

Cross Island Advisors LLC Wrap Fee Program Brochure

This wrap brochure provides information about the qualifications and business practices of Cross Island Advisors LLC. If you have any questions about the contents of this brochure, please contact us at (203) 252-7654 or by email at: amit.chokshi35@gmail.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 Cross Island Advisors LLC is also available on the SEC's website at www.adviserinfo.sec.gov. Cross Island Advisors LLC's CRD number is: 292058.

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

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Item 2: Material Changes

Last Annual Update: Not applicable.

Summary of Material Changes

This section will be updated as required in the event any material changes are made to the Cross Island Advisors LLC Wrap Fee Brochure.

There have been no material changes made to this Wrap Fee Brochure since the last filing on January 17, 2018.

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Item 4: Services Fees and Compensation

Cross Island Advisors LLC (hereinafter “CIAL”) offers the following services to advisory clients:

A. Description of Services

CIAL participates in and sponsors wrap fee programs, which means CIAL will wrap third party fees (i.e., custodian fees, brokerage fees, mutual fund fees, transaction fees, etc.) for wrap fee portfolio management accounts. CIAL will charge clients one fee and pay all transaction fees using the fee collected from the client. Accounts participating in the wrap fee program are not charged higher advisory fees based on trading activity, but clients should be aware that CIAL has an incentive to limit trading activities for those accounts since the firm absorbs those transaction costs.

Certain other fees are not included in the wrap fee and are paid for separately by the client. These include, but are not limited to, margin costs, charges imposed directly by a mutual fund or exchange traded fund, deferred sales charges, odd-lot differentials, transfer taxes, wire transfer and electronic fund fees, and other fees and taxes on brokerage accounts and securities transactions.

The fee schedule is set forth below:

Total Assets Under Management	Annual Fees
\$0 - \$1,000,000	1.50%
\$1,000,001 - \$5,000,000	1.00%
\$5,000,001 – And Up	0.25%

These fees are negotiable depending upon the needs of the client and complexity of the situation and the final fee schedule is attached as Exhibit II of the client contract. CIAL uses the last day of previous quarter for purposes of determining the market value of the assets upon which the advisory fee is based.

Advisory fees are withdrawn directly from the client’s accounts with client’s written authorization or may be invoiced to the client and paid by check, cash, credit card, or wire and clients may select the method in which they are billed. Fees are paid quarterly in advance. Refunds are given on a prorated basis, based on the number of days remaining in the billing period on the effective date of termination. The fee refunded will be the balance of the fees collected in advance minus the daily rate* times the number of days in the billing period up to and including the effective date of termination. (*The daily rate is calculated by dividing the annual fee by 365).

Clients may terminate the contract without penalty, for full refund, within five business days of signing the contract. Thereafter, clients may terminate the contract with thirty days' written notice.

B. Contribution Cost Factors

The program may cost the client more or less than purchasing such services separately. There are several factors that bear upon the relative cost of the program, including the trading activity in the client's account, the adviser's ability to aggregate trades, and the cost of the services if provided separately (which in turn depends on the prices and specific services offered by different providers).

C. Additional Fees

Clients who participate in the wrap fee program will not have to pay for transaction or trading fees. However, clients are still responsible for all other account fees, such as annual IRA fees to the custodian, transition fees if the account is moved to another broker, or mutual fund fees.

D. Compensation of Client Participation

Neither CIAL, nor any representatives of CIAL receive any additional compensation beyond advisory fees for the participation of client's in the wrap fee program. However, compensation received may be more than what would have been received if client paid separately for investment advice, brokerage, and other services. Therefore, CIAL may have a financial incentive to recommend the wrap fee program to clients.

Item 5: Account Requirements and Types of Clients

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

- ❖ Individuals
- ❖ High-Net-Worth Individuals
- ❖ Pension and Profit Sharing Plans
- ❖ Charitable Organizations
- ❖ Corporations or Business Entities
- ❖ Other Investment Advisers

There is no account minimum for any of CIAL's services.

Item 6: Portfolio Manager Selection and Evaluation

A. Selecting/Reviewing Portfolio Managers

CIAL will not select any outside portfolio managers for management of this wrap fee program. CIAL will be the sole portfolio manager for this wrap fee program.

Standards Used to Calculate Portfolio Manager Performance

CIAL will use industry standards to calculate portfolio manager performance.

Review of Performance Information

CIAL reviews the performance information to determine and verify its accuracy and compliance with presentation standards. The performance information is reviewed quarterly and is reviewed by CIAL.

B. Related Persons

CIAL and its personnel serve as the portfolio managers for all wrap fee program accounts. This is a conflict of interest in that no outside adviser assesses CIAL's management of the wrap fee program. However, CIAL addresses this conflict by acting in its clients' best interest consistent with its fiduciary duty as sponsor and portfolio manager of the wrap fee program.

C. Advisory Business

CIAL offers portfolio management services to its wrap fee program participants as discussed in Section 4 above.

Wrap Fee Portfolio Management

CIAL offers ongoing portfolio management services based on the individual goals, objectives, time horizon, and risk tolerance of each client. CIAL 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 (the Investment Policy Statement) to aid in the selection of a portfolio that matches each client's specific situation. Portfolio management includes, but is not limited to, the following:

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

CIAL evaluates the current investments of each client with respect to their risk tolerance levels and time horizon. Risk tolerance levels are documented in the Investment Policy Statement, which is given to each client.

Portfolio management accounts participating in the wrap fee program will not have to pay for transaction or trading fees. CIAL will charge clients one fee, and pay transaction fees using the advisory fee collected from the client. Certain other fees are not included in the wrap fee and are paid for separately by the client. These include, but are not limited to, margin costs, charges imposed directly by a mutual fund or exchange traded fund, deferred sales charges, odd-lot differentials, transfer taxes, wire transfer and electronic fund fees, and other fees and taxes on brokerage accounts and securities transactions.

Accounts participating in the wrap fee program are not charged higher advisory fees based on trading activity, but clients should be aware that CIAL has an incentive to limit trading activities for those accounts since the firm absorbs those transaction costs. To address this conflict, CIAL will always act in the best interest of its clients consistent with its fiduciary duty as an investment adviser.

Performance-Based Fees and Side-By-Side Management

CIAL 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.

Services Limited to Specific Types of Investments

CIAL generally limits its investment advice to mutual funds, fixed income securities, real estate funds (including REITs), insurance products including annuities, equities, hedge funds, private equity funds, ETFs (including ETFs in the gold and precious metal sectors), treasury inflation protected/inflation linked bonds, commodities, non-U.S. securities, venture capital funds and private placements, although CIAL primarily recommends our flagship strategy is a high return on invested capital and deep value equity strategy. CIAL may use other securities as well to help diversify a portfolio when applicable.

Client Tailored Services and Client Imposed Restrictions

CIAL offers the same suite of services to all of its clients. However, specific client financial plans and their implementation are dependent upon the client Investment Policy Statement which outlines each client's current situation (income, tax levels, and risk tolerance levels) and is used to construct a client specific plan to aid in the selection of a portfolio that matches restrictions, needs, and targets.

Clients may not impose restrictions in investing in certain securities or types of securities in accordance with their values or beliefs. However, if the restrictions prevent CIAL from properly servicing the client account, or if the restrictions would require CIAL to deviate from its standard suite of services, CIAL reserves the right to end the relationship.

Wrap Fee Programs

CIAL sponsors and acts as portfolio manager for this wrap fee program. CIAL manages the investments in the wrap fee program, but does not manage those wrap fee accounts any differently than non-wrap fee accounts. The fees paid to the wrap account program will be given to CIAL as a management fee.

Amounts Under Management

CIAL has the following assets under management:

Discretionary Amounts:	Non-discretionary Amounts:	Date Calculated:
\$76,000,000	\$300,000,000	December 31 2018

Methods of Analysis and Investment Strategies

CIAL's methods of analysis include Charting analysis, Cyclical analysis, Fundamental analysis, Modern portfolio theory, Quantitative analysis and Technical analysis.

Charting analysis involves the use of patterns in performance charts. CIAL uses this technique to search for patterns used to help predict favorable conditions for buying and/or selling a security.

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.

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

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

Material Risks Involved

Charting analysis strategy involves using and comparing various charts to predict long and short term performance or market trends. The risk involved in using this method is

that only past performance data is considered without using other methods to crosscheck data. Using charting analysis without other methods of analysis would be making the assumption that past performance will be indicative of future performance. This may not be the case.

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.

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

Long term trading is designed to capture market rates of both return and risk. Frequent trading, when done, can affect investment performance, particularly through increased brokerage and other transaction costs and taxes.

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

Risks of Specific Securities Utilized

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.

Hedge funds often engage in leveraging and other speculative investment practices that may increase the risk of loss; can be highly illiquid; are not required to provide periodic pricing or valuation information to investors; May involve complex tax structures and delays in distributing important tax information; are not subject to the same regulatory requirements as mutual funds; and often charge high fees. In addition, hedge funds may invest in risky securities and engage in risky strategies.

Private equity funds carry certain risks. Capital calls will be made on short notice, and the failure to meet capital calls can result in significant adverse consequences, including but not limited to a total loss of investment.

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

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

Commodities are tangible assets used to manufacture and produce goods or services. Commodity prices are affected by different risk factors, such as disease, storage capacity, supply, demand, delivery constraints and weather. Because of those risk factors, even a well-diversified investment in commodities can be uncertain.

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

Voting Client Proxies

CIAL 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 7: Client Information Provided to Portfolio Managers

All client information material to managing the portfolio (including basic information, risk tolerance, sophistication level, and income level) is provided to the portfolio manager. The portfolio manager will also have access to that information as it changes and is updated.

Item 8: Client Contact with Portfolio Managers

CIAL places no restrictions on client ability to contact its portfolio managers. CIAL's representative, Amit Chokshi can be contacted during regular business hours and contact information is on the cover page of Amit Chokshi's Form ADV Part 2B brochure supplement.

Item 9: Additional Information

A. Disciplinary Action and Other Financial Industry Activities

Criminal or Civil Actions

There are no criminal or civil actions to report.

Administrative Proceedings

There are no administrative proceedings to report.

Self-regulatory Organization Proceedings

There are no self-regulatory organization proceedings to report.

Registration as a Broker/Dealer or Broker/Dealer Representative

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

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

Neither CIAL nor its representatives are registered as or have pending applications to become a Futures Commission Merchant, Commodity Pool Operator, or Commodity Trading Advisor.

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

Neither CIAL nor its representatives have any material relationships to this advisory business that would present a possible conflict of interest.

Selection of Other Advisors or Managers and How This Adviser is Compensated for Those Selections

CIAL does not utilize nor select other advisors or third party managers. All assets are managed by CIAL management.

B. Code of Ethics, Client Referrals, and Financial Information

Code of Ethics

We have 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. Our Code of Ethics is available free upon request to any client or prospective client.

Recommendations Involving Material Financial Interests

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

Investing Personal Money in the Same Securities as Clients

From time to time, representatives of CIAL may buy or sell securities for themselves that they also recommend to clients. This may provide an opportunity for representatives of CIAL 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. CIAL 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.

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

From time to time, representatives of CIAL may buy or sell securities for themselves at or around the same time as clients. This may provide an opportunity for representatives of CIAL 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, CIAL will never engage in trading that operates to the client's disadvantage when similar securities are being bought or sold.

Frequency and Nature of Periodic Reviews and Who Makes Those Reviews

Client accounts are reviewed at least quarterly only by Amit Chokshi, Managing Member. Amit Chokshi is the chief advisor and is instructed to review clients' accounts with regards to their investment policies and risk tolerance levels. All accounts at CIAL are assigned to this reviewer.

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).

Content and Frequency of Regular Reports Provided to Clients

Each client will receive at least quarterly from the custodian, a written report that details the client's account including assets held and asset value which will come from the custodian.

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

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

CIAL 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. CIAL receives some benefits from TD Ameritrade through its participation in the Program.

As disclosed above, CIAL participates in TD Ameritrade's institutional advisor program and CIAL may recommend TD Ameritrade to clients for custody and brokerage services. There is no direct link between CIAL's participation in the Program and the investment advice it gives to its clients, although CIAL 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 CIAL

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 CIAL'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 CIAL by third party vendors. TD Ameritrade may also pay for business consulting and professional services received by CIAL's related persons. Some of the products and services made available by TD Ameritrade through the Program may benefit CIAL but may not benefit its client accounts. These products or services may assist CIAL in managing and administering client accounts, including accounts not maintained at TD Ameritrade. Other services made available by TD Ameritrade are intended to help CIAL manage and further develop its business enterprise. The benefits received by CIAL 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, CIAL endeavors at all times to put the interests of its clients first. Clients should be aware, however, that the receipt of economic benefits by CIAL or its related persons in and of itself creates a conflict of interest and may indirectly influence the CIAL's choice of TD Ameritrade for custody and brokerage services.

Compensation to Non – Advisory Personnel for Client Referral

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

Balance Sheet

CIAL does not require nor solicit prepayment of more than \$1,200 in fees per client, six months or more in advance and therefore does not need to include a balance sheet with this brochure.

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

Neither CIAL nor its management have any financial conditions that are likely to reasonably impair our ability to meet contractual commitments to clients.

Bankruptcy Petitions in Previous Ten Years

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