

Network Investment Advisors, Inc.

Firm Brochure - Form ADV Part 2A

This brochure provides information about the qualifications and business practices of Network Investment Advisors, Inc. If you have any questions about the contents of this brochure, please contact us at (631) 366-1999 or by email at: moss@network-cap.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 Network Investment Advisors, Inc. is also available on the SEC's website at www.adviserinfo.sec.gov. Network Investment Advisors, Inc.'s CRD number is: 290927.

353 Veterans Hwy Suite 210
Commack, NY 11725
(631) 366-1999
moss@network-cap.com

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

Version Date: 11/9/2018

Item 2: Material Changes

Network Investment Advisors, Inc. has not yet filed an annual updating amendment using the Form ADV Part 2A. Therefore, there are no material changes to report.

Item 3: Table of Contents

Item 1: Cover Page	
Item 2: Material Changes	ii
Item 3: Table of Contents	iii
Item 4: Advisory Business	5
A. Description of the Advisory Firm	5
B. Types of Advisory Services	5
C. Client Tailored Services and Client Imposed Restrictions	6
D. Wrap Fee Programs	6
E. Assets Under Management	7
Item 5: Fees and Compensation	7
A. Fee Schedule	7
B. Payment of Fees	8
C. Client Responsibility For Third Party Fees	9
D. Prepayment of Fees	9
E. Outside Compensation For the Sale of Securities to Clients	9
Item 6: Performance-Based Fees and Side-By-Side Management	10
Item 7: Types of Clients	10
Item 8: Methods of Analysis, Investment Strategies, & Risk of Loss	10
A. Methods of Analysis and Investment Strategies	10
B. Material Risks Involved	11
C. Risks of Specific Securities Utilized	12
Item 9: Disciplinary Information	14
A. Criminal or Civil Actions	14
B. Administrative Proceedings	14
C. Self-regulatory Organization (SRO) Proceedings	14
Item 10: Other Financial Industry Activities and Affiliations	14
A. Registration as a Broker/Dealer or Broker/Dealer Representative	15
B. Registration as a Futures Commission Merchant, Commodity Pool Operator, or a Commodity Trading Advisor	15
C. Registration Relationships Material to this Advisory Business and Possible Conflicts of Interests	15
D. Selection of Other Advisers or Managers and How This Adviser is Compensated for Those Selections	15
Item 11: Code of Ethics, Participation or Interest in Client Transactions and Personal Trading	16
A. Code of Ethics	16
B. Recommendations Involving Material Financial Interests	16
C. Investing Personal Money in the Same Securities as Clients	16

D. Trading Securities At/ Around the Same Time as Clients' Securities	16
Item 12: Brokerage Practices.....	16
A. Factors Used to Select Custodians and/or Broker/Dealers	17
1. Research and Other Soft-Dollar Benefits	17
2. Brokerage for Client Referrals	17
3. Clients Directing Which Broker/Dealer/Custodian to Use	17
B. Aggregating (Block) Trading for Multiple Client Accounts	18
Item 13: Review of Accounts	18
A. Frequency and Nature of Periodic Reviews and Who Makes Those Reviews.....	18
B. Factors That Will Trigger a Non-Periodic Review of Client Accounts.....	18
C. Content and Frequency of Regular Reports Provided to Clients.....	18
Item 14: Client Referrals and Other Compensation	18
A. Economic Benefits Provided by Third Parties for Advice Rendered to Clients (Includes Sales Awards or Other Prizes)	19
B. Compensation to Non – Advisory Personnel for Client Referrals.....	19
Item 15: Custody.....	20
Item 16: Investment Discretion	20
Item 17: Voting Client Securities (Proxy Voting).....	20
Item 18: Financial Information.....	20
A. Balance Sheet	20
B. Financial Conditions Reasonably Likely to Impair Ability to Meet Contractual Commitments to Clients	20
C. Bankruptcy Petitions in Previous Ten Years	20

Item 4: Advisory Business

A. Description of the Advisory Firm

Network Investment Advisors, Inc. (hereinafter “NIA”) is a Corporation organized in the State of New York. The firm was formed in October 2107, and the principal owner is Moss Joseph Kaufman.

B. Types of Advisory Services

Portfolio Management Services

NIA offers ongoing portfolio management services based on the individual goals, objectives, time horizon, and risk tolerance of each client. NIA creates an Investment Policy Statement for each client, which outlines the client’s current situation (income, tax levels, and risk tolerance levels) and then constructs a plan to aid in the selection of a portfolio that matches each client's specific situation. 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

NIA evaluates the current investments of each client with respect to their risk tolerance levels and time horizon. NIA will request discretionary authority from clients 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.

NIA seeks to provide that investment decisions are made in accordance with the fiduciary duties owed to its accounts and without consideration of NIA ’s economic, investment or other commercial interests. To meet its fiduciary obligations, NIA attempts to avoid, among other things, investment or trading practices that systematically advantage or disadvantage certain client portfolios, and accordingly, NIA ’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 NIA ’s policy to allocate investment opportunities and transactions it identifies as being appropriate and prudent among its clients on a fair and equitable basis over time.

Pension Consulting Services

NIA offers consulting services to pension or other employee benefit plans (including but not limited to 401(k) plans). Pension consulting may include, but is not limited to:

- identifying investment objectives and restrictions
- providing guidance on various assets classes and investment options
- recommending money managers to manage plan assets in ways designed to achieve objectives
- monitoring performance of money managers and investment options and making recommendations for changes
- recommending other service providers, such as custodians, administrators and broker-dealers
- creating a written pension consulting plan

These services are based on the goals, objectives, demographics, time horizon, and/or risk tolerance of the plan and its participants.

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.

Services Limited to Specific Types of Investments

NIA generally limits its investment advice to mutual funds, fixed income securities, real estate funds (including REITs), insurance products including annuities, equities, ETFs (including ETFs in the gold and precious metal sectors), treasury inflation protected/inflation linked bonds, non-U.S. securities and venture capital funds. NIA may use other securities as well to help diversify a portfolio when applicable.

C. Client Tailored Services and Client Imposed Restrictions

NIA will tailor a program for each individual client. This will include an interview session to get to know the client's specific needs and requirements as well as a plan that will be executed by NIA on behalf of the client. NIA may use model allocations together with a specific set of recommendations for each client based on their personal restrictions, needs, and targets. 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 NIA from properly servicing the client account, or if the restrictions would require NIA to deviate from its standard suite of services, NIA 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. NIA does not participate in any wrap fee programs.

E. Assets Under Management

NIA has the following assets under management:

Discretionary Amounts:	Non-discretionary Amounts:	Date Calculated:
\$30,028,000	\$0	November 2018

Item 5: Fees and Compensation

A. Fee Schedule

Portfolio Management Fees

Total Assets Under Management	Annual Fees
\$25,000 - \$50,000	1.50%
\$50,001 - \$250,000	1.25%
\$250,001 - \$1,000,000	1.00%
\$1,000,001 - \$2,500,000	0.90%
\$2,500,001 - \$3,500,000	0.80%
\$3,500,001 - \$10,000,000	0.70%
\$10,000,001 – And Up	0.50%

NIA may offer a single flat advisory fee between \$250 - \$500 per year.

The advisory fee is calculated using the value of the assets in the Account on the last business day of the prior billing period.

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 NIA 's fees within five business days of signing the Investment Advisory Contract. Thereafter, clients may terminate the Investment Advisory Contract generally with 14 days' written notice.

Pension Consulting Services Fees

Asset-Based Fees for Pension Consulting

Total Assets Under Management	Annual Fee
\$50,000 - \$1,000,000	1.00%
\$1,000,001 - \$2,500,000	0.90%
\$2,500,001 - \$3,500,000	0.80%
\$3,500,001 - \$10,000,000	0.70%
\$10,000,001 - AND UP	0.50%

The advisory fee is calculated using the value of the assets on the last business day of the prior billing period

These fees are generally negotiable, and the final fee schedule is attached as Exhibit II of the pension consulting agreement.

Clients may terminate the agreement without penalty for a full refund of NIA 's fees within five business days of signing the Investment Advisory Contract. Thereafter, clients may terminate the pension consulting agreement generally with 14 days' written notice. NIA bills based on the balance on the first day of the billing period.

Financial Planning Fees

Fixed Fees

The negotiated fixed rate for creating client financial plans is between \$250 and \$2,500.

Hourly Fees

The negotiated hourly fee for these services is between \$100 and \$250.

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

B. Payment of Fees

Payment of 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. Fees are paid in advance.

Payment of Pension Consulting Fees

Asset-based pension consulting fees are withdrawn directly from the client's accounts with client's written authorization on a quarterly basis. Fees are paid in advance.

Payment of Financial Planning Fees

Financial planning fees are paid via check.

Fixed financial planning fees are paid in arrears upon completion.

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 NIA. Please see Item 12 of this brochure regarding broker-dealer/custodian.

D. Prepayment of Fees

NIA 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.

For all asset-based fees paid in advance, the fee refunded will be equal to the balance of the fees collected in advance minus the daily rate* times the number of days elapsed in the billing period up to and including the day of termination. (*The daily rate is calculated by dividing the annual asset-based fee rate by 365.)

E. Outside Compensation For the Sale of Securities to Clients

Moss Joseph Kaufman is a registered representative of a broker-dealer and an insurance agent and in these roles, accepts compensation for the sale of investment products to NIA clients.

1. This is a Conflict of Interest

Supervised persons may accept compensation for the sale of investment products, including asset based sales charges or service fees from the sale of mutual funds to NIA 's clients. This presents a conflict of interest and gives the supervised person an incentive to recommend products based on the compensation received rather than on the client's needs. When recommending the sale of investment products for which the supervised persons receives compensation, NIA will document the conflict of interest in the client file and inform the client of the conflict of interest.

2. Clients Have the Option to Purchase Recommended Products From Other Brokers

Clients always have the option to purchase NIA recommended products through other brokers or agents that are not affiliated with NIA.

3. Commissions are not NIA 's primary source of compensation for advisory services

Commissions are not NIA 's primary source of compensation for advisory services.

4. Advisory Fees in Addition to Commissions or Markups

Advisory fees that are charged to clients are not reduced to offset the commissions or markups on investment products recommended to clients.

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

NIA 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

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

- ❖ Individuals
- ❖ High-Net-Worth Individuals

There is an account minimum of \$25,000, which may be waived by NIA in its discretion.

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

A. Methods of Analysis and Investment Strategies

Methods of Analysis

NIA 's methods of analysis include Cyclical analysis, Fundamental analysis, Modern portfolio theory and Quantitative analysis.

Cyclical analysis involves the analysis of business cycles to find favorable conditions for buying and/or selling a security.

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

Modern portfolio theory is a theory of investment that attempts to maximize portfolio expected return for a given amount of portfolio risk, or equivalently minimize risk for a given level of expected return, each by carefully choosing the proportions of various asset.

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

NIA uses long term trading, short sales, margin transactions 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

Cyclical analysis assumes that the markets react in cyclical patterns which, once identified, can be leveraged to provide performance. The risks with this strategy are two-fold: 1) the markets do not always repeat cyclical patterns; and 2) if too many investors begin to implement this strategy, then it changes the very cycles these investors are trying to exploit.

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.

Modern portfolio theory assumes that investors are risk averse, meaning that given two portfolios that offer the same expected return, investors will prefer the less risky one. Thus, an investor will take on increased risk only if compensated by higher expected returns. Conversely, an investor who wants higher expected returns must accept more risk. The exact trade-off will be the same for all investors, but different investors will evaluate the trade-off differently based on individual risk aversion characteristics. The implication is that a rational investor will not invest in a portfolio if a second portfolio exists with a more favorable risk-expected return profile – i.e., if for that level of risk an alternative portfolio exists which has better expected returns.

Quantitative analysis 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

NIA '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, and political/regulatory risk.

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.

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.

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

C. Risks of Specific Securities Utilized

NIA '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.

Real estate funds (including REITs) face several kinds of risk that are inherent in the real estate sector, which historically has experienced significant fluctuations and cycles in performance. Revenues and cash flows may be adversely affected by: changes in local real estate market conditions due to changes in national or local economic conditions or changes in local property market characteristics; competition from other properties offering the same or similar services; changes in interest rates and in the state of the debt and equity credit markets; the ongoing need for capital improvements; changes in real estate tax rates and other operating expenses; adverse changes in governmental rules and fiscal policies; adverse changes in zoning laws; the impact of present or future environmental legislation and compliance with environmental laws.

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.

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

As a registered representative of Investacorp Inc., Moss Joseph Kaufman accepts compensation for the sale of securities.

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

Neither NIA 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

Moss Joseph Kaufman is a registered representative of Investacorp Inc. and from time to time, 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. NIA always acts in the best interest of the client, including with respect to the sale of commissionable products to advisory clients. Clients are in no way required to implement the plan through any representative of NIA in such individual's capacity as a registered representative.

Moss Joseph Kaufman is an accountant and from time to time, may offer clients advice or products from those activities and clients should be aware that these services may involve a conflict of interest. NIA always acts in the best interest of the client and clients are in no way required to utilize the services of any representative of NIA in connection with such individual's activities outside of NIA.

Moss Joseph Kaufman is a licensed insurance agent with Crump Life Insurance Services, and from time to time, 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. NIA 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 utilize the services of any representative of NIA about such individual's activities outside of NIA.

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

NIA does not utilize nor select third-party investment advisers. All assets are managed by NIA management.

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

A. Code of Ethics

NIA 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. NIA's Code of Ethics is available free upon request to any client or prospective client.

B. Recommendations Involving Material Commercial Interests

NIA does not recommend that clients buy or sell any security in which a related person to NIA or NIA has a material financial interest.

C. Investing Personal Money in the Same Securities as Clients

From time to time, representatives of NIA may buy or sell securities for themselves that they also recommend to clients. This may provide an opportunity for representatives of NIA 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. NIA 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 NIA may buy or sell securities for themselves at or around the same time as clients. This may provide an opportunity for representatives of NIA 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, NIA will never engage in trading that operates to the client's disadvantage if representatives of NIA 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 NIA '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 NIA 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 NIA 's research efforts. NIA will never charge a premium or commission on transactions, beyond the actual cost imposed by the broker-dealer/custodian.

NIA recommends TD Ameritrade Institutional, a division of TD Ameritrade, Inc. Member FINRA/SIPC.

1. Research and Other Soft-Dollar Benefits

While NIA has no formal soft dollar's program in which soft dollars are used to pay for third party services, NIA may receive research, products, or other services from custodians and broker-dealers about client securities transactions ("soft dollar benefits"). NIA 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 client will benefit from soft dollar research, whether the client's transactions paid for it, and NIA does not seek to allocate benefits to client accounts proportionate to any soft dollar credits generated by the accounts. NIA benefits by not having to produce or pay for the research, products or services, and NIA will have an incentive to recommend a broker-dealer based on receiving research or services. Clients should be aware that NIA 's acceptance of soft dollar benefits may result in higher commissions charged to the client.

2. Brokerage for Client Referrals

NIA 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

NIA may permit clients to direct it to execute transactions through a specified broker-dealer. If a client directs brokerage, then the client will be required to acknowledge in writing that the client's direction with respect to the use of brokers supersedes any authority granted to NIA to select brokers; this direction may result in higher commissions, which may result in a disparity between free and directed accounts; and trades for the client and other directed accounts may be executed after trades for free accounts, which may result in less favorable prices, particularly for illiquid securities

or during volatile market conditions. Not all investment advisers allow their clients to direct brokerage.

B. Aggregating (Block) Trading for Multiple Client Accounts

NIA does not aggregate or bunch the securities to be purchased or sold for multiple clients. This may result in less favorable prices, particularly for illiquid securities or during volatile market conditions.

Item 13: Review of Accounts

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

All client accounts for NIA 's advisory services provided on an ongoing basis are reviewed at least Quarterly by Moss J Kaufman, President, about clients' respective investment policies and risk tolerance levels. All accounts at NIA are assigned to this reviewer.

All financial planning accounts are reviewed upon financial plan creation and plan delivery by Moss J Kaufman, President. Financial planning clients are provided a one-time financial plan concerning their financial situation. After the presentation of the plan, there are no further reports. Clients may request additional plans or reports for a fee.

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, NIA 's services will generally conclude upon delivery of the financial plan.

C. Content and Frequency of Regular Reports Provided to Clients

Each client of NIA '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.

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)

NIA does not receive any economic benefit, directly or indirectly from any third party for advice rendered to NIA's clients.

NIA participates in the institutional advisor program (the "Program") offered by TD Ameritrade. TD Ameritrade offers to independent investment advisor services which include custody of securities, trade execution, clearance and settlement of transactions. NIA receives some benefits from TD Ameritrade through its participation in the Program.

As part of the Program, NIA may recommend TD Ameritrade to clients for custody and brokerage services. There is no direct link between NIA's participation in the Program and the investment advice it gives to its clients, although NIA receives economic benefits through its participation in the Program that are typically not available to TD Ameritrade retail investors. These benefits include the following products and services (provided without cost or at a discount): receipt of duplicate client statements and confirmations; research related products and tools; consulting services; access to a trading desk serving NIA participants; access to block trading (which provides the ability to aggregate securities transactions for execution and then allocate the appropriate shares to client accounts); the ability to have NIA's fees deducted directly from client accounts; access to an electronic communications network for client order entry and account information; access to mutual funds with no transaction fees and to certain institutional money managers; and discounts on compliance, marketing, research, technology, and practice management products or services provided to NIA by third party vendors. TD Ameritrade may also pay for business consulting and professional services received by NIA's related persons. Some of the products and services made available by TD Ameritrade through the Program may benefit NIA but may not benefit its client accounts. These products or services may assist NIA in managing and administering client accounts, including accounts not maintained at TD Ameritrade. Other services made available by TD Ameritrade are intended to help NIA manage and further develop its business enterprise. The benefits received by NIA or its personnel through participation in the Program do not depend on the amount of brokerage transactions directed to TD Ameritrade. As part of its fiduciary duties to clients, NIA endeavors always to put the interests of its clients first. Clients should be aware, however, that the receipt of economic benefits by NIA or its related persons in and of itself creates a conflict of interest and may indirectly influence the NIA's choice of TD Ameritrade for custody and brokerage services.

B. Compensation to Non – Advisory Personnel for Client Referrals

NIA does not directly or indirectly compensate any person who is not advisory personnel for client referrals.

Item 15: Custody

When advisory fees are deducted directly from client accounts at client's custodian, NIA 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

NIA provides discretionary and non-discretionary investment advisory services to clients. The advisory contract established with each client sets forth the discretionary authority for trading. Where investment discretion has been granted, NIA 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. In some instances, NIA's discretionary authority in making these determinations may be limited by conditions imposed by a client (in investment guidelines or objectives, or client instructions otherwise provided to NIA).

Item 17: Voting Client Securities (Proxy Voting)

NIA will not ask for, nor accept voting authority for client securities. Clients will receive proxies directly from the issuer of the security or the custodian. Clients should direct all proxy questions to the issuer of the security.

Item 18: Financial Information

A. Balance Sheet

NIA neither requires nor solicits prepayment of more than \$1,200 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 NIA nor its management has any financial condition that is likely to reasonably impair NIA's ability to meet contractual commitments to clients.

C. Bankruptcy Petitions in Previous Ten Years

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