

BROCHURE OF
Cyrus. J. Lawrence LLC

A Delaware limited liability company registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission
as an Investment Adviser (CRD #174034)

C.J. Lawrence®

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This brochure (“brochure”) provides information about the qualifications and business practices of Cyrus J. Lawrence LLC (“CJL”, “C.J. Lawrence” or the “Firm”). If you have any questions about the contents of this brochure, please contact us at 1-877-446-1783 or bkoepp@cjlawrence.com.

The information in this brochure has not been approved or verified by the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC”) or any state securities authority.

CJL is a registered investment adviser. Registration of an investment adviser does not imply a certain level of skill or training.

Additional information about CJL also is available on the SEC’s website at www.adviserinfo.sec.gov and the Firm’s website at www.cjlawrence.com.

The delivery of this Brochure at any time does not imply that the information contained herein is correct as of any time after the date shown above. This Brochure will supersede all other documents containing information about the Firm. C.J. Lawrence is a registered trademark of Cyrus J. Lawrence LLC.

Item 2 Material Changes

There are no material changes to report regarding our advisory business since March 31, 2023, which was the date of CJL’s last brochure.

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Item 4 Advisory Business

Firm Description

Cyrus J. Lawrence LLC, which operates under the trade name C.J. Lawrence®(“CJL”), is a New York based investment management firm providing investment portfolio construction and customization to individuals, families, foundations, and institutions. With a legacy dating to 1864, C.J. Lawrence was re-launched in November 2014 as an independent SEC registered investment advisor. The Firm’s principals are Bernhard Koepp, its CEO and Managing Member and Partner, E. Terrence Gardner Jr. Its investment advisors include James E. Moltz and Bruce W. Benedict.

Types of Advisory Services

The Firm manages core-equity, balanced, and equity-income portfolios for high net worth and institutional clients. It shapes accounts to meet individual clients' investment goals. Stock selection is based on fundamental research and a longer-term investment horizon, normally three to five years, keeping turnover relatively low. Equity positions usually number between 30 and 40 securities and seek diversification among sectors and individual security selection. The Firm expends considerable effort and resources researching major economic trends. The firm generates reports and videos that contain our analysis and thoughts on the economy and markets based on proprietary work.

Fixed Income allocations for balanced accounts are generally made in investment grade fixed income securities commingled with exchange traded funds. A related approach adopted for prolonged low yield conditions is to identify equities with above average yields that have a history of consistent dividend increases and the ability to sustain higher outlays. The cash allocation in balanced accounts is included in the fixed income portion of a balanced client mandate.

Clients can restrict specific industries from their portfolios or request monitoring of low-cost significant positions.

Wrap Fee Programs

The Firm currently does not act as a sponsor of a wrap fee program. CJL is, however, an approved manager in the Envestnet and Orion (formerly Brinker) wrap programs. By participating in certain "wrap programs" (i.e., programs in which a client pays a program sponsor or broker a single "wrap fee" for advisory services, certain brokerage services, monitoring of the investment adviser's performance and custodial services, or some combination of these or other services) client's complete documentation and investment guidelines of the respective sponsor. For each wrap program, clients are given the opportunity to select an investment adviser from among a list of advisers.

When a wrap program client selects the Firm as investment adviser, the Firm provides discretionary investment advisory services for the client's account under the terms of a wrap program agreement. As with the Firm's other clients, the Firm provides continuous investment advice based on the individual needs of the wrap program client. Apart from the advisory services provided by the Firm, all services provided for the client's account under the terms of the wrap program agreement (such as brokerage, custodial or monitoring services) are provided by the program sponsor, the broker, or a party other than the Firm. In addition, account performance reports are generally provided to the wrap program client by the program sponsor.

Wrap Program Agreements

The wrap program agreement and any ancillary documents are executed by the program sponsor or broker, the wrap program client and/or the Firm depending on the wrap sponsor. Generally, any party may terminate the relationship as provided in the documents. Advance notice of termination may be required as specified in the documents.

Wrap Program Fees

The program sponsor, or broker, charges the wrap program client a total "wrap fee" in accordance with the terms of the wrap program agreement. The Firm generally receives its advisory fee from this wrap fee paid to the program sponsor or broker. The fee to the Firm can vary from program to program and is negotiated directly between the sponsor and the Firm.

In connection with wrap programs, the Firm generally does not negotiate its advisory fees with any wrap program client. Rather, the Firm's advisory fees are as described on a fee schedule that the Firm agrees to with the program sponsor or broker. The advisory fee received by the Firm in connection with wrap programs may vary from fees charged to the Firm's other clients.

Special Considerations

When determining whether to participate in a wrap program, a client should consider whether participation in the wrap program will cost the client more or less than purchasing the wrap program services separately (depending on such factors as the amount of the wrap fee, the type and size of the account, the type of assets to be purchased for the account, the historical and or expected size and number of trades for the account, the value the client attributes to monitoring, custodial and other services that may be provided pursuant to the wrap program, and the value the client places on having access to the particular investment advisors participating in the wrap program).

In evaluating a wrap program, a client should understand that trades for the wrap program client's account would generally be executed with the program broker. A client should also understand that the Firm generally would not negotiate brokerage commissions with the program broker with respect to transactions effected for the wrap fee client's accounts since those brokerage commissions are generally included in the wrap fee. The program broker may charge higher commissions or may provide less advantageous execution of transactions with respect to transactions effected for the wrap program client's accounts, or may provide less advantageous execution of transactions, than if the Firm selected the broker to execute the transactions or negotiated the commissions.

Client Assets

Regulatory assets under management were \$484 million as of 12-31-2023. The Firm's assets under supervision are approximately \$317 million as of 12-31-2023. Assets under supervision (AUS) include assets where CJL acts as portfolio consultant for commingled Unit Investment Trusts sponsored by Advisors Asset Management ("AAM").

Item 5 Fees and Compensation

Description

Separately Managed Accounts (SMAs)

Investment Management Fees for the Firm's in-house SMAs are charged in arrears and are calculated on the total assets at the end of the quarter. Fees are either directly debited from the account or invoiced quarterly. The standard charges are as follows:

| <u>Amount</u> | <u>Annual Fee as a % of Assets</u> |
|-----------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Up to \$10 million | 1.00% |
| Next \$10 million to \$20 million | 0.75% |
| Over \$20 million | 0.625% |

The Firm, in its discretion, may negotiate the foregoing fees in appropriate circumstances. SMAs not meeting our account minimum may be subject to a minimum annual fee of \$500. Significant withdrawals or CJL management agreement termination during a quarter may result in a prorated fee.

SMAAs through Third-Party Platforms

CJL's SMAAs are also available through third-party, wrap-fee platforms as covered under Wrap Fee Programs above. CJL's products available on these platforms are: CJL Bulldog Equity and CJL Balanced portfolios. Fees received by CJL on these platforms are based on a contracted rate between CJL and the platform sponsor. Client fees are negotiated between the third-party advisor and the client. Account management fees on these third-party platforms are subject to additional platform and third-party advisor fees and may vary substantially from CJL's in-house fee schedule.

Non-Asset Based Advisory Services

In some cases, the Firm may receive a fee for advisory services not involving investment management or corporate advisory services. For this advice, which may include periodic research reports, advice on portfolio strategy, macro trends, asset allocation, and special projects, the Firm may receive an advisory fee negotiated quarterly in advance. The amount of the fee depends on the scope and nature of the advisory service.

Options and Derivatives Services

The Firm currently does not invest in options or any derivative strategies. The Firm reserves the right to charge additional advisory fees where option(s) strategies are requested and/or proposed. Such fees shall be proportionate to the additional oversight/time required to design and manage appropriate derivative strategies and will be agreed with the client prior to their employment in accounts.

Item 6 Performance-Based Fees, Side-by-Side Management, and Performance Reports

The Firm currently does not charge any performance-based fees (fees based on a share of capital gains or on capital appreciation of the assets of a client). The Firm does not participate in side-by-side management. Side-by-side management refers to the practice of managing accounts that are charged performance-based fees while at the same time managing accounts that are not charged performance-based fees. Third-party platforms may request specific performance information from CJL for their own diligence and marketing purposes. In those cases, CJL ensures that all information provided is in accordance with the platforms' stated criteria and conforms with Rule 206(4)-1 of the Investment Advisors Act.

Item 7 Types of Clients

Description

The Firm may offer investment advisory services to individuals; investment companies; pension and profit-sharing plans; trusts, estates, or charitable organizations; corporations or business entities; and offshore mutual funds and offshore trusts with offshore investors.

Account Minimums

Generally, the Firm has established a minimum relationship size of \$1,000,000 for its investment supervisory or other investment management services. Higher fees may apply for accounts that do not meet the stated minimum.

Item 8 Methods of Analysis, Investment Strategies and Risk of Loss

Methods of Analysis and Investment Strategies

Investing in securities involves the risk of loss that clients should be prepared to bear, including total loss. Methods of analysis include fundamental, technical, charting and cycle. The risks involved with each method are as follows.

Fundamental Analysis: Publicly released financial data on which fundamental analysis is based may no longer serve as the basis on which future trading is based either because non-financial data is judged of greater importance or because the next anticipated release is expected to dominate. Changes of trends in fundamental data and/or complete lack of trends in data may indeed be more normative than the continuance of trends. In addition, analyst estimates for future financial data are notoriously managed and entail risks in missed estimations.

Technical Analysis: Technical measures of price and volume trading rules used as relative measures and rules of thumb provide some additional measures for comparing different securities, industries and markets, but may equally suffer from overly rigid interpretation, over-broad allowances, or setting a comparison out-of-sync or out-of-context.

Charting Analysis: Risks include discontinuities in the data, erroneous price data, unadjusted price files, and price files that may include prices for the current security as well as a prior security, which formerly made use of the same ticker. Adjusted views of the periodicity of the data and the scale viewed may result in divergent pictures that a failure to appreciate may result in erroneous conclusions. Uncorrected errors together with cognitive error may result in misapprehension or misinterpretation of the data and misappraisal of risks on the basis of analysis of trading in the security. Further, price and volume histories reflect historic markets which may not be indicative of trading conditions congruent with those likely to dominate future trading in the security.

Cycle Analysis: Seeks to adjust data for calendar and cycle effects and may in turn misestimate the error correction applied. Allowed tolerances may result in missed signals.

The sources of information used when selecting and analyzing securities include financial newspapers and magazines, inspections of corporate activities, research materials prepared by others, annual reports, prospectuses, filings with the SEC, and company press releases. Additionally, the Firm's portfolio managers participate in issuer sponsored conference calls, and directly communicate with appropriate members of an issuer's management team and investor relations department. They will also speak with representatives of broker-dealers, their trading desks, research departments and industry experts regarding particular companies and investment opportunities.

Investment horizon: Investments include long-term purchases (securities held at least a year) and short-term purchases (securities sold within a year). The risk associated with longer duration increases with time.

Commingled funds like Exchange Traded Funds ("ETFs"): For separately managed accounts, the Firm may purchase ETFs. These ETFs may be used as a proxy for the portfolio's index, such as the S&P500 (SPY), commodities like gold (GLD), or ETFs used tactically to include high-grade fixed income securities (LQD, AGG) or exposure to bank loan portfolios (BKLN). The Firm may also buy commingled funds or structured notes for discretionary accounts to seek exposure to asset classes like floating rate bonds, pools of high yield debt issues or alternate investments which seek to employ leveraged and/or hedged investment strategies.

For balanced accounts, the Firm may include highly liquid ETFs as a part of the permanent strategy of the fixed income and cash portion of the account. For smaller accounts, where buying or selling individual bond

odd-lots may be impractical, ETFs of fixed income securities may represent all or part of the fixed income portion of the account.

Hedging Policies/Risks: The Firm currently does not employ hedging techniques within investment strategies. Clients may instruct the Firm to employ hedging techniques designed to protect them against adverse movements in currency and/or interest rates and other risks. While such transactions may reduce certain risks, the transactions themselves may entail certain other risks. Thus, while the Clients may benefit from the use of these hedging mechanisms, unanticipated changes in interest rates, currency exchange rates, volatility, credit charges or other factors may result in a poorer overall performance for the Clients than if they had not entered into such hedging transactions. The Clients may, to the extent that hedging arrangements result in provider or hedging arrangements is located, then the Clients may be fully exposed to currency fluctuations.

Risk of Loss

Asset allocation risk: The allocations to the various asset classes and market sectors could cause the portfolio to underperform other strategies with a similar investment objective.

Risks of stock investing: Stocks generally fluctuate in value more than bonds and may decline significantly over short time periods. There is the chance that stock prices overall will decline because stock markets tend to move in cycles, with periods of rising prices and falling prices. The value of a stock in which a portfolio invests may decline due to general weakness in the stock market or because of factors that affect a company or a particular industry.

Risks of bond investing: Bonds have two main sources of risk: Interest rate risk is the risk that a rise in interest rates will cause the price of a debt security held by the fund to fall. Securities with longer maturities typically suffer greater declines than those with shorter maturities. Mortgage-backed securities can react somewhat differently to interest rate changes because falling rates can cause losses of principal due to increased mortgage prepayments and rising rates can lead to decreased prepayments and greater volatility. Credit risk is the risk that an issuer of a debt security will default (fail to make scheduled interest or principal payments), potentially reducing income distributions and market values. This risk is increased when a security is downgraded, or the perceived creditworthiness of the issuer deteriorates.

Foreign investing risk: A portfolio's investments in foreign securities may be adversely affected by political and economic conditions overseas, reduced liquidity, or decreases in foreign currency values relative to the U.S. dollar.

Geopolitical risk: Geopolitical risk is defined as the risk associated with wars, terrorist acts, and tensions between states that affect the normal and peaceful course of international relations may result in market illiquidity and/or portfolio losses.

Liquidity risk: Liquidity risk is the risk stemming from the lack of marketability of an investment that cannot be bought or sold quickly enough to prevent or minimize a loss. With liquidity risk, typically reflected in unusually wide bid-ask spreads or large price movements, the rule of thumb is that the smaller the size of the security or its issuer, the larger the liquidity risk. Drops in the value of stocks and other securities in the aftermath of the 9/11 attacks and the 2007-2008 global credit crisis motivated many investors to sell their holdings at any price, causing widening bid-ask spreads and large price declines, which further contributed to market illiquidity and portfolio losses.

Risks Associated with Investing in Options and Derivatives: The Adviser may invest, from time to time, in options and derivative instruments, including buying and writing puts and calls on some of the securities held by client accounts in an attempt to supplement income derived from those securities. The prices of

many derivative instruments, including many options and swaps, are highly volatile. The value of options and swap agreements depend primarily upon the price of the securities, indexes, commodities, currencies or other instruments underlying them. Price movements of options contracts and payments pursuant to swap agreements are also influenced by, among other things, interest rates, changing supply and demand relationships, trade, fiscal, monetary and exchange control programs and policies of governments, and national and international political and economic events and policies. The cost of options is related, in part, to the degree of volatility of the underlying securities, currencies or other assets. Accordingly, options on highly volatile securities, currencies or other assets may be more expensive than options on other investments.

Put options and call options typically have similar structural characteristics and operational mechanics regardless of the underlying instrument or asset on which they are purchased or sold. A put option gives the currency exchange gain which has not been paid over by the hedging provider, be exposed to the creditworthiness of the selected hedging provider(s) from time to time. The amount of such exposure will vary from time to time according to (i) the difference between the then prevailing market rate of exchange of the relevant currencies and the forward rate applicable for the purposes of the hedging arrangements and (ii) the amount hedged. If the hedging arrangements result in a currency exchange gain for the Clients, then such gain may constitute a taxable profit for the Clients, notwithstanding that such gain is accompanied by a reduction in the value of investments.

If the hedging arrangements result in a currency exchange loss for the Clients, such Client may not be able to claim a corresponding reduction in any amount of taxable income or gains. If the hedging arrangements are terminated at any time in accordance with their terms, whether as a result of an event of default thereunder or otherwise, the Clients may be liable to make a payment to or receive a payment from the hedging provider in connection with such termination reflecting the market value of the transactions comprising such hedging arrangements (or, in certain circumstances, the loss or gain, as applicable, of the party making the relevant determination). If the Clients are required to make such a payment, they may be required to liquidate investments to fund any such payment. Furthermore, the Clients may be unable to locate an alternative provider of currency hedging arrangements within a reasonable period of time or at all. If no such alternative

purchaser of the option, upon payment of a premium, the right to sell, and the writer the obligation to buy, the underlying security, commodity, index, currency or other instrument or asset at the exercise price. A call option, upon payment of a premium, gives the purchaser of the option the right to buy, and the seller the obligation to sell, the underlying instrument at the exercise price.

If a put or call option purchased on behalf of a client account by the Adviser were permitted to expire without being sold or exercised, the client would lose the entire premium it paid for the option. The risk involved in writing a put option is that there could be a decrease in the market value of the underlying instrument or asset caused by rising interest rates or other factors. If this occurred, the option could be exercised, and the underlying instrument or asset would then be sold to the Adviser on behalf of the client account at a higher price than its current market value. The risk involved in writing a call option is that there could be an increase in the market value of the underlying instrument or asset caused by declining interest rates or other factors. If this occurred, the option could be exercised, and the underlying instrument or asset would then be sold by the Adviser on behalf of the client account at a lower price than its current market value.

Purchasing and writing put and call options and writing “uncovered” options are highly specialized activities that entail greater than ordinary investment risks. In particular, the writer of an uncovered call option assumes the risk of a theoretically unlimited increase in the market price of the underlying instrument or asset above the exercise price of the option. This risk is enhanced if the instrument or asset being sold short is highly volatile and there is a significant outstanding short interest. These conditions exist in the stocks of many

companies. The instrument or asset necessary to satisfy the exercise of the call option may be unavailable for purchase except at much higher prices. Purchasing instruments or assets to satisfy the exercise of the call option can itself cause the price of the instruments or assets to rise further, sometimes by a significant amount, thereby exacerbating the loss. Accordingly, the sale of an uncovered call option could result in a loss by the client account of all or a substantial portion of its assets.

Item 9 Disciplinary Information

The Firm and its employees have not been involved in any legal or disciplinary events that would be material to a client's evaluation of the company or our personnel.

Item 10 Other Financial Industry Activities and Affiliations

Neither Firm nor any of its representatives is registered, or has an application pending to register, as a broker-dealer or a registered representative of a broker-dealer, commodity pool operator, commodity trading adviser, Futures Commission Merchant or any other associated person of such entities.

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

Code of Ethics

The Firm has adopted a Code of Ethics ("the Code") pursuant to Rule 204A-1 of the Investment Advisers Act of 1940, as amended (the "Advisers Act"), which establishes a standard of business conduct for all employees based upon fundamental principles of openness, integrity, honesty, and transparency. The Code is designed to reinforce fiduciary principles governing the conduct of the Firm and its personnel to protect the public interest as well as the interests of the Firm and our clients. The Code requires that all personnel perform their duties with complete propriety and must avoid activities, interests and relationships that might interfere or appear to interfere with making decisions in the best interests of our advisory clients. All employees must acknowledge the terms of the Code annually, and whenever they are amended. A complete copy of the Firm's Code is available to our clients or prospective clients upon request.

We and/or representatives may buy or sell securities that we also recommend to clients. This practice may create a situation where we and/or our representatives may be able to benefit from the sale or purchase of those securities. We have a personal securities transaction policy in place to mitigate any potential conflict of interest and we monitor the personal securities transactions and securities holdings of each of our Access Persons. The policy is designed to detect activities that may violate our Code of Ethics, such as: insider trading, "front-running" (i.e., personal trades executed prior to those of our clients), "scalping" (i.e., a practice whereby the owner of shares of a security recommends that security for investment and then immediately sells it at a profit upon the rise in the market price which follows the recommendation) and other potentially abusive practices.

Item 12 Brokerage Practices

Selecting Brokerage Firms

Each client has the option of selecting a qualified custodian, which will include the designation of a specific broker for that client. For clients that do not have existing custodial relationships, the Firm recommends for its in-house (“in-house”) accounts Fidelity Brokerage Services LLC (“Fidelity”).

The Firm has an arrangement with National Financial Services LLC (“National”) and Fidelity (together with all affiliates, “Fidelity”) through which Fidelity provides the Firm with Fidelity’s “platform” services. The platform services include, among others, brokerage, custodial, administrative support, record keeping and related services that are intended to support intermediaries like the Firm in conducting business and in serving the best interests of their clients but that may benefit the Firm.

As part of the arrangement, Fidelity also makes available to the Firm, at no additional charge to the Firm, certain research and brokerage services, including research services obtained by Fidelity directly from independent research companies, as selected by the Firm (within specified parameters).

As a result of receiving such services, the Firm may have an incentive to continue to use or expand the use of Fidelity’s services. The Firm examined this potential conflict of interest when it chose to enter the relationship with Fidelity and determined that the relationship is in the best interests of Firm’s clients and satisfies its client obligations, including its duty to seek best execution. 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. The Firm and Fidelity are not affiliates, and no broker-dealer affiliated with the Firm is involved in the relationship between the Firm and Fidelity.

Clients who select their own custodian may direct that their transactions be affected through a particular broker or dealer affiliated with the custodian or may direct the Firm to execute trades through a particular broker. The client who directs the Firm to use a specific broker may pay higher commission rates or receive less favorable execution on some transactions than those clients for whom the Firm selects brokerage services. In instances where the client directs the Firm to use a specific broker, the commission rate will be negotiated by the client or by the Firm depending upon instructions from the client.

Clients will be dealt with on a fair and equitable basis by having purchase transactions allocated based on the cash available in each portfolio at the time of settlement. Block trades are organized by executing broker or custodian. When trades are aggregated into blocks, the Firm will stagger orders among custodians to avoid creating competing orders. The order of trades for each executing broker is changed each time. A log is kept by the trader of the order of executions for each trade. Shares are generally allocated on an average price basis across accounts at a given custodian. Partial executions are fully executed the next day; partial executions are allocated on a pro-rata basis across all accounts on a particular day.

Aggregation & Allocation

Portfolio managers have full discretion over client accounts and are expected to execute trades that are in their clients’ best interest. When possible and practical, client transactions should be aggregated into blocks to pursue best price and best execution. Our firm’s policy is to aggregate client transactions where possible. In these instances, clients participating in any aggregated transactions will receive an average share price based on a rotating custodian allocation.

As a matter of policy, an adviser's allocation procedures must be fair and equitable to all clients with no group or client(s) being favored or disfavored over any other clients. CJL utilizes the services of several custodians. When client trades are aggregated, clients will receive the average price of the block executed by the custodian that custodies their assets. CJL's policy is to rotate the order of the custodians to which orders are routed so that a custodian that receives a CJL block order first will receive the next block order second, and the following block order third, and so on.

IPOs

The Firm as a matter of policy and practice does not participate or invest in any initial public offerings ("IPOs") which are offerings of securities that are frequently of limited size and limited availability.

Trade Errors

As a fiduciary, the Firm has the responsibility to effect orders correctly, promptly and in the best interests of our clients. In the event any error occurs in the handling of any client transactions, due to the Firm's actions, or inaction, or actions of others, the Firm's policy is to seek to identify and correct any errors as promptly as possible without intentionally disadvantaging the client or benefiting the Firm in any way.

If the error is the responsibility of the Firm, any client transaction will be corrected, and the Firm will be responsible for any client loss resulting from an inaccurate or erroneous order. If the error results in a benefit to the client, after the transaction has been allocated, the excess will not be withdrawn from the client account.

The Firm's policy is to monitor and reconcile all trading activity daily, and to identify and resolve any trade errors promptly, document each trade error with appropriate supervisory approval and maintain a trade error file.

Item 13 Review of Accounts

The day-to-day supervision of each account and its adherence to investment guidelines is the responsibility of the assigned investment advisor or principal. At least monthly, investment advisors review the performance of each account and implement portfolio changes, such as re-balancing if needed, in the context of each accounts' investment objectives.

Reviews may be conducted on a periodic basis and is undertaken due to a multitude of factors, including but not limited to changes in market conditions, changes in securities positions, deposit or withdrawal of assets, changes in client investment objectives and communication with clients.

The Firm's investment advisory clients receive written letters regarding their accounts at least quarterly, which includes a portfolio appraisal, and account statements. Statements from the custodian are available monthly online.

Item 14 Client Referrals and Other Compensation

Economic Benefits

In connection with the Firm's in-house accounts cleared at Fidelity, any proceeds from sale of securities or dividends and distributions in the client's securities account may be swept into third party money market funds. In accordance with industry practice, the Firm may receive volume rebates from these sweep money market funds at the clearing firm utilized by Fidelity.

Third Party Solicitors

The Firm may pay referral fees to other registered investment advisers or individuals who refer clients to the Firm for money management services (“Solicitors”). Compensation is individually negotiated with the Solicitors and the terms of a particular Solicitor’s compensation are disclosed in a Solicitor’s Disclosure Statement given to a so-introduced client. All such arrangements are in accordance with SEC Rule 206(4)-3 under the Investment Advisers Act of 1940.

Item 15 Custody

Rule 206(4)-2 (the “Custody Rule”) under the Investment Advisers Act of 1940 (the “Advisers Act”) prohibits an adviser from having custody of client funds or securities unless it complies with the requirements of the Custody Rule. Custody is defined as holding, directly or indirectly, client funds or securities, or having any authority to obtain possession of them. Custody includes any arrangement where an adviser or a related person is authorized or permitted to withdraw client funds or securities maintained with a custodian upon instructions to the custodian. An adviser may have custody of client funds or securities because of provisions in an agreement (e.g., agreement between a client and an adviser or a custodial agreement entered into between an advisory client and a qualified custodian) if the terms of the agreement permit the adviser or related person to instruct the custodian to disburse, or transfer, funds or securities. Among other requirements, advisers that have custody of client funds or securities are generally required to obtain an annual independent verification by an independent public accountant (“surprise examination”) and have a reasonable basis, after due inquiry, to believe that the qualified custodian sends quarterly account statements to clients.

Custody generally includes:

1. Having possession of client funds or securities unless the adviser returns them to the client or forwards to the appropriate qualified custodian within three days
2. Any arrangement under which the adviser is authorized or permitted to withdraw client funds or securities based on its instructions, including but not limited to direct fee deduction and certain arrangements under a standing letter of authorization or other disbursement authority (SLOA); or
3. Any capacity that gives the adviser legal ownership or access to client funds or securities.

As a matter of policy and practice, CJL does not permit employees or the Firm to accept or maintain custody of client assets. It is our policy that we will not accept, hold, directly or indirectly, client funds or securities, or have any authority to obtain possession of them, including direct debiting of advisory fees. CJL will not intentionally take custody of client cash or securities. If CJL unintentionally takes possession of client funds or securities (for example, a client mails a check), the firm will forward these client assets to the appropriate custodian as soon as possible.

The CCO will determine whether or not the firm has custody and will ensure compliance with relevant custody rules, including disclosure of custody on Form ADV if/as required.

Direct Fee Deduction: CJL currently has custody via direct fee deduction. When clients instruct the qualified custodian to deduct advisory fees directly from client accounts, the following additional steps will be taken:

1. Client will provide written authorization permitting the fees to be deducted from his or her account (in initial Client Agreement).

2. CJL will maintain client assets at a qualified custodian and ensure that the custodian segregates and identifies each client's securities.
3. CJL will make a reasonable effort to ensure that the qualified custodian being used will deliver monthly account statements to the client showing transactions for that period

Disbursement Authority via SLOA: CJL does have standing authority via SLOAs for certain clients that request disbursements. If CJL is granted standing authority via a SLOA to make disbursements to third parties from the client's account at a qualified custodian, CJL will be deemed to have custody of these client accounts. For any accounts with a SLOA in place, CJL will follow the conditions set forth in the SEC's IAA No Action Letter February 21, 2017 so that no surprise examinations will be required for accounts with SLOAs, as follows:

1. The client will be required to provide a written instruction to the qualified custodian 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.
2. The client will authorize 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.
3. The client's qualified custodian will perform appropriate verification of the instruction, such as a signature review or other method to verify the client's authorization and will provide a transfer of funds notice to the client promptly after each transfer.
4. The client will have the ability to terminate or change the instruction to the client's qualified custodian.
5. CJL will have 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.
6. CJL will maintain records showing that the third party is not a related party of CJL or located at the same address as CJL
7. The client's qualified custodian will send the client, in writing, an initial notice confirming the instruction and an annual notice reconfirming the instruction.

The CCO will periodically review these arrangements to ensure they meet the conditions set forth within.

Item 16 Investment Discretion

Discretionary Authority for Trading

The Firm usually receives discretionary authority from the client at the outset of an advisory relationship defined through the investment management agreement.

For discretionary accounts, the Firm determines the suitability and amount of securities to be bought or sold, as well as the timing of the transactions consistent with the investment objectives of each client, the selection of the broker-dealer with whom the trade is executed, and subject to any limitations established by the client. Advisory clients may also provide written investment policy statements or written investment guidelines frequently including limitations. Such limitations generally include not investing in certain securities, types of securities, or industry sectors. Investment advisors review, approve, and monitor as part of the Firm's investment services these guidelines, subject to any written revisions or updates received from a client.

Item 17 Voting Client Securities

Proxy Voting

The Firm as a matter of policy and as a fiduciary to our clients has responsibility for voting proxies for portfolio securities consistent with the best economic interests of the clients. The Firm maintains written policies and procedures as to the handling, research, voting and reporting of proxy voting and makes appropriate disclosures about our firm's proxy policies and practices. Our policy and practice include the responsibility to monitor corporate actions, receive and vote client proxies and disclose any potential conflicts of interest as well as making information available to clients about the voting of proxies for their portfolio securities and maintaining relevant and required records.

The portfolio managers of the Firm have the responsibility for the implementation and monitoring of our proxy voting policy, practices, disclosures and record keeping, including outlining our voting guidelines in our procedures. For this purpose, the Firm intends to use Broadridge Investor Communication Solutions, Inc. ("Broadridge") as follows:

Summary of Proxy Voting Policy and Procedures

Introduction

We intend to adopt and implement policies and procedures according to Broadridge that we believe are reasonably designed to ensure that proxies are voted in the best interest of our clients, in accordance with our fiduciary duties and SEC Rule 206(4)-6 under the Investment Advisers Act of 1940. In addition to SEC requirements governing advisers, our proxy voting policies reflect the fiduciary responsibilities for ERISA accounts set out in Department of Labor Bulletin 94-2, 29 C.F.R. 2509.94-2 (July 29, 1994).

Statement of Proposed Policies and Procedures

Our responsibility for voting client proxies is limited to those clients who have given us authority to vote. Regarding corporate governance issues, we vote based on what we believe to be in the best interests of the shareholder. In that regard, we occasionally vote against management. Regarding issues of social responsibility (broadly defined), we vote with management on a case-by-case basis unless instructed differently by clients. If there is a situation where a conflict arises between the Firm and our client, we default to Broadridge.

Proposed Procedures

Custodian banks are directed by the clients to forward proxy materials directly to Broadridge. Each proxy ballot received is matched to the securities to be voted, and a reconciliation proxy is established to account for all ballots held by the Firm. We intend to subscribe to a service from Broadridge, "ProxyEdge," which alerts us to upcoming annual meetings, and provides research account information along with real-time record keeping and reporting on issues that will be presented, together with a voting recommendation. A "Voting Record" is updated by Broadridge as ballots are received. "Proxy Reports" are prepared for the appropriate account, and any exceptions to voting against the recommendation of Broadridge are noted and retained. All ballots are to be voted electronically by Broadridge upon approval from the Firm.

Record Keeping

As required by Rule 204-2(c), Broadridge intends to maintain: a copy of these policies and procedures; proxy statements received regarding client securities; a record of each vote cast; a copy of any document created by

us that was material to deciding how to vote proxies on behalf of a client or that memorializes the basis for that decision; and each written request for proxy voting records and our written response to any (written or oral) client request for such records. All proxy-voting records are maintained electronically for a period of five years. This information is accessible upon request.

Clients may request a copy of the policies and procedures, which may be updated from time to time, or for information on how proxies for their accounts were voted, by contacting:

Meredith El Nems
Vice President
Cyrus J. Lawrence LLC
1330 Avenue of the Americas, Suite 7A
New York, NY 10019
Tel.: 212-888-6158

Item 18 Financial Information

The Firm has not been the subject of any bankruptcy petition and is not aware of any financial condition that is reasonably likely to impair our ability to meet our contractual commitment to our clients.