

Item 1 - Cover Page

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March 12, 2024**

This brochure ("Brochure") provides information about the qualifications and business practices of Turtle Creek Wealth Advisors, LLC (the "Adviser"). If you have any questions about the contents of this Brochure, please contact the Adviser at 214-214-3110 or concierge@turtlecreekwealth.com. The information in this Brochure has not been approved or verified by the United States Securities and Exchange Commission (the "SEC") or by any state authority.

Additional information about the Adviser also is available on the SEC's website at
www.AdviserInfo.sec.gov.

Item 2 - Material Changes

This Brochure is a document which the Adviser provides to its clients as required by the SEC's rules.

The purpose of Item 2 of the Brochure is to provide clients with a summary of any material changes made to this Brochure.

Since the previous filing on May 2, 2023, the Adviser has made the following material changes to this Brochure:

- **Item 4** – Added disclosures regarding the Adviser's provision of direct portfolio management services;
- **Item 5** – Added disclosures regarding direct portfolio management fees that the Adviser may receive from certain of its clients; and
- **Items 5, 10, and 14** – Removed discussion of compensation for certain employees of Adviser for sale of insurance to clarify that no employee or Adviser will receive any compensation for sale of insurance product.

The Adviser will provide clients with a new Brochure as necessary based on changes, new information, or at a client's request, at any time, without charge.

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Item 4 - Advisory Business

General Information

Turtle Creek Wealth Advisors, LLC, a Texas limited liability company, was formed in June 2022.

Advisory Services

The Adviser provides portfolio management, including design, consultation, and implementation; financial planning; estate and tax planning; family governance and education; personal cash flow and portfolio projections; multi-generational wealth management; private banking services; risk management and insurance planning; charitable giving strategies and foundation management; and family office services to individuals, including high net worth individuals, trusts, and foundations.

At the outset of each client relationship, the Adviser spends time with the client, asking questions, discussing the client's investment experience and financial circumstances, and broadly identifying major goals of the client. Specifically, the Adviser may discuss with the client cash flows, required distributions, significant life events, risk tolerance, and return expectations.

Portfolio Management

Based on its review of the information provided by the client, the Adviser generally develops with each client an understanding of the client's financial circumstances, goals, time horizons, and the client's risk tolerance level (the "Financial Profile"), as well as the client's investment objectives and guidelines (the "Investment Plan").

The Financial Profile reflects the client's current financial situation and a look to the future goals of the client. The Investment Plan outlines the types of investments the Adviser will make on behalf of the client based on the Adviser's own research and analysis to meet those goals. The Adviser will monitor the Investment Plan and manage and revise the Investment Plan based on a client's changing goals and life circumstances over time. The elements of the Financial Profile and the Investment Plan are discussed periodically with each client but are not necessarily written documents.

To implement the client's Investment Plan, the Adviser will manage the client's investment portfolio on a discretionary or a non-discretionary basis pursuant to an investment advisory agreement with the client. As a discretionary investment adviser, the Adviser will have the authority to supervise and direct the portfolio without prior consultation with the client. Clients who choose a non-discretionary arrangement must be contacted prior to the execution of any trade in the account(s) under management. This may result in a delay in executing recommended trades, which could adversely affect the performance of the portfolio. This delay also normally means the affected account(s) will not be able to participate in block trades, a practice designed to enhance the execution quality, timing and/or cost for all accounts included in the block. In a non-discretionary arrangement, the client retains the responsibility for the final decision on all actions taken with respect to the portfolio.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, clients may impose certain written restrictions on the Adviser in the management of their investment portfolios, such as prohibiting the inclusion of certain types of investments in an investment portfolio or prohibiting the sale of certain investments held in an investment portfolio at the commencement of the relationship. Each client should note, however, that restrictions imposed by a client may adversely affect the composition and performance of the client's investment portfolio. Each client should also note that his or her investment portfolio is treated individually by considering each purchase or sale for the client's account. For these and other reasons, performance of client investment portfolios within the same investment objectives, goals, time horizons, and/or risk tolerance may differ, and clients should not expect that the composition or

performance of their investment portfolios would necessarily be consistent with similar clients of the Adviser.

Separate Account Managers

In accordance with the Investment Plan for a client, the Adviser expects to utilize one or more sub-advisers (each, a “Manager”) to manage all or a portion of a client’s portfolio. Having access to various Managers offers a wide variety of manager styles and offers clients the opportunity to utilize more than one Manager if necessary to meet the needs and investment objectives of the client. The Adviser will select the Manager(s) it deems most appropriate for the client. Factors that the Adviser considers in selecting Managers generally includes the client’s stated investment objective(s), management style, performance, risk level, reputation, financial strength, reporting, pricing, and research.

The Manager(s) will generally be granted discretionary trading authority to provide investment advisory services for the portfolio. Under most circumstances, the Adviser retains the authority to terminate the Manager’s relationship or to add new Managers without specific client consent.

In any case, with respect to assets managed by a Manager, the Adviser’s role will be to monitor the overall financial situation of the client, to monitor the investment approach and performance of the Manager(s), and to assist the client in understanding the investments of the portfolio.

Direct Portfolio Management

Under certain circumstances, the Adviser will internally manage all or a portion of a client’s portfolio rather than utilizing one or more Managers. Specifically, the Adviser will internally manage the following strategies with respect to a client’s portfolio if such strategies are utilized based on the client’s Investment Plan:

- ***The Dividend Appreciation Strategy:*** The Dividend Appreciation Strategy (DAPPR) is built on the foundation that the cohort of companies who pay a dividend and have a history of growing those dividends over time will outperform companies with other dividend policies. The investment thesis of DAPPR seeks long-term capital appreciation and cash flow generation primarily through investments in dividend-growth, U.S. based stocks diversified across economic sectors, shifting themes, and investment styles.
- ***The Focus Strategy:*** The Focus Strategy (Focus) aims to outperform the S&P 500 Index by focusing on the industries that the Adviser believes have the best opportunity to outperform the market through different economic cycles. The investment thesis behind Focus is quite simple: own the economic sectors that are in favor and avoid the sectors that are out of favor. By taking a more targeted approach, the goal is to outpace the market in times of growth and protect capital in challenging markets. The process behind Focus is intentionally purely quantitative, as to remove biases such as human emotion, critical behavior, and external perception.

The Adviser may develop additional strategies that it will internally manage in the future, in which event all affected clients will be notified.

Financial Planning

The Adviser generally provides financial planning services to those clients in need of such services in conjunction with portfolio management services. The Adviser’s financial planning services normally include advice that addresses one or more areas of a client’s financial situation, such as modeling the outcomes of business decisions and helping to understand the context around business decisions, risk management, budgeting and cash flow controls, and investment portfolio design and ongoing

management. The Adviser will revisit the client's financial planning needs throughout the entire relationship as appropriate.

Estate and Tax Planning

The Adviser will coordinate with estate attorneys and tax professionals to craft and manage sophisticated wealth strategies that are designed to efficiently transfer wealth and reduce tax burdens. Estate plans and tax strategies are fully implemented based on interaction and partnership with clients' outside legal and tax advisors. This includes the review and design of estate plans, tax-advantaged strategies, and asset protection planning.

The Adviser will also coordinate with tax professionals to manage overall income tax considerations for individuals and entities associated with entity formation and management, asset transactions, and general income tax planning.

Family Governance and Education

The Adviser works closely with families to help them make informed decisions regarding their wealth. Additionally, the Adviser provides such families with assistance relating to communication strategies regarding family wealth and the development of joint decision making policies around commonly owned family assets, in an effort to minimize conflicts.

Personal Cash Flow and Portfolio Projections

The Adviser performs hypothetical projections for both personal cash flows and portfolios by working with individuals to determine inputs and assumptions based on historical figures and the expected return of their unique portfolios.

Multi-Generational Wealth Management

The Adviser assists families in wealth creation, maintenance, and the transfer and development of relationships with each generation to educate, communicate, and help ensure the smooth transition of assets.

Private Banking Services

The Adviser supports clients' personal banking needs by recommending and/or coordinating with third party banks to provide deposit services, streamlined securities-based lines of credit, aircraft lending, mortgages, and other personal credit facilities.

Risk Management and Insurance Planning

The Adviser coordinates with third parties to review life, long-term care, and disability insurance policies and/or to help design and implement new policies appropriate for clients' particular risks and goals.

Charitable Giving Strategies and Foundation Management

The Adviser counsels clients on tax-efficient strategies for charitable giving. The Adviser spends considerable time reviewing giving options and can assist clients in choosing meaningful recipients for their gifts and making and recording such gifts. The Adviser seeks to help families create the legacy they desire through direct gifts to specific charitable organizations or to legacy charitable entities, such as donor advised funds, private foundations, or charitable trusts.

Family Office Services

The Adviser provides ongoing oversight and administration, including assuming the day-to-day hassles of insurance review and payment and coordinating with other professional service providers, such as lawyers, accountants, and insurance providers.

Principal Owners

David Miller, Kyle Miller, and Meredith Bebee are the principal owners of the Adviser, who own the Adviser through the David Bruce Miller 2022 Trust, the Kyle Miller Family 2014 Trust, and the Meredith Lee Miller 2006 Lifetime Trust, respectively.

Type and Value of Assets Currently Managed

As of April 25, 2023, the Adviser managed approximately \$206,466,000 on a discretionary basis and \$17,000,000 on a non-discretionary basis.

Item 5 - Fees and Compensation

Portfolio Management Fees

Portfolio management fees are individually negotiated with each client, are based on a percentage of assets under management, and are generally between 0.25% and 1.25% annually depending on the level of engagement and size of client accounts. The specific advisory fees will be identified in the investment advisory agreement between the client and the Adviser. The Adviser may, in its discretion, make exceptions to the foregoing or negotiate special fee arrangements where the Adviser deems it appropriate under the circumstances.

The portfolio management fee is based on the average daily value of the assets in the account(s) over the applicable period. Portfolio management fees are generally payable quarterly, in arrears. If management begins after the start of a quarter, fees will be prorated accordingly. Fees are normally debited directly from client account(s), unless other arrangements are made.

Either the Adviser or the client may terminate their investment advisory agreement at any time, subject to any written notice requirements in the agreement. In the event of termination, any paid but unearned fees will be promptly refunded to the client based on the number of days that the account was managed, and any fees due to the Adviser from the client will be invoiced or deducted from the client's account prior to termination.

In addition to the portfolio management fee, clients will incur brokerage and other transaction costs and certain expenses, which include internal fees and expenses charged by mutual funds, exchange traded funds ("ETFs"), or other investment pools to their shareholders (generally including a management fee and fund expenses, as described in each fund's prospectus or offering materials), mark-ups and mark-downs, spreads paid to market makers, fees for trades executed away from the custodian, wire transfer fees and other fees and taxes on brokerage accounts and securities transactions. The client should review all fees charged by funds, brokers, the Adviser and others to fully understand the total amount of fees paid by the client for investment and financial-related services.

Separate Account Manager Fees

The Adviser may utilize one or more Managers in its discretion. When one or more Managers are utilized, the Manager(s)' fees generally will be separate from and in addition to the fees charged by the Adviser. Such fees will be disclosed to the client and are generally between 0.18% and 0.75% annually.

Direct Portfolio Management Fees

The Adviser may internally manage all or a portion of a client's portfolio rather than utilizing one or more Managers based upon the selection of certain strategies. In such circumstances, the Adviser will receive an additional fee equal to 0.20% annually of the amount of assets it manages directly. This fee is separate from and in addition to other fees charged by the Adviser, including the portfolio management fees described above.

As a result of these additional fees, the Adviser will obtain client consent prior to placing a client's assets into any strategy which results in the Adviser internally managing any portion of a client's portfolio, since the Adviser's direct portfolio management creates a conflict of interest due to the Adviser's incentive to allocate a greater portion a client's portfolio to its internally-managed strategies than it otherwise would in order to increase the total fees to be paid to the Adviser. The Adviser has a fiduciary duty to exercise good faith and act solely in the best interest of its clients and maintains policies and procedures, including a Code of Ethics, which requires the interests of clients to be placed ahead of other interests to address this conflict of interest.

Planning Fees

Generally, clients are not charged a separate fee for financial planning, estate planning, and family governance and education services. Instead, these services are treated as part of the overall set of services for which compensation is received by the Adviser through portfolio management fees. In certain cases, however, an additional fee may be charged to clients for one or more of these planning services or for consulting on family governance matters based on the scope of work required. Any such separate fee would be charged only upon prior written approval from the client as to the amount of such additional fee and the scope of services requested.

Other Compensation

Insurance Disclosure: Certain employees of the Adviser are also licensed to sell insurance products. In providing financial planning and other related advisory services, these individuals may consult on the purchase of certain insurance products. However, the actual sale of any insurance product will be conducted by unrelated third-party insurance professionals, and neither the Adviser nor employees of the Adviser will receive any compensation for any such sale.

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

The Adviser currently does not have any performance-based fee or side-by-side arrangements.

Item 7 - Types of Clients

The Adviser serves individuals, including high net worth individuals, trusts, and foundations. The Adviser generally requires that a potential client have \$20,000,000 or more in investable liquidity, subject to waiver by the Adviser.

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

Methods of Analysis

The Adviser reviews each client's Investment Plan and develops a customized investment strategy for each client. The primary vehicles for investment used by the Adviser are common stocks, fixed income securities, mutual funds (including money market mutual funds), ETFs, convertible securities, options, real estate investment trusts, structured notes, master limited partnerships, and limited partnership interests such as alternatives or separately managed accounts ("SMAs") in sub-advisory arrangements.

In selecting investments for an individual account in accordance with the client's Investment Plan, the Adviser may use any of the following types of analysis or a blend of these types of analysis:

Fundamental Analysis – involves review of the business and financial information about an issuer.

Technical Analysis – involves studying past price patterns and trends in the financial markets to predict the direction of both the overall market and specific stocks.

Quantitative Analysis – involves understanding and/or predicting behavior or events in the financial markets through the use of mathematical measurements and calculations, statistical modeling and research.

Charting Analysis – involves gathering and processing price and volume information for a particular security.

Cyclical Analysis – involves evaluating recurring price patterns and trends.

Equity investments may be used as a portion of a strategic portfolio. Generally, the role played by equities is to provide growth in excess of inflation and, in certain situations, dividend income. The Adviser may utilize actively managed mutual funds, index mutual funds, ETFs and in some cases a separately managed account managed by an outside third-party manager.

ETFs and mutual funds are generally evaluated and selected based on a variety of factors, including, as applicable and without limitation, portfolio management team philosophy, investment selection process, past adherence to stated process, past performance, internal fee structure, strength and reputation of fund sponsor, overall ratings for safety and returns, portfolio manager, consistency of performance, and other factors.

Fixed income investments may be used as a strategic investment, as an instrument to fulfill liquidity or income needs in a portfolio, or to add a component of capital preservation. The Adviser may evaluate and select individual bonds or bond funds based on a number of factors including, without limitation, rating, yield, and duration. The Adviser may utilize fixed income strategies, including, but not limited to, bond laddering, and may recommend corporate, municipal, or U.S. Treasury or federal agency bonds.

Alternative Asset Managers

The Adviser recommends private equity and certain hedge fund strategies where appropriate for a client's investment plan. The Adviser expects that it will have a contractual relationship with one or more platforms to source and perform due diligence on alternative third party asset managers, and the Adviser may recommend that a client invest with one or more of those managers. Clients who do so will be charged a separate fee on invested assets by the third party manager through the platform. However, clients are under no obligation to utilize alternative asset managers recommended by the Adviser.

Investment Strategies

Long-Term Purchases – securities purchased with the expectation that the value of those securities will grow over a relatively long period of time, generally greater than one year.

Short-Term Purchases – securities purchased with the expectation that they will be sold within a relatively short period of time, generally less than one year, to take advantage of the securities' short-term price fluctuations.

Short Sales – a securities transaction in which an investor sells securities he or she borrowed in anticipation of a price decline. The investor is then required to return an equal number of shares at some point in the future. A short seller will profit if the stock goes down in price.

Margin Transactions – a securities transaction in which an investor borrows money to purchase a security, in which case the security serves as collateral on the loan.

Trading – generally considered holding a security for less than thirty (30) days.

Options Trading/Writing – a securities transaction that involves buying or selling (writing) an option. If you write an option, and the buyer exercises the option, you are obligated to purchase or deliver a specified number of shares at a specified price at the exercise of the option regardless of the market value of the security at expiration of the option. Buying an option gives you the right to purchase or sell a specified number of shares at a specified price until the date of expiration of the option regardless of the market value of the security at expiration of the option.

Risk of Loss

While the Adviser seeks to diversify clients' investment portfolios across various asset classes in an effort to reduce risk of loss, all investment portfolios are subject to risks. Accordingly, there can be no assurance that client investment portfolios will be able to fully meet their investment objectives and goals, or that investments will not lose money.

Below is a description of several of the principal risks that client investment portfolios face.

Management Risks. While the Adviser manages client investment portfolios or recommends one or more Managers based on the Adviser's experience, research and proprietary methods, the value of client investment portfolios will change daily based on the performance of the underlying securities in which they are invested. Accordingly, client investment portfolios are subject to the risk that the Adviser or a Manager allocates assets to asset classes that are adversely affected by unanticipated market movements, and the risk that the Adviser's or a Manager's specific investment choices could underperform their relevant indexes.

Economic Conditions. Changes in economic conditions, including, for example, interest rates, inflation rates, employment conditions, competition, technological developments, political and diplomatic events and trends, and tax laws may adversely affect the business prospects or perceived prospects of companies. While the Adviser or a Manager performs due diligence on the companies in whose securities it invests, economic conditions are not within the control of the Adviser or the Manager and no assurances can be given that the Adviser or the Manager will anticipate adverse developments.

Risks of Investments in Mutual Funds, ETFs, and Other Investment Pools. As described above, the Adviser and any Managers may invest client portfolios in mutual funds, ETFs, and other investment pools ("pooled investment funds"). Investments in pooled investment funds are generally less risky than investing in individual securities because of their diversified portfolios; however, these investments are still subject to risks associated with the markets in which they invest. In addition, pooled investment funds' success will be related to the skills of their particular managers and their performance in managing their funds. Pooled investment funds are also subject to risks due to regulatory restrictions applicable to registered investment companies under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended.

Risks Related to Alternative Investment Vehicles. From time to time and as appropriate, the Adviser and any Managers may invest a portion of a client's portfolio in alternative vehicles. The value of client portfolios will be based in part on the value of alternative investment vehicles in which they are invested, the success of each of which will depend heavily upon the efforts of their respective managers. When the investment objectives and strategies of a manager are out of favor in the market or a manager makes unsuccessful investment decisions, the alternative investment vehicles managed by the manager may lose money. A client account may lose a substantial percentage of its value if the investment objectives and strategies of many or most of the alternative investment vehicles in which it is invested are out of favor at the same time, or many or most of the managers make unsuccessful investment decisions at the same time.

Equity Market Risks. The Adviser and any Managers will generally invest portions of client assets directly into equity investments, primarily stocks, or into pooled investment funds that invest in the stock market. As noted above, while pooled investment funds have diversified portfolios that may make them less risky than investments in individual securities, funds that invest in stocks and other equity securities are nevertheless subject to the risks of the stock market. These risks include, without limitation, the risks that stock values will decline due to daily fluctuations in the markets, and that stock values will decline over longer periods (*e.g.*, bear markets) due to general market declines in the stock prices for all companies, regardless of any individual security's prospects.

Fixed Income Risks. The Adviser and any Managers may invest portions of client assets directly into fixed income instruments, such as bonds and notes, or may invest in pooled investment funds that invest in bonds and notes. While investing in fixed income instruments, either directly or through pooled investment funds, is generally less volatile than investing in stock (equity) markets, fixed income investments nevertheless are subject to risks. These risks include, without limitation, interest rate risks (risks that changes in interest rates will devalue the investments), credit risks (risks of default by borrowers), or maturity risk (risks that bonds or notes will change value from the time of issuance to maturity).

Short Sales. The Adviser or a Manager, on behalf of its clients, may from time to time sell securities short in anticipation of the realization of a gain if the securities sold short should decline in market value. A short sale is affected by selling a security that the client does not own, or selling a security which the client owns but which it does not deliver upon consummation of the sale. In order to make delivery to the buyer of a security sold short, the client must borrow the security. In so doing, it incurs the obligation to replace that security, whatever its price may be, at the time it is required to deliver it to the lender. The client must also pay to the lender of the security any dividends or interest payable on the security during the borrowing period and may have to pay a premium to borrow the security. This obligation must, unless the client then owns or has the right to obtain, without payment, securities identical to those sold short, be collateralized by a deposit of cash and/or marketable securities with the lender. A short sale of a security involves the risk of a theoretically unlimited increase in the market price of the security, which could result in an inability to cover the short position and a theoretically unlimited loss to the client.

Structured Products Risks. The Adviser and any Managers may invest portions of client assets into structured products, which are potentially high-risk derivatives. For example, a structured product may combine a traditional stock, bond, or commodity with an option or forward contract. Generally, the principal amount, amount payable upon maturity or redemption, or interest rate of a structured product is tied to the price of some commodity, currency, or securities index or another interest rate or some other economic factor. The interest rate or the principal amount payable at maturity of a structured product may be increased or decreased, depending on changes in the value of the benchmark. Holders of structured products bear risks of the underlying investments, index, or reference obligation and are subject to credit, counterparty, debt, and interest rate risks. Also, certain structured products may be thinly traded or have a limited trading market.

Covered Calls and Puts Risks. The Adviser or a Manager, on behalf of its clients, may purchase or write (sell) "covered" call and put options on securities, indexes or currencies. The Adviser or a Manager may purchase call options for investment purposes when the Adviser or the Manager anticipates that the price of the underlying security or currency will rise. The Adviser or a Manager may also purchase put options for investment purposes when the Adviser or the Manager anticipates that the price of the underlying security or currency will decline. If the Adviser or the Manager writes a covered call option on behalf of a client account, the client account will either own the security or currency subject to the option or own an option to purchase the same underlying security or currency having an exercise price

equal to or less than the exercise price of the “covered” option. When writing a covered call option, the client account, in return for the premium, gives up the opportunity for profit from a price increase in the underlying security or currency above the exercise price, but conversely retains the risk of loss should the price of the security or currency decline. If the Adviser or the Manager writes a covered put option on behalf of a client account, the client account will maintain sufficient liquid assets to purchase the underlying security or currency if the option is exercised, in an amount not less than the exercise price. The risk in such a transaction would be that the market price of the underlying security or currency would decline below the exercise price, less the premiums received. Such a decline could be substantial and result in a significant loss to client accounts.

To the extent the Adviser or a Manager acquires options that it does not exercise, it suffers the loss of the premium paid to the writer in connection with such purchase, and any gain or loss derived from the exercise of an option or other liquidation of an option is reduced or increased, respectively, by the amount of the premium paid. Closing transactions will be affected in order to realize a profit on an outstanding call option, to prevent an underlying security or currency from being called, or to permit the sale of the underlying security or currency. There is, of course, no assurance that the Adviser or a Manager will be able to affect such closing transactions at favorable prices. If the Adviser or a Manager cannot enter into such a transaction on behalf of client accounts, client accounts may be required to hold a security or currency that is depreciating in value that otherwise might have sold.

Options Transactions. The Adviser and any Managers may purchase or sell (write) options, which involves the payment or receipt of a premium payment and the corresponding right or obligation to either purchase or sell the underlying security or other instrument for a specific price at a certain time or during a certain period. Purchasing options involves the risk that the underlying instrument does not change price in the manner expected, so that either the option expires worthless and the investor loses its entire investment in the option, or the option is later sold at a substantial loss. Although an option buyer’s risk is generally limited to the cost of its purchase of the option, an investment in an option may be subject to greater fluctuation than an investment in underlying stocks. The risk for a writer of a put option is that the price of underlying stocks may fall below the exercise price. Over-the-counter options also involve counterparty solvency risk.

Foreign Securities Risks. The Adviser and any Managers may invest portions of client assets into pooled investment funds that invest internationally. While foreign investments are important to the diversification of client investment portfolios, they carry risks that may be different from U.S. investments. For example, foreign investments may not be subject to uniform audit, financial reporting or disclosure standards, practices or requirements comparable to those found in the United States. Foreign investments are also subject to foreign withholding taxes and the risk of adverse changes in investment or exchange control regulations. Finally, foreign investments may involve currency risk, which is the risk that the value of the foreign security will decrease due to changes in the relative value of the U.S. dollar and the security’s underlying foreign currency.

Emerging Markets Investments. The Adviser and any Managers may invest portions of client assets directly and indirectly in emerging market equity and fixed-income securities. Emerging market countries may include, among others, countries in Asia, Latin, Central and South America, Eastern Europe, the Middle East and Africa. In addition to the general risk of investing in foreign securities described above, investing in emerging markets can involve greater and more unique risks than those associated with investing in more developed markets. The securities markets of emerging countries are generally small, less developed, less liquid, and more volatile than securities markets of the United States and other developed markets. The risks of investing in emerging markets include greater social, political, and economic uncertainties. Emerging market economics are often dependent upon a few commodities or natural resources that may be significantly adversely affected by volatile price

movements against those commodities or natural resources. Emerging market countries may experience high levels of inflation and currency devaluation and have fewer potential buyers for investments. The securities markets and legal systems in emerging market countries may only be in a developmental stage and may provide few, or none, of the advantages and protections of markets or legal systems in more developed countries. Some of these countries may have in the past failed to recognize private property rights and have at times nationalized or expropriated the assets of private companies. Additionally, if settlements do not keep pace with the volume of securities transactions, they may be delayed, potentially causing a client's assets to be uninvested, to miss investment opportunities and potential returns, and/or to be unable to sell an investment. As a result of these various risks, investments in emerging markets are considered to be speculative and may be highly volatile.

Private Investments. Private investments not suitable for all investors and involve a high degree of risk due to several factors that may contribute to above average gains or significant losses. Such factors include leveraging or other speculative investment practices, commodity trading, complex tax structures, a lack of transparency in the underlying investments, and generally the absence of a secondary market.

Lack of Diversification. Client accounts may not have a diversified portfolio of investments at any given time, and a substantial loss with respect to any particular investment in an undiversified portfolio will have a substantial negative impact on the aggregate value of the portfolio.

Item 9 - Disciplinary Information

Registered investment advisers are required to disclose all material facts regarding any legal or disciplinary events that would be material to a client's evaluation of the Adviser or the integrity of the Adviser's management. The Adviser has no disciplinary events to report.

Item 10 - Other Financial Industry Activities and Affiliations

Certain employees of the Adviser are also licensed to sell insurance products. In providing financial planning and other related advisory services, these individuals may consult on the purchase of certain insurance products. However, the actual sale of any insurance product will be conducted by unrelated third-party insurance professionals, and neither the Adviser nor employees of the Adviser will receive any compensation for any such sale. Please see *Item 5 – Fees and Compensation* for more information.

Kyle Miller, a principal owner of the Adviser, is also an indirect owner of Silver Hill Energy Partners, LP ("Silver Hill"), an investment adviser registered with the SEC that provides investment advice solely to pooled investment vehicles focusing on acquisitions and development of onshore oil and gas and related infrastructure assets and minerals in North America. Mr. Kyle Miller is a control person of Silver Hill.

David Miller, a principal owner of the Adviser, is also a Managing Partner and Co-Founder of EnCap Investments L.P. ("EnCap"), a venture capital firm that raises private investment funds specializing in the oil and gas industry. Mr. David Miller is a control person of EnCap.

Meredith Bebee, a principal owner of the Adviser, has an economic interest in Spicewood Mineral Partners GP, LP, whose affiliate, Spicewood Mineral Management, LLC ("Spicewood"), is an investment adviser that provides investment advice solely to pooled investment vehicles focusing on the acquisition and maintenance of oil and gas mineral and royalty interests and other energy-related investments. Ms. Bebee is not a control person of Spicewood or any of its affiliates.

The relationship between the Adviser and each of Silver Hill, EnCap, and Spicewood (each, an “Affiliated Private Fund Manager”) may create a conflict of interest, because the Adviser may be incentivized to recommend an investment in a fund managed by an Affiliated Private Fund Manager in order to generate management fees and a performance allocation for such Affiliated Private Fund Manager and/or its affiliates and, indirectly, for one or more of the Adviser’s principal owners.

The Adviser does not expect to recommend that clients invest in a fund managed by an Affiliated Private Fund Manager as part of its regular advisory services. However, to address this conflict of interest, it is the Adviser’s policy not to recommend that a client of the Adviser invest in a fund managed by an Affiliated Private Fund Manager without first providing specific written disclosure to such client regarding the affiliation and the associated conflict of interest and obtaining the client’s signature on such disclosure document.

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

Code of Ethics and Personal Trading

The Adviser has adopted a Code of Ethics (“the Code”), the full text of which is available to you upon request. The Adviser’s Code has several goals. First, the Code is designed to assist the Adviser in complying with applicable laws and regulations governing its investment advisory business. Under the Investment Advisers Act of 1940, as amended, the Adviser owes fiduciary duties to its clients. Pursuant to these fiduciary duties, the Code requires the Adviser associated persons to act with honesty, good faith and fair dealing in working with clients. In addition, the Code prohibits associated persons from trading or otherwise acting on insider information.

Next, the Code sets forth guidelines for professional standards for the Adviser’s associated persons (managers, officers and employees). Under the Code’s Professional Standards, the Adviser expects its associated persons to put the interests of its clients first, ahead of personal interests. In this regard, the Adviser associated persons are not to take inappropriate advantage of their positions in relation to the Adviser clients.

Third, the Code sets forth policies and procedures to monitor and review the personal trading activities of associated persons. From time to time the Adviser’s associated persons may invest in the same securities recommended to clients. This may create a conflict of interest because associated persons of the Adviser may invest in securities ahead of or to the exclusion of the Adviser clients. Under its Code, the Adviser has adopted procedures designed to reduce or eliminate conflicts of interest that this could potentially cause. The Code’s personal trading policies include procedures for limitations on personal securities transactions of associated persons, including generally disallowing trading by an associated person in any security within one day before any client account trades or considers trading the same security and the creation of a restricted securities list, reporting and review of personal trading activities, and pre-clearance of certain types of personal trading activities. These policies are designed to discourage and prohibit personal trading that would disadvantage clients. The Code also provides for disciplinary action as appropriate for violations.

Participation or Interest in Client Transactions

As outlined above, the Adviser has adopted procedures to protect client interests when its associated persons invest in the same securities as those selected for or recommended to clients. In the event of any identified potential trading conflicts of interest, the Adviser’s goal is to place client interests first.

Consistent with the foregoing, the Adviser maintains policies regarding participation in initial public offerings (“IPOs”) and private placements in order to comply with applicable laws and avoid conflicts with client transactions. If associated persons trade with client accounts (*e.g.*, in a bundled or

aggregated trade), and the trade is not filled in its entirety, the associated person's shares will be removed from the block, and the balance of shares will be allocated among client accounts in accordance with the Adviser's written policy.

Item 12 - Brokerage Practices

Best Execution and Benefits of Brokerage Selection

When given discretion to select the brokerage firm that will execute orders in client accounts, the Adviser seeks "best execution" for client trades, which is a combination of a number of factors, including, without limitation, quality of execution, services provided and commission rates. Therefore, the Adviser may use or recommend the use of brokers who do not charge the lowest available commission in the recognition of research and securities transaction services, or quality of execution. Research services received with transactions may include proprietary or third-party research (or any combination) and may be used in servicing any or all the Adviser's clients. Therefore, research services received may not be used for the account for which the particular transaction was affected.

The Adviser typically recommends that clients establish brokerage accounts with Charles Schwab & Co., Inc. ("Schwab"), a FINRA registered broker-dealer, member SIPC, to maintain custody of clients' assets. Schwab will hold client assets in a brokerage account and buy and sell securities when the Adviser instructs them to. The Adviser may effect trades for client accounts at Schwab, or may in some instances, consistent with the Adviser's duty of best execution and specific advisory agreement with each client, elect to execute trades elsewhere. Although the Adviser may recommend that clients establish accounts at Schwab, it is ultimately the client's decision where to custody assets. The Adviser does not open an account with Schwab for clients, although the Adviser may assist clients in doing so. The Adviser is independently owned and operated and is not affiliated with Schwab.

The Adviser participates in the Schwab Advisor Services program (the "Schwab Program"), which provides access to institutional trading and custody services. While there is no direct link between the investment advice the Adviser provides and participation in the Schwab Program, the Adviser receives certain economic benefits from this program. These benefits may include software and other technology that provides access to client account data (such as trade confirmations and account statements), facilitates trade execution (and allocation of aggregated orders for multiple client accounts), provides research, pricing information and other market data, facilitates the payment of the Adviser's fees from its clients' accounts, and assists with back-office functions, recordkeeping and client reporting. Many of these services may be used to service all or a substantial number of the Adviser's accounts, including accounts not held at Schwab. Schwab may also make available to the Adviser other services intended to help the Adviser manage and further develop its business. These services may include consulting, publications and conferences on practice management, information technology, business succession, regulatory compliance and marketing. In addition, Schwab may make available, arrange and/or pay for these types of services to be rendered to the Adviser by independent third parties. Schwab may discount or waive fees it would otherwise charge for some of these services, pay all or a part of the fees of a third-party providing these services to the Adviser, and/or Schwab may pay for travel expenses relating to participation in such training. Finally, participation in the Schwab Program provides the Adviser with access to mutual funds which normally require significantly higher minimum initial investments or are normally available only to institutional investors.

The benefits received through participation in the Schwab Program do not necessarily depend upon the proportion of transactions directed to Schwab. The benefits are received by the Adviser, in part because of commission revenue generated for Schwab by the Adviser's clients. This means that the investment activity in client accounts is beneficial to the Adviser, because Schwab does not assess a fee to the Adviser for these services. This creates an incentive for the Adviser to continue to recommend Schwab

to its clients. While it may be possible to obtain similar custodial, execution, and other services elsewhere at a lower cost, the Adviser believes that Schwab provides an excellent combination of these services. These services are not soft dollar arrangements, but are part of the institutional platforms offered by Schwab.

Directed Brokerage

Clients may direct the Adviser to use a particular broker for custodial or transaction services on behalf of the client's portfolio. In directed brokerage arrangements, the client is responsible for negotiating the commission rates and other fees to be paid to the broker. Accordingly, a client who directs brokerage should consider whether such designation may result in certain costs or disadvantages to the client, either because the client may pay higher commissions or obtain less favorable execution, or the designation limits the investment options available to the client.

The arrangement that the Adviser has with Schwab is designed to maximize efficiency and to be cost effective. By directing brokerage arrangements, the client acknowledges that these economies of scale and levels of efficiency are generally compromised when alternative brokers are used. While every effort is made to treat clients fairly over time, the fact that a client chooses to use the brokerage and/or custodial services of these alternative service providers may in fact result in a certain degree of delay in executing trades for their account(s) and otherwise adversely affect management of their account(s).

By directing the Adviser to use a specific broker or dealer, clients who are subject to ERISA confirm and agree with the Adviser that they have the authority to make the direction, that there are no provisions in any client or plan document which are inconsistent with the direction, that the brokerage and other goods and services provided by the broker or dealer through the brokerage transactions are provided solely to and for the benefit of the client's plan, plan participants and their beneficiaries, that the amount paid for the brokerage and other services have been determined by the client and the plan to be reasonable, that any expenses paid by the broker on behalf of the plan are expenses that the plan would otherwise be obligated to pay, and that the specific broker or dealer is not a party in interest of the client or the plan as defined under applicable ERISA regulations.

Aggregated Trade Policy

The Adviser may enter trades as a block where possible and when advantageous to clients whose accounts have a need to buy or sell shares of the same security. This blocking of trades permits the trading of aggregate blocks of securities composed of assets from multiple client accounts, so long as transaction costs are shared equally and on a pro-rata basis between all accounts included in any such block. Block trading allows the Adviser to execute equity trades in a timelier, equitable manner, and may reduce overall costs to clients.

The Adviser will only aggregate transactions when it believes that aggregation is consistent with its duty to seek best execution (which includes the duty to seek best price) for its clients, and is consistent with the terms of the Adviser's investment advisory agreement with each client for which trades are being aggregated. No advisory client will be favored over any other client; each client that participates in an aggregated order will participate at the average share price for all the Adviser's transactions in a given security on a given business day, with transaction costs generally shared pro rata based on each client's participation in the transaction. On occasion, owing to the size of a particular account's pro rata share of an order or other factors, the commission or transaction fee charged could be above or below a breakpoint in a pre-determined commission or fee schedule set by the executing broker, and therefore transaction charges may vary slightly among accounts. Accounts may be excluded from a block due to tax considerations, client direction or other factors making the account's participation ineligible or impractical.

The Adviser will prepare, before entering an aggregated order, a written statement ("Allocation Statement") specifying the participating client accounts and how it intends to allocate the order among those clients. If the aggregated order is filled in its entirety, it will be allocated among clients in accordance with the Allocation Statement. If the order is partially filled, it will generally be allocated pro-rata, based on the Allocation Statement, or randomly in certain circumstances. Notwithstanding the foregoing, the order may be allocated on a basis different from that specified in the Allocation Statement if all client accounts receive fair and equitable treatment over time, and the reason for different allocation is explained in writing and is approved by an appropriate individual/officer of the Adviser. The Adviser's books and records will separately reflect, for each client account included in a block trade, the securities held by and bought and sold for that account. Funds and securities of clients whose orders are aggregated will be deposited with one or more banks or broker-dealers, and neither the clients' cash nor their securities will be held collectively any longer than is necessary to settle the transaction on a delivery versus payment basis; cash or securities held collectively for clients will be delivered out to the custodian bank or broker-dealer as soon as practicable following the settlement, and the Adviser will receive no additional compensation or remuneration of any kind as a result of the proposed aggregation.

Cross Trades

The Adviser does not engage in cross trades.

Item 13 - Review of Accounts

Managed portfolios are reviewed at least annually but may be reviewed more often if requested by the client, upon receipt of information material to the management of the portfolio, or at any time such review is deemed necessary or advisable by the Adviser. These factors may include, but are not limited to, the following: change in general client circumstances (*e.g.*, marriage, divorce, retirement); or economic, political, or market conditions. One of the Adviser's investment adviser representatives or principals is responsible for reviewing all accounts.

Account custodians are responsible for providing monthly or quarterly account statements which reflect the positions (and current pricing) in each account as well as transactions in each account, including fees paid from an account. Account custodians also provide prompt confirmation of all trading activity, and year-end tax statements, such as 1099 forms. The Adviser will provide additional written reports as needed or requested by the client. Clients should carefully compare the statements that they receive from the Adviser against the statements that they receive from their account custodian(s).

For those clients to whom the Adviser provides separate financial planning services, reviews are conducted on an as-needed or agreed-upon basis. Such reviews are conducted by one of the Adviser's investment adviser representatives or principals.

Item 14 - Client Referrals and Other Compensation

As noted above, the Adviser may receive some benefits from Schwab based on the amount of client assets held at Schwab. Please see *Item 12 – Brokerage Practices* for more information. However, neither Schwab nor any other party is paid to refer clients to the Adviser.

Certain employees of the Adviser are also licensed to sell insurance products. In providing financial planning and other related advisory services, these individuals may consult on the purchase of certain insurance products. However, the actual sale of any insurance product will be conducted by unrelated third-party insurance professionals, and neither the Adviser nor employees of the Adviser will receive any compensation for any such sale. Please see *Item 5 – Fees and Compensation* for more information.

Additionally, certain of the Adviser's employees receive a regular salary and may also be eligible for discretionary bonus compensation dependent, at least in part, on firm profits. This arrangement presents a conflict of interest in that such employees are incentivized to encourage clients to increase the amount of assets in their accounts managed by the Adviser in order to increase the fees such clients pay and therefore increase firm profits. Please see *Item 5 – Fees and Compensation* for more information.

Item 15 - Custody

In addition, the Adviser may be deemed to have "soft" custody of its client accounts because the Adviser's portfolio management fees are normally debited directly from client account(s), unless other arrangements are made. For clients who have a Standing Letter of Authorization ("SLOA") attached to an account for the occasional movement of funds, the Adviser has a set of procedures to assist its compliance with the applicable SEC No Action Letter (See Investment Advisers Association, SEC No-Action Letter (Feb. 21, 2017) regarding SLOAs.

Schwab is the custodian of nearly all client accounts at the Adviser. From time to time however, clients have the ability to select an alternate broker to hold accounts in custody. In any case, it is the custodian's responsibility to provide clients with confirmations of trading activity, tax forms, and at least quarterly account statements. Clients are advised to review this information carefully, and to notify the Adviser of any questions or concerns. Clients are also asked to promptly notify the Adviser if the custodian fails to provide statements on each account held.

From time to time, and in accordance with the Adviser's agreement with clients, the Adviser will provide additional reports. As mentioned above, the account balances reflected on these reports should be compared to the balances shown on the brokerage statements to ensure accuracy. At times there may be small differences due to the timing of dividend reporting, pending trades or other similar issues.

Item 16 - Investment Discretion

As described in *Item 4 – Advisory Business*, the Adviser will accept clients on either a discretionary or non-discretionary basis. For discretionary accounts, a Limited Power of Attorney ("LPOA") is executed by the client, giving the Adviser the authority to carry out various activities in the account, generally including the following: (i) trade execution; (ii) the ability to request checks on behalf of the client; and (iii) the withdrawal of advisory fees directly from the account. The Adviser then directs investment of the client's portfolio using its discretionary authority. The client may limit the terms of the LPOA to the extent consistent with the client's investment advisory agreement with the Adviser and the requirements of the client's custodian.

For non-discretionary accounts, the client may also execute an LPOA, which allows the Adviser to carry out trade recommendations and approved actions in the portfolio. However, in accordance with the investment advisory agreement between the Adviser and the client, the Adviser does not implement trading recommendations or other actions in the account unless and until the client has approved the recommendation or action. As with discretionary accounts, clients may limit the terms of the LPOA, subject to the Adviser's investment advisory agreement with the client and the requirements of the client's custodian.

Item 17 - Voting Client Securities

As a policy and in accordance with the Adviser's investment advisory agreement, the Adviser does not vote proxies related to securities held in client accounts. The custodian of the account will normally provide proxy materials directly to the client. Clients may contact the Adviser with questions relating

to proxy procedures and proposals; however, the Adviser generally does not research particular proxy proposals.

Item 18 - Financial Information

The Adviser does not require nor solicit prepayment of more than \$1,200 in fees per client, six months or more in advance, and therefore has no disclosure with respect to this item.