

**PART 2A OF FORM ADV: FIRM BROCHURE**

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THIS BROCHURE PROVIDES INFORMATION ABOUT THE QUALIFICATIONS AND BUSINESS PRACTICES OF PROTEUS, LLC. IF YOU HAVE ANY QUESTIONS ABOUT THE CONTENTS OF THIS BROCHURE, PLEASE CONTACT US AT 317.653.2756. 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 PROTEUS, LLC ALSO IS AVAILABLE ON THE SEC'S WEBSITE AT [WWW.ADVISERINFO.SEC.GOV](http://WWW.ADVISERINFO.SEC.GOV).

PROTEUS, LLC IS A REGISTERED INVESTMENT ADVISER. REGISTRATION WITH THE UNITED STATES SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION OR NOTICE FILING WITH ANY STATE SECURITIES AUTHORITY DOES NOT IMPLY A CERTAIN LEVEL OF SKILL OR TRAINING.

## Item 2 – Material Changes

Part 2 of Form ADV requires a registered investment adviser to amend its Brochure when information becomes materially inaccurate. If there are any material changes to an adviser's Brochure, the adviser is required to notify its clients and provide them with a description of the material changes.

Generally, Proteus, LLC will notify its clients of material changes on an annual basis. However, where Proteus, LLC's management determines that an interim notification is either meaningful or required, the Company will notify its clients promptly and provide them with a summary of such changes.

Our Brochure may be requested at any time by contacting Matthew Reynolds, Chief Compliance Officer, at 317.653.2756 or [mreynolds@proteuscapital.us](mailto:mreynolds@proteuscapital.us). Our Brochure is also available on our website at [www.proteuscapital.us](http://www.proteuscapital.us). Regardless of the request or delivery mechanism, our Brochure is available free of charge.

A client may obtain the disciplinary history of Proteus, and any of its registered representatives by going to the Securities and Exchange Commission website at [adviserinfo.sec.gov](http://adviserinfo.sec.gov). Additionally, any current or prospective client and investor may also request these histories from the Massachusetts Securities Division.

There are no other material changes to report since the last reported SEC ADV Parts 1 and 2.

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#### Item 4 – Advisory Business

Proteus, LLC (“Proteus”) is a Delaware limited liability company that was founded in March 2012. Proteus is a wholly owned subsidiary of Proteus Holdings, LLC, a Delaware limited liability company (“Holdings”). The principal owners of Holdings are Jason C. Brown and Keystone International Holdings, Inc., an Indiana corporation (“Keystone”). The principal owner of Keystone is Jason C. Brown, the Chairman of Holdings’ Board of Managers. Proteus provides investment management and investment advisory services to Feeder Funds and Master Funds (collectively “Clients”) through the platform discussed below.

Proteus sponsors an alternative investment platform (the “Platform”) that makes available to approved investors professionally managed investment strategies managed by third-party investment managers (“Underlying Managers”). The Platform provides information and reports on various funds (“Feeder Funds”) which invest in master funds (“Master Funds”) that, in turn, invest in separately managed accounts, other pooled investment vehicles, or a combination of the two (“Investment Products”) each of which are managed by Underlying Managers. Underlying Managers available on the Platform are evaluated and selected by Proteus. Proteus constructs and manages portfolios of Investment Products into pools and models which are also available on the Platform (the “Proteus Pools and Models”). The investors in the Feeder Funds (“Investors”) may be individual or institutional investors, but in each case must be “accredited investors” as defined in Rule 501(a) of SEC Regulation D. In addition, some of the Feeder Funds on the Platform may require the investors to be “qualified purchasers” as defined in Section 2(a)(51) of the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the “Investment Company Act”), and/or “qualified clients” as defined in Rule 205-3(d) under the Investment Advisers Act of 1940, as amended (the “Advisers Act”).

The role of Proteus is twofold. First, Proteus operates the Platform and, in this role, operates in an administrative capacity. Second, Proteus also conducts due diligence on, selects, and continuously monitors the Underlying Managers that are available on the Platform and, in this role, Proteus operates in an advisory capacity.

Proteus maintains the authority to terminate a relationship with an Underlying Manager and remove them from the Platform if Proteus determines that it is appropriate to do so. Proteus provides to the Investor, as part of the Platform, information, and investigatory tools to facilitate the Investors’ review, due diligence, and decision-making process in evaluating Underlying Managers on the Platform. Further, Proteus creates model portfolios utilizing Underlying Managers. These model portfolios are implemented by Proteus. Proteus actively manages these models and has the ability to add and remove managers as necessary.

Proteus’ Investors are permitted to subscribe to the interests of a Feeder Fund. In this regard, Investor capital is maintained in the name of the Feeder Fund (“Feeder Fund Account”). For short-term cash management purposes, the Feeder Fund Account may be invested in United States government securities, banker’s acceptances, bank certificates of deposit, commercial paper, high quality short-term instruments, including repurchase agreements, and shares of open-end mutual funds and similar short-term instruments or accounts. Subsequent to a subscription to a Feeder Fund, Proteus provides the Investor

with investment monitoring and reporting capabilities until such time as the Investor redeems its investment from the Feeder Fund.

As of December 31, 2021, Proteus manages \$115,961,367 on a discretionary basis. Proteus does not manage any assets on a non-discretionary basis.

## **Item 5 – Fees and Compensation**

Proteus' advisory services are currently limited to:

1. its sourcing, evaluation, and ongoing monitoring of Underlying Managers available on the Platform and
2. its selection and allocation of Underlying Managers in the Proteus Pools and Models.

In the delivery of services, Proteus assesses the following fee structure subject to the tiered fee structure described below. The Feeder Funds on the Platform each pay Proteus a management fee equal to a maximum annual rate of 0.96% (or 0.08% monthly) of the assets of each respective Investor placed with an Underlying Manager, which is charged against each Investor's Capital Account ("Standard Fee Schedule"). Notwithstanding the foregoing, a tiered fee structure exists to reduce an investor's respective management fee for the sum of additional assets an investor, or group of investors sharing the same Investment Adviser, places with an Underlying Manager, above each capital limit delineated below. The structure provides for fee reductions after the following capital limits:

- Assets allocated up to \$25,000,000 are charged at a maximum annual rate of 0.96%.
- Assets allocated above \$25,000,000 and up to \$50,000,000 are charged at a maximum annual rate of 0.84%.
- Assets allocated above \$50,000,000 and up to \$75,000,000 are charged at a maximum annual rate of 0.72%.
- Assets allocated above \$75,000,000 and up to \$100,000,000 are charged at a maximum annual rate of 0.60%.
- Assets allocated above \$100,000,000 are charged at a maximum annual rate of 0.48%.

This fee is calculated monthly and paid quarterly, in arrears, and is typically paid to Proteus by directly deducting the fees from the Feeder Fund Accounts. Proteus may waive or reduce all or any portion of the Standard Fee Schedule charged in respect of any Investor or Fund.

Feeder Fund Accounts also may be charged for third party transaction costs, custodial fees and any other investment-related fees or expenses, as appropriate. In addition, the Clients (and indirectly, the Investors) may bear the following expenses: travel expenses; consulting, advisory, investment banking, legal, and other professional fees relating to investments or contemplated investments; information-related expenses; interest expenses; appraisal fees; legal, auditing, and accounting expenses (including expenses associated with the preparation of Client financial statements, tax returns, and Schedules K-1); insurance expenses (including errors and omissions insurance and other similar policies); any entity-level taxes, fees, or other governmental charges levied against the Client; all litigation-related and indemnification expenses; and expenses comparable to any of the foregoing. These fees and expenses are typically paid by directly

deducting the fees and expenses from the Feeder Fund Accounts, and may be deducted as incurred, if deemed appropriate by Proteus.

Underlying Managers are compensated for their services through asset-based fees and may also be compensated through performance-based fees. Each Underlying Manager may charge different fees and may incur operating expenses within their funds. These fees and expenses are generally reported as deductions from net performance of the Investment Products to the Proteus Master Funds and thus to Proteus Investors

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

No Performance Fee is allowed to be levied against an Investor's Capital Account unless the Investor to which the Capital Account relates is a "qualified client" as defined in Rule 205-3(d)(1) under the Advisers Act. In this regard, a "qualified client" means: (i) a natural person who or a company that immediately after becoming an Investor in a Feeder Fund has at least \$1 million under the management of Proteus; (ii) a natural person who or a company that Proteus reasonably believes, immediately prior to accepting the Investor into a Feeder Fund, either has a net worth (together, in the case of a natural person, with assets held jointly with a spouse) of more than \$2.1 million at the time of becoming an Investor, or is a "qualified purchaser" as that term is defined in Section 2(a)(51)(A) of the Investment Company Act; or (iii) a natural person who immediately prior to becoming an Investor is an executive officer, manager, or person serving in a similar capacity of Proteus, or an employee of Proteus (other than clerical or administrative employees) who participates in the investment activities of Proteus and has done so for at least 12 months. However, if a Feeder Fund, or any Master Fund or other underlying Investment in which the Feeder Fund or a Master Fund invests, is excluded from the definition of investment company in reliance on Section 3(c)(7) of the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (a "3(c)(7) Fund"), then such 3(c)(7) Fund (or its manager) may charge a Performance Fee to the fund's investors, and any such 3(c)(7) Fund may be charged a Performance Fee by an underlying portfolio manager without regard to whether any investor in the 3(c)(7) Fund is a "qualified client."

Proteus is entitled to receive a management fee in consideration of the services provided to its Feeder Fund clients. The management fee is an asset-based fee calculated as a percentage of the Feeder Fund's assets placed with an Underlying Manager. The existence of the management fee structure may create a conflict of interest with respect to Proteus, its managers, and the Investors. Proteus addresses this potential conflict of interest by providing in its Code of Ethics that all supervised persons have a duty to act in the best interests of each Proteus Client, regardless of the fee structures instituted by Proteus.

Additional fees are paid to Underlying Managers from the Master Funds. Underlying Managers may be compensated for their services through both asset- and performance-based fees. Each Underlying Manager may charge variable fees. These fees are paid to the Underlying Managers by the Proteus Master Funds and are reported to Investors as deductions from net performance.

## **Item 7 – Types of Clients**

Proteus provides investment advice to its Clients, which are pooled investment vehicles or separately managed accounts. Conditions for investing in each Feeder Fund, such as the minimum investment amount, will be stated in each Feeder Fund's respective offering documents. In this regard, the minimum initial investment for each Investor of a Feeder Fund on the Platform will be \$250,000. The offering documents also will note that Proteus, as the manager of each Feeder Fund, has the discretion to reduce or waive the minimum investment amounts.

Each Investor in a Feeder Fund will be required to meet certain suitability and other qualifications, including, without limitation, that the Investor must be an "accredited investor" as defined in Rule 501(a) under SEC Regulation D. In addition, some of the Feeder Funds on the Platform may require the Investors to be "qualified purchasers" as defined in Section 2(a)(51) of the Investment Company Act, and/or "qualified clients" as defined in Rule 205-3(d) under the Advisers Act. Proteus expects Investors will consist of high net worth individuals and institutional investors (including funds of funds).

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

Proteus provides investment advice on a discretionary basis to its Clients. Proteus also may perform cash management services in connection with all or any portion of an Investor's free cash balances. Investments suitable for these cash management services consist of United States government securities, banker's acceptances, bank certificates of deposit, commercial paper, high quality short-term instruments, including repurchase agreements, and shares of open-end mutual funds and similar short-term instruments or accounts.

Proteus identifies, researches, selects, and conducts due diligence on Underlying Managers prior to their being made available on the Platform. Eligible Underlying Managers are those that are either registered as investment advisers with the SEC, or those that are exempt from registration under the Advisers Act and manage private investment funds that qualify for exceptions provided by Sections 3(c)(1) and 3(c)(7) of the Investment Company Act. If the Client is invested in a private investment fund, the Underlying Manager is also required to disclose and periodically update the fund's offering documents and make available to the Client annual audited financial statements of the fund. While not mandatory, Proteus also looks to evaluate only those Underlying Managers whose firms manage in excess of \$250 million and, if the Underlying Manager's Investment Product is a private investment fund, Proteus looks to invest in funds that target holding assets in excess of \$100 million.

For those Underlying Managers that are made available on the Platform, Proteus offers further analytical capabilities through the deployment of its own proprietary technology. These tools enable Investors to evaluate Underlying Manager risk/return profiles, market correlations and historical returns, among other aspects of the Underlying Managers' businesses.

An investment in a Feeder Fund involves a high degree of risk and is suitable only for accredited investors

who can bear the risk of loss of their entire investment. Investors should carefully consider the following risks and uncertainties regarding an investment in Feeder Fund interests before deciding whether to purchase any of the interests. The following is a summary of some, but not all, of the material risks associated with the Proteus Platform and investing in a Feeder Fund.

- **Risk of Loss** – Investing in securities, or accounts and products that leverage securities, involves risk of loss (including loss of principal) that each Investor should be prepared to bear. Typical investment risks include market risk typified by a drop in a security's price due to company specific events (such as an earnings disappointment or a downgrade in the rating of a bond) or general market activity (such as occurs in a "bear" market when stock values fall in general). Stock markets, especially foreign markets, are volatile and can decline significantly in response to adverse issuer, political, regulatory, market, or economic developments. Fixed-income strategies are subject to interest rate risk and the inherent credit risk related to the underlying creditworthiness of the various issuers and the volatility of the bond market.
- **Underlying Manager Risk** – An Underlying Manager may take positions in instruments that are not risk-free, short term or highly liquid. These investments may produce higher volatility, greater risk of loss and less ability to retrieve capital. In addition, Clients and an Investor's funds are subject to the risk of the bad judgment, negligence, or misconduct of any of the Underlying Managers selected by Proteus.
- **No Active Trading Market for the Interests in the Feeder Fund** – There currently is no public trading market for the Feeder Fund interests, and it is not anticipated that a market will develop for the interests in the foreseeable future. The Feeder Fund interests have not been registered under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the "Securities Act"), the Investment Company Act, or the securities laws of any state in reliance on exemptions from such registration requirements. The interests may be resold or otherwise transferred only if such transfer is registered under the Securities Act and the securities laws of all other applicable jurisdictions, or if exemptions from such registration requirements are available. An investment in a Proteus Feeder Fund is likely to result in a long-term commitment, and there is no assurance of any distribution to Investors prior to, or upon liquidation of, the Feeder Fund. Consequently, Investors may not be able to sell or otherwise transfer or dispose of Feeder Fund interests. In addition, the Feeder Fund's Operating Agreement provides for additional restrictions on the transfer of the interests. As a result, there is very limited liquidity for an Investor's investment. Investors may be unable to liquidate their investment at the time they desire to do so and may be forced to hold the Feeder Fund interests for an indefinite period of time.
- **Lack of Liquidity** – There will be a lack of liquidity with respect to the Feeder Funds and the Investors' interests in the Feeder Funds. The Master Funds' investment portfolios may consist of investments in pooled investment vehicles, private funds, and other private companies. As a result, there may be no readily available market for liquidating these investments and many of these investments may be difficult to value.
- **Indemnification Obligations** – The Feeder Funds will be required to indemnify Proteus and its officers, managers, agents, legal and professional advisers, and members for liabilities incurred in connection with the affairs of the Feeder Funds. Such liabilities may be material and have an



adverse effect on returns to the Investors. The indemnification obligations of the Feeder Funds would be payable from the assets of the Feeder Funds. If the assets of the Feeder Funds are not sufficient to satisfy these indemnification obligations, Proteus, as the manager of the Feeder Funds, may be permitted to seek additional capital from the Investors to satisfy these obligations.

- **Counterparty Risk** - The Investment Products held in the Master Funds' portfolios are likely to experience counterparty risk. Certain markets in which the underlying funds may effect transactions are "over-the-counter" or "interdealer" markets, and may also include unregulated private markets. The participants in such markets typically are not subject to the same level of credit evaluation and regulatory oversight as are members of "exchange based" markets. This exposes the Client to the risk that a counterparty will not settle a transaction in accordance with its terms and conditions because of a dispute over the terms of the contract (whether or not bona fide) or because of a credit or liquidity problem, thus causing an investment product to suffer a loss. Such "counterparty risk" is accentuated for contracts with longer maturities where events may intervene to prevent settlement, or where the transactions are concentrated with a single or small group of counterparties. The Investment Products in which a Master Fund invests may not be restricted from dealing with any particular counterparty or from concentrating any or all transactions with one counterparty. The ability of the Investment Products to transact business with any one or number of counterparties, the lack of any meaningful and independent evaluation of such counterparties' financial capabilities, and the absence of a regulated market to facilitate settlement may increase the potential for losses by the Investment Products and, consequently, the Feeder Funds and Investor Capital Accounts.
- **Registration** – The Feeder Funds and the Master Funds are subject to limited regulation. Neither the Feeder Funds nor any Master Fund has registered under the Investment Company Act, and they do not intend to so register, in reliance on exceptions from registration provided by Section 3(c)(1) and 3(c)(7) of that Act. The interests of the Feeder Funds are not registered under the Securities Act, in reliance on Section 4(a)(2) and Regulation D (including Rule 506) thereunder. Consequently, the Feeder Funds and the Master Funds are subject to significantly less federal and state regulation and supervision than registered investment companies or other companies conducting registered offerings.
- **General Tax Risks** - The Feeder Funds are currently formed as Delaware limited liability companies, and as such, each such fund is taxed like a partnership for federal and state income tax purposes. As a result, Investors will be allocated, and be subject to the payment of federal and state income tax on, their share of the net profits of the Feeder Funds, if any, regardless of the amount of cash or other property distributed by the Feeder Fund to the Investors.

## **Item 9 – Disciplinary Information**

Registered investment advisers are required to disclose all material facts regarding any legal or disciplinary actions that would be material to a client's evaluation of Proteus or the integrity of Proteus' management. Proteus has no legal or disciplinary actions or events that must be disclosed in response to this item.

## **Item 10 – Other Financial Industry Activities and Affiliations**

Proteus has one placement agreement with a broker-dealer that refers advisors to the Platform. This broker-dealer receives a percentage of fees generated by investor-clients of Advisors referred. Otherwise, Proteus does not currently have any other relationships material to its advisory business with a related person that is a broker-dealer. As discussed in Item 12 below, Master Fund investments in Investment Products are executed by unaffiliated broker-dealers and custodians selected by Proteus in its sole discretion, and portfolio transactions on behalf of Investment Products are executed by unaffiliated brokers selected by the applicable Underlying Managers in their sole discretion. Proteus receives no compensation, directly or indirectly, from the Underlying Managers in which Proteus selects to place capital.

Certain inherent conflicts of interest arise from the fact that Proteus will provide investment advisory services to more than one Client, and Clients may have one or more overlapping investment objectives. Also, the portfolio strategies employed by Proteus for current and future Clients could conflict with the strategies employed by Proteus for other current and future Clients and may affect the prices and availability of the Investment Products, securities, and other assets in which such Client invests. The Clients of Proteus (i.e., the Feeder Funds and Master Funds) may have similar investment strategies, and participation in specific investment opportunities may be appropriate for more than one Client. In such cases, participation in investment opportunities will be allocated pursuant to Proteus' allocation policy and procedures. Allocations of certain investments among the Clients of Proteus may be made on other than an equal basis. To address these conflicts of interest, Proteus has adopted policies and procedures, including a Code of Ethics, which imposes a duty on all supervised persons to act in the best interests of each Proteus Client, and an allocation policy and procedures.

Neither Proteus nor any management persons other than Mr. Reynolds are registered or have a pending application for registration as a broker-dealer or a registered representative of a broker-dealer, do not have any application pending to register as, a futures commission merchant, commodity pool operator, commodity trading advisor, or an associated person of any of the foregoing entities. Mr. Reynolds has an outside business activity that does require his registration with multiple different broker-dealers, advisers and introducing brokers.

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

Proteus has adopted a Code of Ethics which applies to all members, principals, managers, officers, employees, and supervised persons of Proteus. The Code of Ethics includes Proteus' policies as they relate to standards of ethical and business conduct expected of personnel and addresses various reporting, disclosure, and approval requirements, as well as conflicts that may arise from personal trading by personnel, as summarized below.

The Code of Ethics, among other things, requires compliance with applicable federal and state securities laws, reflects the fiduciary responsibilities of Proteus and its advisory personnel, prohibits certain personal securities transactions, requires personnel to periodically report their personal securities transactions and to pre-clear certain securities transactions, and addresses the prevention and misuse of material nonpublic

information. Proteus designed these requirements to prevent or mitigate actual or potential conflicts of interest with Clients and Investors. The Code of Ethics applies not only to transactions by the individual, but also to transactions for accounts in which such person or the person's spouse, minor children or other dependents residing in the same household have an interest. Compliance with the Code of Ethics is a condition of employment.

In accordance with applicable recordkeeping requirements of investment advisers, Proteus requires prompt reports of all securities transactions identified in the Code of Ethics as "Reportable Securities" transactions. Proteus further requires that all brokerage account relationships be disclosed, that Proteus receive duplicate confirmations of transactions and custodial account statements and annual certifications of compliance with the Code of Ethics from all access persons.

Transactions in U.S. government securities, bankers acceptances, bank certificates of deposit, commercial paper, high quality short-term instruments, including repurchase agreements, shares of open-end mutual funds and commodities are excluded from the reporting requirements because our personnel do not have an opportunity to benefit from any of the private, proprietary, or confidential information of Proteus based on the nature of these instruments.

The responsibilities of Proteus' Chief Compliance Officer (or designee) include overseeing the regular monitoring and verification of compliance of covered persons with the requirements of the Code of Ethics, and reporting material violations to Proteus' senior management. Covered transactions of the Chief Compliance Officer will be approved by another officer (or designee) of Proteus. In addition to reporting and recordkeeping requirements, the Code of Ethics imposes various substantive and procedural restrictions on Reportable Securities transactions. The Chief Compliance Officer may recommend to management the imposition of more severe sanctions, including suspension of personal investing privileges, or termination of employment, in the case of certain types of violations.

Certain affiliated personnel of Proteus have contributed various amounts to the Feeder Funds for the purpose of testing the operation and efficacy of the Platform and reserving positions (or "slots") with Underlying Managers to ensure the availability of Investment Products managed by these Underlying Managers for future investment. These personnel may be invested in the same securities and Investment Products that are available for investment by Clients and other Investors on the Platform. This may present a conflict of interest between Proteus' personnel, the Clients, and Investors. Proteus addresses this potential conflict of interest by ensuring that it does not receive a Performance Fee. Proteus also addresses this potential conflict of interest by providing in its Code of Ethics that all supervised persons have a duty to act in the best interests of each Proteus Client and Investor, regardless of the fee structures instituted by Proteus, as well as instituting personal trading policies and procedures that are reasonably designed to address such conflicts.

A copy of Proteus' Code of Ethics is available to any Client, Investor, or prospective Client or Investor upon request.

## **Item 12 – Brokerage Practices**

Proteus does not have any soft dollar arrangements and does not recommend or accept Investor or Client directed brokerage requests.

Currently, Proteus does not use broker-dealers in its business activities. The Funds invest via subscription documents and do not transact by a broker. In the event the Firm does start using broker-dealers, it will select brokers or dealers, as the case may be, in the manner described below.

If any Fund were to make investments in securities that involve brokerage commissions, Proteus will have sole discretion in deciding what brokers and dealers are used and in negotiating rates of brokerage compensation for trades on behalf of the Fund. In addition to using brokers as “agents” and paying commissions, the Fund may buy or sell securities directly from or to dealers acting as principal at prices that include markups or markdowns.

In choosing brokers and dealers Proteus will not be required to consider any particular criteria. For the most part, Proteus would seek the best combination of brokerage expenses and execution quality but is not required to select the broker-dealer that would charge the lowest transaction cost, even if that broker-dealer provides execution quality comparable to other brokers or dealers. In evaluating “execution quality,” historical net prices (after mark-ups, markdowns or other transaction-related compensation) on other transactions will be a principal factor, but other factors will also be relevant, including the following: the execution, clearance, and settlement and error correction capabilities of the broker-dealer generally and in connection with securities of the type and in the amounts to be bought or sold; the willingness of the broker-dealer to commit capital; reliability and financial stability; the size of the transaction; availability of securities to borrow for short sales; and the market for the security.

### **Item 13 – Review of Accounts**

Proteus performs various daily, monthly, quarterly, and other periodic reviews of the Client’s portfolios and the Investor’s accounts. Proteus continuously monitors the Underlying Managers that are available on the Platform, as well as the performance generated by the Underlying Managers and the instruments they purchase. Proteus reports Investor Capital Account balances to the Client’s custodian and assists with reconciliations when necessary. Proteus’ Chief Compliance Officer has the primary responsibility for conducting periodic account reviews.

In addition to regular and periodic monitoring, factors that may trigger a special review of a Client’s accounts or Investor’s accounts include, but are not limited to: changes in market, economic, or legal or regulatory conditions; changes in information or other factors regarding a particular investment; purchases and sales of Investment Products; unusual activity by the Underlying Manager or within the Investor Capital Accounts; and other similar developments and events.

Investors receive statements, at least quarterly, from Proteus providing a detailed list of Investor holdings with valuations and account activity. In addition, Investors receive on-demand and quarterly performance reporting prepared by Proteus showing the allocation of the assets in the Investor’s account, as well as the performance of assets in Investment Products during the previous quarter. These materials are typically

delivered in electronic format.

In addition, Proteus provides to Investors, typically in electronic format, audited financial statements concerning the respective Feeder Fund which they are invested in, and tax information necessary for the completion of such Investor's tax return, as soon as practical after the end of the Feeder Fund's fiscal year.

#### **Item 14 – Client Referrals and Other Compensation**

Proteus does not receive economic benefits from non-Clients or non-Investors for providing investment advice and other advisory services to Clients in connection with the Platform. However, Proteus has entered into an arrangement with a third-party placement agent to solicit Investors in the Feeder Funds, and said arrangement provides for the compensation of such persons for their services. To the extent applicable, such solicitation arrangements conform to Rule 206(4)-3 under the Advisers Act and applicable state securities laws.

#### **Item 15 – Custody**

All funds and securities of Proteus' Clients and Investors are maintained with a "qualified custodian," which includes banks, registered broker-dealers, registered futures commission merchants, and certain foreign financial institutions. Investors will receive on-demand and quarterly performance reporting prepared by Proteus, and Proteus urges Investors to carefully review such statements.

#### **Item 16 – Investment Discretion**

Proteus has been appointed as the investment adviser and manager of the Clients with discretionary trading and investment authorization. Proteus has full discretionary authority with respect to investment decisions, and its advice with respect to the Clients is made in accordance with the investment objectives and guidelines set forth in each Client's respective offering document, investment advisory agreement, or organizational document. Specifically, pursuant to the limited liability company agreement of each Feeder Fund, Proteus has discretionary authority to manage the Feeder Fund Accounts and select the Underlying Managers. These agreements generally include a power of attorney given by the Feeder Fund Investor. There are no limitations placed on this authority.

#### **Item 17 – Voting Client Securities**

Proteus' investment advisory services are currently limited to selecting Underlying Managers for the Feeder Fund Accounts and for the Platform's Master Funds. In this regard, the Feeder and Master Funds each operate as a "fund of funds." As a fund of funds adviser, Proteus rarely, if ever, is requested to vote the proxies of traditional operating companies. The Feeder and Master Funds on the Platform have not been formed for the purpose of directly holding publicly traded securities, and the securities in the Investment Products acquired by the Master Funds generally will not be accorded voting rights. Accordingly, Proteus generally will not vote proxies or otherwise exercise voting rights with respect to Client securities.

However, if any Master Fund or Feeder Fund is accorded voting or consent rights by virtue of investments made by such Clients, Proteus will be guided by general fiduciary principles and such voting or consent rights will be exercised by Proteus in a manner believed to be in the best interests of such Client and consistent with efforts to achieve a client's stated objective. When investment advisers have authority to vote proxies with respect to securities in Client accounts, Rule 206(4)-6 under the Advisers Act addresses the fiduciary obligation of these advisers to their clients to vote proxies in the best interests of Clients and to provide Clients with information about how their proxies are voted. Proteus will follow the principles set forth in Rule 206(4)-6.

If it is determined that a conflict or potential conflict exists between Proteus' interests and those of its Clients, Proteus may vote proxies notwithstanding the existence of the conflict. If it is determined that a conflict of interest or potential conflict of interest is material, Proteus' Chief Compliance Officer will work with appropriate personnel to agree upon a method to resolve such conflict before voting proxies affected by the conflict.

An Investor may obtain a copy of Proteus' proxy voting policies and procedures by making a request in writing to Proteus' Chief Compliance Officer, 8900 Keystone Crossing, Suite 500, Indianapolis, Indiana 46240.

#### **Item 18 – Financial Information**

Under certain circumstances, registered investment advisers are required in this Item to provide you with certain financial information or disclosures about the adviser's financial condition. However, Proteus does not take physical custody of its Clients' or Investors' assets and it does not require the prepayment of more than \$1,200 in fees six or more months in advance. Therefore, Proteus is not required to include a financial statement with this Brochure.

Proteus has no financial conditions or impairments that prevent it from meeting its contractual commitments to Clients and Investors. Additionally, neither Proteus nor any person associated with Proteus has been the subject of a bankruptcy petition at any time during the past ten years.