed market returns, net of fees, and we are not so arrogant as to believe that we will be the ones capable of consistently finding the outperformers. We also value the transparency of index funds, where we know quite clearly what is in the portfolio—and why—rather than active funds, where it is sometimes difficult to tell exactly what the portfolio manager is doing. Perhaps, most important is the fact that passive funds are much less expensive than active funds, and one of the greatest risks to success in investing is the depletion of returns due to excessive fees. We like to keep our Clients’ “basic fees”—what we think of as the dollars they pay Cooper Lapman and what they pay in expense ratios on mutual funds and ETFs—as low as possible.

While the population of index funds is increasing, there are certain areas of the market where reliable indexes are not available. Also, due to remaining “inefficiencies” in certain marketplaces, such as parts of the bond market, and the micro-cap and emerging/frontier arenas of the equity world, we will use actively managed funds. In these cases, of course, we give consideration to the resources of the provider and the fees required for the fund.

Our investments tend to be long-term (held at least a year), and our planning horizons are very long-term, often 30 years. We do update our plans at least annually. Occasionally, we will make a short-term trade, usually a sale, if we think an investment may be subject to greater than expected pressure.

Item 9 – Disciplinary Information

There are no legal, regulatory or disciplinary events involving Cooper Lapman or any of its employees. Cooper Lapman and its advisory personnel value the trust you place in us. As we advise all Clients, we encourage you to perform the requisite due diligence on any

advisor or service provider with which you partner. Our backgrounds are on the Investment Adviser Public Disclosure website at www.adviserinfo.sec.gov.

To review the firm information contained in Form ADV Part 1, select the option for “Investment Adviser Search”; then select “Firm” and enter 149971 in the field labeled “Firm Name or CRD# or SEC#”. This will provide access to Form ADV Parts 1 and 2. Item 11 of the Form ADV Part 1 lists legal and disciplinary disclosure questions.

Item 10 – Other Financial Industry Activities and Affiliations

Cooper Lapman is solely in the business of financial planning and investment management. The Advisor does not participate in any other business activities, sell any products or have any material arrangements with related persons in the financial or any other business.

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

As required by regulations, Cooper Lapman has adopted a Code of Ethics for all supervised persons of the Advisor that governs a number of potential conflicts of interest we have when providing our advisory services to you. The Code of Ethics is designed to ensure we meet our fiduciary obligations to you and to drive home a culture of compliance within our firm. An additional benefit of our Code of Ethics is to detect and prevent violations of securities laws.

Our Clients or prospective clients may request a copy of the Advisor's Code of Ethics by contacting Mark Lapman at 617-557-1741.

Our Code of Ethics includes, among other things, prohibitions on insider trading and front running of Client accounts (a manager purchasing for himself before his Clients), restrictions on the acceptance and reporting of gifts, and personal securities trading

procedures. All supervised persons of the Advisor must acknowledge the terms of the Code of Ethics annually, or as amended. Furthermore, employees are encouraged to report and self-report any known violations of the Code.

We anticipate that, under certain circumstances, we may recommend to investment advisory Clients the purchase or sale of securities in which our personnel trade or have a position of interest. The Code of Ethics, which all employees are required to follow, is designed to ensure that the personal securities transactions, activities and interests of Cooper Lapman's personnel will not interfere with (i) making decisions in the best interest of advisory Clients and (ii) implementing such decisions while, at the same time, allowing employees to invest for their own accounts. Initial, quarterly and annual reports of all trading by employees must be submitted for review to a designated manager.

Because the Code of Ethics, in some circumstances, would permit employees to invest in the same securities as Clients, there is a possibility that employees might benefit from market activity by a Client in a security held by an employee. Therefore, employee trading is continually monitored, under the Code of Ethics, to reasonably prevent conflicts of interest between Cooper Lapman and its Clients.

From time to time, certain affiliated accounts may trade in the same securities with other Client accounts when consistent with the advisor's obligation of best execution. In such circumstances, the affiliated and Client accounts share commission costs proportionately and receive securities at a total average price.

Allocation of securities to Client accounts is performed in accordance with our Allocation Policy, which calls for fairness and appropriateness in allocation. In general, such determinations are judged on the basis of varying Client investment objectives, individual risk tolerances, cash flows and availability, and where we are in the implementation of a Client's financial and investment plan.

Under the Code, certain classes of securities have been designated as "exempt" or "not covered", based upon a determination that any affiliated trading in these securities would

not interfere materially with the best interest of Cooper Lapman's Clients. An example of an exempt/not covered security would be an open-ended mutual fund (not managed by Cooper Lapman), which the mutual fund company sells to all purchasers just once a day at the net asset value. In addition, the Code requires pre-clearance of certain transactions. For example, employees must obtain prior approval for investment in limited, initial public offerings. The Advisor, itself, will not acquire securities for its Clients in initial public offerings.

It is also our policy that the Advisor will not perform any principal or agency cross securities transactions for Client accounts, nor trades between Client accounts.

Item 12 – Brokerage Practices

Cooper Lapman does not have discretionary authority to select the broker-dealer/custodian for custodial and execution services. The Client will select the broker-dealer or custodian (herein the "custodian") to safeguard Client assets and authorize Cooper Lapman to direct trades to this custodian as agreed in the Investment Advisory Agreement. Further, Cooper Lapman does not have the discretionary authority to negotiate commissions on behalf of our Clients on a trade-by-trade basis.

Cooper Lapman will typically recommend a custodian to Clients for execution and/or custodial services. Cooper Lapman may recommend a custodian based on criteria such as, but not limited to, reasonableness of commissions charged to the Client, services made available to the Client, and location of the custodian's offices. Cooper Lapman does not receive research services, other products, or compensation as a result of recommending a particular broker that may result in the Client paying higher commissions than those obtainable through other brokers.

Cooper Lapman primarily recommends Fidelity Institutional Wealth Services ("FIWS"), where Cooper Lapman maintains an institutional advisor relationship. Where possible, FIWS is recommended to serve as the custodian of Client assets under management, and all

trading in those assets is accomplished through FIWS. Other custodians may also be employed as required, usually depending upon Client preferences and relationships, and trading would be accomplished through those custodians accordingly, each using its own schedule of commissions.

Once a year, Cooper Lapman requests from the custodians being used relevant evidence that their commissions and trading costs are competitive and consistent with best execution and best practices.

We rely upon FIWS for custody and brokerage when possible, because we believe it provides excellent trading execution due to its ample size and resources. FIWS also provides exposure to many mutual funds, under its brand and that of other major mutual fund companies, from which Cooper Lapman may choose to meet Client needs.

1. *Soft Dollars* - Soft dollars are revenue programs offered by broker-dealers whereby an advisor enters into an agreement to place security trades with the broker in exchange for research and other services. Cooper Lapman does not participate in soft dollar programs sponsored or offered by any broker-dealer.
2. *Brokerage Referrals* - Cooper Lapman does not receive any compensation from any third party in connection with the recommendation for establishing a brokerage account.
3. *Directed Brokerage* - All Clients are serviced on a “directed brokerage basis”, where Cooper Lapman will place trades within the established account[s] at the custodian designated by the Client. Further, all Client accounts are traded within their respective brokerage account[s]. The Advisor will not engage in any principal transactions (i.e., trade of any security from or to the Advisor’s own account) or cross transactions with other Client accounts (i.e., purchase of a security into one Client account from another Client’s account[s]). In selecting the custodian, Cooper Lapman will not be obligated to select competitive bids on securities transactions and does not have an obligation to seek the lowest available transaction costs. These costs are determined by the designated custodian

Aggregating and Allocating Trades

The primary objective in placing orders for the purchase and sale of securities for Client accounts is to obtain the most favorable net results taking into account such factors as 1) price, 2) size of order, 3) difficulty of execution, 4) confidentiality and 5) skill required of the broker. Cooper Lapman will execute its transactions through an unaffiliated broker-dealer selected by the Client. Cooper Lapman may aggregate orders in a block trade or trades when securities are purchased or sold through the same broker-dealer for multiple (discretionary) accounts. If a block trade cannot be executed in full at the same price or time, the securities actually purchased or sold by the close of each business day must be allocated in a manner that is consistent with the initial pre-allocation or other written statement. This must be done in a way that does not consistently advantage or disadvantage particular Client accounts.

Item 13 – Review of Accounts

Cooper Lapman believes that close communication with Clients and discussion of financial planning objectives and investment positions is a critical part of the Advisor/Client relationship. Account reviews cover performance, suitability and investment activities both strategic and tactical as well as progress in the achievement of planning goals.

Formal reviews are generally completed annually, and we encourage Clients to attend a presentation of the results. We conduct informal reviews quarterly and when required in the context of a Client goal change and/or asset allocation rebalancing.

Reviews are conducted by one of the Senior Manager/Advisory Persons of the Advisor.

Each Client receives monthly reports of account positions and transactional detail from their custodian. In the case of assets held at Fidelity, such detail will be provided by FIWS. The values are the market price as of the close of the month. In addition, Cooper Lapman

provides each Client with quarterly reports listing account positions and performance relative to appropriate benchmarks, along with discussion of the investment environment.

Item 14 - Client Referrals and Other Compensation

A. Compensation Received by Cooper Lapman

Cooper Lapman is a fee-only advisory firm, who, in all circumstances, is compensated solely by the Client. Cooper Lapman does not receive commissions or other compensation from product sponsors, broker-dealers or any un-related third party. Cooper Lapman may refer Clients to various third parties to provide certain financial services necessary to meet the goals of its Clients. Likewise, Cooper Lapman may receive referrals of new Clients from a third-party. Cooper Lapman does not pay nor receive compensation for such referrals.

Participation in Institutional Advisor Platform

As noted above, Cooper Lapman has established an institutional relationship with FIWS to assist the Advisor in managing Client account[s]. Access to the Custodian Institutional platform is provided at no charge to the Advisor. The Advisor receives access to software and related support without cost because the Advisor renders investment management services to Clients that maintain assets at FIWS. The software and related systems support may benefit the Advisor, but not its Clients directly. In fulfilling its duties to its Clients, the Advisor endeavors at all times to put the interests of its Clients first. Clients should be aware, however, that the receipt of economic benefits from a custodian creates a potential conflict of interest since these benefits may influence the Advisor's recommendation of this custodian over one that does not furnish similar software, systems support, or services.

Additionally, the Advisor may receive the following benefits from: receipt of duplicate Client confirmations and bundled duplicate statements; access to a trading desk that

exclusively services its institutional participants; access to block trading which provides the ability to aggregate securities transactions and then allocate the appropriate shares to Client accounts; and access to an electronic communication network for Client order entry and account information.

B. Client Referrals from Solicitors

Cooper Lapman does not engage paid solicitors for referrals. Cooper Lapman may receive Client referrals from other professionals. Cooper Lapman may, at times, refer Clients to other professionals. However, there is no compensation for these referrals.

Item 15 – Custody

Cooper Lapman does not have custody of its Clients' accounts, except for the authorized deduction of its advisory fees. As discussed under Item 12, Cooper Lapman typically recommend FIWS, and from time-to-time other institutions, for custody of its Clients' assets. Clients will receive monthly statements from the custodian that holds and maintains the Client's investment assets. For tax and other purposes, the custodial statement is the official record of your account(s) and assets.

We urge you to carefully review such statements and compare such official custodial records to the account statements that we provide to you. Our statements may vary from custodial statements based on accounting procedures, reporting dates, or valuation methodologies of certain securities.

Item 16 – Investment Discretion

Cooper Lapman receives discretionary authority from its Clients, through the investment advisory agreement, at the outset of an advisory relationship, to select the identity and amount of securities to be bought or sold as well as the overall asset allocation. In all cases, such discretion is exercised in a manner consistent with the stated investment objectives

for the particular Client account. When selecting securities and determining asset amounts, Cooper Lapman observes the investment policies, limitations and restrictions of the Clients for whom it provides advice. Investment guidelines and restrictions must be provided to Cooper Lapman in writing by the Client and are incorporated in the Client's investment advisory agreement.

Item 17 – Voting Client Securities

Cooper Lapman does not accept proxy-voting responsibility for any Client. Clients may choose to direct the Custodian to deliver proxy statements to Cooper Lapman, but the Advisor will not take action on these proxies. The Advisor will assist in answering questions relating to proxies upon request, however, the Client retains the sole responsibility for proxy decisions and voting.

Item 18 – Financial Information

Cooper Lapman has no financial commitment that impairs its ability to meet contractual and fiduciary commitments to Clients and has not been the subject of any claim, bankruptcy or other financially related proceeding. Cooper Lapman charges its fees in arrears and therefore has no requirement to provide a balance sheet with this Disclosure Brochure.

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March 19, 2015

This Brochure Supplement provides information about Mark Lapman that supplements the Cooper Lapman Financial, LLC Disclosure Brochure. You should have received a copy of that Disclosure Brochure. Please contact Mark Lapman if you did not receive Cooper Lapman's Disclosure Brochure or if you have any questions about the contents of this Brochure Supplement.

Additional information about Cooper Lapman Financial, LLC is available on the SEC's website at www.adviserinfo.sec.gov.

Item 2- Educational Background and Business Experience

Mark was born in 1950. He completed his undergraduate studies at University of Maryland in 1972, receiving a BA degree, and he attained an MA in 1974 and a Ph. D. degree in History in 1982 from Harvard University.

Mark started in the financial services industry as a stock analyst in the Portfolio Management Department of John Hancock in 1979. He was a member of the team which started Independence Investments in 1982, served as a security analyst and equity portfolio manager and went on to manage marketing, fixed income and compliance, as well as providing hands-on portfolio management for a number of Clients. Ultimately, he served as Chief Executive Officer and Chairman of the Board and the Investment Committee from 2000, until he left the firm and formed Cooper Lapman Financial, LLC in 2009.

Mark holds a CFA designation from the CFA Institute. The minimum requirements for this designation include several years of experience working in the investment business and completion of three examinations over three years on topics ranging from economics and portfolio management to ethics and best practices. Mark completed the requirements for the CFA in 1985.

Mark is on the Board of Directors of the Martha's Vineyard Museum and the Board of Directors and Investment Committee of the Whitehead Institute for Biomedical Research in Cambridge, MA.

Item 3- Disciplinary Information

Registered investment advisors are required to disclose all material facts regarding any legal or disciplinary events that would be material to your evaluation of each supervised person providing investment advice. No information is applicable to this Item.

Item 4- Other Business Activities

No information is applicable to this Item.

Item 5- Additional Compensation

No information is applicable to this Item.

Item 6 - Supervision

Cooper Lapman is comprised of two Senior Manager/Advisory Persons, which are owners of the Advisor. As one of the Senior Manager/Advisory Persons, Mark Lapman provides supervision and monitoring of Mimmy Cooper's advisory services through regular discussions and meetings. Mimmy F. Cooper can be reached at 617-557-1742. Mark Lapman also serves as the Chief Compliance Officer of Cooper Lapman.

Miriam (Mimmy) F. Cooper

(617-557-1742)

Cooper Lapman Financial, LLC

50 Congress Street, Suite 245, Boston, MA

617-557-1741

March 19, 2015

This Brochure Supplement provides information about Mimmy Cooper that supplements the Cooper Lapman Financial, LLC Disclosure Brochure. You should have received a copy of that Disclosure Brochure. Please contact Mark Lapman if you did not receive Cooper Lapman's Disclosure Brochure or if you have any questions about the contents of this Brochure Supplement.

Additional information about Cooper Lapman Financial, LLC is available on the SEC's website at www.adviserinfo.sec.gov.

Item 2- Educational Background and Business Experience

Mimmy was born in 1952. She completed her undergraduate studies at Lesley University in 1974, receiving a BS degree, and she attained an MBA degree in Finance from Boston College in 1983.

In 2009, she completed her Series 65 Investment Adviser License Examination, and in 2010 she completed an online certification program in financial planning, spanning roughly 18 months of study, at Boston University's Center for Professional Education.

Mimmy started in the financial services business in 1976 as a computer programmer with John Hancock. She went on to run a business line for Interactive Data Corp. (IDC) before moving to the Boston Company and then PanAgora Asset Management in senior Client Services roles. In 1991 she moved to Independence Investments, where she ran the Client Service Department and ultimately served as Chief Operating Officer and a member of the Board of Directors from 2000, until she left the firm and formed Cooper Lapman Financial, LLC in 2009.

She serves on the Board of the American Technion Society.

Item 3- Disciplinary Information

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Item 4- Other Business Activities

No information is applicable to this Item.

Item 5- Additional Compensation

No information is applicable to this Item.

Item 6 - Supervision

Cooper Lapman is comprised of two Senior Manager/Advisory Persons, which are owners of the Advisor. As one of the Senior Manager/Advisory Persons, Mimmy Cooper provides supervision and monitoring of Mark Lapman's advisory services through regular discussions and meetings. Mark Lapman can be reached at 617-557-1741.