

Crewe Capital Advisors LLC d/b/a Crewe Advisors Firm Brochure - Form ADV Part 2A

This brochure provides information about the qualifications and business practices of Crewe Advisors. If you have any questions about the contents of this brochure, please contact us at (949) 478-1551 or by email at: info@creweadvisors.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.

Additional information about Crewe Advisors is also available on the SEC's website at www.adviserinfo.sec.gov. Crewe Advisors's CRD number is: 173920.

560 East 500 South Suite 100
Salt Lake City, UT, 84102
(949) 478-1551
info@creweadvisors.com

Registration does not imply a certain level of skill or training.

Version Date: 05/11/2015

Item 2: Material Changes

Crewe Advisors has not yet filed an annual updating amendment using the Form ADV Part 2A. The following are Interim updates since the initial filing.

Item 4.A.: Ownership

Item 4.B.: Selection of Other Advisors

Item 10.C. & D.: Other Financial Industry Affiliations

Item 11.B.: Recommendations Involving Financial Interests

Item 13.: Review of Accounts

Item 14: Client Referrals

Item 19: Deleted as it is no longer applicable

Crewe Capital Advisors LLC has disclosed their d/b/a name as Crewe Advisors.

Item 3: Table of Contents

Item 1: Cover Page	
Item 2: Material Changes.....	i
Item 3: Table of Contents.....	ii
Item 4: Advisory Business.....	2
A. Description of the Advisory Firm.....	2
B. Types of Advisory Services.....	2
<i>Selection of Other Advisers</i>	3
C. Client Tailored Services and Client Imposed Restrictions	3
D. Wrap Fee Programs.....	3
E. Assets Under Management.....	3
Item 5: Fees and Compensation.....	4
A. Fee Schedule.....	4
B. Payment of Fees.....	5
C. Client Responsibility For Third Party Fees.....	5
D. Prepayment of Fees	5
E. Outside Compensation For the Sale of Securities to Clients.....	5
Item 6: Performance-Based Fees and Side-By-Side Management	6
Item 7: Types of Clients	6
Item 8: Methods of Analysis, Investment Strategies, and Risk of Investment Loss	6
A. Methods of Analysis and Investment Strategies.....	6
B. Material Risks Involved	7
C. Risks of Specific Securities Utilized	8
Item 9: Disciplinary Information	10
A. Criminal or Civil Actions	10
B. Administrative Proceedings	10
C. Self-regulatory Organization (SRO) Proceedings	10
Item 10: Other Financial Industry Activities and Affiliations.....	10
A. Registration as a Broker/Dealer or Broker/Dealer Representative	10
B. Registration as a Futures Commission Merchant, Commodity Pool Operator, or a Commodity Trading Advisor	10
C. Registration Relationships Material to this Advisory Business and Possible Conflicts of Interests.....	10
D. Selection of Other Advisers or Managers and How This Adviser is Compensated for Those Selections	11
Item 11: Code of Ethics, Participation or Interest in Client Transactions and Personal Trading.....	11
A. Code of Ethics.....	11
B. Recommendations Involving Material Financial Interests	12
C. Investing Personal Money in the Same Securities as Clients.....	12

D. Trading Securities At/ Around the Same Time as Clients' Securities	12
Item 12: Brokerage Practices.....	12
A. Factors Used to Select Custodians and/or Broker/Dealers	12
1. Research and Other Soft-Dollar Benefits	13
2. Brokerage for Client Referrals	13
3. Clients Directing Which Broker/Dealer/Custodian to Use	13
B. Aggregating (Block) Trading for Multiple Client Accounts	13
Item 13: Reviews of Accounts	14
A. Frequency and Nature of Periodic Reviews and Who Makes Those Reviews.....	14
B. Factors That Will Trigger a Non-Periodic Review of Client Accounts.....	14
C. Content and Frequency of Regular Reports Provided to Clients.....	14
Item 14: Client Referrals and Other Compensation	15
A. Economic Benefits Provided by Third Parties for Advice Rendered to Clients (Includes Sales Awards or Other Prizes)	15
B. Compensation to Non – Advisory Personnel for Client Referrals.....	15
Item 15: Custody.....	15
Item 16: Investment Discretion	15
Item 17: Voting Client Securities (Proxy Voting).....	15
Item 18: Financial Information.....	16
A. Balance Sheet	16
B. Financial Conditions Reasonably Likely to Impair Ability to Meet Contractual Commitments to Clients	16
C. Bankruptcy Petitions in Previous Ten Years	16

Item 4: Advisory Business

A. Description of the Advisory Firm

Crewe Capital Advisors LLC (hereinafter "CA") is a Limited Liability Company organized in the State of Utah.

The firm was formed in December 2014, and the principal owners of the firm are HH2007, LLC and Crewe Holdings. Ryan Halliday, Managing Member, owns HH2007, LLC and Michael Bennett, Managing Member owns Crewe Holdings.

B. Types of Advisory Services

Portfolio Management Services

CA offers ongoing portfolio management services based on the individual goals, objectives, time horizon, and risk tolerance of each client. CA creates an Investment Policy Statement for each client, which outlines the client's current situation (income, tax levels, and risk tolerance levels). Portfolio management services include, but are not limited to, the following:

- Investment strategy
- Asset allocation
- Risk tolerance
- Personal investment policy
- Asset selection
- Regular portfolio monitoring

CA evaluates the current investments of each client with respect to their risk tolerance levels and time horizon. CA will request discretionary authority from clients in order to select securities and execute transactions without permission from the client prior to each transaction. Risk tolerance levels are documented in the Investment Policy Statement, which is given to each client.

CA seeks to provide that investment decisions are made in accordance with the fiduciary duties owed to its accounts and without consideration of CA's economic, investment or other financial interests. To meet its fiduciary obligations, CA attempts to avoid, among other things, investment or trading practices that systematically advantage or disadvantage certain client portfolios, and accordingly, CA's policy is to seek fair and equitable allocation of investment opportunities/transactions among its clients to avoid favoring one client over another over time. It is CA's policy to allocate investment opportunities and transactions it identifies as being appropriate and prudent, including initial public offerings ("IPOs") and other investment opportunities that might have a limited supply, among its clients on a fair and equitable basis over time. CA does not limit its advice to any particular types of securities.

Selection of Other Advisers

CA may direct clients to third party money managers. CA may be compensated via a fee share from the advisors to which it directs those clients. The fees shared will not exceed any limit imposed by any regulatory agency. Before selecting other advisors for clients, CA will always ensure those other advisors are properly licensed or registered as an investment advisor.

Financial Planning

Financial plans and financial planning may include, but are not limited to: investment planning; life insurance; tax concerns; retirement planning; college planning; and debt/credit planning.

C. Client Tailored Services and Client Imposed Restrictions

CA offers the same suite of services to all of its clients. However, specific client investment strategies and their implementation are dependent upon the client Investment Policy Statement which outlines each client's current situation (income, tax levels, and risk tolerance levels). Clients may impose restrictions in investing in certain securities or types of securities in accordance with their values or beliefs. However, if the restrictions prevent CA from properly servicing the client account, or if the restrictions would require CA to deviate from its standard suite of services, CA reserves the right to end the relationship.

D. Wrap Fee Programs

A wrap fee program is an investment program where the investor pays one stated fee that includes management fees, transaction costs, fund expenses, and other administrative fees. CA does not participate in any wrap fee programs.

E. Assets Under Management

CA has the following assets under management:

Discretionary Amounts:	Non-discretionary Amounts:	Date Calculated:
\$260,092,406.00	\$0	April 2015

Item 5: Fees and Compensation

A. Fee Schedule

Asset-Based Fees for Portfolio Management

Total Assets Under Management	Annual Fee
\$0 - \$1,000,000	1.20%
\$1,000,001 - \$5,000,000	1.00%
\$5,000,001 - ABOVE	0.90%

These fees are generally negotiable and the final fee schedule is attached as Exhibit II of the Investment Advisory Contract. Clients may terminate the agreement without penalty for a full refund of CA's fees within five business days of signing the Investment Advisory Contract. Thereafter, clients may terminate the Investment Advisory Contract immediately upon written notice.

CA uses an average of the daily balance in the client's account throughout the billing period, after taking into account deposits and withdrawals, for purposes of determining the market value of the assets upon which the advisory fee is based.

Financial Planning Fees

Clients may terminate the agreement without penalty for a full refund of CA's fees within five business days of signing the Financial Planning Agreement. Thereafter, clients may terminate the Financial Planning Agreement generally upon written notice.

Fixed Fees

The negotiated fixed rate for creating client financial plans is between \$6,000 and \$150,000. Fees are charged 100% in advance, but never more than six months in advance of receiving financial planning services.

Hourly Fees

The negotiated hourly fee for these services is between \$250 and \$500. Fees are charged in arrears upon completion.

B. Payment of Fees

Payment of Asset-Based Portfolio Management Fees

Asset-based portfolio management fees are withdrawn directly from the client's accounts with client's written authorization on a quarterly basis, or may be invoiced and billed directly to the client on a quarterly basis. Clients may select the method in which they are billed. Fees are paid in arrears.

Payment of Financial Planning Fees

Financial planning fees are paid via check, client authorized account transfer or wire.

Fixed financial planning fees are paid 100% in advance, but never more than six months in advance of receiving financial planning services.

Hourly financial planning fees are paid in arrears upon completion.

C. Client Responsibility For Third Party Fees

Clients are responsible for the payment of all third party fees (i.e. custodian fees, brokerage fees, mutual fund fees, transaction fees, etc.). Those fees are separate and distinct from the fees and expenses charged by CCA LLC. Please see Item 12 of this brochure regarding broker-dealer/custodian.

D. Prepayment of Fees

CA collects certain fees in advance and certain fees in arrears, as indicated above. Refunds for fees paid in advance will be returned within fourteen days to the client via check, or return deposit back into the client's account.

Fixed fees that are collected in advance will be refunded based on the prorated amount of work completed at the point of termination.

E. Outside Compensation For the Sale of Securities to Clients

Neither CA nor its supervised persons accept any compensation for the sale of securities or other investment products, including asset-based sales charges or service fees from the sale of mutual funds.

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

CA does not accept performance-based fees or other fees based on a share of capital gains on or capital appreciation of the assets of a client.

Item 7: Types of Clients

CA generally provides advisory services to the following types of clients:

- ❖ Individuals
- ❖ High-Net-Worth Individuals
- ❖ Charitable Organizations
- ❖ Corporations
- ❖ Insurance Companies

Minimum Account Size for Portfolio Management

There is an account minimum of \$1,000,000, which may be waived by CA in its discretion.

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

A. Methods of Analysis and Investment Strategies

Methods of Analysis

CA's methods of analysis include fundamental analysis, technical analysis and quantitative analysis.

Fundamental analysis involves the analysis of financial statements, the general financial health of companies, and/or the analysis of management or competitive advantages.

Technical analysis involves the analysis of past market data; primarily price and volume.

Quantitative analysis deals with measurable factors as distinguished from qualitative considerations such as the character of management or the state of employee morale, such as the value of assets, the cost of capital, historical projections of sales, and so on.

Investment Strategies

CA uses long term trading, short term trading, short sales, margin transactions, pooled investment vehicles and options trading (including covered options, uncovered options, or spreading strategies).

Investing in securities involves a risk of loss that you, as a client, should be prepared to bear.

B. Material Risks Involved

Methods of Analysis

Fundamental analysis concentrates on factors that determine a company's value and expected future earnings. This strategy would normally encourage equity purchases in stocks that are undervalued or priced below their perceived value. The risk assumed is that the market will fail to reach expectations of perceived value.

Technical analysis attempts to predict a future stock price or direction based on market trends. The assumption is that the market follows discernible patterns and if these patterns can be identified then a prediction can be made. The risk is that markets do not always follow patterns and relying solely on this method may not take into account new patterns that emerge over time.

Quantitative Model Risk: Investment strategies using quantitative models may perform differently than expected as a result of, among other things, the factors used in the models, the weight placed on each factor, changes from the factors' historical trends, and technical issues in the construction and implementation of the models.

Investment Strategies

CA's use of short sales, margin transactions and options trading generally holds greater risk, and clients should be aware that there is a material risk of loss using any of those strategies.

Long term trading is designed to capture market rates of both return and risk. Due to its nature, the long-term investment strategy can expose clients to various types of risk that will typically surface at various intervals during the time the client owns the investments. These risks include but are not limited to inflation (purchasing power) risk, interest rate risk, economic risk, market risk, Lock up periods and political/regulatory risk.

Short term trading risks include liquidity, economic stability, and inflation, in addition to the long term trading risks listed above. Frequent trading can affect investment performance, particularly through increased brokerage and other transaction costs and taxes.

Short sales entail the possibility of infinite loss. An increase in the applicable securities' prices will result in a loss and, over time, the market has historically trended upward.

Margin transactions use leverage that is borrowed from a brokerage firm as collateral. When losses occur, the value of the margin account may fall below the brokerage firm's threshold thereby triggering a margin call. This may force the account holder to either allocate more funds to the account or sell assets on a shorter time frame than desired.

Options transactions involve a contract to purchase a security at a given price, not necessarily at market value, depending on the market. This strategy includes the risk that an option may expire out of the money resulting in minimal or no value, as well as the possibility of leveraged loss of trading capital due to the leveraged nature of stock options.

Investing in securities involves a risk of loss that you, as a client, should be prepared to bear.

C. Risks of Specific Securities Utilized

CA's use of short sales, margin transactions and options trading generally holds greater risk of capital loss. Clients should be aware that there is a material risk of loss using any investment strategy. The investment types listed below (leaving aside Treasury Inflation Protected/Inflation Linked Bonds) are not guaranteed or insured by the FDIC or any other government agency.

Mutual Funds: Investing in mutual funds carries the risk of capital loss and thus you may lose money investing in mutual funds. All mutual funds have costs that lower investment returns. The funds can be of bond "fixed income" nature (lower risk) or stock "equity" nature.

Equity investment generally refers to buying shares of stocks in return for receiving a future payment of dividends and/or capital gains if the value of the stock increases. The value of equity securities may fluctuate in response to specific situations for each company, industry conditions and the general economic environments.

Fixed income investments generally pay a return on a fixed schedule, though the amount of the payments can vary. This type of investment can include corporate and government debt securities, leveraged loans, high yield, and investment grade debt and structured products, such as mortgage and other asset-backed securities, although individual bonds may be the best known type of fixed income security. In general, the fixed income market is volatile and fixed income securities carry interest rate risk. (As interest rates rise, bond prices usually fall, and vice versa. This effect is usually more pronounced for longer-term securities.) Fixed income securities also carry inflation risk, liquidity risk, call risk, and credit and default risks for both issuers and counterparties. The risk of default on treasury inflation protected/inflation linked bonds is dependent upon the U.S. Treasury defaulting (extremely unlikely); however, they carry a potential risk of losing share price value, albeit rather minimal. Risks of investing in foreign fixed income securities also include the general risk of non-U.S. investing described below.

Exchange Traded Funds (ETFs): An ETF is an investment fund traded on stock exchanges, similar to stocks. Investing in ETFs carries the risk of capital loss (sometimes up to a 100% loss in the case of a stock holding bankruptcy). Areas of concern include the lack of transparency in products and increasing complexity, conflicts of interest and the possibility of inadequate regulatory compliance. Precious Metal ETFs (e.g., Gold, Silver, or Palladium Bullion backed “electronic shares” not physical metal) specifically may be negatively impacted by several unique factors, among them (1) large sales by the official sector which own a significant portion of aggregate world holdings in gold and other precious metals, (2) a significant increase in hedging activities by producers of gold or other precious metals, (3) a significant change in the attitude of speculators and investors.

Annuities are a retirement product for those who may have the ability to pay a premium now and want to guarantee they receive certain monthly payments or a return on investment later in the future. Annuities are contracts issued by a life insurance company designed to meet requirement or other long-term goals. An annuity is not a life insurance policy. Variable annuities are designed to be long-term investments, to meet retirement and other long-range goals. Variable annuities are not suitable for meeting short-term goals because substantial taxes and insurance company charges may apply if you withdraw your money early. Variable annuities also involve investment risks, just as mutual funds do.

Private placements carry a substantial risk as they are subject to less regulation than are publicly offered securities, the market to resell these assets under applicable securities laws may be illiquid, due to restrictions or lock up periods, and the liquidation may be taken at a substantial discount to the underlying value or result in the entire loss of the value of such assets.

Venture capital funds invest in start-up companies at an early stage of development in the interest of generating a return through an eventual realization event; the risk is high as a result of the uncertainty involved at that stage of development.

Options are contracts to purchase a security at a given price, risking that an option may expire out of the money resulting in minimal or no value. An uncovered option is a type of options contract that is not backed by an offsetting position that would help mitigate risk. The risk for a “naked” or uncovered put is not unlimited, whereas the potential loss for an uncovered call option is limitless. Spread option positions entail buying and selling multiple options on the same underlying security, but with different strike prices or expiration dates, which helps limit the risk of other option trading strategies. Option transactions also involve risks including but not limited to economic risk, market risk, sector risk, idiosyncratic risk, political/regulatory risk, inflation (purchasing power) risk and interest rate risk.

Non-U.S. securities present certain risks such as currency fluctuation, political and economic change, social unrest, changes in government regulation, differences in accounting and the lesser degree of accurate public information available.

Past performance is not indicative of future results. Investing in securities involves a risk of loss that you, as a client, should be prepared to bear.

Item 9: Disciplinary Information

A. Criminal or Civil Actions

There are no criminal or civil actions to report.

B. Administrative Proceedings

There are no administrative proceedings to report.

C. Self-regulatory Organization (SRO) Proceedings

There are no self-regulatory organization proceedings to report.

Item 10: Other Financial Industry Activities and Affiliations

A. Registration as a Broker/Dealer or Broker/Dealer Representative

Neither CA nor its representatives are registered as, or have pending applications to become, a broker/dealer or a representative of a broker/dealer.

B. Registration as a Futures Commission Merchant, Commodity Pool Operator, or a Commodity Trading Advisor

Neither CA nor its representatives are registered as or have pending applications to become either a Futures Commission Merchant, Commodity Pool Operator, or Commodity Trading Advisor or an associated person of the foregoing entities.

C. Registration Relationships Material to this Advisory Business and Possible Conflicts of Interests

Ryan Halliday and Dustin Thackeray are minority owners of an equipment leasing fund, City Creek Capital LLC, and are also involved in the administration of the fund. From time to time, they may offer clients advice or products from those activities and clients should be aware that these services may involve a conflict of interest. Crewe Advisors always acts in the best interest of the client and clients are in no way required to utilize the services of any representative of Crewe Advisors in such individual's outside capacities.

Ryan Halliday is a licensed insurance agent. From time to time, he will offer clients advice or products from those activities. Clients should be aware that these services pay a commission or other compensation and involve a conflict of interest, as commissionable products conflict with the fiduciary duties of a registered investment adviser. CA always acts in the best interest of the client; including the sale of commissionable products to advisory clients. Clients are in no way required to purchase such services or products through any representative of CA in such individual's outside capacities.

Michael Bennett is a related person of the firm as a management person and control person. He may refer clients to CA and those clients may be referred to private funds where Michael Bennett will receive solicitor fees and or commissions as a registered representative of a broker dealer.

Daniel David Sudit is a Lawyer. From time to time, he may offer clients advice or products from those activities and clients should be aware that these services may involve a conflict of interest. Crewe Advisors always acts in the best interest of the client and clients are in no way required to utilize the services of any representative of Crewe Advisors in such individual's outside capacities.

D. Selection of Other Advisers or Managers and How This Adviser is Compensated for Those Selections

CA may direct clients to third party money managers. CA may be compensated via a fee share from the advisers to which it directs those clients. This relationship will be disclosed in each contract between CA and each third party advisor. The fees shared will not exceed any limit imposed by any regulatory agency. This creates a conflict of interest in that CA has an incentive to direct clients to the third party money managers that provide CA with a larger fee split. CA will always act in the best interests of the client, including when determining which third party manager to recommend to clients. CA will ensure that all recommended advisors or managers are licensed or notice filed in the states in which CA is recommending them to clients.

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

A. Code of Ethics

CA has a written Code of Ethics that covers the following areas: Prohibited Purchases and Sales, Insider Trading, Personal Securities Transactions, Exempted Transactions, Prohibited Activities, Conflicts of Interest, Gifts and Entertainment, Confidentiality, Service on a Board of Directors, Compliance Procedures, Compliance with Laws and Regulations, Procedures and Reporting, Certification of Compliance, Reporting Violations, Compliance Officer Duties, Training and Education, Recordkeeping, Annual

Review, and Sanctions. CA's Code of Ethics is available free upon request to any client or prospective client.

B. Recommendations Involving Material Financial Interests

From time to time, CA may recommend to clients securities in which CA or a related person has a material financial interest, including securities for which related person of CA serves as general or managing partner, underwriter, or purchaser representative. This creates a conflict of interest since CA or a related person would benefit financially from clients investing in these securities. CA will always act in the best interest of the client.

C. Investing Personal Money in the Same Securities as Clients

From time to time, representatives of CA may buy or sell securities for themselves that they also recommend to clients. This may provide an opportunity for representatives of CA to buy or sell the same securities before or after recommending the same securities to clients resulting in representatives profiting off the recommendations they provide to clients. Such transactions may create a conflict of interest. CA will always document any transactions that could be construed as conflicts of interest and will never engage in trading that operates to the client's disadvantage when similar securities are being bought or sold.

D. Trading Securities At/Around the Same Time as Clients' Securities

From time to time, representatives of CA may buy or sell securities for themselves at or around the same time as clients. This may provide an opportunity for representatives of CA to buy or sell securities before or after recommending securities to clients resulting in representatives profiting off the recommendations they provide to clients. Such transactions may create a conflict of interest; however, CA will never engage in trading that operates to the client's disadvantage if representatives of CA buy or sell securities at or around the same time as clients.

Item 12: Brokerage Practices

A. Factors Used to Select Custodians and/or Broker/Dealers

Custodians/broker-dealers will be recommended based on CA's duty to seek "best execution," which is the obligation to seek execution of securities transactions for a client on the most favorable terms for the client under the circumstances. Clients will not necessarily pay the lowest commission or commission equivalent, and CA may also consider the market expertise and research access provided by the broker-dealer/custodian, including but not limited to access to written research, oral communication with analysts, admittance to research conferences and other resources provided by the brokers that may aid in CA's research efforts. CA will never charge a

premium or commission on transactions, beyond the actual cost imposed by the broker-dealer/custodian.

CA will require clients to use Schwab Institutional, a division of Charles Schwab & Co., Inc., Interactive Brokers LLC and Millennium Trust Company.

1. Research and Other Soft-Dollar Benefits

While CA has no formal soft dollars program in which soft dollars are used to pay for third party services, CA may receive research, products, or other services from custodians and broker-dealers in connection with client securities transactions ("soft dollar benefits"). CA may enter into soft-dollar arrangements consistent with (and not outside of) the safe harbor contained in Section 28(e) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended. There can be no assurance that any particular client will benefit from soft dollar research, whether or not the client's transactions paid for it, and CA does not seek to allocate benefits to client accounts proportionate to any soft dollar credits generated by the accounts. CA benefits by not having to produce or pay for the research, products or services, and CA will have an incentive to recommend a broker-dealer based on receiving research or services. Clients should be aware that CA's acceptance of soft dollar benefits may result in higher commissions charged to the client.

2. Brokerage for Client Referrals

CA receives no referrals from a broker-dealer or third party in exchange for using that broker-dealer or third party.

3. Clients Directing Which Broker/Dealer/Custodian to Use

CA will require clients to use a specific broker-dealer to execute transactions. Not all advisers require clients to use a particular broker-dealer.

B. Aggregating (Block) Trading for Multiple Client Accounts

If CA buys or sells the same securities on behalf of more than one client, then it may (but would be under no obligation to) aggregate or bunch such securities in a single transaction for multiple clients in order to seek more favorable prices, lower brokerage commissions, or more efficient execution. In such case, CA would place an aggregate order with the broker on behalf of all such clients in order to ensure fairness for all clients; provided, however, that trades would be reviewed periodically to ensure that accounts are not systematically disadvantaged by this policy. CA would determine the appropriate number of shares and select the appropriate brokers consistent with its duty to seek best execution, except for those accounts with specific brokerage direction (if any).

Item 13: Reviews of Accounts

A. Frequency and Nature of Periodic Reviews and Who Makes Those Reviews

All client accounts for CA's advisory services provided on an ongoing basis are reviewed at least quarterly by Dustin Thackeray (CCO) or delegated individuals with regard to clients' respective investment policies and risk tolerance levels.

All financial planning accounts are reviewed upon financial plan creation and plan delivery by Dustin Thackeray (CCO) or delegated individuals. There is only one level of review for financial planning, and that is the total review conducted to create the financial plan.

B. Factors That Will Trigger a Non-Periodic Review of Client Accounts

Reviews may be triggered by material market, economic or political events, or by changes in client's financial situations (such as retirement, termination of employment, physical move, or inheritance).

With respect to financial plans, CA's services will generally conclude upon delivery of the financial plan.

C. Content and Frequency of Regular Reports Provided to Clients

Each client of CA's advisory services provided on an ongoing basis will receive a quarterly report detailing the client's account, including assets held, asset value, and calculation of fees. This written report will come from the custodian. CA will also provide at least quarterly a separate written statement to the client.

Each financial planning client will receive the financial plan upon completion.

Item 14: Client Referrals and Other Compensation

A. Economic Benefits Provided by Third Parties for Advice Rendered to Clients (Includes Sales Awards or Other Prizes)

CA receives an economic benefit for clients that are referred to City Creek Capital LLC due to the minority ownership of City Creek Capital LLC by related persons Ryan Halliday and Dustin Thackeray.

B. Compensation to Non – Advisory Personnel for Client Referrals

CA may enter into written arrangements with third parties to act as solicitors for CA's investment management services.

Solicitor relationships will be fully disclosed to each Client to the extent required by applicable law. CA will ensure each solicitor is properly registered in all appropriate jurisdictions. All such referral activities will be conducted in accordance with Rule 206(4)-3 under the Advisers Act, where applicable.

Item 15: Custody

When advisory fees are deducted directly from client accounts at client's custodian, CA will be deemed to have limited custody of client's assets and must have written authorization from the client to do so. Clients will receive all account statements and billing invoices that are required in each jurisdiction, and they should carefully review those statements for accuracy.

Item 16: Investment Discretion

CA provides discretionary investment advisory services to clients. The Investment Advisory Contract established with each client sets forth the discretionary authority for trading. Where investment discretion has been granted, CA generally manages the client's account and makes investment decisions without consultation with the client as to when the securities are to be bought or sold for the account, the total amount of the securities to be bought/sold, what securities to buy or sell, or the price per share.

Item 17: Voting Client Securities (Proxy Voting)

CA acknowledges its fiduciary obligation to vote proxies on behalf of those clients that have delegated to it, or for which it is deemed to have, proxy voting authority. CA will vote proxies on behalf of a client solely in the best interest of the relevant client and has established general guidelines for voting proxies. CA may also abstain from voting if, based on factors such as

expense or difficulty of exercise, it determines that a client's interests are better served by abstaining. Further, because proxy proposals and individual company facts and circumstances may vary, CA may vote in a manner that is contrary to the general guidelines if it believes that doing so would be in a client's best interest to do so. If a proxy proposal presents a material conflict of interest between CA and a client, then CA will determine how to vote that proxy and whether the conflict of interest will be disclosed to the client.

Clients may obtain a complete copy of the proxy voting policies and procedures by contacting CA in writing and requesting such information. Each client may also request, by contacting CA in writing, information concerning the manner in which proxy votes have been cast with respect to portfolio securities held by the relevant client during the prior annual period.

Item 18: Financial Information

A. Balance Sheet

CA neither requires nor solicits prepayment of more than \$1200 in fees per client, six months or more in advance, and therefore is not required to include a balance sheet with this brochure.

B. Financial Conditions Reasonably Likely to Impair Ability to Meet Contractual Commitments to Clients

Neither CA nor its management has any financial condition that is likely to reasonably impair CA's ability to meet contractual commitments to clients.

C. Bankruptcy Petitions in Previous Ten Years

CA has not been the subject of a bankruptcy petition in the last ten years.