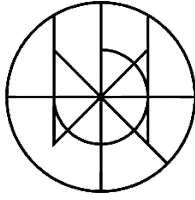


MATAURO



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December 17, 2024

**Firm Contact:
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Chief Compliance Officer**

**Form ADV Part 2A
Brochure**

This brochure provides information about the qualifications and business practices of MATAURO LLC. If you have any questions about the contents of this brochure, please contact us at (845) 273-6211. 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 MATAURO, LLC is also available on the SEC's website at www.adviserinfo.sec.gov by searching CRD #333038.

Please note that the use of the term "registered investment adviser" and description of our firm and/or our associates as "registered" does not imply a certain level of skill or training.

Item 2: Material Changes

MATAURO, LLC is required to notify clients of any information that has changed since the last annual update of the Firm Brochure (“Brochure”) that may be important to them. Clients can request a full copy of our Brochure or contact us with any questions that they may have about the changes.

This is the initial Form ADV Part 2A.

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Item 4: Advisory Business

Description of Firm

MATAURO, LLC ("Firm" or "Adviser") provides individuals and other types of clients with a wide array of investment advisory services. Our firm is a limited liability company currently formed under the laws of the State of New York. Our firm is principally owned by Matthew Klein, Barrett TabEEK, and Steven Van Hooker.

The purpose of this Brochure is to disclose the conflicts of interest associated with the investment transactions, compensation and any other matters related to investment decisions made by our firm or its representatives. As a fiduciary, it is our duty to always act in the client's best interest.

As used in this brochure, the words "we," "our," and "us" refer to MATAURO, LLC and the words "you," "your," and "client" refer to you as either a client or prospective client of our firm.

Types of Advisory Services Offered

Wealth Management Services:

Our firm provides Wealth Management Services to clients on a discretionary or non-discretionary basis. This service will include asset management and/or financial planning or consulting services. The service is designed to assist clients in meeting their financial goals by ascertaining each client's investment objectives. Thereafter, the Firm will have the responsibility and authority to formulate investment strategies on the client's behalf. Our firm will conduct client meetings to understand their current financial situation, existing resources, and tolerance for risk. Based on what is learned, an investment approach is presented to the client, consisting of individual stocks, bonds, ETFs, options, mutual funds and other public and private securities or investments. Once the appropriate portfolio has been determined, portfolios are continuously and regularly monitored, and if necessary, rebalanced based upon the client's individual needs, stated goals and objectives. Upon client request, the Firm provides a summary of observations and recommendations for the planning or consulting aspects of this service.

Clients that determine to engage our firm on a non-discretionary investment advisory basis must be willing to accept that the firm cannot affect any account transactions without obtaining prior consent to any such transaction(s) from the client. Therefore, our firm will be unable to affect any account transactions (as it would for its discretionary clients) without first obtaining the client's consent.

Financial Planning and Consulting Services:

Our firm offers financial planning services which typically involves providing a variety of advisory services to clients regarding the management of their financial resources based upon an analysis of their individual needs. These services can range from broad-based financial planning to consultative subject planning, which may include, but not limited to, any or all of the following; Business Planning, Cash Flow Forecasting, Trust and Estate Planning, Financial Reporting, Investment Consulting, Insurance Planning, Retirement Planning, Risk Management, Charitable Giving, Distribution Planning, College Planning, and Manager Due Diligence.

Retirement Plan Consulting:

Our firm provides retirement plan consulting services to employer plan sponsors on an ongoing basis. Generally, such consulting services consist of assisting employer plan sponsors in establishing, monitoring and reviewing their company's participant-directed retirement plan. As the needs of the plan sponsor dictate, areas of advising may include:

- Establishing an Investment Policy Statement – Our firm will assist in the development of a statement that summarizes the investment goals and objectives along with the broad strategies to be employed to meet the objectives.
- Investment Options – Our firm will work with the Plan Sponsor to evaluate existing investment options and make recommendations for appropriate changes.
- Asset Allocation and Portfolio Construction – Our firm will develop strategic asset allocation models to aid Participants in developing strategies to meet their investment objectives, time horizon, financial situation and tolerance for risk.
- Investment Monitoring – Our firm will monitor the performance of the investments and notify the client in the event of over/underperformance and in times of market volatility.
- Participant Education – Our firm will provide opportunities to educate plan participants about their retirement plan offerings, different investment options, and general guidance on allocation strategies.

In providing services for retirement plan consulting, our firm does not provide any advisory services with respect to the following types of assets: employer securities, real estate (excluding real estate funds and publicly traded REITS), participant loans, non-publicly traded securities or assets, other illiquid investments, or brokerage window programs (collectively, “Excluded Assets”). All retirement plan consulting services shall be in compliance with the applicable state laws regulating retirement consulting services. This applies to client accounts that are retirement or other employee benefit plans (“Plan”) governed by the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974, as amended (“ERISA”). If the client accounts are part of a Plan, and our firm accepts appointment to provide services to such accounts, our firm acknowledges its fiduciary standard within the meaning of Section 3(21) or 3(38) of ERISA as designated by the Retirement Plan Consulting Agreement with respect to the provision of services described therein.

Retirement Plan Rollover Recommendations:

A client or prospective client leaving an employer typically has four options regarding an existing retirement plan (and may engage in a combination of these options): (i) leave the money in the former employer's plan, if permitted, (ii) roll over the assets to the new employer's plan, if one is available and rollovers are permitted, (iii) roll over to an Individual Retirement Account (“IRA”), or (iv) cash out the account value (which could, depending upon the client's age, result in adverse tax consequences). If our firm recommends that a client roll over their retirement plan assets into an account to be managed by our firm, such a recommendation creates a conflict of interest if our firm will earn new (or increase its current) compensation as a result of the rollover. When providing such advice, we act as a fiduciary under Title I of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act (ERISA) and/or the Internal Revenue Code, which means we are obligated to prioritize our clients' needs and goals above all other considerations.

No client is under any obligation to roll over retirement plan assets to an account managed by our firm.

Selection of Independent Money Managers:

Our firm can recommend that you use the services of a third-party money manager ("TPMM") to manage all, or a portion of, your investment portfolio. After gathering information about your financial situation and objectives, we can recommend that you engage a specific TPMM or investment program. Factors that we take into consideration when making our recommendation(s) include, but are not limited to, the following: the TPMM's performance, methods of analysis, fees, your financial needs, investment goals, risk tolerance, and investment objectives. Our firm will monitor the TPMM(s)' performance to ensure its management and investment style remains aligned with your investment goals and objectives. The TPMM(s) will actively manage your portfolio and will assume discretionary investment authority over your account. In addition, TPMM(s) may be granted authority to further delegate such discretionary investment authority to other TPMM(s). Our firm will assume discretionary authority to hire and fire TPMM(s) and/or reallocate your assets to other TPMM(s) where we deem such action appropriate.

Assets Held Away from Our Firm:

We may leverage an Order Management System through Pontera to implement investment selection and rebalancing strategies on behalf of the client in held away accounts (i.e., accounts not directly held with our recommended custodian). These are primarily 401(k) accounts, HSAs, 403bs, 529 education savings plans, 457 plans, profit sharing plans, and other assets not custodied with our recommended custodian. We regularly review the available investment options in these accounts, monitor them, and rebalance and implement our strategies in the same way we do other accounts, though using different tools as necessary. There may be a difference in the performance of our strategies of an account using Pontera in comparison to accounts held at our recommended custodian.

Fee based Insurance:

The Firm can use a third party company to handle the insurance needs of the Client. This third party will offer fee-based insurance products for Clients and the Firm will charge an annual advisory fee on the value of the insurance product and/or the third party company will compensate the Firm with its share of the compensation for its advisory services provided. Generally, this third party will be the insurance agent of record on the insurance product and our Firm will manage the insurance product as part of our wealth management process.

Dynasty Network:

We have entered into a contractual relationship with Dynasty Financial Partners, LLC ("Dynasty"), which provides our firm with operational and back-office support including access to a network of service providers. Through the Dynasty network of service providers, we can receive preferred pricing on trading technology, reporting, custody, brokerage, compliance, and other related services. Dynasty charges a "Program Fee" for different types of programs offered. Depending upon the program used or chosen by the Client, this Program fee will be included as part of your annual investment management fee, as described in Item 5 below or paid by you. This arrangement may initially appear to create an incentive for us to use Investment Programs where the client covers the program fee, thereby limiting firm costs. However, this is not our practice. We prioritize programs where we absorb the fees, selecting alternatives only when it is clearly in the client's best interest. In cases where program management fees are not absorbed by the firm, these costs will be fully disclosed, and implementation will only proceed with the client's explicit consent, ensuring full transparency and alignment with the client's needs.

In addition, Dynasty's subsidiary, Dynasty Wealth Management, LLC ("DWM") is an SEC registered investment adviser, that provides access to a range of investment services including: separately managed accounts ("SMA"), mutual fund and ETF asset allocation strategies, money management overlay, and unified managed accounts ("UMA") managed by external Third-Party Managers (collectively, the "Investment Programs"). We may separately engage the services of Dynasty and/or its subsidiaries to access the Investment Programs. Under the SMA and UMA programs, we will maintain the ability to select the specific, underlying Third Party Managers that will, in turn, have day-to-day discretionary trading authority over the requisite client assets.

DWM sponsors an investment management platform (the "Platform" or the "TAMP") that is available to the advisers in the Dynasty Network, such as our firm. Through the Platform, DWM and Dynasty collectively provide certain technology, administrative, operations and advisory support services that allow us to manage our client portfolios and access Third-Party Managers that provide discretionary services in the form of traditional managed accounts and investment models. We can allocate all or a portion of Client assets among the different Third-Party Managers via the Platform. We can also use the model management feature of the TAMP by creating our own asset allocation model and underlying investments that comprise the model. Through the model management feature, we may be able to outsource the implementation of trade orders and periodic rebalancing of the model when needed.

We will maintain the direct contractual relationship with the Client and obtain, through such agreements, the authority to engage independent third-party managers, DWM and/or Dynasty, as applicable, for services rendered through the Platform in service to the Client. We may delegate discretionary trading authority to DWM and/or independent Third-Party Managers to effect investment and reinvestment of Client assets with the ability to buy, sell or otherwise effect investment transactions and allocate client assets. If the Client participates in certain Investment Programs, DWM or the designated manager, as applicable, is also authorized without prior consultation with either us or the Client to buy, sell, trade or allocate Client assets in accordance with the Client's designated portfolio and to deliver instructions to the designated broker-dealer and/or custodian of the Client's assets.

Tailoring of Advisory Services

Our firm offers individualized investment advice to our clients. Each client can impose reasonable restrictions, in writing, on the types of investments to be held in the portfolio or our firm's services. Restrictions on investments in certain securities or types of securities may affect the performance of the account due to the level of difficulty of the restriction when managing the account.

Participation in Wrap Fee Programs

Our firm does not offer or sponsor a wrap fee program.

Regulatory Assets Under Management

Our firm is a newly registered adviser and does not have initial assets to report.

Item 5: Fees & Compensation

Compensation for Our Advisory Services

Wealth Management Services:

The maximum annual fee charged for this service will not exceed 1.15%. When calculating billing, households valued at \$250,000 or less are charged a flat fee percentage, while those above this threshold follow a blended tier schedule with decreasing rates as household size increases. To clarify, as the household size grows, the marginal fee decreases. For households near the \$250,000, market fluctuations may result in the application of either the flat or tiered rate, potentially affecting the advisory fee. This structure allows us to serve smaller households efficiently while providing cost advantages to larger accounts. All fees to be assessed will be outlined in detail in the advisory agreement to be signed by the Client. Annualized fees are billed on a pro-rata basis quarterly in advance based on the value of the account(s) on the last day of the previous quarter. There may be immaterial differences between the quarter end market value reflected on your custodial statement and the valuation as of the last business day of the calendar quarter used for billing purposes, given timing and account activity. Fees will be deducted from client account(s). Adjustments will be made for deposits and withdrawals during the quarter that are more than \$100,000. Our firm can offer direct invoicing in rare cases. If the advisory agreement is executed at any time other than the first day of the calendar quarter, our fees will apply on a pro-rata basis, which means that the advisory fee is payable in proportion to the number of days in the quarter for which the individual is our Client. Our advisory fee is negotiable, depending on individual Client circumstances and account type.

Flat Fee Rate

Account Value	Advisory Fee
For accounts less than or equal to \$250,000	
\$0 - \$250,000	1.15%

Blended Tiered Fee Schedule

Account Value	Advisory Fee
For accounts greater than \$250,000	
\$0 - \$1,000,000	1.00%
\$1,000,001 - \$2,000,000	0.85%
\$2,000,001 - \$3,000,000	0.75%
\$3,000,001 - \$4,000,000	0.65%
\$4,000,001 - \$5,000,000	0.55%
\$5,000,001 - \$6,000,000	0.45%
\$6,000,001 - \$7,000,000	0.35%
\$7,000,001 - \$8,000,000	0.25%
\$8,000,001 - \$9,000,000	0.15%
\$9,000,001 and above	0.05%

At our discretion, we may combine the account values of family members living in the same household to determine the applicable advisory fee. For example, we may combine account values for Client and Client's minor children, joint accounts with Client's spouse, and other types of related accounts. Combining account values will increase the asset total, which may result in your paying a reduced advisory fee. Our firm will deduct our fee directly from your account

through the qualified custodian holding your funds and securities. Our firm will deduct our advisory fee only when you have given our firm written authorization permitting the fees to be paid directly from your account. Further, the qualified custodian will deliver an account statement to you at least quarterly. These account statements will show all disbursements from your account. You should review all statements for accuracy.

Financial Planning and Consulting Services:

Our firm charges on an hourly or flat fee basis for financial planning and consulting services. The total estimated fee, as well as the ultimate fee charged, is based on the scope and complexity of our engagement with the client. The maximum hourly fee to be charged will not exceed \$350. Flat fees range from \$2,500 to \$25,000. These are general fee ranges and are negotiable. The fee-paying arrangements will be determined on a case-by-case basis and will be detailed in the signed consulting agreement. Our firm will not require a retainer exceeding \$1,200 when services cannot be rendered within 6 months.

Retirement Plan Consulting:

Our Retirement Plan Consulting services are billed on a flat fee basis or a fee based on the percentage of Plan assets under management. The total estimated fee, as well as the ultimate fee charged, is based on the scope and complexity of our engagement with the client. Our flat fees range from \$2,500 to \$25,000. These are general fee ranges and are negotiable. Fees based on a percentage of managed Plan assets will not exceed 1.00%. The fee-paying arrangements will be determined on a case-by-case basis and will be detailed in the signed consulting agreement.

Assets Held Away from Our Firm:

For assets held at a custodian that is not directly accessible by our firm ("Held Away Accounts"), we may, but are not required to, manage these Held Away Accounts using the Pontera Order Management System ("Pontera") that allows our firm to view and manage assets. Our annual fee for investment management services for held away accounts will follow our Portfolio Management fee schedule and termination instructions as noted in the Investment Advisory Agreement. Our advisory fees will not be deducted directly from the accounts managed through the Pontera Order Management System. Clients will give written authorization to deduct the fee from another nonqualified account managed by our firm, in which case, the advisory fee would be deducted from this account each quarter. Fees will be based upon your negotiated fee in accordance to our portfolio management fee schedule and your Agreement. The client does not pay an additional fee for Pontera. Further, the qualified custodian will deliver an account statement to you at least quarterly. These account statements will show all disbursements from your account. You should review all statements and invoices for accuracy. Our firm pays 0.25% from our advisory fee to Pontera. Due to the use of Pontera, you will not pay our firm a higher advisory fee other than what is listed in the Agreement.

Fee Based Insurance:

The fee charged for using fee-based insurance products will be part of the Firm's Investment Management Agreement and/or be compensated by the third party company for the Firm's share as agreed upon between the third party company and the Firm. This compensation will be disclosed to the client upon purchase/exchange of the insurance product.

Dynasty Network:

As discussed above, we use Dynasty's TAMP services. Dynasty Program Fees are not included in the investment management fee you pay to us. You will be charged, separate from and in addition to your investment management fee, any applicable Program Fees as well as applicable independent manager fees. We do not receive any portion of the fees paid directly to Dynasty or the service providers made available through its platform, including the independent managers.

The Dynasty Program fees that are allocated to the Client will be as follows:

<u>Program</u>	<u>Maximum Fee</u>	<u>Minimum Account Fee</u>
UMA	19 bps	\$120
SMA - Equity	16 bps	\$120
SMA – Taxable FI	10 bps	\$120
SMA - Muni	8 bps	\$120
Manager Overlay - MMO	10 bps	\$60
Model Select	3 bps	\$0

Most of our predominant accounts will be managed under the APM and Billing & Research Programs, and the associated program fees will be absorbed by the firm.

The independent manager fees are determined by the particular program(s) and manager(s) with which your assets are invested and are calculated based upon a percentage of your assets under management, as applicable. The Program Fee generally ranges from 0-.45% annually, independent fixed income manager fees generally range from 0-.90% annually, and independent equity manager fees generally range from 0–1.50% annually.

You will note the total fee reflected on your custodial statement will represent the sum of our investment management fee, Program Fee(s) and independent manager fee(s), accordingly. You should review such statements to determine the total amount of fees associated with your requisite investments, and you should review your investment management agreement to determine the investment management fee you pay to us.

Direct Invoicing:

In rare cases, our firm will agree to directly invoice the client. As part of this process, Clients understand the following:

- a) The client's independent custodian sends statements at least quarterly showing the market values for each security included in the Assets and all account disbursements, including the amount of the advisory fees paid to our firm;
- b) Clients will provide authorization permitting our firm to be directly paid by these terms; and
- c) If required by law and our firm sends a copy of our invoice to the client, a legend urging the comparison of information provided in our statement with those from the qualified custodian will be included.

All fees describing the advisory services of the firm in item 5 are negotiable.

Other Types of Fees & Expenses

Mutual Funds/ETFs

As part of our investment advisory services our firm may invest, or recommend that you invest, in mutual funds and exchange traded funds. The fees that you pay to our firm for investment advisory services are separate and distinct from the fees and expenses charged by mutual funds or exchange traded funds (described in each fund's prospectus) to their shareholders. These fees will generally include a management fee and other fund expenses. You will also incur transaction charges and/or brokerage fees when purchasing or selling securities. These charges and fees are typically imposed by the broker-dealer or custodian through whom your account transactions are executed. Our firm does not share in any portion of the brokerage fees/transaction charges imposed by the broker-dealer or custodian.

Margin Balance and Margin Interest

If suitable for you, our firm may use margin on your account(s) for the purpose of borrowing funds and/or securities purchases. If a margin account is opened, you will be charged interest on any credit balance extended to or maintained on your behalf at the broker-dealer. While the value of the margined security will appear as a debit on your statement, the margin balance in an account(s) will be assessed an asset-based advisory fees based on the gross value of the account(s) without any offset for margin or debit balances. With respect to short sales, the client will be assessed an asset-based advisory fees based on the value of the security sold short, but not on the proceeds received upon initiation of the short sale. If you purchase securities on margin you should understand: 1) the use of borrowed money will result in greater gains or losses than otherwise would be the case without the use of margin, and 2) there will be no benefit from using margin if the performance of your account does not exceed the interest expense being charged on the margin balance plus the additional advisory fees assessed on the securities purchased using margin. This creates a conflict of interest where we have an incentive to encourage the use of margin to create a higher market value and therefore receive a higher fee.

Clients will incur transaction fees for trades executed by their chosen custodian. These transaction fees are separate from our firm's advisory fees and will be disclosed by the chosen custodian. Our firm will pay for these transaction fees charged by the custodian. Fidelity Brokerage Services ("Fidelity") eliminated transaction fees for U.S. listed equities and exchange traded funds for clients who opt into electronic delivery of statements or maintain at least \$1 million in assets at Fidelity. Clients who do not meet either criteria will be subject to transaction fees charged by Fidelity for U.S. listed equities and exchange traded funds.

Clients may also pay holdings charges imposed by the chosen custodian for certain investments, charges imposed directly by a mutual fund, index fund, or exchange traded fund, which shall be disclosed in the fund's prospectus (e.g., fund management fees and other fund expenses), distribution fees, surrender charges, variable annuity fees, IRA and qualified retirement plan fees, mark-ups and mark-downs, spreads paid to market makers, fees for trades executed away from custodian, wire transfer fees and other fees and taxes on brokerage accounts and securities transactions. Our firm does not receive a portion of these fees.

Termination & Refunds

Either party may terminate the advisory agreement signed with our firm for Portfolio Management services at any time. Upon notice of termination, our firm will process a pro-rata refund by calculating the amount of the unearned portion of the advisory fees based on the number of days left in the current quarter.

Financial Planning & Consulting clients may terminate their agreement at any time before the delivery of a financial plan by providing written notice. For purposes of calculating refunds, all work performed up to the point of termination shall be calculated at the hourly fee currently in effect. Clients will receive a pro-rata refund of unearned fees based on the time and effort expended by our firm.

There may be immaterial differences between the quarter end market value reflected on the Client's custodial statement and the valuation as of the last business day of the calendar quarter used for billing purposes, given timing and account activity. If assets more than \$100,000 are deposited into or withdrawn from an account after the inception of a billing period, the fee payable with respect to such assets is adjusted to reflect the interim change in portfolio value.

Commissionable Securities Sales

Our firm and representatives do not sell securities for a commission in advisory accounts.

However, some representatives of our firm are registered representatives of The Leaders Group, a member of FINRA/SIPC. For more information about this, please refer to *Item 10: Other Financial Industry Activities & Affiliations*.

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

Our firm does not charge performance-based fees.

Item 7: Types of Clients & Account Requirements

Client Types:

Our firm has the following Client types: *Individuals and High Net Worth Individuals; Trusts, Estates or Charitable Organizations; Pension, Retirement Plans, and Profit Sharing Plans; Corporations, Limited Liability Companies and/or Other Business Types.*

Account Requirements:

In general, we do not require a minimum dollar amount to open and maintain an advisory account; however, we have the right to terminate your account, with proper notice, if it falls below a minimum size which, in our sole opinion, is too small to manage effectively.

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

Methods of Analysis

We may use one or several of the following methods of analysis in formulating our investment advice and/or managing client assets depending upon the client's specific situation:

Charting: Involves the gathering and processing of price and volume pattern information for a particular security, sector, broad index or commodity. This price and volume pattern information is analyzed. The resulting pattern and correlation data is used to detect departures from expected performance and diversification and predict future price movements and trends.

Risk: Our charting analysis may not accurately detect anomalies or predict future price movements. Current prices of securities may reflect all information known about the security and day-to-day changes in market prices of securities may follow random patterns and may not be predictable with any reliable degree of accuracy.

Environmental, Social, and Governance (ESG) Investing: – Environmental, social, and governance criteria are a set of standards for a company's operations that socially conscious investors use to screen potential investments.

Environmental criteria consider how a company performs as a steward of nature and its ability to sustain operations over the macro-scale. Environmental criteria may include a company's energy use, waste, pollution, natural resource conservation, and treatment of animals. The criteria can also be used in evaluating any environmental risks a company might face and how the company is managing those risks.

Social criteria examine how it manages relationships with employees, suppliers, customers, and the communities where it operates. Does it work with suppliers that hold the same values as it claims to hold? Does the company donate a percentage of its profits to the local community or encourage employees to perform volunteer work there? Do the company's working conditions show high regard for its employees' health and safety? Are other stakeholders' interests taken into account?

Governance specifically concerns a company's leadership, executive pay, audits internal controls, and shareholder rights. Investors may want to know that a company uses accurate and transparent accounting methods and that stockholders are allowed to vote on important issues. They may also want assurances that companies avoid conflicts of interest in their choice of board members, don't use political contributions to obtain unduly favorable treatment and, of course, don't engage in illegal practices.

Fundamental Analysis: The analysis of a business's financial statements (usually to analyze the business's assets, liabilities, and earnings), health, and its competitors and markets. When analyzing a stock, futures contract, or currency using fundamental analysis there are two basic approaches one can use: bottom up analysis and top down analysis. The terms are used to distinguish such analysis from other types of investment analysis, such as quantitative and technical. Fundamental analysis is performed on historical and present data, but with the goal of making financial forecasts. There are several possible objectives: (a) to conduct a company stock valuation and predict its probable price evolution; (b) to make a projection on its business performance; (c) to evaluate its management and make internal business decisions; (d) and/or to calculate its credit risk.; and (e) to find out the intrinsic value of the share.

Macroeconomic Analysis: Macroeconomic analysis involves the collection and examination of broad economic indicators such as GDP growth rates, inflation, unemployment figures, interest rates, and geopolitical developments. This information is analyzed to understand the overall economic environment and its potential impact on financial markets. The analysis helps identify trends and correlations that could influence the performance of various asset classes, sectors, or regions. By understanding these macroeconomic factors, investors aim to make informed decisions regarding asset allocation, market timing, and portfolio diversification.

Risk: The insights derived from macroeconomic analysis may not always accurately predict future market movements. Economic conditions are influenced by a wide array of unpredictable factors, and markets can react to unforeseen events in ways that defy expectations. Moreover, the complexity of global economies means that even well-reasoned predictions can be subject to significant uncertainty and error. As a result, reliance on macroeconomic analysis carries the risk that portfolio decisions based on such analysis may not achieve the desired outcomes.

Technical Analysis: A security analysis methodology for forecasting the direction of prices through the study of past market data, primarily price and volume. A fundamental principle of technical analysis is that a market's price reflects all relevant information, so their analysis looks at the history of a security's trading pattern rather than external drivers such as economic, fundamental and news events. Therefore, price action tends to repeat itself due to investors collectively tending toward patterned behavior – hence technical analysis focuses on identifiable trends and conditions. Technical analysts also widely use market indicators of many sorts, some of which are mathematical transformations of price, often including up and down volume, advance/decline data and other inputs. These indicators are used to help assess whether an asset is trending, and if it is, the probability of its direction and of continuation.

Third-Party Money Manager Analysis: The analysis of the experience, investment philosophies, and past performance of independent third-party investment managers in an attempt to determine if that manager has demonstrated an ability to invest over a period of time and in different economic conditions. Analysis is completed by monitoring the manager's underlying holdings, strategies, concentrations and leverage as part of our overall periodic risk assessment. Additionally, as part of the due-diligence process, the manager's compliance and business enterprise risks are surveyed and reviewed. A risk of investing with a third-party manager who has been successful in the past is that they may not be able to replicate that success in the future. In addition, as our firm does not control the underlying investments in a third-party manager's portfolio, there is also a risk that a manager may deviate from the stated investment mandate or strategy of the portfolio, making it a less suitable investment for our clients. Moreover, as our firm does not control the manager's daily business and compliance operations, our firm may be unaware of the lack of internal controls necessary to prevent business, regulatory or reputational deficiencies.

Security Analysis: Analysis of tradeable financial instruments called securities. These can be classified into debt securities, equities, or some hybrid of the two. More broadly, futures contracts and tradeable credit derivatives are sometimes included. Security analysis is typically divided into fundamental analysis, which relies upon the examination of fundamental business factors such as financial statements, and technical analysis, which focuses upon price trends and momentum. Quantitative analysis may use indicators from both areas.

Sector Analysis: Sector analysis involves identification and analysis of various industries or economic sectors that are likely to exhibit superior performance. Academic studies indicate that the health of a stock's sector is as important as the performance of the individual stock itself. In other words, even the best stock located in a weak sector will often perform poorly because that sector is out of favor. Each industry has differences in terms of its customer base, market share among firms, industry growth, competition, regulation and business cycles. Learning how the industry operates provides a deeper understanding of a company's financial health. One method of analyzing a company's growth potential is examining whether the number of customers in the overall market is expected to grow. In some markets, there is zero or negative growth, a factor demanding careful consideration. Additionally, market analysts recommend that investors should monitor sectors that are nearing the bottom of performance rankings for possible signs of an impending turnaround.

Investment Strategies & Asset Classes

We use the following strategies and asset classes in managing client accounts, provided that such strategies are appropriate to the needs of the client and consistent with the client's investment objectives, risk tolerance, and time horizons, among other considerations:

Alternative Investments: Hedge funds, commodity pools, Real Estate Investment Trusts ("REITs"), Business Development Companies ("BDCs"), and other alternative investments involve a high degree of risk and can be illiquid due to restrictions on transfer and lack of a secondary trading market. They can be highly leveraged, speculative and volatile, and an investor could lose all or a substantial amount of an investment. Alternative investments may lack transparency as to share price, valuation and portfolio holdings. Complex tax structures often result in delayed tax reporting. Compared to mutual funds, hedge funds and commodity pools are subject to less regulation and often charge higher fees and may require "capital calls" which would require additional investment. Alternative investment managers typically exercise broad investment discretion and may apply similar strategies across multiple investment vehicles, resulting in less diversification.

Asset Allocation: The implementation of an investment strategy that attempts to balance risk versus reward by adjusting the percentage of each asset in an investment portfolio according to the investor's risk tolerance, goals and investment time frame. Asset allocation is based on the principle that different assets perform differently in different market and economic conditions. A fundamental justification for asset allocation is the notion that different asset classes offer returns that are not perfectly correlated, hence diversification reduces the overall risk in terms of the variability of returns for a given level of expected return. Although risk is reduced as long as correlations are not perfect, it is typically forecast (wholly or in part) based on statistical relationships (like correlation and variance) that existed over some past period. Expectations for return are often derived in the same way. An asset class is a group of economic resources sharing similar characteristics, such as riskiness and return. There are many types of assets that may or may not be included in an asset allocation strategy. The "traditional" asset classes are stocks (value, dividend, growth, or sector-specific [or a "blend" of any two or more of the preceding]; large-cap versus mid-cap, small-cap or micro-cap; domestic, foreign [developed], emerging or frontier markets), bonds (fixed income securities more generally: investment-grade or junk [high-yield]; government or corporate; short-term, intermediate, long-term; domestic, foreign, emerging markets), and cash or cash equivalents. Allocation among these three provides a starting point.

Usually included are hybrid instruments such as convertible bonds and preferred stocks, counting as a mixture of bonds and stocks. Other alternative assets that may be considered include: commodities: precious metals, nonferrous metals, agriculture, energy, others.; Commercial or residential real estate (also REITs); Collectibles such as art, coins, or stamps; insurance products (annuity, life settlements, catastrophe bonds, personal life insurance products, etc.); derivatives such as long-short or market neutral strategies, options, collateralized debt, and futures; foreign currency; venture capital; private equity; and/or distressed securities.

Digital Assets: Digital Assets generally refers to an asset that is issued and/or transferred using distributed ledger or blockchain technology, including, “virtual currencies” (also known as cryptocurrencies), “coins”, and “tokens”. We may invest client accounts in and/or advise clients on the purchase or sale of digital assets. This advice or investment may be in actual digital coins/tokens/currencies or via investment vehicles such as exchange traded funds (ETFs) or separately managed accounts (SMAs). The investment characteristics of Digital Assets generally differ from those of traditional securities, currencies. Digital Assets are not backed by a central bank or a national, international organization, any hard assets, human capital, or other form of credit and are relatively new to the marketplace. Rather, Digital Assets are market-based: a Digital Asset’s value is determined by (and fluctuates often, according to) supply and demand factors, its adoption in the traditional commerce channels, and/or the value that various market participants place on it through their mutual agreement or transactions. The lack of history to these types of investments entail certain unknown risks, are speculative and are not appropriate for all investors.

- **Price Volatility of Digital Assets:** A principal risk in trading Digital Assets is the rapid fluctuation of market price. The value of client portfolios relates in part to the value of the Digital Assets held in the client portfolio and fluctuations in the price of Digital Assets could adversely affect the value of a client’s portfolio. There is no guarantee that a client will be able to achieve a better than average market price for Digital Assets or will purchase Digital Assets at the most favorable price available. The price of Digital Assets achieved by a client may be affected generally by a wide variety of complex factors such as supply and demand; availability and access to Digital Asset service providers (such as payment processors), exchanges, miners or other Digital Asset users and market participants; perceived or actual security vulnerability; and traditional risk factors including inflation levels; fiscal policy; interest rates; and political, natural and economic events.
- **Digital Asset Service Providers:** Service providers that support Digital Assets and the Digital Asset marketplace(s) may not be subject to the same regulatory and professional oversight as traditional securities service providers. Further, there is no assurance that the availability of and access to virtual currency service providers will not be negatively affected by government regulation or supply and demand of Digital Assets. Accordingly, companies or financial institutions that currently support virtual currency may not do so in the future.
- **Custody of Digital Assets:** Under the Advisers Act, SEC registered investment advisers are required to hold securities with “qualified custodians,” among other requirements. Certain Digital Assets may be deemed to be securities. Many Digital Assets do not currently fall under the SEC definition of security and therefore many of the companies providing Digital Assets custodial services fall outside of the SEC’s definition of “qualified custodian”. Accordingly, clients seeking to purchase actual digital coins/tokens/currencies may need to use nonqualified custodians to hold all or a portion of their Digital Assets.

Government Oversight of Digital Assets: Regulatory agencies and/or the constructs responsible for oversight of Digital Assets or a Digital Asset network may not be fully developed and subject to change. Regulators may adopt laws, regulations, policies or rules directly or indirectly affecting Digital Assets their treatment, transacting, custody, and valuation.

Direct Indexing: Direct indexing is an investment approach that involves constructing a portfolio by purchasing individual securities, such as stocks or bonds, rather than utilizing pooled investment vehicles like mutual funds or exchange-traded funds (ETFs). This strategy allows for greater customization and tax efficiency, as investors can tailor their holdings to specific preferences, such as environmental, social, or governance (ESG) criteria, while also managing tax implications through techniques like tax-loss harvesting. Direct indexing may offer investors more control over their portfolios and the ability to align their investments with personalized values and goals.

Exchange Traded Funds (“ETFs”): An ETF is a type of Investment Company (usually, an open-end fund or unit investment trust) whose primary objective is to achieve the same return as a particular market index. The vast majority of ETFs are designed to track an index, so their performance is close to that of an index mutual fund, but they are not exact duplicates. A tracking error, or the difference between the returns of a fund and the returns of the index, can arise due to differences in composition, management fees, expenses, and handling of dividends. ETFs benefit from continuous pricing; they can be bought and sold on a stock exchange throughout the trading day. Because ETFs trade like stocks, you can place orders just like with individual stocks - such as limit orders, good-until-canceled orders, stop loss orders etc. They can also be sold short. Traditional mutual funds are bought and redeemed based on their net asset values (“NAV”) at the end of the day. ETFs are bought and sold at the market prices on the exchanges, which resemble the underlying NAV but are independent of it. However, arbitrageurs will ensure that ETF prices are kept very close to the NAV of the underlying securities. Although an investor can buy as few as one share of an ETF, most buy in board lots. Anything bought in less than a board lot will increase the cost to the investor. Anyone can buy any ETF no matter where in the world it trades. This provides a benefit over mutual funds, which generally can only be bought in the country in which they are registered.

One of the main features of ETFs are their low annual fees, especially when compared to traditional mutual funds. The passive nature of index investing, reduced marketing, and distribution and accounting expenses all contribute to the lower fees.

Equity Securities: Equity securities represent an ownership position in a company. Equity securities typically consist of common stocks. The prices of equity securities fluctuate based on, among other things, events specific to their issuers and market, economic and other conditions. For example, prices of these securities can be affected by financial contracts held by the issuer or third parties (such as derivatives) relating to the security or other assets or indices. There may be little trading in the secondary market for particular equity securities, which may adversely affect our firm's ability to value accurately or dispose of such equity securities. Adverse publicity and investor perceptions, whether or not based on fundamental analysis, may decrease the value and/or liquidity of equity securities. Investing in smaller companies may pose additional risks as it is often more difficult to value or dispose of small company stocks, more difficult to obtain information about smaller companies, and the prices of their stocks may be more volatile than

stocks of larger, more established companies. Clients should have a long-term perspective and, for example, be able to tolerate potentially sharp declines in value.

Fixed Income: Fixed income is a type of investing or budgeting style for which real return rates or periodic income is received at regular intervals and at reasonably predictable levels. Fixed-income investors are typically retired individuals who rely on their investments to provide a regular, stable income stream. This demographic tends to invest heavily in fixed-income investments because of the reliable returns they offer. Fixed-income investors who live on set amounts of periodically paid income face the risk of inflation eroding their spending power.

Some examples of fixed-income investments include treasuries, money market instruments, corporate bonds, asset-backed securities, municipal bonds and international bonds. The primary risk associated with fixed-income investments is the borrower defaulting on his payment. Other considerations include exchange rate risk for international bonds and interest rate risk for longer-dated securities. The most common type of fixed-income security is a bond. Bonds are issued by federal governments, local municipalities and major corporations. Fixed-income securities are recommended for investors seeking a diverse portfolio; however, the percentage of the portfolio dedicated to fixed income depends on your own personal investment style. There is also an opportunity to diversify the fixed-income component of a portfolio. Riskier fixed-income products, such as junk bonds and longer-dated products, should comprise a lower percentage of your overall portfolio.

The interest payment on fixed-income securities is considered regular income and is determined based on the creditworthiness of the borrower and current market rates. In general, bonds and fixed-income securities with longer-dated maturities pay a higher rate, also referred to as the coupon rate, because they are considered riskier. The longer the security is on the market, the more time it has to lose its value and/or default. At the end of the bond term, or at bond maturity, the borrower returns the amount borrowed, also referred to as the principal or par value.

Fund of Funds (“FOF”): A fund of funds is a multi-manager investment strategy in which a fund invests in other types of funds. This strategy invests in a portfolio that contains different underlying assets instead of investing directly in bonds, stocks and other types of securities. The FOF strategy aims to achieve broad diversification and appropriate asset allocation with investments in a variety of fund categories that are all wrapped into one fund. These are fund of funds characteristics that attract small investors who want to get better exposure with fewer risks compared to directly investing in securities. However, if the fund of funds carries an operating expense, investors are essentially paying double for an expense that is already included in the expense figures of the underlying funds.

Fund of Hedge Funds: A fund of funds (“FOF”) is a multi-manager investment strategy in which a fund invests in other types of funds. This strategy invests in a portfolio that contains different underlying assets instead of investing directly in bonds, stocks and other types of securities. The strategy aims to achieve broad diversification and appropriate asset allocation with investments in a variety of fund categories that are all wrapped into one fund. These are fund of funds characteristics that attract small investors who want to get better exposure with fewer risks compared to directly investing in securities. However, if the fund of funds carries an operating expense, investors are essentially paying double for an expense that is already included in the

expense figures of the underlying funds. Some risks associated with Funds of Hedge Funds include:

- **Unregistered Investments:** Funds of hedge funds generally invest in several private hedge funds that are not subject to the SEC's registration and disclosure requirements. Many of the normal investor protections that are common to most traditional registered investments are missing. This makes it difficult for both you and the fund of funds manager to assess the performance of the underlying hedge funds or independently verify information that is reported.
- **Risky Investment Strategies:** As noted, hedge funds very often use speculative investment and trading strategies. Many hedge funds are honestly managed and balance a high risk of capital loss with a high potential for capital growth. The risks hedge funds incur, however, can wipe out your entire investment.
- **Lack of Liquidity:** Hedge funds, both the unregistered and registered variety, are illiquid investments and are subject to restrictions on transferability and resale. Unlike mutual funds, there are no specific rules on hedge fund pricing. Registered hedge fund units may not be redeemable at the investor's option and there is probably no secondary market for the sale of the hedge fund units.

Fund of Private Equity Funds: A fund of funds ("FOF") is a multi-manager investment strategy in which a fund invests in other types of funds. This strategy invests in a portfolio that contains different underlying assets instead of investing directly in bonds, stocks and other types of securities. The FOF strategy aims to achieve broad diversification and appropriate asset allocation with investments in a variety of fund categories that are all wrapped into one fund. These are fund of funds characteristics that attract small investors who want to get better exposure with fewer risks compared to directly investing in securities. However, if the fund of funds carries an operating expense, investors are essentially paying double for an expense that is already included in the expense figures of the underlying funds. Some risks associated with Fund of Private Equity Funds include:

- **Funding Risk:** The unpredictable timing of cash flows associated with private equity funds poses funding risks to investors. Commitments are contractually binding and defaulting on payments results in the loss of private equity partnership interests. This risk is also commonly referred to as default risk.
- **Liquidity Risk:** The illiquidity of private equity partnership interests exposes investors to asset liquidity risk associated with selling in the secondary market at a discount on the reported net asset value ("NAV").
- **Market Risk:** The fluctuation of the market has an impact on the value of the investments held in the portfolio.
- **Capital Risk:** The realization value of private equity investments can be affected by numerous factors, including (but not limited to) the quality of the fund manager, equity market exposure, interest rates and foreign exchange.

Index Fund: A mutual fund or exchange-traded fund ("ETF") designed to follow certain preset rules so that the fund can track specified basket of underlying investments. Those rules may include tracking prominent indexes like the S&P 500 or the Dow Jones Industrial Average or implementation rules, such as tax-management, tracking error minimization, large block trading or patient/flexible trading strategies that allows for greater tracking error, but lower market impact

costs. Index funds may also have rules that screen for social and sustainable criteria. An index fund's rules of construction clearly identify the type of companies suitable for the fund. The most commonly known index fund, the S&P 500 Index Fund, is based on the rules established by S&P Dow Jones Indices for their S&P 500 Index. Equity index funds would include groups of stocks with similar characteristics such as the size, value, profitability and/or the geographic location of the companies. A group of stocks may include companies from the United States, Non-US Developed, emerging markets or Frontier Market countries. Additional index funds within these geographic markets may include indexes of companies that include rules based on company characteristics or factors, such as companies that are small, mid-sized, large, small value, large value, small growth, large growth, the level of gross profitability or investment capital, real estate, or indexes based on commodities and fixed income. Companies are purchased and held within the index fund when they meet the specific index rules or parameters and are sold when they move outside of those rules or parameters. Think of an index fund as an investment utilizing rules-based investing. Some index providers announce changes of the companies in their index before the change date and other index providers do not make such announcements.

Index funds must periodically "rebalance" or adjust their portfolios to match the new prices and market capitalization of the underlying securities in the stock or other indexes that they track. This allows algorithmic traders to perform index arbitrage by anticipating and trading ahead of stock price movements caused by mutual fund rebalancing, making a profit on foreknowledge of the large institutional block orders. This results in profits transferred from investors to algorithmic traders. One problem occurs when a large amount of money tracks the same index. According to theory, a company should not be worth more when it is in an index. But due to supply and demand, a company being added can have a demand shock, and a company being deleted can have a supply shock, and this will change the price. This does not show up in tracking error since the index is also affected. A fund may experience less impact by tracking a less popular index

Long-Term Purchases: Our firm may buy securities for your account and hold them for a relatively long time (more than a year) in anticipation that the security's value will appreciate over a long horizon. The risk of this strategy is that our firm could miss out on potential short-term gains that could have been profitable to your account, or it's possible that the security's value may decline sharply before our firm makes a decision to sell.

Margin Transactions: Our firm may purchase securities for your portfolio with money borrowed from your brokerage account or may allow or recommend that you pledge securities from your portfolio as collateral for a long by using margin in a brokerage account. This allows you to purchase more stock than you would be able to with your available cash and allows us to purchase securities without selling other holdings. Margin accounts and transactions are risky and not necessarily appropriate for every client. The potential risks associated with these transactions are: (i) You can lose more funds than are deposited into the margin account; (ii) the forced sale of securities or other assets in your account; (iii) the sale of securities or other assets without contacting you; (iv) you may not be entitled to choose which securities or other assets in your account(s) are liquidated or sold to meet a margin call; and (iv) custodians charge interest on margin balances which will reduce your returns over time.

Margin Loans: Our firm may allow or recommend that you to pledge securities from your portfolio as collateral for a loan by using margin in brokerage account. This allows you to own more stock

than you would be able to with your available cash. Margin accounts and transactions are risky and not necessarily appropriate for every client.

The potential risks associated with these transactions are (1) You can lose more funds than are deposited into the margin account; (2) the forced sale of securities or other assets in your account; (3) the sale of securities or other assets without contacting you; (4) you may not be entitled to choose which securities or other assets in your account(s) are liquidated or sold to meet a margin call; and (5) custodians charge interest on margin balances which will reduce your returns over time.

Mutual Funds: A mutual fund is a company that pools money from many investors and invests that money in a variety of differing security types based on the objectives of the fund. The portfolio of the fund consists of the combined holdings it owns. Each share represents an investor's proportionate ownership of the fund's holdings and the income those holdings generate. The price that investors pay for mutual fund shares are the fund's per share net asset value ("NAV") plus any shareholder fees that the fund imposes at the time of purchase (such as sales loads). Investors typically cannot ascertain the exact make-up of a fund's portfolio at any given time, nor can they directly influence which securities the fund manager buys and sells or the timing of those trades. With an individual stock, investors can obtain real-time (or close to real-time) pricing information with relative ease by checking financial websites or by calling a broker or your investment adviser. Investors can also monitor how a stock's price changes from hour to hour—or even second to second. By contrast, with a mutual fund, the price at which an investor purchases or redeems shares will typically depend on the fund's NAV, which is calculated daily after market close.

The benefits of investing through mutual funds include: (a) Mutual funds are professionally managed by an investment adviser who researches, selects, and monitors the performance of the securities purchased by the fund; (b) Mutual funds typically have the benefit of diversification, which is an investing strategy that generally sums up as "Don't put all your eggs in one basket." Spreading investments across a wide range of companies and industry sectors can help lower the risk if a company or sector fails. Some investors find it easier to achieve diversification through ownership of mutual funds rather than through ownership of individual stocks or bonds.; (c) Some mutual funds accommodate investors who do not have a lot of money to invest by setting relatively low dollar amounts for initial purchases, subsequent monthly purchases, or both.; and (d) At any time, mutual fund investors can readily redeem their shares at the current NAV, less any fees and charges assessed on redemption.

Mutual funds also have features that some investors might view as disadvantages: (a) Investors must pay sales charges, annual fees, and other expenses regardless of how the fund performs. Depending on the timing of their investment, investors may also have to pay taxes on any capital gains distributions they receive. This includes instances where the fund performed poorly after purchasing shares.; (b) Investors typically cannot ascertain the exact make-up of a fund's portfolio at any given time, nor can they directly influence which securities the fund manager buys and sells or the timing of those trades.; and (c) With an individual stock, investors can obtain real-time (or close to real-time) pricing information with relative ease by checking financial websites or by calling a broker or your investment adviser. Investors can also monitor how a stock's price changes from hour to hour—or even second to second. By contrast, with a mutual fund, the price at which an investor purchases or redeems shares will typically depend on the fund's NAV, which the fund might not calculate until many hours after the investor placed the order. In general, mutual

funds must calculate their NAV at least once every business day, typically after the major U.S. exchanges close.

When investors buy and hold an individual stock or bond, the investor must pay income tax each year on the dividends or interest the investor receives. However, the investor will not have to pay any capital gains tax until the investor actually sells and makes a profit. Mutual funds, however, are different. When an investor buys and holds mutual fund shares, the investor will owe income tax on any ordinary dividends in the year the investor receives or reinvests them. Moreover, in addition to owing taxes on any personal capital gains when the investor sells shares, the investor may have to pay taxes each year on the fund's capital gains. That is because the law requires mutual funds to distribute capital gains to shareholders if they sell securities for a profit and cannot use losses to offset these gains.

Options: An option is a financial derivative that represents a contract sold by one party (the option writer) to another party (the option holder, or option buyer). The contract offers the buyer the right, but not the obligation, to buy or sell a security or other financial asset at an agreed-upon price (the strike price) during a certain period of time or on a specific date (exercise date). Options are extremely versatile securities. Traders use options to speculate, which is a relatively risky practice, while hedgers use options to reduce the risk of holding an asset. In terms of speculation, option buyers and writers have conflicting views regarding the outlook on the performance of a:

- **Call Option:** Call options give the option to buy at certain price, so the buyer would want the stock to go up. Conversely, the option writer needs to provide the underlying shares in the event that the stock's market price exceeds the strike due to the contractual obligation. An option writer who sells a call option believes that the underlying stock's price will drop relative to the option's strike price during the life of the option, as that is how he will reap maximum profit. This is exactly the opposite outlook of the option buyer. The buyer believes that the underlying stock will rise; if this happens, the buyer will be able to acquire the stock for a lower price and then sell it for a profit. However, if the underlying stock does not close above the strike price on the expiration date, the option buyer would lose the premium paid for the call option.
- **Put Option:** Put options give the option to sell at a certain price, so the buyer would want the stock to go down. The opposite is true for put option writers. For example, a put option buyer is bearish on the underlying stock and believes its market price will fall below the specified strike price on or before a specified date. On the other hand, an option writer who sells a put option believes the underlying stock's price will increase about a specified price on or before the expiration date. If the underlying stock's price closes above the specified strike price on the expiration date, the put option writer's maximum profit is achieved. Conversely, a put option holder would only benefit from a fall in the underlying stock's price below the strike price. If the underlying stock's price falls below the strike price, the put option writer is obligated to purchase shares of the underlying stock at the strike price.

The potential risks associated with these transactions are that (1) all options expire. The closer the option gets to expiration, the quicker the premium in the option deteriorates; and (2) Prices can move very quickly. Depending on factors such as time until expiration and the relationship of the stock price to the option's strike price, small movements in a stock can translate into big movements in the underlying options.

Passive Investment Management: Passive investing involves building portfolios that are comprised of various distinct asset classes. The asset classes are weighted in a manner to achieve a desired relationship between correlation, risk and return. Funds that passively capture the returns of the desired asset classes are placed in the portfolio. The funds that are used to build passive portfolios are typically index mutual funds or exchange traded funds. Passive investment management is characterized by low portfolio expenses (i.e. the funds inside the portfolio have low internal costs), minimal trading costs (due to infrequent trading activity), and relative tax efficiency (because the funds inside the portfolio are tax efficient and turnover inside the portfolio is minimal).

In contrast, active management involves a single manager or managers who employ some method, strategy or technique to construct a portfolio that is intended to generate returns that are greater than the broader market or a designated benchmark. Academic research indicates most active managers underperform the market.

Private Equity: Private equity is an equity investment into non-quoted companies. The private equity investor looks at an investment prospect as investing in a company as opposed to investing in a company's stock. Private equity funds hold illiquid positions (for which there is no active secondary market) and typically only invest in the equity and debt of target companies, which are generally taken private and brought under the private equity manager's control. Risks associated with private equity include:

- **Funding Risk:** The unpredictable timing of cash flows poses funding risks to investors. Commitments are contractually binding and defaulting on payments results in the loss of private equity partnership interests. This risk is also commonly referred to as default risk.
- **Liquidity Risk:** The illiquidity of private equity partnership interests exposes investors to asset liquidity risk associated with selling in the secondary market at a discount on the reported NAV.
- **Market Risk:** The fluctuation of the market has an impact on the value of the investments held in the portfolio.
- **Capital Risk:** The realization value of private equity investments can be affected by numerous factors, including (but not limited to) the quality of the fund manager, equity market exposure, interest rates and foreign exchange.

Private Funds: A private fund is an investment vehicle that pools capital from a number of investors and invests in securities and other instruments. In almost all cases, a private fund is a private investment vehicle that is typically not registered under federal or state securities laws. So that private funds do not have to register under these laws, issuers make the funds available only to certain sophisticated or accredited investors and cannot be offered or sold to the general public. Private funds are generally smaller than mutual funds because they are often limited to a small number of investors and have a more limited number of eligible investors. Many but not all private funds use leverage as part of their investment strategies. Private funds management fees typically include a base management fee along with a performance component. In many cases, the fund's managers may become "partners" with their clients by making personal investments of their own assets in the fund. Most private funds offer their securities by providing an offering memorandum or private placement memorandum, known as "PPM" for short.

The PPM covers important information for investors and investors should review this document carefully and should consider conducting additional due diligence before investing in the private fund. The primary risks of private funds include the following: (a) Private funds do not sell publicly

and are therefore illiquid. An investor may not be able to exit a private fund or sell its interests in the fund before the fund closes.; and (b) Private funds are subject to various other risks, including risks associated with the types of securities that the private fund invests in or the type of business issuing the private placement.

Real Estate Investment Trusts (“REITs”): REITs primarily invest in real estate or real estate-related loans. Equity REITs own real estate properties, while mortgage REITs hold construction, development and/or long-term mortgage loans. Changes in the value of the underlying property of the trusts, the creditworthiness of the issuer, property taxes, interest rates, tax laws, and regulatory requirements, such as those relating to the environment all can affect the values of REITs. Both types of REITs are dependent upon management skill, the cash flows generated by their holdings, the real estate market in general, and the possibility of failing to qualify for any applicable pass-through tax treatment or failing to maintain any applicable exempted status afforded under relevant laws.

REITs involve a high degree of risk and can be illiquid due to restrictions on transfer and lack of a secondary trading market. They can be highly leveraged, speculative and volatile, and an investor could lose all or a substantial amount of an investment. Additionally, they may lack transparency as to share price, valuation and portfolio holdings as they are subject to less regulation and often charge higher fees.

Sector Allocation: Our firm allocates client assets to various sectors of the fixed income market, including US Treasury obligations, federal agency securities, corporate notes, mortgage-backed securities and others, based on our quantitative and qualitative analysis in order to manage client exposure to a given sector and to provide exposure to sectors our firm believes to have good value. The risk of sector allocation is that clients may not participate fully in an increase in value in any specific sector.

Short-Term Purchases: When utilizing this strategy, our firm may also purchase securities with the idea of selling them within a relatively short time (typically a year or less). Our firm does this in an attempt to take advantage of conditions that our firm believes will soon result in a price swing in the securities our firm purchase.

Structured Products: Structured products are designed to facilitate highly customized risk-return objectives. While structured products come in many different forms, they typically consist of a debt security that is structured to make interest and principal payments based upon various assets, rates or formulas. Many structured products include an embedded derivative component. Structured products may be structured in the form of a security, in which case these products may receive benefits provided under federal securities law, or they may be cast as derivatives, in which case they are offered in the over-the-counter market and are subject to no regulation. Investing in structured products includes significant risks, including valuation, lack of liquidity, price, credit and market risks. The relative lack of liquidity is due to the highly customized nature of the investment and the fact that the full extent of returns from the complex performance features is often not realized until maturity.

Another risk with structured products is the credit quality of the issuer. Although the cash flows are derived from other sources, the products themselves are legally considered to be the issuing financial institution's liabilities. The vast majority of structured products are from high-investment-

grade issuers only. Also, there is a lack of pricing transparency. There is no uniform standard for pricing, making it harder to compare the net-of-pricing attractiveness of alternative structured product offerings than it is, for instance, to compare the net expense ratios of different mutual funds or commissions among broker-dealers.

Variable Annuities (“VA”): A variable annuity is a type of annuity contract that allows for the accumulation of capital on a tax-deferred basis. As opposed to a fixed annuity that offers a guaranteed interest rate and a minimum payment at annuitization, variable annuities offer investors the opportunity to generate higher rates of returns by investing in equity and bond subaccounts. If a variable annuity is annuitized for income, the income payments can vary based on the performance of the subaccounts. Risks associated with VAs may include:

- Taxes and federal penalties for early withdrawal
- Surrender charges for early withdrawal can last for years
- Earnings taxed at ordinary income tax rates
- Mortality expense to compensate the insurance company for insurance risks
- Fees and expenses imposed for the subaccounts
- Other features with additional fees and charges
- Investment losses

Variable Universal Life Insurance (“VULI”) and Private Placement Life Insurance (“PPLI”)
VULI and PPLI policies offer tax-advantaged benefits that can be particularly effective for tax management, trust management, and wealth transfer strategies.

VULI combines the flexibility of universal life insurance with the investment potential of variable subaccounts, allowing policyholders to accumulate wealth on a tax-deferred basis. Unlike fixed products that provide guaranteed returns, VULI policies offer the potential for higher returns by investing in a variety of equity and bond subaccounts. The cash value growth within the policy is tax-deferred, which can be advantageous for wealth accumulation and transfer.

PPLI is a tailored insurance policy designed for high-net-worth individuals. It allows for investments in alternative assets like hedge funds, private equity, and real estate within a tax-advantaged structure. The cash value growth in a PPLI policy is also tax-deferred, and the death benefit is typically income tax-free, making it a powerful tool for estate planning and wealth transfer. PPLI policies often feature lower fees and greater investment flexibility compared to traditional variable life insurance products.

Risks and Considerations for VULI and PPLI:

- **Taxes and Penalties:** Early withdrawals may incur taxes and federal penalties.
- **Surrender Charges:** These can apply for early withdrawals and may last for several years.
- **Ordinary Income Tax Rates:** Earnings are typically taxed as ordinary income upon withdrawal.
- **Mortality and Expense Charges:** Fees are imposed to compensate the insurance company for the insurance risks.
- **Subaccount Fees:** Additional fees and expenses may apply to the investment options within the policy.
- **Investment Risk:** There is potential for loss, particularly with the variable subaccounts.

By incorporating VULI and PPLI policies into a financial plan, individuals can achieve significant tax advantages, maintain flexibility in investment choices, and facilitate effective wealth transfer strategies. However, it's important to carefully consider the associated costs, risks, and overall financial objectives.

Risk of Loss

Investing in securities involves risk of loss that clients should be prepared to bear. While the stock market may increase and the account(s) could enjoy a gain, it is also possible that the stock market may decrease, and the account(s) could suffer a loss. It is important that clients understand the risks associated with investing in the stock market, and that their assets are appropriately diversified in investments. Clients are encouraged to ask our firm any questions regarding their risk tolerance.

Capital Risk: Capital risk is one of the most basic, fundamental risks of investing; it is the risk that you may lose 100% of your money. All investments carry some form of risk, and the loss of capital is generally a risk for any investment instrument.

Company Risk: When investing in stock positions, there is always a certain level of company or industry specific risk that is inherent in each investment. This is also referred to as unsystematic risk and can be reduced through appropriate diversification. There is the risk that the company will perform poorly or have its value reduced based on factors specific to the company or its industry. For example, if a company's employees go on strike or the company receives unfavorable media attention for its actions, the value of the company may be reduced.

Economic Risk: The prevailing economic environment is important to the health of all businesses. Some companies, however, are more sensitive to changes in the domestic or global economy than others. These types of companies are often referred to as cyclical businesses. Countries in which a large portion of businesses are in cyclical industries are thus also very economically sensitive and carry a higher amount of economic risk. If an investment is issued by a party located in a country that experiences wide swings from an economic standpoint or in situations where certain elements of an investment instrument are hinged on dealings in such countries, the investment instrument will generally be subject to a higher level of economic risk.

ESG Risk: The risks associated with ESG Investing include the following:

- *Lack of Standardization Risk:* Variability and imprecision of industry ESG definitions and terms can create confusion among investors if investment advisers and funds have not clearly and consistently articulated how they define ESG criteria and how they use ESG-related terms, especially when offering products or services to retail investors. Additionally, actual portfolio management practices of investment advisers and funds may not be consistent with their disclosed ESG investing processes or investment goals.
- *Implementation Risk:* Actual implementation of ESG investment practices may result in:
 - The actual implementation practices differing from Client disclosures in required documents (e.g., Form ADV Part 2A) and other Client/investor-facing documents (e.g., advisory agreements, offering materials, responses to requests for proposals,

and due diligence questionnaires). For example, a firm that claims adherence to global ESG frameworks may lack adherence to these standards during their day-to-day trading activities.

- A firm holding funds that are predominated by issuers with low ESG scores.
- A firm not having adequate controls around implementation and monitoring of Clients' negative screens (e.g., prohibitions on investments in certain industries, such as alcohol, tobacco, or firearms), especially if the directives were ill-defined, vague, or inconsistent.
- A firm not having adequate systems to consistently and reasonably track and update Clients' negative screens leading to the risk that prohibited securities could be included in Client portfolios.
- Client preferences to favor certain industries or issuers not being effectuated because of challenges with implementation and monitoring, despite contrary marketing claims touting processes for implementing Clients' positive screens..
- *Proxy Voting Risk:* Inconsistencies between public ESG-related proxy voting claims and internal proxy voting policies and practices may occur such as public statements that ESG related proxy proposals would be independently evaluated on a case-by-case basis to maximize value, while internal guidelines generally do not provide for such case-by-case analysis.
- *Disclosure Risk:* Lack of policies and procedures to ensure firms obtained reasonable support for ESG-related marketing claims, and inadequate policies and procedures regarding oversight of ESG-focused sub-advisers is also a risk. Firms have also had difficulties in substantiating adherence to stated investment processes, such as supporting claims made to Clients that each fund investment had received a high score for each separate component of ESG (i.e., environmental, social, and governance), when relying instead on composite ESG scores provided by a sub-adviser.

Equity (Stock) Market Risk: Common stocks are susceptible to general stock market fluctuations and, volatile increases and decreases in value as market confidence in and perceptions of their issuers change. If you held common stock, or common stock equivalents, of any given issuer, you would generally be exposed to greater risk than if you held preferred stocks and debt obligations of the issuer.

ETF & Mutual Fund Risk: When investing in an ETF or mutual fund, you will bear additional expenses based on your pro rata share of the ETF's or mutual fund's operating expenses, including the potential duplication of management fees. The risk of owning an ETF or mutual fund generally reflects the risks of owning the underlying securities, the ETF, or mutual fund holds. Clients will also incur brokerage costs when purchasing ETFs.

Financial Risk: Financial risk is represented by internal disruptions within an investment or the issuer of an investment that can lead to unfavorable performance of the investment. Examples of financial risk can be found in cases like Enron or many of the dot com companies that were caught up in a period of extraordinary market valuations that were not based on solid financial footings of the companies.

Fixed Income Securities Risk: Typically, the values of fixed-income securities change inversely with prevailing interest rates. Therefore, a fundamental risk of fixed-income securities is interest rate risk, which is the risk that their value will generally decline as prevailing interest rates rise,

which may cause your account value to likewise decrease, and vice versa. How specific fixed income securities may react to changes in interest rates will depend on the specific characteristics of each security. Fixed-income securities are also subject to credit risk, prepayment risk, valuation risk, and liquidity risk. Credit risk is the chance that a bond issuer will fail to pay interest and principal in a timely manner, or that negative perceptions of the issuer's ability to make such payments will cause the price of a bond to decline.

Higher Trading Costs: For any investment instrument or strategy that involves active or frequent trading, you may experience larger than usual transaction-related costs. Higher transaction-related costs can negatively affect overall investment performance.

Inflation Risk: Inflation risk involves the concern that in the future, your investment or proceeds from your investment will not be worth what they are today. Throughout time, the prices of resources and end-user products generally increase and thus, the same general goods and products today will likely be more expensive in the future. The longer an investment is held, the greater the chance that the proceeds from that investment will be worth less in the future than what they are today. Said another way, a dollar tomorrow will likely get you less than what it can today.

Interest Rate Risk: Certain investments involve the payment of a fixed or variable rate of interest to the investment holder. Once an investor has acquired or has acquired the rights to an investment that pays a particular rate (fixed or variable) of interest, changes in overall interest rates in the market will affect the value of the interest-paying investment(s) they hold. In general, changes in prevailing interest rates in the market will have an inverse relationship to the value of existing, interest paying investments. In other words, as interest rates move up, the value of an instrument paying a particular rate (fixed or variable) of interest will go down. The reverse is generally true as well.

Legal/Regulatory Risk: Certain investments or the issuers of investments may be affected by changes in state or federal laws or in the prevailing regulatory framework under which the investment instrument or its issuer is regulated. Changes in the regulatory environment or tax laws can affect the performance of certain investments or issuers of those investments and thus, can have a negative impact on the overall performance of such investments.

Liquidity Risk: Certain assets may not be readily converted into cash or may have a very limited market in which they trade. This can create a substantial delay in the receipt of proceeds from an investment. Liquidity risk can also result in unfavorable pricing when exiting (i.e. not being able to quickly get out of an investment before the price drops significantly) a particular investment and therefore, can have a negative impact on investment returns.

Market Risk: The value of your portfolio may decrease if the value of an individual company or multiple companies in the portfolio decreases or if our belief about a company's intrinsic worth is incorrect. Further, regardless of how well individual companies perform, the value of your portfolio could also decrease if there are deteriorating economic or market conditions. It is important to understand that the value of your investment may fall, sometimes sharply, in response to changes in the market, and you could lose money. Investment risks include price risk as may be observed by a drop in a security's price due to company specific events (e.g. earnings disappointment or downgrade in the rating of a bond) or general market risk (e.g. such as a "bear" market when stock values fall in general). For fixed-income securities, a period of rising interest rates could

erode the value of a bond since bond values generally fall as bond yields go up. Past performance is not a guarantee of future returns.

Options Risk: Options on securities may be subject to greater fluctuations in value than an investment in the underlying securities. Additionally, options have an expiration date, which makes them “decay” in value over the amount of time they are held and can expire worthless. Purchasing and writing put and call options are highly specialized activities and entail greater than ordinary investment risks.

Past Performance: Charting and technical analysis are often used interchangeably. Technical analysis generally attempts to forecast an investment’s future potential by analyzing its past performance and other related statistics. In particular, technical analysis often times involves an evaluation of historical pricing and volume of a particular security for the purpose of forecasting where future price and volume figures may go. As with any investment analysis method, technical analysis runs the risk of not knowing the future and thus, investors should realize that even the most diligent and thorough technical analysis cannot predict or guarantee the future performance of any particular investment instrument or issuer thereof.

Preferred Securities Risk: Preferred Securities such as the preferred stock underlying this strategy have similar characteristics to bonds in that preferred securities are designed to make fixed payments based on a percentage of their par value and are senior to common stock. Like bonds, the market value of preferred securities is sensitive to changes in interest rates as well as changes in issuer credit quality. Preferred securities, however, are junior to bonds with regard to the distribution of corporate earnings and liquidation in the event of bankruptcy. Preferred securities that are in the form of preferred stock also differ from bonds in that dividends on preferred stock must be declared by the issuer’s board of directors, whereas interest payments on bonds generally do not require action by the issuer’s board of directors, and bondholders generally have protections that preferred stockholders do not have, such as indentures that are designed to guarantee payments – subject to the credit quality of the issuer – with terms and conditions for the benefit of bondholders. In contrast preferred stocks generally pay dividends, not interest payments, which can be deferred or stopped in the event of credit stress without triggering bankruptcy or default. Another difference is that preferred dividends are paid from the issue’s after-tax profits, while bond interest is paid before taxes.

Strategy Risk: There is no guarantee that the investment strategies discussed herein will work under all market conditions and each investor should evaluate his/her ability to maintain any investment he/she is considering in light of his/her own investment time horizon. Investments are subject to risk, including possible loss of principal.

Description of Material, Significant or Unusual Risks

Our firm generally invests client cash balances in money market funds, FDIC Insured Certificates of Deposit, high-grade commercial paper and/or government backed debt instruments. Ultimately, our firm tries to achieve the highest return on client cash balances through relatively low-risk conservative investments. In most cases, at least a partial cash balance will be maintained in a money market account so that our firm may debit advisory fees for our services related to our Comprehensive Portfolio Management service.

Item 9: Disciplinary Information

There are no legal or disciplinary events that are material to the evaluation of our advisory business or the integrity of our management.

Item 10: Other Financial Industry Activities & Affiliations

Licensed Insurance Agents:

Certain financial professionals at our firm, in addition to providing investment advice, are licensed as independent insurance agents. These professionals may earn commission-based compensation for selling insurance products, which is separate from and in addition to our advisory fees. While this could create a potential conflict of interest, as there is an incentive to recommend insurance products that generate commissions, our primary focus is advising clients on their comprehensive financial plans. Additionally, all insurance professionals are bound by suitability and best interest standards, ensuring that any recommendations made align with your financial goals and serve your best interests.

Dynasty Network

Our firm maintains a business relationship with Dynasty Financial Partners, LLC (“Dynasty”). Dynasty offers operational and back-office core service support including access to a network of service providers. Through the Dynasty network of service providers, we can receive preferred pricing on trading, technology, transition support, reporting, custody, brokerage, compliance, and other related consulting services.

While we believe this open architecture structure for operational services best serves the interest of our Clients, this relationship can potentially present certain conflicts of interest due to the fact that Dynasty is paid by us or our Clients for the services referenced above. In light of the foregoing, we seek at all times to ensure that any material conflicts are addressed on a fully-disclosed basis and handled in a manner that is aligned with the Client’s best interest. We do not receive any portion of the fees paid directly to Dynasty, its affiliates or the service providers made available through Dynasty’s platform. In addition, we review such relationships, including the service providers engaged through Dynasty, on a periodic basis in an effort to ensure you are receiving competitive rates in relation to the quality and scope of the services provided.

Broker-Dealer Representatives:

Some representatives of our firm are also registered representatives of The Leaders Group , a member of FINRA/SIPC. In this capacity, they may earn standard commissions on certain transactions, including the sale of insurance products. While this could create a potential conflict of interest, our primary focus remains on advising clients holistically in line with their comprehensive financial plans. Moreover, our professionals are bound by suitability and best interest standards, ensuring that any recommendations made align with your financial goals and serve your best interests.

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

Description of Our Code of Ethics:

We strive to comply with applicable laws and regulations governing our practices. Therefore, our Code of Ethics includes guidelines for professional standards of conduct for persons associated with our firm. Our goal is to protect your interests at all times and to demonstrate our commitment to our fiduciary duties of honesty, good faith, and fair dealing with you. All persons associated with our firm are expected to adhere strictly to these guidelines. Persons associated with our firm are also required to report any violations of our Code of Ethics. Additionally, we maintain and enforce written policies reasonably designed to prevent the misuse or dissemination of material, non-public information about you or your account holdings by persons associated with our firm.

Clients or prospective clients can obtain a copy of our Code of Ethics by contacting us at the telephone number on the cover page of this brochure.

Participation or Interest in Client Transactions:

Neither our firm nor any persons associated with our firm has any material financial interest in client transactions beyond the provision of investment advisory services as disclosed in this brochure.

Personal Trading Practices:

Our firm or persons associated with our firm can buy or sell the same securities that we recommend to you or securities in which you are already invested. A conflict of interest exists in such cases because we have the ability to trade ahead of you and potentially receive more favorable prices than you will receive. To mitigate this conflict of interest, it is our policy that neither our firm nor persons associated with our firm shall have priority over your account in the purchase or sale of securities.

Aggregated Trading:

Our firm or persons associated with our firm can buy or sell securities for you at the same time we or persons associated with our firm buy or sell such securities for our own account. We can also combine our orders to purchase securities with your orders to purchase securities ("aggregated trading"). Refer to the Brokerage Practices section in this brochure for information on our aggregated trading practices.

A conflict of interest exists in such cases because we have the ability to trade ahead of you and potentially receive more favorable prices than you will receive. To mitigate this conflict of interest, it is our policy that neither our firm nor persons associated with our firm shall have priority over your account in the purchase or sale of securities.

Item 12: Brokerage Practices

Selecting a Brokerage/Custodian Firm

While our firm does not maintain physical custody of client assets, we are deemed to have custody of certain client assets if given the authority to withdraw assets from client accounts (see *Item 15 Custody*, below). Client assets must be maintained by a qualified custodian. Our firm seeks to

recommend a custodian who will hold client assets and execute transactions on terms that are overall most advantageous when compared to other available providers and their services. The factors considered, among others, are these:

- Timeliness of execution
- Timeliness and accuracy of trade confirmations
- Research services provided
- Execution facilitation services provided
- Record keeping services provided
- Business reputation
- Ability to provide investment ideas
- Custody services provided
- Frequency and correction of trading errors
- Ability to access a variety of market venues
- Expertise as it relates to specific securities
- Financial condition
- Quality of services

Our firm has an arrangement with National Financial Services LLC and Fidelity Brokerage Services LLC (collectively, and together with all affiliates, "Fidelity") through which Fidelity provides our firm with "institutional platform services." Our firm is independently operated and owned and is not affiliated with Fidelity. The institutional platform services include, among others, brokerage, custody, and other related services. Fidelity's institutional platform services that assist us in managing and administering clients' accounts include software and other technology that (i) provide access to client account data (such as trade confirmations and account statements); (ii) facilitate trade execution and allocate aggregated trade orders for multiple client accounts; (iii) provide research, pricing and other market data; (iv) facilitate payment of fees from its clients' accounts; and (v) assist with back-office functions, recordkeeping and client reporting.

Fidelity may make certain research and brokerage services available at no additional cost to our firm. Research products and services provided by Fidelity may include: research reports on recommendations or other information about particular companies or industries; economic surveys, data and analyses; financial publications; portfolio evaluation services; financial database software and services; computerized news and pricing services; quotation equipment for use in running software used in investment decision-making; and other products or services that provide lawful and appropriate assistance by Fidelity to our firm in the performance of our investment decision-making responsibilities. The aforementioned research and brokerage services qualify for the safe harbor exemption defined in Section 28(e) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934.

Fidelity does not make fees generated by client transactions available for our firm's use. The aforementioned research and brokerage services are used by our firm to manage accounts for which our firm has investment discretion. Without this arrangement, our firm might be compelled to purchase the same or similar services at our own expense.

As part of our fiduciary duty to our clients, our firm will endeavor at all times to put the interests of our clients first. Clients should be aware, however, that the receipt of economic benefits by our firm or our related persons creates a conflict of interest and may indirectly influence our firm's choice of Fidelity as a custodial recommendation. Our firm examined this conflict of interest when our firm chose to recommend Fidelity and have determined that the recommendation is in the best interest of our firm's clients and satisfies our fiduciary obligations, including our duty to seek best execution.

Our clients may pay a transaction fee or commission to Fidelity that is higher than another qualified broker dealer might charge to effect the same transaction where our firm determines in good faith that the commission is reasonable in relation to the value of the brokerage and research services provided to the client as a whole.

In seeking best execution, the determinative factor is not the lowest possible cost, but whether the transaction represents the best qualitative execution, taking into consideration the full range of a broker-dealer's services, including the value of research provided, execution capability, commission rates, and responsiveness. Although our firm will seek competitive rates, to the benefit of all clients, our firm may not necessarily obtain the lowest possible commission rates for specific client account transactions.

Transition Assistance

In addition to the economic benefits mentioned above, Fidelity provided our firm with financial assistance to aid in the transitioning of our representatives' books of business to Fidelity's platform ("Transition Assistance"). This financial assistance can be applied toward qualifying third-party service provider expenses incurred in relation to transition costs or the provision of core services. This may include, but is not limited to, support of the firm's research, marketing, technology, or software platforms. The receipt of Transition Assistance creates a conflict of interest for our firm to recommend clients use Fidelity to custody their assets. In attempt to mitigate this conflict of interest, our firm has evaluated Fidelity's full suite of services and recommends the use of Fidelity based on the overall value of such services. In any case, Clients should be aware of our conflict of interest and consider it when determining whether to custody their assets with Fidelity.

Aside from this, our firm does not receive soft dollars more than what is allowed by Section 28(e) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. The safe harbor research products and services obtained by our firm will generally be used to service all our clients but not necessarily all at any one particular time.

Client Fees for Transactions

Fidelity does not make client fees generated by client transactions available for our firm's use.

Client Transactions in Return for Soft Dollars

Our firm does not direct client transactions to a particular broker-dealer in return for soft dollar benefits.

Brokerage for Client Referrals

Our firm does not receive brokerage for client referrals.

Directed Brokerage

Neither our firm nor any of our firm's representatives have discretionary authority in making the determination of the brokers-dealers and/or custodians with whom orders for the purchase or sale of securities are placed for execution, and the commission rates at which such securities transactions are effected. Our firm routinely recommends that clients direct us to execute through a specified broker-dealer. Our firm recommends the use of Fidelity. Each client will be required to establish their account(s) with Fidelity if not already done. Please note that not all advisers have this requirement.

Special Considerations for ERISA Clients

A retirement or ERISA plan client may direct all or part of portfolio transactions for its account through a specific broker or dealer in order to obtain goods or services on behalf of the plan. Such direction is permitted provided that the goods and services provided are reasonable expenses of the plan incurred in the ordinary course of its business for which it otherwise would be obligated and empowered to pay. ERISA prohibits directed brokerage arrangements when the goods or services purchased are not for the exclusive benefit of the plan. Consequently, our firm will request that plan sponsors who direct plan brokerage provide us with a letter documenting that this arrangement will be for the exclusive benefit of the plan.

Client-Directed Brokerage

Our firm allows clients to direct brokerage outside our recommendation. Our firm may be unable to achieve the most favorable execution of client transactions. Client directed brokerage can cost clients more money. For example, in a directed brokerage account, clients may pay higher brokerage commissions because our firm may not be able to aggregate orders to reduce transaction costs, or clients can receive less favorable prices.

Aggregation of Purchase or Sale

Our firm provides investment management services for various clients. There are occasions on which portfolio transactions may be executed as part of concurrent authorizations to purchase or sell the same security for numerous accounts served by our firm, which involve accounts with similar investment objectives. Although such concurrent authorizations potentially could be either advantageous or disadvantageous to any one or more particular accounts, they are affected only when our firm believes that to do so will be in the best interest of the effected accounts. When such concurrent authorizations occur, the objective is to allocate the executions in a manner which is deemed equitable to the accounts involved. In any given situation, our firm attempts to allocate trade executions in the most equitable manner possible, taking into consideration client objectives, current asset allocation and availability of funds using price averaging, proration and consistently non-arbitrary methods of allocation.

Mutual Fund Share Classes

Mutual funds are sold with different share classes, which carry different cost structures. Each available share class is described in the mutual fund's prospectus. When we purchase, or recommend the purchase of, mutual funds for a client, we select the share class that is deemed to be in the client's best interest, taking into consideration the availability of advisory, institutional or retirement plan share classes, initial and ongoing share class costs, transaction costs (if any), tax

implications, cost basis and other factors. We also review the mutual funds held in accounts that come under our management to determine whether a more beneficial share class is available, considering cost, tax implications, and the impact of contingent or deferred sales charges.

Item 13: Review of Accounts or Financial Plans

Our management personnel or financial advisors review accounts on at least an annual basis for our Portfolio Management Services clients. The nature of these reviews is to learn whether client accounts are in line with their investment objectives, appropriately positioned based on market conditions, and investment policies, if applicable. Our firm does not provide written reports to clients, unless asked to do so. Verbal reports to clients take place on at least an annual basis when our Comprehensive Portfolio Management clients are contacted.

Our firm can review client accounts more frequently than described above. Among the factors which may trigger an off-cycle review are major market or economic events, the client's life events, requests by the client, etc.

Financial Planning clients do not receive reviews of their written plans unless they take action to schedule a financial consultation with us. Our firm does not provide ongoing services to financial planning clients, but are willing to meet with such clients upon their request to discuss updates to their plans, changes in their circumstances, etc. Financial Planning clients do not receive written or verbal updated reports regarding their financial plans unless they separately engage our firm for a post-financial plan meeting or update to their initial written financial plan.

Retirement Plan Consulting clients receive reviews of their retirement plans for the duration of the service. Our firm also provides ongoing services where clients are met with upon their request to discuss updates to their plans, changes in their circumstances, etc. Retirement Plan Consulting clients do not receive written or verbal updated reports regarding their plans unless they choose to engage our firm for ongoing services.

Item 14: Client Referrals & Other Compensation

Dynasty has assisted the Firm in negotiating or facilitating payments from Fidelity ("Custodian") in the form of credits or monies to be applied toward qualifying third-party service provider expenses incurred in relation to transition costs or the provision of core services. This may include, but is not limited to, support of the firm's research, marketing, technology or software platforms. The receipt of transition assistance creates a conflict of interest for our firm to recommend clients to use Custodian to custody their assets. In attempt to mitigate this conflict of interest, our firm has evaluated the Custodian's full suite of services and recommend the use of the Custodian based on the overall value of such services.

Fidelity

Except for the arrangements outlined in Item 12 of Form ADV Part 2A, our firm has no additional arrangements to disclose.

Referral Fees

Our firm directly compensate non-employee (outside) consultants, individuals, and/or entities (solicitors) for client referrals. Our firm also participates in Dynasty Connect, a referral program offered through Dynasty Wealth Management, LLC., an affiliate of Dynasty Financial Partners, LLC.

In order to receive a cash referral fee from us, promoters must comply with the requirements of the jurisdictions in which they operate. If you become a client, the promoter that referred you to our firm will receive a percentage of the advisory fee you pay our firm for as long as you are our client, or until such time as our agreement with the promoter expires. You will not pay additional fees because of this referral arrangement. Referral fees paid to a promoter are contingent upon your entering into an advisory agreement with our firm. Therefore, a promoter has a financial incentive to recommend our firm to you for advisory services. This creates a conflict of interest; however, you are not obligated to retain our firm for advisory services. Comparable services and/or lower fees may be available through other firms.

Item 15: Custody

Advisory Fee Deduction:

While our firm does not maintain physical custody of client assets (which are maintained by a qualified custodian, as discussed above), we are deemed to have custody of certain client assets if given the authority to withdraw assets from client accounts, as further described below under “Third Party Money Movement.” All of our clients receive account statements directly from their qualified custodian(s) at least quarterly upon opening of an account. We urge our clients to carefully review these statements. Additionally, if our firm decides to send its own account statements to clients, such statements will include a legend that recommends the client compare the account statements received from the qualified custodian with those received from our firm. Clients are encouraged to raise any questions with us about the custody, safety or security of their assets and our custodial recommendations.

Third Party Money Movement:

On February 21, 2017, the SEC issued a no-action letter (“Letter”) with respect to Rule 206(4)-2 (“Custody Rule”) under the Investment Advisers Act of 1940 (“Advisers Act”). The letter provided guidance on the Custody Rule as well as clarified that an adviser who has the power to disburse client funds to a third party under a standing letter of authorization (“SLOA”) is deemed to have custody. As such, our firm has adopted the following safeguards in conjunction with our custodian:

- The client provides an instruction to the qualified custodian, in writing, that includes the client’s signature, the third party’s name, and either the third party’s address or the third party’s account number at a custodian to which the transfer should be directed.
- The client authorizes the investment adviser, in writing, either on the qualified custodian’s form or separately, to direct transfers to the third party either on a specified schedule or from time to time.

- The client's qualified custodian performs appropriate verification of the instruction, such as a signature review or other method to verify the client's authorization and provides a transfer of funds notice to the client promptly after each transfer.
- The client has the ability to terminate or change the instruction to the client's qualified custodian.
- The investment adviser has no authority or ability to designate or change the identity of the third party, the address, or any other information about the third party contained in the client's instruction.
- The investment adviser maintains records showing that the third party is not a related party of the investment adviser or located at the same address as the investment adviser.
- The client's qualified custodian sends the client, in writing, an initial notice confirming the instruction and an annual notice reconfirming the instruction.

Item 16: Investment Discretion

Clients have the option of providing our firm with investment discretion on their behalf, pursuant to an executed investment advisory client agreement. By granting investment discretion, our firm is authorized to execute securities transactions, determine which securities are bought and sold, and the total amount to be bought and sold. Should clients grant our firm non-discretionary authority, our firm would be required to obtain the client's permission prior to effecting securities transactions. Limitations may be imposed by the client in the form of specific constraints on any of these areas of discretion with our firm's written acknowledgement.

Item 17: Voting Client Securities

Our firm does not accept the proxy authority to vote client securities. Clients will receive proxies or other solicitations directly from their custodian or a transfer agent. In the event that proxies are sent to our firm, our firm will forward them to the appropriate client and ask the party who sent them to mail them directly to the client in the future. Clients may call, write or email us to discuss questions they may have about particular proxy votes or other solicitations.

Item 18: Financial Information

Our firm is not required to provide financial information in this Brochure because:

- Our firm does not require the prepayment of more than \$1,200 in fees when services cannot be rendered within 6 months.
- Our firm does not take custody of client funds or securities.
- Our firm does not have a financial condition or commitment that impairs our ability to meet contractual and fiduciary obligations to clients.
- Our firm has never been the subject of a bankruptcy proceeding.