

KOVITZ INVESTMENT GROUP PARTNERS, LLC
Disclosure Brochure
(Form ADV Part 2A)

December 9, 2015

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This brochure provides information about the qualifications and business practices of Kovitz Investment Group Partners, LLC (KIG). If you have any questions about the contents of this brochure, please contact us at 312.334.7300 or at info@kovitz.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 does not imply a certain level of skill or training.

Additional information about KIG also is available on the SEC's website at

www.adviserinfo.sec.gov

MATERIAL CHANGES

This is the firm's initial filing with the SEC.

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KIG'S INVESTMENT ADVISORY BUSINESS

KIG is an investment adviser that provides investment management, wealth management, and financial planning services. KIG was formed in 2015 and is owned by Focus Financial Partners, LLC. KIG has approximately 50 employees and provides services to individual and institutional clients. Our institutional clients include endowments, ERISA plans, corporations, and other entities.

As of November 20, 2015, KIG managed approximately 0 accounts on a discretionary basis with assets totaling approximately \$0. We do not manage assets on a non-discretionary basis.

Investment Management

Our main business is providing discretionary investment advice to individuals and institutions in separate accounts (further described below under the section entitled "Investment Discretion"). We primarily invest each of our client's portfolios in equities (stocks) and/or fixed income (bond) securities. Each of our clients has his/her own account, and the equities and bonds in the account are usually individual securities and not mutual funds.

We first consult with our clients to understand their financial situation, such as their objectives for asset growth, income and liquidity, principal protection, risk tolerance, and tax minimization.

We next determine each client's initial target asset allocation, generally meaning the percentage of stocks and bonds to be put in the portfolio. We will meet with our clients to understand their needs, circumstances and objectives, work with our clients' other advisers, and set, rebalance, and periodically review the client's asset allocation. We will consider the client's individual situation and the nature, position size, and suitability of specific securities when reviewing and making purchase and sale decisions for each of our clients. In this manner, we tailor our investment management services to the needs of our clients.

Our clients may restrict us in the management of their accounts, such as to the amount, type, or identity of stocks or bonds to buy or sell, as long as they are reasonable, consistent with our professional responsibility and investment philosophy, and allow us to substantially implement our investment strategy.

Our investment management services are generally limited to the following securities:

Equities

For the equities portion of our clients' portfolios, we seek total return and long-term capital appreciation. Total return is generally viewed as a combination of dividends and other income and stock price appreciation. We look to maximize the investment return we achieve given the investment risk we take. We view risk as the odds of a permanent loss of capital and not volatility of returns. We emphasize the preservation of capital primarily by investing in companies we believe to be significantly undervalued. These companies are usually larger capitalized companies. We strive to achieve superior long-term performance for our clients by purchasing stock in competitively advantaged and financially strong companies at prices substantially less than our assessment of their

intrinsic (business) value. We approach buying equities for our clients as if we are part owners of businesses, not traders of stocks.

Fixed Income Securities

For the bond portion of our clients' portfolios, we focus on diligent execution and high credit quality. We take into consideration our client's tax situation, the type of issuer and bond, and general market conditions when we construct bond portfolios for our clients. Our portfolios may include taxable, tax-free and alternative minimum tax (AMT) municipal bonds, pre-refunded and escrowed bonds, corporate bonds, Treasury and government agency bonds, and Treasury Inflation Protected Securities, depending on client needs, market conditions, and pricing.

Our goal is to capture excess yield without accepting additional risk. We try to accomplish this by patiently bidding on bonds owned by third party bond sellers, and by our willingness to buy odd (smaller) lots of bonds, bonds selling at a premium, bonds subject to AMT, and "sinking fund" bonds. The demand for these kinds of bonds is typically lower, and therefore we attempt to buy them at lower prices (and higher yields) for our clients. We anticipate holding the bonds to maturity and therefore are less concerned with interim price fluctuations. We do not keep bonds in an inventory for later sale to our clients. We buy bonds for direct allocation to specific client accounts based on the specific client's asset allocation and circumstances.

Depending on our specific client's investment objective, we will typically build a bond ladder of individual bonds maturing in different years in order to provide liquidity, an income stream, and to help guard against interest rate and credit risk. We typically do not purchase bond mutual funds for our clients.

Other Types of Securities

Options

We occasionally use option transactions in conjunction with our day-to-day management of clients' equity investments. This is generally limited to selling covered calls. The clients own the stock and, in return for a premium, we sell to a third party the right to buy the stock at a certain price by a certain date. We usually do this for tax reasons to extend the holding period so our clients can get more favorable long-term capital gains tax treatment. When option prices are volatile, we have also sold covered calls to generate income for clients and to manage our sector exposures. Typically, we will sell "at the money" calls (where the call strike price is near the underlying stock's market price) in order to maximize the premium received.

Mutual Funds and Exchange-Traded Funds

1) Unaffiliated Mutual Funds and Exchange-Traded Funds

Occasionally, we may recommend investments in no-load mutual funds or exchange-traded funds (ETFs) instead of individual equity or fixed income securities. We may deem this appropriate for diversification in smaller accounts below our recommended investment minimums (described below in the section entitled "Types of Clients") or to gain access to sectors outside of our core investment strategy, and usually at a client's request.

Collateralized Mortgage Obligations

If suitable for a particular client, we also may recommend investments in collateralized mortgage obligations (CMOs), also known as mortgage-backed securities (MBS). This recommendation would depend on the client's investment objectives and risk tolerance, and be part of the client's overall asset allocation. We may use a third party sub-adviser to assist us as we purchase CMOs for our clients.

Hedge Funds and other Private Funds

KIG has a related person that is involved in several private funds in which clients and others are (or were) solicited to invest. These private funds include hedge funds, private equity funds, and real estate funds. All such private funds are limited to accredited investors. The hedge funds generally invest in equities, fixed income securities, and options. The real estate funds' objectives are to invest in industrial real estate.

Financial Planning Services

KIG also provides financial planning services (Planning Services) to certain investment management clients. The Planning Services may include analyses regarding retirement cash flows, goal identification and funding, Monte Carlo simulations, education funding, estate planning, and charitable giving. KIG determines client eligibility for Planning Services on a case-by-case basis. KIG will consider the size of the client relationship and whether the client uses other financial advisers in determining whether to offer Planning Services. KIG generally does not charge fees for Planning Services in addition to the fees it charges for investment management services.

The scope of Planning Services will be agreed upon by KIG and the client. KIG anticipates that it will provide the Planning Services and investment management services to its clients in a coordinated manner. KIG acknowledges that if it provides Planning Services and investment management services to a particular client, there is a potential conflict of interest in making and implementing planning and investment recommendations to the client. The conflict is that the planner is a KIG employee and will have an incentive to choose to use or recommend KIG as investment manager. We believe that the conflict is addressed by the aligned long time horizon of the client, the KIG planner, and the KIG investment professionals, and by the fact that the KIG employees are not compensated in a manner that will incentivize inconsistent or short-term recommendations.

KIG uses both Certified Financial Planner™ (CFP®) Professionals and non-CFP Professionals in the process of gathering and analyzing client information, in providing recommendations to the client, and in providing Planning Services.

FEES AND COMPENSATION

We charge our individual clients an annual fee (paid quarterly) based on the fair market value of assets under management as of the last day of the previous calendar quarter. We can change our fees if we give prior written notice to clients. If a client relationship ends, we will use the date of

termination to value the account to calculate the final fees the client owes us. We prorate fees using the termination date and we reimburse clients for any portion of collected fees we do not earn.

Standard Fee Schedule

Our standard fee schedule for separate accounts is below:

- 1 ¼ % per annum of all equity assets up to \$5,000,000;
- 1% per annum on all equity assets \$5,000,000 - \$10,000,000;
- ¾ of 1% per annum on all equity assets \$10,000,000 - \$25,000,000;
- ½ of 1% per annum on all equity assets over \$25,000,000;

- 1/4 of 1% per annum on all assets in mutual funds and ETFs; and

- ½ of 1% per annum on all fixed income and cash assets up to \$5,000,000;
- ¾ of 1% per annum on all fixed income and cash assets over \$5,000,000.

We are willing to negotiate fees, depending on the size and nature of a relationship, for example for large individual or institutional clients, wrap arrangements, model, or other types of “platform” relationships.

Usually, we deduct our management fees from client accounts. We also bill certain clients for our fees. Clients may choose which method of payment they prefer.

Other Fees and Expenses

We invest certain client assets in mutual funds and ETFs which pay management fees to their own managers and pay brokerage commissions to execute transactions for the fund or ETF. These fees and commissions are in addition to the management fees we charge the client and the brokerage commissions the client pays to Kovitz Securities, LLC (our affiliated broker-dealer) (KS) or another broker to execute our transactions.

Any Clients with assets invested in KIG managed private funds or registered investment companies do not pay management fees to KIG in addition to the management or performance fee that KIG or an affiliate charges on investors in such products themselves. In other words, there is no “layering of fees” in such circumstances.

We recognize the conflicts of interest in recommending any affiliated registered investment company instead of other investments to clients. These conflicts include:

- Our incentive to steer client assets into any affiliated security to make it more attractive to the public with respect to asset-raising efforts;
- Growth in the fund allows for spreading of costs over a larger asset base. The fund currently has an “expense cap” in place, where we have agreed to reimburse the fund for

costs that exceed the cap. Asset growth in the fund may result in us reimbursing the fund less money, which is a benefit to us;

- Our employees occasionally use an affiliated fund as a “placeholder” or substitute for individual equities in client accounts instead of holding cash. As the firm implements its equity management strategy, we sell shares of the fund to make cash available for individual equity purchases. There is an incentive, therefore, for our employees to hold an affiliated fund in client accounts as the fund pays a higher management to KIG’s affiliate than cash and fixed income assets (see the Standard Fee Schedule above).

As we have noted above, depending on the prospective client or client’s investment objectives and risk tolerance, we generally recommend an affiliated mutual fund for those advisory clients who have assets below our investment minimums, or otherwise for clients and prospective clients who we believe would be better served by the diversification that we intend for the affiliated mutual fund to provide. In addition, while we have discretion to invest our clients in an affiliated mutual fund, we separately notify such clients of these investment decisions (and obtain their consent beforehand, depending on the type of client account).

KIG directly or indirectly receives fees in consideration for its management of the hedge funds and other private funds described above in amounts described in the prospectuses and other offering documents for those investments. We generally charge an annual management fee, and performance-based fees, as described below.

Fees for affiliated hedge funds, mutual funds, and other private funds are exclusive of brokerage commissions, custodial fees, transaction fees and other related costs and expenses. The hedge funds, mutual funds and other private funds may also be subject to administrative, tax preparation, consulting, legal, audit, and any other types of professional expenses. Please refer to the applicable offering documents or offering materials for more information. Certain clients may have an expense limitation agreement with KIG or an affiliate. In addition, we may occasionally pay client costs and expenses directly out of our own account for and on behalf of the client.

Our clients may also pay IRA (or benefit plan) trustee fees and custodial fees if the client chooses or uses these services. KIG’s preferred IRA trustee charges each applicable account a nominal annual fee. The custodian that KIG recommends does not charge clients a fee for this service. The client will pay brokerage costs and the amount will depend on the brokerage firm executing the client transactions. Brokerage is discussed in greater detail in the sections entitled “Use of KS for Client Trades; Conflicts of Interest” and “Brokerage Practices.” If a client selects the IRA trustee, the custodian, or the broker, KIG will not control the amount of these fees. KIG is generally unable to negotiate these fees on behalf of the client.

Use of KS for Client Trades; Conflicts of Interest

Clients pay brokerage commissions for execution of transactions in their accounts.

Subject to our obligation to obtain best execution and the client’s ability to request that KIG direct brokerage to other broker-dealers, we use KS as broker for client accounts and transactions. Clients have the ability at any time to terminate our use of KS to execute transactions for their account, and

clients may use brokers not affiliated with KIG. Generally, KS receives a brokerage commission to execute each client transaction for which it acts as broker. KS receives 12b-1 trail commissions from unaffiliated mutual funds that are purchased for client accounts, including money market funds in which KIG invests clients' cash balances. KS clears its transactions through Pershing, LLC (Pershing), which also is the custodian for KIG client accounts that are set up to use KS as the broker-dealer. KIG generally recommends that clients open a brokerage account with KS/Pershing in connection with the advisory relationship, though this is not required. Our brokerage practices, directed brokerage, and related conflicts of interest are discussed in greater detail in the section below entitled "Brokerage Practices."

For clients who have chosen brokers or custodians other than KS/Pershing, in certain cases we still recommend using KS as broker for fixed income trades. We will use KS if we can, in our judgment, provide value to the client by applying our fixed income philosophy and trading strategy in such cases, and if authorized by the client. For these trades, we ensure that the client's total commissions are not more than they would be if their assets were held at KS/Pershing.

The employees (including the owners) of KIG who provide investment advice to clients are also registered representatives of KS. The (non-owner) employees do not receive any portion of commissions from transactions in client accounts, or 12b-1 trail commissions from mutual funds held in client accounts. These employees can receive a portion of the investment management fee the client pays KIG. KIG, its employees, and its owners are incentivized monetarily to maximize long-term growth of client assets, not to generate brokerage commissions. Our investment management philosophy is concentrated on long-term asset growth, not on short-term trading. Although we do not offset brokerage commissions against management fees, we believe that it is in our, our clients', and our employees' best interest to minimize transaction costs and increase the value of the clients' accounts. This is reflected in the fact that the revenues of KS are a small percentage of the revenues that KIG receives for providing investment management services.

In addition to the fees that we charge for our investment advisory services, KS receives a commission for each purchase or sale in the client's account. This is a conflict of interest. As noted above, while KIG employees do not receive transaction-based compensation (and instead have an incentive to grow their clients' assets over time), because the owners of KIG also own KS, they receive an additional financial benefit from the use of KS in executing client trades. This could cause us to trade more frequently in the client's account than we would if this conflict of interest did not exist.

There are other conflicts of interest if we use our affiliated broker-dealer to execute our clients' trades. We may be tempted to fail to remedy or fail to disclose to our client trade execution errors such as buying instead of selling, buying or selling the wrong amount of securities, or buying securities when there is insufficient cash in the client's account. We may choose to charge certain clients more favorable commission rates or give certain clients more favorable or more numerous discounts on commissions. We could also give certain clients more favorable allocation of trades when there is a limited amount of securities available for purchase or sale for all our clients, in each case to favor one client over another client for our own benefit.

We believe that we have adequate controls in place to mitigate the risk posed by these conflicts. For more details of our brokerage practices, including our use of KS for client trades, see the section below entitled "Brokerage Practices."

PERFORMANCE-BASED FEES/SIDE-BY-SIDE MANAGEMENT

As we described above, we charge quarterly investment management fees for providing investment management services to our advisory clients.

An affiliate charges performance-based fees to our affiliated hedge funds (which are open to new investors) and certain other separate accounts that we manage alongside our hedge funds. These fees are generally a percentage of net profits, subject to a high water mark. We also receive performance-based benefits from our involvement in other private funds, although these are not open to new investors.

This is a conflict of interest in that we have an incentive to favor the private funds over our advisory clients who only pay investment management fees and not performance-based fees. In addition, performance-based fees may create an incentive for us to make investments that are riskier or more speculative than we would if we did not charge performance-based fees. Also, this creates an incentive to over-value investments that do not have readily-available market values.

We have designed our policies regarding trade allocation, valuation, and our Code of Ethics to help address these risks:

KIG's Affiliated Private Funds

- KIG's affiliated hedge funds and other private funds are not suitable for all clients, they are not permitted for certain clients, and we do not market them to the general public. As described above, we first consult with our clients to determine the nature of their financial condition, their financial objectives, income and liquidity needs, desire and need for principal protection, risk tolerance, and tax sensitivities. We also assess the client's investment sophistication, net worth, and eligibility in determining whether it is suitable to recommend investments that pay performance-based fees;
- The affiliated hedge funds and other private funds have a different investment objective, require a higher risk tolerance, have a different investment strategy, and are usually less liquid than investments held in our non-private fund advisory clients. The private funds often invest in securities or other assets in which non-private fund investors do not invest;
- When the private funds invest in the same securities as non-private fund investors, we generally execute those transactions around the same time. However, because the private funds generally use different brokers (where applicable) than our separate account clients, we do not necessarily apply the same average price across all participating client accounts and private funds. To address this, we have implemented trade rotation policies and procedures. In connection with "firm-wide" trades, we rotate executions across several client account "groups" (for example, one group is comprised of our hedge funds and certain related separate accounts). We have created client groups based on, among other things, the custodian(s) of client accounts, and whether or not we have substantial control over the

trade execution process. Our goal is to achieve fairness of execution over time across our client base.

- KIG does not exercise discretion with respect to investing client assets in its affiliated private funds (that is, the client must choose to invest in such funds);
- Our employees do not receive transaction-based compensation (commissions) for recommending the private funds to clients. As we discussed above, our employees have an incentive to grow their clients' assets over time and receive a portion of the fees that the clients pay to KIG;
- Many of the investors in the affiliated private funds are also separate advisory clients of KIG, and these clients' non-private fund assets under management usually significantly exceed their investments in the private funds. This creates a disincentive for KIG to favor the private funds over separately managed accounts;
- As noted above, certain of our affiliated private funds are no longer open to new investors, and such funds generally do not invest in the same kinds of investments as non-private fund advisory clients, and;
- KIG will not, directly or indirectly, charge fees in a manner which results in charging more than once on particular assets (sometimes referred to as "double dipping").

TYPES OF CLIENTS

We provide investment management services to:

- Individuals (primarily those with a high net worth) and their related accounts such as retirement accounts (IRAs), trusts, partnerships, and custodial accounts;
- Retirement plans such as 401(k) and profit-sharing plans;
- Accounts of small businesses;
- Institutional clients, such as Taft-Hartley plans, wrap program sponsors, and other investment advisers;
- Charitable foundations and other not-for-profit organizations; and
- Affiliated private funds (including hedge funds) (described above).

Investment Minimums

We inform clients that we generally require a \$1,000,000 minimum initial relationship for separate accounts, although we reserve the right to waive the minimum at our sole discretion.

METHODS OF ANALYSIS, INVESTMENT STRATEGIES, RISK OF LOSS

Investing in securities involves the risk of loss, and the loss may be permanent, and clients should be prepared to bear that risk. We try to manage that risk for our clients by considering the client's financial condition, financial objectives, income and liquidity needs, desire and need for principal protection, risk tolerance and tax sensitivities, and by managing and periodically rebalancing the client's assets to a target asset allocation. We also manage this risk of loss by diligent security selection. We discuss this issue in more detail below.

The following discussion is limited to our investment strategies, methods of analysis, and risks relating to individual equities and fixed income securities (including CMOs). These are the strategies and securities that are significant in our investment management for our advisory clients.

Equities

Investment Philosophy and Strategy

Our equity selection philosophy is based on adopting a business owner mentality and adhering to a "Margin of Safety" principle. Risk of loss from an investment in equities can arise from faulty assumptions about a company's intrinsic value, including assumptions as to normalized earnings, growth of earnings, and the company's competitive advantage. We try to pay a price significantly below our estimate of intrinsic or private business valuation. This approach attempts to mitigate risk of permanent loss of capital should our analysis or assumptions prove inaccurate. We apply this methodology and analysis diligently.

Discipline

We look to invest in industry leading, prudently capitalized (focus on use of leverage) companies that have a competitive advantage. We are very focused on the price we pay. We will pay a price we believe is significantly below intrinsic value and we are willing to wait for the market to realize that value. Intrinsic value is based on the discounted value of future cash flows. We do not decide to buy, sell, or hold stocks based on what others think the market or the economy is going to do, but based instead on how the intrinsic value of the business compares to the market price of the stock. We select (or hold) clients' equities in much the same way we would evaluate a business if we wanted to buy or keep the whole company.

Patience

We believe that having a long time horizon is an advantage to investing successfully (out-performing a benchmark over multi-year periods). Our business structure allows us a long time horizon as the interests of the client, the planner, and the investment manager are aligned. Our decisions are based on long-term business values rather than short-term events or analysts' reports. Our client base shares our long time horizon, and we believe this is an advantage with respect to investing.

Perspective

While we strive to maximize return, we stress the importance of safety of principal with a focus on minimizing permanent loss of capital. We therefore purchase stocks at a significant discount to our estimate of underlying intrinsic value. Our goal is to generate substantial return when our analysis

and assumptions prove correct, while minimizing downside risk if a particular investment thesis is flawed or if for some other reason our assumptions prove incorrect. Implementing these principles often results in investment decisions that run counter to general market sentiment. We believe this approach is consistent with our focus on maximizing long-term net worth whether or not we generate short-term performance. Market price movements are important to us because they alternately create low price levels at which we can buy and high price levels at which we can sell.

Equity Research – Method of Analysis

Our equity research and method of analysis apply a thorough process to screen, track, evaluate, and manage our clients' equity portfolios. Our method of analysis is primarily fundamental and we rely heavily on our review of publicly available filings and other proprietary research. We do not concentrate on meetings with management or research reports prepared by third party analysts. We summarize below the important facets of our approach:

Qualitative Assessment

- Market leaders with strong competitive positions;
- Stable products and economies of scale and/or scope;
- Low capital requirements; and
- Experienced and competent management with ownership stakes.

Quantitative Assessment

- High returns on capital;
- High correlation between earnings and cash flow;
- Low financial risk; and
- Valuations based on discounted cash flow models.

Risks

We remind our clients and prospective clients that there are risks to investing in equities. The following are examples of such risks:

Market Risk: Equity securities fluctuate in value, and such fluctuations can be significant. The price of an equity security may drop in response to the activities of the individual company, but can also be caused by other factors that are unrelated to company's condition or circumstances. Equity prices can react to tangible and intangible events, such as political, economic, and social conditions. In addition, stock markets have a tendency to move in cycles, with periods of rising prices and periods of falling prices. The value of the equities that a client holds may decline over short or extended periods of time.

Business Risk: Securities issued by certain types of companies or companies within certain industries are subject to greater risks of loss due to the nature of their business. For example, certain companies may have to devote a large amount of resources and investment over many years before they can deliver a product or service to customers at a profit. They

may carry a higher perceived risk of loss than companies which receive a steady, predictable stream of income from customers regardless of the economic environment.

Concentration Risk: Clients whose investment portfolios are not “diversified” – that is, portfolios heavily weighted in a small number of securities, industries, sectors, or types of investments (equities versus fixed income) may experience more volatility and fluctuation in market values than those who have more diversified portfolios. Concentrated holdings may offer the potential for higher gain, but also offer the potential for significant loss.

Liquidity Risk: “Liquidity” is the ability to readily convert an investment into cash. If an asset is not liquid, there may be a greater risk that, if circumstances require an investor to sell the asset quickly, it will be sold at a price substantially below what is perceived as a “fair” value. Generally, an asset is more liquid if it represents a standardized product or security and there are many traders interested in making a market in that product or security. For example, Treasury Bills are highly liquid, while real estate properties are generally considered illiquid.

Fixed Income

Our investment approach to fixed income investing stresses preservation of wealth. We believe that a quality bond portfolio, constructed and rebalanced to a thoughtful asset allocation, helps to mitigate risk by adding a low correlated asset class to equities. We believe our competitive advantage in managing fixed income lies in our diligent execution process which enables us to achieve excess yield without accepting excess risk.

Investment Philosophy and Strategy; Method of Analysis

We try to carry out our investment approach by patiently bidding on bonds (municipal and corporate) owned by third party bond sellers and by our willingness to buy odd (smaller) lots of bonds, bonds selling at a premium, AMT bonds, and sinking fund bonds. The demand for these kinds of bonds is typically low, and we are generally able to buy them at lower prices (and higher yields) for our clients. We anticipate holding the bonds to maturity and therefore are less concerned with interim price fluctuations. We do not take ownership or maintain an inventory of bonds for later sale to our clients. We buy bonds for direct allocation to specific client accounts based on the specific client’s asset allocation and circumstances.

Depending on our specific client’s investment objective, we will build a bond ladder of individual bonds maturing in different years in order to provide liquidity, an income stream, and to hopefully reinvest at higher rates. We typically do not purchase bond mutual funds for our clients.

Our strategy, method of analysis, and objective in purchasing bonds are:

- To preserve client principal;
- To not attempt to forecast interest rates. Instead, we attempt to take advantage of current market conditions to identify excess yield available in the bond market;

- To not compromise credit quality. We consider underlying ratings and financial health of the bond issuer and any insurer. We focus on the nature of the bond issue, and we prefer general obligation and essential service-backed bonds;
- To obtain above market returns through a disciplined purchasing strategy, and not by assuming added credit risk;
- To adhere to the client's specific needs and circumstances such as state preferences, income needs, and tax sensitivities;
- To be flexible as to the timing of principal and interest payments so long as our clients receive satisfactory additional yield due to this nuance;
- To be willing to accept modest liquidity risk when such risk can potentially lead to greater returns;
- To match the client's cash flow needs with our view of interest rate and liquidity risk to build a suitable portfolio;
- To purchase and sell through an open bidding process to ensure fresh, accurate, and above market yields. We do not hold bonds in inventory. We do not buy bonds from clients for our company's account, nor do we sell bonds to clients from our own company's account; and
- To purchase bonds with specific clients in mind.

Risks

As with equities, there are risks to investing in fixed income securities, such as Market Risk, Business Risk, and Concentration Risk (please see the discussion of those risks above). In addition, there are risks that are specific to fixed income securities. The following are some examples:

Liquidity Risk: As we have described above, liquidity is the ability to readily convert an investment into cash. Generally, an asset is more liquid if it represents a standardized product or security and there are many parties interested in making a market in that product or security. For example, Treasury Bills are highly liquid, while real estate properties are generally considered illiquid.

If an asset is not liquid, there may be a greater risk that, if circumstances require an investor to sell the asset quickly, it will be sold at a price substantially below what is perceived as a "fair" value. Given our firm's investment philosophy and trading strategy, which we have described above, this risk applies to our clients who hold fixed income securities. As we have also described above, we tend to purchase fixed income securities in smaller lots for our clients, and intend for our clients to hold them until maturity. If clients direct us, however, to sell certain fixed income securities rather than holding them to maturity, we may be unable to obtain a favorable or "fair" sale price.

Interest Rate Risk: Fluctuations in interest rates may cause prices of fixed income securities to fluctuate. For example, when interest rates rise, yields on existing bonds become less attractive, causing their market values to decline.

Credit (default) Risk: The owner of a fixed income security may lose money if the party that issues the security is unable or unwilling to make timely principal and/or interest

payments or to otherwise honor its obligations. Further, when an issuer's financial condition suffers, or a credit rating agency lowers the issuer's credit rating, the price of the issuer's bonds may decline and/or experience greater volatility. These changes can also affect the liquidity of the issuer's fixed income securities and make them more difficult to sell.

Prepayment Risk: When the issuer of a fixed income security has the right to prepay principal, if it exercises that right earlier or at a higher rate than expected, a client may incur losses. This means that the client may be unable to recoup his/her initial investment and may have to reinvest in lower yielding securities. This can have a negative effect on the client's income stream, total return and/or the price of the security. Prepayment risk tends to be highest in periods of declining interest rates.

Reinvestment Risk and Inflation Risk: Reinvestment Risk is the risk that future proceeds from investments may have to be reinvested at potentially lower rates of return (interest rates). With respect to inflation, when any type of price inflation is present, a dollar today will not buy as much as a dollar next year, because a person's "purchasing power" is eroding at the rate of inflation.

Risks – Mortgage-Backed Securities

As we have noted above in the section entitled "KIG's Investment Advisory Business," part of our fixed income approach includes investing in MBS, specifically CMOs. We apply the same investment philosophy, trading strategy, and method of analysis as we do for other fixed income securities (as we have also described above). As with equities and other types of fixed income securities, there are risks to investing in CMOs, such as Market Risk, Business Risk, and Concentration Risk. Liquidity Risk, Interest Rate Risk, and Credit (default) Risk also apply when investing in CMOs. In addition, there are other risks specific to CMOs:

General: The performance of a client's CMO holdings can be affected by a variety of factors, including its priority in the capital structure of the issuing company, the nature of the mortgages themselves within the CMOs, and the level and timing of principal and interest payments made by underlying mortgage borrowers. Also, a rapid change in the rate of defaults of mortgages within a CMO may have a significant effect on the yield to maturity. Clients risk loss on CMO investments regardless of their ratings by the ratings agencies.

Prepayment Risk: When the issuer of a fixed income security has the right to prepay principal, if it exercises that right earlier or at a higher rate than expected, a client may incur losses. This means that the client may be unable to recoup his/her initial investment and may have to reinvest in lower yielding securities. This can have a negative effect on the client's income stream, total return and/or the price of the securities in the client's portfolio. Prepayment risk tends to be highest in periods of declining interest rates. Although CMOs can be issued with maturities of up to 40 years, unscheduled or early payments of principal and interest on the mortgages may significantly shorten their effective maturity dates. Generally, CMOs are subject to greater prepayment risk than other types of fixed income securities, such as municipal or corporate bonds.

Investment strategies, methods of analysis, and risks in investing in our affiliated hedge funds and private funds are described in detail in the offering documents for those investments.

DISCIPLINARY INFORMATION

Not applicable.

OTHER FINANCIAL INDUSTRY ACTIVITIES AND AFFILIATIONS

KIG is affiliated with KS. KS is a broker-dealer. KIG uses KS to execute certain advisory client securities transactions. Generally, KS receives commissions for executing these transactions and therefore the owners of KS receive a benefit from the execution of KIG advisory client trades. This is a conflict of interest. Please see the disclosure above in the section entitled “Fees and Compensation – Use of KS for Client Trades; Conflicts of Interest” as to how KIG addresses this conflict. Also see the section below entitled “Brokerage Practices” for additional disclosure.

Most of the employees of KIG are also registered as representatives (brokers) of KS. These employees do not receive any portion of KS commissions earned from KIG transactions in client accounts. However, as we have noted in the section above entitled “Use of KS for Client Trades; Conflicts of Interest,” because certain people affiliated with KIG own KS, they receive an additional financial benefit from the use of KS in executing client trades. This could cause us to trade more frequently in the client’s account than we would if this conflict of interest did not exist.

KIG is the general partner of affiliated hedge funds, and it or an affiliate serves as managing member, co-owner of the general partner, investment adviser, or is otherwise affiliated with or controls several other private funds, some of which are not accepting new investors. This is a conflict of interest. The affiliated hedge funds and private funds do not have the same investment objectives as KIG’s separate client accounts. Please see the disclosure above in the section entitled “Performance-Based Fees/Side-by-Side Management” for a description of this conflict of interest, and additional information with respect to these relationships.

KIG, its owners and employees spend as much of their time on the activities of a particular client as they deem necessary and appropriate. KIG and its affiliates are not restricted from forming or being involved with additional private funds, from entering into other investment advisory relationships, or from engaging in other business activities. These activities could be viewed as creating a conflict of interest, as the time and effort of KIG, its owners and employees will not be exclusively spent on the business of a particular client, but will be allocated among the clients.

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

We have adopted a Code of Ethics (Code). We recognize that we have a fiduciary duty to our clients in providing investment management services and we will act in our clients’ best interests. Our Code includes:

- A requirement that our employees read the Code upon the start of their KIG employment, and annually thereafter, and that they certify they have read it;

- Rules regarding the giving and receiving of gifts and business entertainment;
- Rules for review and approval by us if our employees wish to engage in outside business activities;
- Rules regarding KIG or its employees making political contributions;
- Requirements that we review the Code on a periodic basis, and annually assess the risks that exist in our business;
- Rules for enforcing our Code and for reporting violations of our Code to our compliance staff; and
- Rules for reviewing and approving our employees' securities accounts and transactions.

We will provide a copy of our Code to our clients or prospective clients upon their request.

Personal Trading; Investing Alongside Clients

Our employees generally invest in the same securities (particularly equities) in which our advisory clients invest. Also, our affiliated hedge funds and related accounts, though managed according to a different strategy than that of KIG's separate accounts, usually invest in these securities at the same time that we recommend these securities for our advisory clients. We are committed to our investment approach and security selection and therefore want to be invested in the same securities we recommend for advisory clients.

This is a conflict of interest. There is a risk that we will favor our own accounts or accounts of our performance-based fee earning affiliated private funds over accounts of our clients in the timing or allocation of security transactions. There is a risk that we may choose to buy a security in our personal accounts, or accounts that pay us performance-based fees, before we buy it in our advisory clients' accounts. There is also a risk that we may allocate a security in limited supply to our accounts or our affiliated private funds' accounts instead of accounts of our advisory clients.

Our Code is designed to help mitigate these risks:

- Employees must report all of their and their family's personal securities holdings. They are required to do so when they start working at KIG and annually thereafter;
- Generally, all employees must obtain "pre-approval" from compliance staff before buying or selling in their own accounts the same securities owned by our clients;
- All employees are required to report securities transactions in their and their family's accounts. This includes transactions executed away from KIG. We review these transactions on a periodic basis;

- We conduct periodic reviews of the performance of employee accounts and whether employees buy or sell securities prior to buying or selling for clients;
- When our employees or our affiliated private funds do invest in the same securities as our advisory clients, we generally execute those transactions at the same time and use an average price to complete the transaction. However, as discussed above in the section entitled “KIG’s Affiliated Private Funds,” because the private funds generally use different brokers (where applicable) than our separate account clients, we do not necessarily apply the same average price across all participating client accounts and private funds. To address this, we have implemented trade rotation policies and procedures. In connection with “firm-wide” trades, we rotate executions across several client account “groups.” We have implemented trade rotation policies and procedures to help ensure equitable treatment of all of our client account groups over time;
- A vast majority of the firm’s employees’ (and employee-related) accounts are held at KS/Pershing. When our employees invest in the same securities as our advisory clients, and if we cannot complete the entire desired transaction for all clients, we use a “lottery” system to determine on a random basis for which accounts the transaction will be completed. In lottery situations, employee and employee-related accounts are allocated after eligible client accounts are filled. However, the lottery procedures apply only to accounts held at KS/Pershing. KS/Pershing accounts are one of the account “groups” that are subject to our trade rotation policies and procedures. Therefore, in trade rotation situations, employee and employee-related accounts held at KS/Pershing are filled before we move to the next client account group in the trade rotation.
- Please see the disclosure above in the section entitled “Performance-Based Fees/Side-by-Side Management” for additional discussion of how we address these conflicts.

Participation or Interest in Client Transactions

As we noted above, we may recommend investments in which we or an affiliate has a financial interest. We will only make this recommendation if the investment is suitable for the client. We will consider the clients’ net worth, risk tolerance, and sophistication. We have described these investments in the section above entitled “KIG’s Investment Advisory Business – Investment Management – Other Types of Securities – Hedge Funds and other Private Funds.”

This is a conflict of interest. Please see the discussion in the sections above entitled “Fees and Compensation – Use of KS for Client Trades; Conflicts of Interest” and “Performance-Based Fees/Side-by-Side Management.”

BROKERAGE PRACTICES

General

Our advisory clients pay brokerage commissions for execution of securities transactions in their accounts. The broker selected may assess these commissions, in part, as a minimum charge per trade. One reason for this is to help cover the per trade cost that is charged by the custodian or

clearing firm. If the number of shares involved in the transaction is large, the broker's commission may be assessed as an amount per share. These commissions are in addition to the investment management fees clients pay to KIG.

KIG considers the following when selecting brokers for client trades and determining the reasonableness of their compensation in cases where the client does not select the brokers for its trades (see the section below entitled "Directed Brokerage"):

- Cost of execution (the commission);
- Execution price and timing;
- Accessibility and responsiveness of broker staff;
- Quality, depth, and breadth of services the broker offers;
- Tools and applications the broker provides to benefit our clients;
- The broker's willingness to accommodate clients' special needs;
- Access to liquidity (to facilitate our sales and minimize market price impact);
- Protection of confidential information;
- Trade allocation policies;
- Trade error correction policies; and
- The broker's integrity, reputation and financial condition.

Use of KIG's Affiliated Broker

Subject to our obligation to obtain best execution, and the client's ability to request that KIG direct brokerage to other broker-dealers, or to terminate our ability to use KS, we use KS as broker for client accounts and transactions in advisory client accounts. KS and KIG are affiliated. KS clears transactions through Pershing. Pershing is generally the custodian for KIG advisory client accounts when KS is selected as the broker.

Our primary consideration for broker selection is obtaining the best execution for client trades. KIG's use of KS is a conflict of interest. The same individuals own KIG and KS. These individuals will benefit from commissions KS receives. A portion of the commission is retained by KS's clearing firm for its charges in clearing and settling trades, and a portion is retained by KS. Also, KIG could initiate more transactions for advisory clients than would be in the best interests of the clients to generate more commissions for KS and its owners (the same individuals who own KIG).

KIG generally chooses KS to execute client security transactions to:

- Ensure efficient coordination between the investment management and brokerage functions (that is, we have complete control over both aspects of managing client investments);
- Ease of communication between investment manager and broker (KIG and KS share personnel and office space);
- Control commission charges to ensure reductions from stated rates when appropriate and to provide fair trade error correction (see discussion below in the section entitled "Directed Brokerage"); and

- Avoid inappropriate broker selection that might result when brokers compete for and try to influence the adviser's broker selection.

KIG does not permit its employees to share in trade commissions, although certain employees of KIG may receive profits from their ownership of KS. KIG employees receive higher compensation when client assets grow. This reduces employee temptation to inappropriately trade frequently. A very high percentage of the firm's aggregate revenues are investment management fees to KIG, charged on the value of assets managed (and not commissions paid to KS). KIG and its employees are incentivized to grow client assets. Frequent trades are not consistent with the KIG investment philosophy described above.

For additional discussion of KIG's selection of KS, its affiliated broker-dealer, to execute trades for KIG's advisory clients, see below the section entitled "Directed Brokerage."

Receipt of Soft Dollar Benefits

We receive hardware and software tools, administrative and reporting tools, and research and other items as a result of our relationship with Pershing and because of the prime brokerage relationship with our affiliated private funds. Certain tools and research products benefit all KIG clients, while the tools available through our prime brokerage relationship benefit only the accounts held at the prime broker.

We do not have to pay separately for these tools and research products and we benefit from that. We may have an incentive to enter these relationships based on our receipt of these tools and research products rather than on our clients' interest in receiving best execution. However, we believe that receipt of these tools and products is customary and is not a material element of the relationships. In addition, the receipt of these tools is not dependent on the amount of commissions or frequency of trades in client accounts.

Trade Errors

If trade errors occur, we intend to make our clients whole whether the error is caused by us, our affiliated broker-dealer (KS), or the clearing firm. When we use KS, we have control over trade error resolution. This includes discretion as to how we allocate erroneous trades to other accounts. We have policies and procedures governing this process. KIG does not retain profits resulting from trade errors. We bear losses, and donate any profits to a charity we choose. In order to determine profits or losses with respect to trade errors, we net gains against losses on a quarterly basis. We receive an economic benefit if we are allowed a tax deduction for charitable donations.

KIG will use unaffiliated brokers to execute advisory client trades from time to time. KIG has limited ability to effect desired resolutions of trade errors involving unaffiliated brokers.

We consider trade error correction policies in using KS to execute advisory client trades.

Aggregation and Rotation

We typically aggregate or group advisory client transactions in the same securities when executed on the same day to ensure efficient trade execution. This also allows us to provide an average price for each client trade, minimizes the risk of preferential treatment for certain clients over others, and is consistent with our obligations to obtain the best execution for client trades.

However, we acknowledge that our clients' assets are held across multiple custodians and various broker platforms. This includes the firm's affiliated private funds, related separate accounts, and other accounts held away from KS/Pershing, for example. Our control over the execution of client trades varies across these custodians and platforms. In addition, while we are able to aggregate trades for clients that are held at the same broker, custodian, or platform, we generally do not aggregate trades across them.

Therefore, in order to minimize the risk of preferential treatment to certain clients over others, we have implemented a trade rotation policy. We have organized our clients' accounts into broad "groups." When we execute client trades across multiple custodians and platforms, we will rotate through these client account groups, with the goal of achieving fairness of execution and equitable client treatment over time.

Although clients receive an average price for the security transaction when we group transactions at each custodian or platform, clients do not share the aggregate commissions charged for these trades on a pro rata basis. Each client pays a commission pursuant to its management agreement (or discounted, where appropriate). The commission amounts that each client pays (to KS or other brokers) may vary depending on the size or nature of the relationship. Therefore, some clients pay higher or lower commissions than other clients, even if purchasing or selling the same securities. KS does not receive reduced commission charges from Pershing based on the size of a transaction order.

Directed Brokerage

When clients hire us to be their investment adviser, we require them either to (1) open an account with KS, our affiliated broker-dealer, and direct KIG to use KS to execute transactions, or (2) direct us to use another broker-dealer. We do not require, but we do recommend, that clients allow us to execute trades with KS (subject to our obligation to obtain best execution, the client's ability to request that KIG direct brokerage to other broker-dealers, and the client's right to terminate our ability to use KS at any time). We generally do not accept clients who do not either direct brokerage to KS or to another broker-dealer. Not all investment advisers require their clients to direct brokerage to certain brokers for execution of trades (in our case, to KS or to some other broker-dealer of the client's choosing).

Advisory clients are free to direct KIG to use brokers other than KS to execute securities transactions. As noted above, in deciding whether or not to accept an advisory client, however, KIG will take into consideration the client's selection of broker-dealers or custodians in connection with the advisory relationship.

If a client directs us to use a broker other than KS:

- We may have a limited ability to negotiate commission rates or discounts on commission rates on the client's behalf;
- We generally do not have the ability to aggregate or group trades at such brokers with trades that KS executes for clients. We are unable to apply an average price for trades executed by unaffiliated brokers with trades executed by KS. This results in the client paying a different total price than obtained by clients held at KS/Pershing, even if the trades are executed on the same day and in the same security;
- We cannot guarantee that the selected broker will average price trades executed for the client with trades that broker executes for other KIG clients, and we cannot guarantee that the broker will share or spread aggregate commissions for these trades among the various KIG client accounts it services;
- We have limited ability to ensure best execution of trades executed with a broker other than KS. *However, this does not mean that you will not receive best execution if you direct us to use a broker other than KS;* and
- The client may pay different, and sometimes significantly higher (but sometime lower), commission rates than those charged on trades that KS executes.

We are required to obtain best execution when we choose the broker to execute our clients' trades. This is true even if the client directs us to use our affiliated broker-dealer, KS. If we fail to obtain best execution it will cause our clients to pay more money to execute its trades or receive a less favorable price.

We are not stating that our clients will get best execution only if we execute trades through KS or that they will not get best execution if we execute trades through a different broker selected by the client.

If a client does not receive best execution, whether with trades executed by a broker of its choice or with trades executed by our affiliated broker-dealer, KS, the client may pay more money for the executed trade, or receive a less favorable price.

REVIEW OF ACCOUNTS

KIG reviews client accounts on a regular and continuous basis. At a minimum, our portfolio/account managers review accounts quarterly. We also conduct reviews based on other triggers such as significant life events (retirement, receipt of an inheritance, etc.), firm-wide purchases or sales of securities, and bond maturities.

Our portfolio managers consider the following when periodically reviewing their clients' accounts:

- Securities held in the account;
- Position sizes;
- Suitability;
- The client's investment objective;

- Asset allocation, including allocation to private funds and mutual funds (whether or not such investments are affiliated with KIG); and
- The client's risk tolerance.

Our separate client accounts receive periodic account statements (usually monthly) and trade confirmations directly from their broker and/or custodian of their assets. We also provide certain clients quarterly account statements, annual tax reports, and various other reports from time to time. We urge our clients to compare their brokerage and/or custodial statements to the statements we provide, as applicable.

CLIENT REFERRALS AND OTHER COMPENSATION

We have agreements with unaffiliated third parties who refer clients to KIG. We pay these third parties a portion of the investment management fees we receive for managing the accounts of the referred clients. The referred clients receive disclosure about the nature of our arrangement and the portion of the management fees that we pay for the referral.

CUSTODY

We have the authority to direct our clients' brokers or custodians to pay us our management fees directly from client accounts. As we described in the section above entitled "Review of Accounts," above, clients receive periodic account statements and trade confirmations directly from their broker and/or custodian of their assets. We also directly provide account statements and other reports to certain clients on a periodic basis. We urge our clients to carefully review the statements they receive and to compare the statements we provide with the statements they receive directly from their broker or custodian.

While we generally avoid obtaining the authority to hold or obtain possession of client funds or securities in connection with the advisory services we provide to clients, we do have custody in the following ways:

- Our employees may occasionally serve as trustee (or co-trustee) of client trust accounts to which we provide advisory services. As such, we have the authority to control the trading and movement of assets in and out of such client accounts. We have various controls in place to monitor such activity and protect the accounts. In addition, we have engaged a third party accounting firm to conduct surprise exams of the applicable client accounts, as required by SEC rules; and
- We have custody of the assets in our affiliated hedge funds and private equity funds because we are the general partner of such funds, or otherwise control or are affiliated with the manager of such funds. As such, we have control over the trading and movement of assets in and out of such funds. We have various controls in place to protect the assets in such funds. We use an independent third party to administer the hedge funds, and to provide statements to the fund investors on a periodic basis. In addition, we use an independent accounting firm to audit the financial statements of our hedge funds and private equity funds

on an annual basis. We then distribute the auditor's reports to the funds' underlying investors, as required by SEC rules.

INVESTMENT DISCRETION

We provide discretionary investment management services to our clients. This means that when clients hire us they give us trading authorization. We do not need specific approval from clients each time we decide to purchase or sell securities in the accounts that we manage for them. Clients give us discretionary trading authority by executing our investment advisory agreement when they hire us to manage their assets.

As we have described in the section above entitled "KIG's Investment Advisory Business," clients can limit our trading authority by restricting us from purchasing or selling certain securities.

VOTING CLIENT SECURITIES

As a general practice, we do not vote client securities (proxies) held in individual client accounts unless we specifically agree to accept this authority and responsibility in writing (although clients may always contact us with questions on proxy matters). Clients receive voting and proxy information directly from the issuers of the securities in their accounts.

For institutional clients or mutual funds for which we may act as sub-adviser, and in connection with model, wrap fee, or other similar relationships, we will vote proxies if the advisory client delegates, and we agree to accept, such authority.

We acknowledge that conflicts of interest can arise which can affect how we vote proxies. We address conflicts of interest by first determining whether or not we have a material business relationship with the issuer. We then work with our third party proxy voting service provider to determine whether or not it intends to vote on the specific matter. We may then "override" the provider's vote instruction, or otherwise instruct the provider to vote in a certain way that is, in our judgment, consistent with our clients' best interests.

We serve as general partner of our affiliated hedge funds. Also, because we or an affiliate serves as managing member, co-owner of the general partner, investment adviser, or is otherwise affiliated with or controls several other private funds, we have authority to vote securities held by such entities. We do not, however, as a general matter, exercise our authority to vote proxies on such entities' behalf.

We will provide a copy of our Proxy Voting Policy to our clients or prospective clients upon their request.

FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Not applicable.