

Gulfstream CM, LLC
INVESTMENT ADVISER BROCHURE
Form ADV Part 2A
March 30, 2024

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This brochure provides information about the qualifications and business practices of Gulfstream CM, LLC ("Gulfstream" or the "Adviser"), an investment adviser registered with the United States Securities and Exchange Commission (the "SEC"). If you have any questions about the contents of this brochure, please contact us at (908) 918-1600. This information has not been approved or verified by the SEC or by any state securities authority.

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

Registration with the SEC or with any state securities authority does not imply a certain level of skill or training.

Item 2. Material Changes

This brochure, dated March 30, 2024 (the “Brochure”), serves as an update to Gulfstream CM, LLC’s brochure dated March 31, 2023 (the “Prior Brochure”). This Brochure contains several material changes from the Prior Brochure; including: (i) updates to Item 5 to reflect additional disclosure regarding allocation of fees and expenses; and (ii) updates to Item 8 to reflect updated material risk factors related to the Adviser’s investment strategy, including with respect to benchmark rate risks and regulatory developments for private funds and their advisers. In addition, the Adviser routinely makes updates throughout the brochure to improve and clarify the description of its business practices, compliance policies, and procedures, as well as to respond to evolving industry best practices.

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Item 4. Advisory Business

Gulfstream CM, LLC, founded in 2005, registered with the SEC as an investment adviser in March 2013 with its principal place of business in Summit, New Jersey. The principal owners of the Adviser are Ryan K. Posner and Stephen M. Barral.

The Adviser provides discretionary investment advisory services to its clients, which include Gulfstream Opportunity Fund, LP and Gulfstream Value Fund, LP, each a pooled investment vehicle intended for sophisticated investors (the "Funds"), and also includes high net worth individuals, trusts, corporations and other business entities ("Account Clients"). The Adviser provides investment management services for the Funds and for discretionary Account Clients. The Adviser primarily provides investment advisory services with respect to municipal bonds with investment grade credit ratings.

The Adviser provides investment advisory services to Account Clients based on specific investment objectives and strategies. These investment objectives generally appear in the Account Client's investment management agreement, investor profile, or other governing documents. Account Clients and prospective clients are advised to carefully review the proposed guidelines for any investment strategy and to review the securities and instruments generally used by Gulfstream to achieve the Adviser's strategy. Under certain circumstances, the Adviser will agree to tailor advisory services to the individual needs of Account Clients and will allow Account Clients to impose restrictions on investing in certain securities.¹

As of December 31, 2023, the Adviser had approximately \$244,042,928 of regulatory assets under management, all of which are managed on a discretionary basis.

Item 5. Fees and Compensation

Fees for Account Clients

The Adviser charges each Account Client a quarterly investment management fee, in arrears, based on the value of the Account Client's assets under management. The standard investment management fees for Account Clients will range from 0.30% to 0.40% per annum. Investment management fees for Account Clients are negotiated separately based upon various objective and subjective factors including, but not limited to, the amount of assets placed under direct management, the amount of assets placed under supervision, the complexity of the engagement and the level and scope of the overall investment services to be rendered. The Adviser reserves the right to negotiate fees and to agree to a fee schedule other than the Adviser's standard fee schedule (as set forth above) and/or waive the minimum size for opening an account. Any increase to the Adviser's standard fee schedule will not affect fees charged to existing Account Clients under management prior to the effective date of the change.

Investment management fees are accrued as of the last day of each month during a quarter based on the net asset value of the assets in the Account Client's account (including net unrealized appreciation or depreciation of investments and cash, cash equivalents and accrued interest) on the last day of the month. Management fees are paid, in arrears, to the Adviser as of the end of each quarter. If a new client account is established during a quarter or a client account is closed during a quarter, the investment management fee will be prorated. Under certain circumstances, the investment management fee will be prorated to account for additional contributions to or partial redemptions from client accounts during the quarter.

The Adviser does not receive performance-based fees from its Account Clients.

The Adviser will deduct the investment management fee from each Account Client's account by instructing the Account Client's custodian to pay the Investment Manager's fee directly from the Account Client's account. Alternatively, the Adviser may also bill the Account Clients for investment management fees.

Fees for the Funds

The Adviser receives an investment management fee in connection with the advisory services the Adviser provides to each Fund in an amount equal to 1.5% per annum based on the value of assets under management. The precise amount of, and the manner and calculation of, each Fund's fees are set forth in such Fund's organizational documents.

The investment management fee with respect to each Fund is calculated each quarter based on the total net assets of the Fund as of the first day of the quarter and thereafter paid to the Adviser in three monthly installments within ten days after the last day of each month in the applicable quarter.

The Adviser (or its related person) is also paid performance-based compensation with respect to each Fund, which is compensation that is based on a share of net profits of such Fund, as set forth in the Fund's organizational and offering documents.

The Adviser, in its sole discretion, may offer and has offered different fee terms, or waived fees entirely, to investors that are members, principals, employees or affiliates of the Adviser, or relatives of such persons, and for certain large or strategic investors.

The Adviser deducts from each Fund's assets the investment management fee and performance-based compensation payable by such Fund by instructing such Fund's custodian to pay the fee or compensation.

Other Fees and Expenses of Account Clients and the Funds

In addition to paying investment management fees and performance-based compensation, as applicable, client accounts will also be subject to other expenses such as legal, accounting, audit, and other professional expenses, administration expenses, research expenses and investment expenses such as commissions, expenses attributable to regulatory filings which are made with respect to the assets of a client (including Section 13, Section 16 and Form PF filings), interest on margin accounts and other indebtedness, custodial fees, bank service fees, brokerage and other expenses related to the purchase, sale or transmittal of a client's assets. Please refer to Item 12 of this Brochure, "Brokerage Practices," for more detailed information about the Adviser's brokerage practices.

The allocation of expenses between the Adviser and any client and among clients represents a conflict of interest for the Adviser. The Adviser has adopted an expense allocation policy that is designed to address this conflict. The Adviser allocates expenses to each client in accordance with the client's arrangements with the Adviser (including applicable client disclosures). The Adviser seeks to allocate shared expenses for products and services benefiting the Adviser and the client, and not covered in the client's arrangements, in a fair and reasonable manner. The Adviser's Compliance Officer is responsible for reviewing the expense allocation policy and periodically reviews allocations of expenses between the Adviser and its clients and, separately, among clients.

Typically, where fees, costs and expenses are incurred for the benefit of one client, the Adviser will allocate 100% of such fees, costs and expenses to such client, subject to the terms of the client's arrangement with the Adviser and the discretion of the Adviser. Similarly, to the extent fees, costs and expenses are incurred in connection with regulatory, tax, accounting, marketing, or similar requirements applicable to a particular client, the Adviser will typically allocate 100% of such fees, costs and expenses to such client subject to any requirements of the client's arrangement with the Adviser and the discretion of the Adviser.

In addition, a client will bear more or less of a particular expense based on the methodology used, and a client will bear more or less of a particular expense based on the number of clients the Adviser selects to bear the expense in its initial allocation determination. When making expense allocation determinations, the Adviser generally will allocate an expense to one or more clients that are in existence and/or identified as current clients at the time the expense allocation determination is made. Accordingly, it can be expected that in certain cases clients that were not in existence or otherwise identified as current clients at the time an expense is allocated will ultimately benefit from a particular expense, without having borne any portion of such expense, and in such cases the Adviser will not re-allocate the expense to each such future clients,

and such future client(s) will benefit at the expense of other clients.

The Adviser is authorized to determine the broker or dealer to be used for each securities transaction. With respect to certain transactions, a supervised person of the Adviser indirectly receives compensation in connection with the sale of securities or other investment products, because such person is majority owner and is the sole Managing Member of Mountainside Securities LLC ("Mountainside"), an SEC-registered broker-dealer and affiliate of the Adviser that effects a significant number of the securities transactions for the Adviser for the benefit of the Adviser's clients, as discussed in Item 12 below. As a result of this additional compensation, the Adviser's supervised person has a conflict of interest because the Adviser's supervised person has an incentive to recommend these securities or other investment products based on the compensation received, rather than on a client's needs. These conflicts are disclosed in the applicable Account Client agreements and the offering documents of the Funds. The Adviser has adopted and implemented policies and procedures reasonably designed to address these conflicts.

The Adviser has also entered into an agreement with Mountainside, whereby Mountainside will receive a solicitation fee from the Adviser for accounts Mountainside or one of its representatives has referred to the Adviser for investment advisory services. Please see Item 10 "Other Financial Industry Activities and Affiliations" for more information about this agreement.

The Adviser may also pay fees to persons, including certain supervised persons, who are instrumental in the sale of interests in the Funds or for Client Account referrals (please see Item 14, "Client Referrals and Other Compensation"). No additional charges or costs are incurred by any clients or prospective clients by virtue of their having been introduced to the Adviser. Any compensation paid to such supervised persons pursuant to this arrangement creates a material conflict of interest as they have an incentive to recommend investments based on the compensation received, rather than the client's needs.

Item 6. Performance-Based Fees and Side-by-Side Management

The Adviser and its investment personnel provide investment management services to multiple portfolios for multiple clients. The Adviser (or its related person) is paid performance-based compensation in connection with advisory services provided to each Fund. Accordingly, the Adviser and its investment personnel, including investment personnel that share in performance-based compensation, may manage both client accounts that are charged performance-based compensation and accounts that are charged an asset-based fee (which is a non-performance-based fee). When the Adviser and its investment personnel manage more than one client account, the Adviser's receipt of performance-based compensation (or higher fees) from certain client accounts but not others creates an incentive for the Adviser and its investment personnel to favor such client accounts and to disproportionately allocate time, services or functions to these client accounts.

The Adviser has adopted and implemented policies and procedures intended to address conflicts of interest relating to the management of multiple accounts, including the allocation of investment opportunities. It is the Adviser's policy that no client for whom the Adviser has investment decision responsibility shall receive preferential treatment over any other client. In allocating securities among clients, it is the Adviser's policy that all clients should be treated fairly and that, to the extent possible, all clients should receive equivalent treatment.

When appropriate, the Adviser may, but is not required to, aggregate client orders for the purchase or sale of securities to achieve a more efficient execution or to provide for equitable treatment among accounts. Clients participating in aggregated trades will be allocated securities based on the average price achieved for such trades. In those situations where there is a limited supply of a security, aggregated orders will generally be allocated in accordance with the Adviser's allocation policy. These areas are monitored by the Adviser. As an example, certain debt securities in which client portfolios may invest have restrictions regarding the lowest denomination of such securities that may be purchased or sold ("minimum denomination requirements"). In trading these securities on behalf of its clients, the Adviser may require a client account to hold its securities longer than it otherwise would until the Adviser determines to sell an amount sufficient to meet the minimum denomination requirement and, vice versa, the Adviser may require a client account to sell its securities sooner than it otherwise would in order to enable the Adviser to effect

a sale that meets the minimum denomination requirement.

The Adviser reviews investment decisions for the purpose of ensuring that all accounts with substantially similar investment objectives are treated equitably. The performance of similarly managed accounts is also regularly evaluated to determine whether there are any unexplained significant discrepancies.

Item 7. Types of Clients

Account Clients

The Adviser's Account Clients may consist of high net worth individuals, trusts, corporations and other business entities. The Adviser provides investment management services for discretionary Account Clients.

The Adviser typically requires that an Account Client invests a minimum of \$1 million to open an account. If the account size falls below the typical minimum requirement due to market fluctuations only, an Account Client will not be required to invest additional funds with the Adviser to meet the typical minimum account size. The Adviser reserves the right in its sole discretion to waive account minimums.

The Funds

The Funds are pooled investment vehicles intended for sophisticated investors. Any initial and additional subscription minimums are disclosed in the offering memorandum for the relevant Fund. The Adviser reserves the right in its sole discretion to waive account minimums.

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

Investment Strategies and Methods of Analysis

The Adviser employs the following investment strategies:

- *Municipal Bonds.* The Adviser aims to maximize tax-free income and moderate interest rate risk through credit research and the avoidance of interest rate speculation. Generally, the Adviser purchases bonds that are viewed as investment-grade quality.
- *Fundamental Value.* The Adviser engages in a fundamental value investment strategy wherein the Adviser invests in cash-flow generating or mispriced credits which the Adviser believes are undervalued by the market.

In pursuing its investment strategies, the Adviser utilizes a variety of methods and strategies to make investment decisions and recommendations. The methods of analysis include fundamental research as well as use of technical analytical tools and approaches.

Risks

The following identifies the material risks related to the Adviser's investment strategies and should be carefully evaluated before making an investment with the Adviser; however, the following does not intend to identify all possible risks of an investment with the Adviser or provide a full description of the identified risks. Investors and potential investors in pooled investment vehicles should refer to the offering memorandum for the pooled investment vehicle for a further description of the applicable risks. These method(s), strategies and investments involve risk of loss to clients and clients must be prepared to bear the loss of their entire investment.

- *Issuer-Specific Changes.* Changes in the financial condition of an issuer or counterparty, changes in specific economic or political conditions that affect a particular type of security or issuer and changes in general economic or political conditions can increase the risk of default by an issuer or counterparty, which can affect a security's or instrument's value. The value of securities of smaller,

or obscure issuers can be more volatile than that of larger issuers. Smaller issuers have more limited revenue streams, markets or financial resources.

- **Leverage.** Fund accounts may utilize leverage through margin borrowing and through certain financial transactions. Leverage increases the volatility of the returns.
- **Municipal Market and Tax Reform Risk.** Tax law is subject to change and various historic and current legislative proposals could affect the clients and investors in a Fund. As client accounts will hold debt securities of municipal issuers, changes or proposed changes in U.S. federal tax laws could impact the value of those securities. Of particular concern would be large changes in marginal income tax rates or the elimination of the tax preference for municipal interest income versus currently taxable interest income. Also, the failure or possible failure of such debt issuances to qualify for tax-exempt treatment in the U.S. may cause the prices of such municipal securities to decline, possibly adversely affecting the value of the portfolio of a client account. In addition, there can be regional variations in economic conditions or supply-demand fundamentals. Public information in the municipal market is also less available than in other markets, increasing the difficulty of evaluating and valuing such securities. Many bonds in the municipal market are insured by private companies. Changes in market conditions affecting the bonds insured, the availability of capacity to insure, or the downgrade of any or all of the insurers could have a negative impact on the municipal market and the performance of a client account.
- **Municipal Credit Risk.** Client accounts face potential loss due to credit migration or default on the municipal portfolio.
- **Interest Rate Risks.** Generally, the value of fixed-income securities changes inversely with changes in interest rates. As interest rates rise, the market value of fixed-income securities tends to decrease. Conversely, as interest rates fall, the market value of fixed-income securities tends to increase. This risk is greater for long-term securities than for short-term securities. The Adviser may attempt to minimize exposure to interest rate changes through the use of interest rate futures and options. However, there can be no guarantee that the Adviser will be successful in fully mitigating the impact of interest rate changes.
- **Benchmark Rate Risk.** Prior to June 30, 2023, certain bonds and loans held by clients may have had floating interest rates based on the London Inter Bank Offered Rate ("LIBOR"). LIBOR is an estimate of the interest rates to borrow U.S. dollars, sterling, euros and certain other currencies in the London unsecured interbank market, and was widely used as a reference for setting the interest rate on loans, bonds and derivatives globally. Consistent with prior announcements by the United Kingdom's Financial Conduct Authority ("FCA"), the representative settings for all Swiss franc, euro, British pound sterling, Japanese yen, and U.S. dollar LIBORs are no longer available as of June 30, 2023, while synthetic 3-month British pound sterling LIBOR and 1-, 3- and 6-month U.S. dollar LIBOR settings are expected to cease at the end of March 2024 and September 2024, respectively.

On March 15, 2022, the United States enacted the Adjustable Interest Rate (LIBOR) Act of 2021 ("LIBOR Act"). The federal LIBOR Act preempts similar state legislation (including that enacted in New York) and provides one national approach for replacing U.S. dollar LIBOR as a reference interest rate in certain contracts, including those with no fallback provisions or with fallback provisions that identify neither a specific replacement rate nor a "determining person" as defined in the legislation, once U.S. dollar LIBOR is no longer published or is no longer representative. The U.S. Federal Reserve (the "Federal Reserve") has adopted the final rule that implements the LIBOR Act, which established certain Secured Overnight Financing Rate ("SOFR")-based benchmark replacements for contracts governed by U.S. law that reference overnight and one-, three-, six- and 12-month tenors of U.S. dollar LIBOR that do not have suitable fallback provisions after June 30, 2023.

As a result of the transition away from LIBOR as a benchmark reference for interest rates, certain bonds and loans held by clients may have floating interest rates based on SOFR or, if otherwise provided in the underlying contracts, other alternative benchmark rates.

- **Alternative Benchmark Rate Risk.** As stated above, some of the bonds and loans held by clients may have floating interest rates based on alternative benchmark rates other than SOFR. Such alternative benchmark rates, like SOFR, may not have been widely used by market participants

until relatively recently, and they may not perform exactly the same as LIBOR because they are calculated and administered differently. Generally, the use of alternative benchmark rates (including SOFR) may (i) cause the value of the interest rate on such bonds and loans to be uncertain or to be lower or more volatile than it would otherwise be, (ii) result in uncertainty as to the functioning, liquidity or value of such bonds and loans, and/or (iii) involve actions of regulators or rate administrators that may adversely affect certain markets or contracts underlying such bonds and loans. All of the foregoing could adversely affect the return on and value of the related floating rate instruments in which clients invest.

- *Lack of Diversification.* Client accounts typically focus on municipal bonds of U.S. issuers and accordingly will not be diversified among a wide range of types of securities, countries or industry sectors. Accordingly, client portfolios are subject to more rapid change in value than would be the case if the Adviser were required to maintain a wider diversification among types of securities and other instruments.
- *Relative Value Risk.* In the event that the perceived mispricings underlying the Adviser's relative value trading positions were to fail to converge toward, or were to diverge further from, relationships expected by the Adviser, client accounts may incur a loss.
- *Illiquid Instruments Risk.* Certain instruments may have no readily available market or third-party pricing. Reduced liquidity may have an adverse impact on market price and the Adviser's ability to sell particular securities when necessary to meet liquidity needs or in response to a specific economic event, such as the deterioration of creditworthiness of an issuer. Reduced liquidity in the secondary market for certain securities may also make it more difficult for the Adviser to obtain market quotations based on actual trades for the purpose of valuing a fund's portfolio. Should the Adviser face wide-spread liquidation requests from clients holding securities of the same issuer, the Adviser will not be able to provide liquidity to all clients, and clients may receive distributions in-kind – that is, clients may receive the underlying bonds in which their accounts were invested. These bonds may be illiquid.
- *Hard Assets Risk.* The production and marketing of hard assets may be affected by actions and changes in governments. In addition, hard assets and hard asset securities may be cyclical in nature. During periods of economic or financial instability, hard asset securities may be subject to broad price fluctuations, reflecting volatility of energy and basic materials prices and possible instability of supply of various hard assets. In addition, hard asset companies may also be subject to the risks associated with extraction of natural resources as well as the risks of the hazards associated with natural resources, such as fire, drought, and increased regulatory and environmental costs. Hard asset securities may also experience greater price fluctuations than the relevant hard asset.
- *Cybersecurity Risk.* The information and technology systems of the Adviser and of key service providers to the Adviser and its clients, including banks, broker-dealers, custodians and their affiliates, may be vulnerable to potential damage or interruption from computer viruses, network failures, computer and telecommunication failures, infiltration by unauthorized persons and security breaches, usage errors by their respective professionals, power outages and catastrophic events such as fires, tornadoes, floods, hurricanes and earthquakes. For instance, cyber-attacks may interfere with the processing or execution of the Adviser's transactions, cause the release of confidential information, including private information about clients and/or investors in a Fund, subject the Adviser or its affiliates to regulatory fines or financial losses, or cause reputational damage. Additionally, cyber- attacks or security breaches (e.g., hacking or the unlawful withdrawal or transfer of funds to unauthorized third parties), affecting any of the Adviser's key service providers, may cause significant harm to the Adviser and/or its clients, including the loss of capital. The Adviser and service providers of the Adviser and/or the Funds may be subject to ransomware or other attacks that could cause a substantial business disruption or loss of availability of data that could prevent the Funds and Adviser from executing its investment strategy or accessing an account, which could lead to financial losses. Similar types of cybersecurity risks are also present for issuers of securities in which the Adviser may invest. These risks could result in material adverse consequences for such issuers and may cause a client's investments in such issuers to lose value. Although the Adviser has implemented various measures designed to manage risks relating to these types of events, if these systems are compromised, become inoperable for extended periods of time or cease to

function properly, it may be necessary for the Adviser to make a significant investment to fix or replace them and to seek to remedy the effect of these issues. The failure of these systems and/or of disaster recovery plans for any reason could cause significant interruptions in the operations of the Adviser or its client accounts and result in a failure to maintain the security, confidentiality or privacy of sensitive data, including personal information. A cybersecurity breach could expose both the Adviser and the clients to substantial costs (including, without limitation, those associated with forensic analysis and remediation of the breach, increased and upgraded cybersecurity, identity theft, unauthorized use of proprietary information, litigation, adverse investor reaction, increased insurance premiums, the dissemination of confidential and proprietary information and reputational damage), civil liability as well as regulatory inquiry and/or action. Furthermore, the Adviser and the clients cannot control the cybersecurity plans, strategies, systems, policies and procedures put in place by service providers to the clients and/or the issuers in which the clients invest.

- *Risk Management Failures.* Although the Adviser attempts to identify, monitor and manage significant risks, these efforts do not take all risks into account and there can be no assurance that these efforts will be effective. Moreover, many risk management techniques, including those employed by the Adviser, are based on historical market behavior, but future market behavior may be entirely different and, accordingly, the risk management techniques employed on behalf of clients may be incomplete or altogether ineffective. Similarly, the Adviser may be ineffective in implementing or applying risk management techniques. Any inadequacy or failure in risk management efforts could result in material losses to its clients.
- *Systems and Operational Risk.* The Adviser relies on certain financial, accounting, data processing and other operational systems and services that are employed by the Adviser and/or by third party service providers, including prime brokers, the third-party administrator, market counterparties and others. Many of these systems and services require manual input and are susceptible to error. These programs or systems may be subject to certain defects, failures or interruptions. For example, the Adviser and its clients could be exposed to errors made in the confirmation or settlement of transactions, from transactions not being properly booked, evaluated or accounted for or related to other similar disruptions in the clients' operations. In addition, despite certain measures established by the Adviser and third party service providers to safeguard information in these systems, the Adviser, clients and their third party service providers are subject to risks associated with a breach in cybersecurity which may result in damage and disruption to hardware and software systems, loss or corruption of data and/or misappropriation of confidential information. Any such errors and/or disruptions may lead to financial losses, the disruption of the client trading activities, liability under applicable law, regulatory intervention or reputational damage.
- *Custody and Banking Risks.* Funds and other client accounts managed by the Adviser will maintain funds with one or more banks or other depository institutions ("banking institutions"), which may include US and non-US banking institutions, and may enter into credit facilities or have other financial relationships with banking institutions. The distress, impairment or failure of one or more banking institutions with whom the Funds/Account Clients, their underlying investments and/or the Adviser transact may inhibit the ability of the Funds/Account Clients or their underlying investments to access depository accounts or lines of credit at all or in a timely manner. In such cases, the Funds/Account Clients may be forced to delay or forgo investments or to call capital when it is not desirable to do so, resulting in lower performance for the Funds/Account Clients. In the event of such a failure of a banking institution where the Fund/Account Client or one or more of its underlying investments holds depository accounts (including accounts used for depositing principal and interest payments from borrowers on loans owned by the Fund/Account Client) access to such accounts could be restricted and U.S. Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) protection may not be available for balances in excess of amounts insured by the FDIC (and similar considerations may apply to banking institutions in other jurisdictions not subject to FDIC protection). In such instances, the Funds/Account Clients and their affected underlying investments may not recover such excess, uninsured amounts and instead, would only have an unsecured claim against the banking institution and participate pro rata with other unsecured creditors in the residual value of the banking institution's assets. The loss of amounts maintained with a banking institution or the inability to access such amounts for a period of time, even if ultimately recovered, could be materially adverse to the Funds/Account Clients or their underlying investments. One or more investors in a Fund could also be similarly affected and unable to fund capital calls, further delaying

or deferring new investments. In addition, the Adviser may not be able to identify all potential solvency or stress concerns with respect to a banking institution or to transfer assets from one bank to another in a timely manner in the event a banking institution comes under stress or fails.

- *Recent Regulatory Developments for Private Funds and their Advisers.* In recent years, the SEC has proposed and adopted, and continues to adopt, various changes to the rules relating to private funds and their advisers. On August 23, 2023, the SEC adopted previously proposed new rules and amendments to existing rules (collectively, the “Private Funds Rules”) under the Advisers Act specifically related to advisers of private funds.

The Private Funds Rules will impose new and substantial requirements on advisers and the funds they advise, including with respect to quarterly reporting, restricted activities, preferential treatment of investors, audit requirements, adviser-led secondaries and annual compliance reviews. The Private Funds Rules, in addition to any other new rules adopted by the SEC, are expected to significantly impact the business of the Adviser and its affiliates, a Fund and/or its investments. As a result of the new rules, the Adviser may be restricted or refrain from providing information regarding a Fund in response to investor requests. The Adviser will be required to circulate to all investors the material terms of any preferential treatment agreed in connection with investments in a Fund (i.e., all side letter terms), without regard to any most favored nation provision. This may ultimately impact the Adviser’s decisions with respect to agreeing to certain preferential rights. The Private Funds Rules include certain audit requirements, which may require the Adviser to select a different auditor or obtain an additional audit, even if the Adviser does not believe it is in the best interest of a Fund or its investors to do so. Further, many provisions of the Private Funds Rules require the Adviser to make a variety of subjective determinations as to whether and how such rules apply to a Fund and the Adviser’s related obligations. The Adviser will face conflicts of interest in making such determinations, including for example with respect to whether certain fees and expenses may be charged to a Fund, whether certain provisions may have a material negative impact on certain investors and whether certain allocations are fair and equitable. The Adviser’s and a Fund’s compliance burdens and associated costs including, without limitation, insurance expenses, are also expected to increase. The Adviser also will be subject to increased risk of exposure to additional regulatory scrutiny, litigation, censure and penalties for noncompliance or perceived noncompliance as a result of the Private Funds Rules, and any noncompliance or perceived noncompliance with such rules may negatively impact a Fund’s reputation as well as its investment activities, thereby materially reducing returns to investors.

- *Market Disruption, Health Crises, Terrorism and Geopolitical Risk.* War, terrorism, global health crises or similar pandemics, and other related geopolitical events may lead to increased short-term market volatility and have adverse long-term effects on world economies and markets generally, as well as adverse effects on issuers of securities and the value of investments. These events, as well as other changes in world economic, political and health conditions, also could adversely affect individual issuers or related groups of issuers, issuers located in a particular geographic region, securities markets, interest rates, credit ratings, inflation, investor sentiment and other factors affecting the value of investments. At such times, exposure to a number of other risks described elsewhere in this section can increase.

For example, the 2019 novel coronavirus (“COVID-19”) has meaningfully disrupted the global economy and markets. The global impact of COVID-19 has been evolving over the course of the pandemic and, at different points of time has, and may continue to have ongoing material adverse effects across many aspects of the regional, national and global economy. The full effects, duration and costs of COVID-19 are impossible to predict, and the circumstances surrounding the pandemic will continue to evolve.

- *Climate Change Risk.* Client accounts may invest in securities of issuers that are located in, or have operations in, areas which are subject to climate change. Any investments in issuers located in areas vulnerable to climate change may be affected by future increases in sea levels or in the frequency or severity of wildfires, extreme and changing temperatures, hurricanes and tropical storms. There may be significant physical effects of climate change that have the potential to have a material effect on these investments, including the ability of issuers of municipal securities to repay their obligations.

- *Possibility of Fraud and Other Misconduct of Employees and Service Providers.* Misconduct by employees of the Adviser, service providers to the Adviser and/or their respective affiliates could cause significant losses to clients. Misconduct may include entering into transactions without authorization, the failure to comply with operational and risk procedures, including due diligence procedures, misrepresentations as to investments being considered by the Adviser, the improper use or disclosure of confidential or material non-public information, which could result in litigation, regulatory enforcement or serious financial harm, including limiting the business prospects or future marketing activities and noncompliance with applicable laws or regulations and the concealing of any of the foregoing. Such activities may result in reputational damage, litigation, business disruption and/or financial losses to the Adviser and clients. The Adviser has controls and procedures through which it seeks to minimize the risk of such misconduct occurring. However, no assurances can be given that the Adviser will be able to identify or prevent such misconduct.

Item 9. Disciplinary Information

Gulfstream CM, LLC and Gulfstream GP, LLC were named as defendants in a multi-party civil suit filed in the Superior Court of New Jersey, Essex County, Law Division. The action centers on the personal conduct of a former managing member and co-founder of the Adviser, performed well outside the scope of his employment. The former managing member and co-founder is no longer a member of the Adviser and has no involvement in the operations, management or governance of the Adviser. While the complaint consists of 14 claims, only one is asserted against the Gulfstream entities. That claim alleges negligence in respect of the former member's conduct and in no way relates to the investment activities or business of the Adviser. The Gulfstream entities were served with the complaint on November 8, 2019.

Item 10. Other Financial Industry Activities and Affiliations

Some employees of the Adviser, including a senior officer of the Adviser, are registered with the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority ("FINRA") as representatives and principals of Mountainside, which is an affiliate of the Adviser and a SEC-registered broker-dealer.

The Adviser may engage Mountainside to effect securities transactions for the benefit of the Adviser's clients, as discussed in Item 12 below. It is expected that Mountainside will retain commissions, commission equivalents, mark-ups, markdowns, spreads and other transaction-related charges in connection with the execution of transactions with the Adviser for advisory clients. Such remuneration is paid by the client in addition to advisory fees paid by the client. These arrangements present a conflict of interest because a principal of the Adviser serves as the majority owner of Mountainside and benefits indirectly from the Adviser's use of Mountainside; thus, the Adviser has an economic incentive to use Mountainside in lieu of other brokers to effect client securities transactions. These conflicts are disclosed in the applicable Account Client agreements and the offering documents of the Funds. The Adviser has adopted and implemented policies and procedures reasonably designed to address these conflicts.

The Adviser has entered into an agreement with our affiliate, Mountainside, whereby Mountainside will receive a solicitation fee from the Adviser for accounts Mountainside or one of its representatives has referred to the Adviser for investment advisory services. This solicitation fee consists of a percentage of all fixed fees paid to the Adviser by investors Mountainside or one of its representatives has referred. This solicitation fee will be paid to Mountainside by the Adviser out of the normal fixed fees the Adviser receives from the Funds or Account Clients. No additional charges or costs are incurred by any investor by virtue of their having been introduced to the Adviser by Mountainside. A disclosure statement is provided to investors Mountainside has referred to the Adviser.

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

The Adviser has adopted a Code of Ethics (the "Code") that obligates the Adviser and its related persons to put the interests of the Adviser's clients before their own interests and to act honestly and fairly in all respects in their dealings with clients. The Adviser's personnel are also required to comply with applicable federal securities laws.

See below for further provisions of the Code as they relate to the participation or interest in client transactions and personal trading.

The Adviser, in the course of its investment management and other activities (e.g., board or creditor committee service), may come into possession of confidential or material nonpublic information about issuers, including issuers in which the Adviser or its related persons have invested or seek to invest on behalf of clients. The Adviser is prohibited from improperly disclosing or using such information for its own benefit or for the benefit of any other person, regardless of whether such other person is a client. The Adviser maintains and enforces written policies and procedures that prohibit the communication of such information to persons who do not legitimately need to know such information and to assure that the Adviser is meeting its obligations to clients and remains in compliance with applicable law. In certain circumstances, the Adviser may possess certain confidential or material, nonpublic information that, if disclosed, might be material to a decision to buy, sell or hold a security, but the Adviser will be prohibited from communicating such information to the client or using such information for the client's benefit. In such circumstances, the Adviser will have no responsibility or liability to the client for not disclosing such information to the client (or the fact that the Adviser possesses such information), or not using such information for the client's benefit, as a result of following the Adviser's policies and procedures designed to provide reasonable assurances that it is complying with applicable law.

The Adviser or its related persons are permitted to invest in the same securities (or related securities, e.g., warrants, options or futures) that the Adviser or a related person recommends to clients. The Adviser or its related person also acts as general partner in a partnership in which the Adviser solicits client investments. Such practices present a conflict where, because of the information an Adviser has, the Adviser or its related person are in a position to trade in a manner that could adversely affect clients.

The Adviser has adopted the following procedures in an effort to minimize such conflicts: (i) The Adviser restricts its access persons from purchasing or selling, directly or indirectly, a municipal bond for his or her own account immediately prior to that same municipal bond being purchased or sold by any of the Adviser's clients; (ii) access persons of the Adviser must obtain the prior approval of the Compliance Officer before engaging in any municipal bond transaction in his or her personal account if the bond is not executed through the Adviser or through the Adviser's affiliate; (iii) access persons of the Adviser are required to provide the Compliance Officer of the Adviser with a record of his or her personal securities transactions through providing copies of duplicate account statements issued by such person's broker or providing an annual holdings report.

Transactions in employee accounts are monitored by the Compliance Officer or a designated employee to ensure compliance with internal control policies and procedures.

Clients or prospective clients may obtain a copy of the Code by contacting the Adviser at:

Gulfstream CM, LLC
Attn: Chief Compliance Officer
450 Springfield Avenue, Suite 204
Summit, NJ 07901
Email: klawlor@gulfstreamcm.com
Telephone: (908) 918-1600

Item 12. Brokerage Practices

The Adviser considers a number of factors in selecting a broker-dealer to execute transactions (or series of transactions) and determining the reasonableness of the broker-dealer's compensation. Such factors include net price, reputation, financial strength and stability, efficiency of execution, and error resolution. In selecting a broker-dealer to execute transactions (or series of transactions) and determining the reasonableness of the broker-dealer's compensation, the Adviser need not solicit competitive bids and does not have an obligation to seek the lowest available commission cost.

The Adviser uses Mountainside, an affiliate of the Adviser, to effect a significant number of the securities

transactions for the benefit of its clients. It is anticipated that a significant majority of these transactions will be executed with Mountainside on an agency basis. In such instances, the Adviser on behalf of its clients, will place a particular order with Mountainside as broker for execution by Mountainside. There may be instances where Mountainside purchases a security for its principal account subject to its determination as to whether it will offer the security to the Adviser and/or Mountainside's other broker-dealer clients. If securities are offered to the Adviser, the Adviser will decide if it is going to purchase the securities from Mountainside on behalf of its clients and, if so, how the securities will be allocated among the Adviser's clients based on factors set forth in the Adviser's allocation procedures (e.g., the investment objectives and strategies, risk profiles, tax status and restrictions placed on a client's portfolio, size of the client account, nature and liquidity of the security, size of the available position, cash available in the account, target leverage ratio, current market conditions and account liquidity). This allocation decision will be documented at or prior to the time the Adviser purchases the securities on behalf of the Adviser's clients.

The Adviser often purchases or sells the same security for many clients at or near the same time and using the same executing broker. It is the Adviser's practice, where possible, to aggregate client orders for the purchase or sale of the same security submitted at or near the same time for execution using the same executing broker. The Adviser may also aggregate in the same transaction, the same securities for accounts where the Adviser has brokerage discretion. Client orders may be aggregated only if the securities order is (i) in the best interests of each client participating in the order, (ii) consistent with the Adviser's duty to obtain best execution and (iii) consistent with the terms of the investment advisory contract of each participating client. Such aggregation may enable the Adviser to obtain for clients a more favorable price or a better commission rate based upon the volume of a particular transaction. In cases where trading or investment restrictions are placed on a client's account, the Adviser may be precluded from aggregating that client's transaction with others. In such a case, the client may pay a higher commission rate and/or receive less favorable prices than clients who are able to participate in an aggregated order.

Please see Item 16 for further information on the Adviser's trade allocation policy.

Item 13. Review of Accounts

Each client account is reviewed on a trade blotter regularly by the respective portfolio managers to ensure allocations are consistent with investment guidelines. Accounts are reviewed for specific adherence to investment guidelines and the performance of each client account.

Significant market events affecting the prices of one or more securities in client accounts, changes in the investment objectives or guidelines of a particular client or specific arrangements with particular clients may trigger more frequent reviews of client accounts.

Each Account Client will receive a written quarterly market report. Such reports may be delivered electronically to the Account Client. The Fund investors receive reports from the Funds pursuant to the terms of the relevant Fund's confidential private offering memorandum.

Item 14. Client Referrals and Other Compensation

The Adviser compensates third-party solicitors or other promoters for referrals of client or private fund investors. The Adviser's arrangements with third-party solicitors or other promoters may vary. Any compensation paid pursuant to these arrangements creates an incentive for the third-party solicitor or other promoter to recommend the Adviser, resulting in a material conflict of interest. The Adviser makes payments to one or more of its employees for client referrals in the form of a percentage of the investment management fees charged by the Adviser to the applicable client. Where applicable, cash payments for investor solicitations will be structured to comply fully with the requirements of the Marketing Rule, and related SEC staff interpretations.

Item 15. Custody

The Adviser does not act as a custodian for client assets. However, under the Advisers Act, the Adviser may be deemed to have constructive custody of client assets in certain instances. For example, an affiliate

of the Adviser may be deemed to have custody of client assets due to serving as the general partner to a Fund to which the Adviser serves as investment manager. In the case of the Funds, the Adviser has made arrangements with a qualified custodian as disclosed in the relevant Fund's offering documents. In the case of the Account Clients, each Account Client will receive account statements from the qualified custodian, Pershing LLC. Each client should carefully review those statements.

Item 16. Investment Discretion

The Adviser provides investment advisory services on a discretionary basis. Prior to assuming full or limited discretion in managing a client's assets, the Adviser enters into an investment management agreement or other agreement that sets forth the scope of the Adviser's discretion.

Unless otherwise instructed or directed by a client, the Adviser has the authority to determine (i) the securities to be purchased and sold for the client account (subject to restrictions on its activities set forth in the applicable investment management agreement and any written investment guidelines) and (ii) the amount of securities to be purchased or sold for the client account. Because of the differences in client investment objectives and strategies, risk tolerances, tax status and other criteria, there may be differences among clients in invested positions and securities held. The Adviser has developed allocation policies reasonably designed to mitigate conflicts. The portfolio managers will consider the following factors, among others, in allocating securities among clients: (i) client investment objectives and strategies; (ii) client risk profiles; (iii) tax status and restrictions placed on a client's portfolio by the client or by applicable law; (iv) size of the client account; (v) nature and liquidity of the security to be allocated; (vi) size of available position; (vii) current market conditions; and (viii) account liquidity, account requirements for liquidity and timing of cash flows, (ix) deal size and trade lots (x) cash available in the account for investment, (xi) duration and/or average maturity, (xii) credit ratings and anticipated credit ratings, (xiii) target leverage ratios, and other practical limitations.

The Adviser has discretion to agree with certain investors in the Funds to waive or modify the application of certain terms applicable to such investor in a "side letter" or in any other manner, without obtaining the consent of any other investor in the Funds. For example, Gulfstream may agree to, among other things, more frequent liquidity, special rights to make future investments in the Funds, waiver of the applicable minimum investment amounts, reduction or waiver of fees, rights to receive reports from the Funds on a more frequent basis or that include information not provided to other investors (e.g., more detailed information regarding portfolio positions).

The Adviser may effect cross transactions between client accounts, except as otherwise noted below. Cross transactions enable the Adviser to effect a trade between two clients for the same security at a set price, thereby possibly avoiding an unfavorable price movement that may be created through entrance into the market and saving commission costs for both accounts. Cross transactions include rebalancing transactions that are undertaken so that, after withdrawals or contributions have occurred, the portfolio compositions of similarly managed accounts remain substantially similar. The Adviser has a potentially conflicting division of loyalties and responsibilities regarding both parties to cross transactions. Cross transactions between client accounts are not permitted if they would constitute principal trades or trades for which the Adviser or its affiliates are compensated as a broker unless client consent has been obtained based upon written disclosure to the client of the capacity in which the Adviser or its affiliates will act. Since Mountainside is an affiliate of the Adviser, in certain limited circumstances, trades placed by the Adviser on behalf of its clients with Mountainside as broker may constitute "agency cross transactions" under Section 206(3) and Rule 206(3)-2 of the Advisers Act. In those situations where Mountainside acts as broker for transactions that constitute such agency cross transactions, and thereby receives compensation from both the buyer and seller, Mountainside will have a potentially conflicting division of loyalties and responsibilities. Notwithstanding the foregoing, the Adviser will not enter into such agency cross transactions unless doing so is consistent with the Adviser's duty to act in the best interests of its clients, including the Adviser's duty to obtain best execution for the particular transaction for its client.

If it appears that a trade error has occurred, the Adviser will review the relevant facts and circumstances to determine an appropriate course of action. To the extent that trade errors occur, the Adviser's error correction procedure is to ensure that clients are treated fairly and, following error correction, are in the

same position regarding their exposure to the particular investment they would have been if the error had not occurred. The Adviser has discretion to resolve a particular error in any appropriate manner that is consistent with the above stated policy. In the event that a client account incurs a trade error as a result of the Adviser's gross negligence or willful misconduct or as otherwise provided by Federal securities laws, such trade error will be corrected by the Adviser as soon as practicable, in a manner such that the client incurs no loss. Trade errors that result other than by breach of the standard of care above are borne by the client account.

Item 17. Voting Client Securities

Typically, the investment management or custodial agreements will state whether or not the Adviser is authorized by the client to vote proxies with respect to the securities in an account. To the extent the Adviser has been delegated proxy voting authority on behalf of its clients, the Adviser complies with its proxy voting policies and procedures that are reasonably designed to ensure that the Adviser votes client securities in a manner consistent with the best interests of its clients.

The Compliance Officer will identify any conflicts that exist between the interests of the Adviser and its clients. This examination will include a review of the relationship of the Adviser and its affiliates with the issuer of each security and any of the issuer's affiliates to determine if the issuer is a client of the Adviser or an affiliate of the Adviser or has some other relationship with the Adviser or a client of the Adviser.

If a material conflict exists, the Adviser will determine whether voting in accordance with the voting guidelines and factors described above is in the best interests of the client. The Adviser will also determine whether it is appropriate to disclose the conflict to the affected clients and give the clients the opportunity to vote their proxies themselves. If the Adviser receives proxies related to client's securities and the Adviser is not responsible for voting such proxies, the Adviser shall make arrangements with the client's custodian or take such other steps to ensure that the client timely receives such proxies. In such circumstances, clients may contact the Adviser with questions about a particular solicitation by contacting the Adviser using the contact information below. Unless the power to vote proxies for a client is reserved to that client (or in the case of an employee benefit plan, the plan's trustee or other fiduciaries), the Adviser is responsible for voting the proxies related to that account.

The Adviser's clients are not permitted to direct their votes in any particular solicitation.

Clients may obtain a copy of the Adviser's proxy voting policies and procedures and information about how the Adviser voted a client's proxies by contacting the Adviser at:

Gulfstream CM, LLC
Attn: Chief Compliance Officer
450 Springfield Avenue, Suite 204
Summit, NJ 07901
Email: klawlor@gulfstreamcm.com
Telephone: (908) 918-1600

To the extent that the Adviser has been delegated authority, pursuant to the advisor agreements of a client account, to deal with class action claims ("Claims") it will do so on a case-by-case basis. Once the Adviser receives a Claim, the Compliance Officer will determine whether any clients or former clients of the Adviser owned the security during the period covered by the Claim. The Compliance Officer will consult with the appropriate portfolio manager to determine if he agrees with the basis of the Claim. In evaluating the Claim, the Compliance Officer, in consultation with the portfolio manager, will decide whether or not to participate in the Claim depending upon (i) the nature of the Claim; (ii) prospects for recovery; (iii) resources/administrative costs required to pursue the Claim and (iv) other relevant factors pertaining to the particular Claim and (v) any other facts that the Adviser deems relevant.

Item 18. Financial Information

This Item is not applicable.

Item 19. Requirements for State-Registered Advisers

This Item is not applicable.