

Clearview Financial Planning, Inc.

Firm Brochure - Form ADV Part 2A

This brochure provides information about the qualifications and business practices of Clearview Financial Planning, Inc. If you have any questions about the contents of this brochure, please contact us at (631) 765-8110 or by email at David@ClearViewFinancialInc.com. The information in this brochure has not been approved or verified by the United States Securities and Exchange Commission or by any state securities authority.

Additional information about Clearview Financial Planning, Inc. is also available on the SEC's website at www.adviserinfo.sec.gov. Clearview Financial Planning, Inc.'s CRD number is: 291834.

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Registration does not imply a certain level of skill or training.

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Item 2: Material Changes

The material changes in this brochure from the last annual updating amendment of Clearview Financial Planning, Inc. on 03/17/2023 are described below. Material changes relate to Clearview Financial Planning, Inc.'s policies, practices or conflicts of interests.

- Clearview Financial Planning, Inc. has updated their Assets Under Management (Item 4.E).

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Item 4: Advisory Business

A. Description of the Advisory Firm

Clearview Financial Planning, Inc. (hereinafter "CFP") is a Corporation organized in the State of New York. The firm was formed in February 2018, and the principal owner is David Carleton Dickerson.

B. Types of Advisory Services

Portfolio Management Services

CFP offers ongoing portfolio management services based on the individual goals, objectives, time horizon, and risk tolerance of each client. CFP creates an Investment Policy Statement for each client, which outlines the client's current situation (income, tax levels, and risk tolerance levels) and then constructs a plan to aid in the selection of a portfolio that matches each client's specific situation. Portfolio management services include, but are not limited to, the following:

- Investment strategy
- Asset allocation
- Risk tolerance
- Personal investment policy
- Asset selection
- Regular portfolio monitoring

CFP evaluates the current investments of each client with respect to their risk tolerance levels and time horizon. CFP may request discretionary authority from clients in order to select securities and execute transactions without permission from the client prior to each transaction. Risk tolerance levels are documented in the Investment Policy Statement, which is developed for and provided to each client.

CFP seeks to provide that investment decisions are made in accordance with the fiduciary duties owed to its accounts and without consideration of CFP's economic, investment or other financial interests. To meet its fiduciary obligations, CFP attempts to avoid, among other things, investment or trading practices that systematically advantage or disadvantage certain client portfolios, and accordingly, CFP's policy is to seek fair and equitable allocation of investment opportunities/transactions among its clients to avoid favoring one client over another over time. It is CFP's policy to allocate investment opportunities and transactions it identifies as being appropriate and prudent, including initial public offerings ("IPOs") and other investment opportunities that might have a limited supply, among its clients on a fair and equitable basis over time.

Financial Planning

Financial plans and financial planning may include, but are not limited to: investment planning; life insurance; tax concerns; retirement planning; college planning; and debt/credit planning.

Services Limited to Specific Types of Investments

CFP generally limits its investment advice to mutual funds, fixed income securities, real estate funds (including REITs), equities, ETFs (including ETFs in the gold and precious metal sectors), treasury inflation protected/inflation linked bonds, commodities and non-U.S. securities, although CFP primarily recommends equities/equity ETFs. CFP may use other securities as well to help diversify a portfolio when applicable.

C. Client-Tailored Services and Client-Imposed Restrictions

CFP will tailor a program for each individual client. This will include an interview session to get to know the client's specific needs and requirements, as well as a plan that will be executed by CFP on behalf of the client. CFP may use model allocations together with a specific set of recommendations for each client based on their personal restrictions, needs, and targets. Clients may impose restrictions on investing in certain securities or types of securities in accordance with their values or beliefs. However, if the restrictions prevent CFP from properly servicing the client account, or if the restrictions would require CFP to deviate from its standard suite of services, CFP reserves the right to end the relationship.

D. Wrap Fee Programs

A wrap fee program is an investment program where the investor pays one stated fee that includes management fees, transaction costs, fund expenses, and other administrative fees. CFP does not participate in any wrap fee programs.

E. Assets Under Management

CFP has the following assets under management:

Discretionary Amounts:	Non-discretionary Amounts:	Date Calculated:
\$ 28,489,899	\$ 290,844	December 2023

Item 5: Fees and Compensation

A. Fee Schedule

Portfolio Management Fees

Total Assets Under Management	Annual Fees
\$0 - \$1,000,000	1.00%
\$1,000,001 - \$2,500,000	0.90%
\$2,500,001 - \$5,000,000	0.80%
\$5,000,001 – And Up	0.75%

The balance in the client's account on the last day of the billing period is used to determine the market value of the assets upon which the advisory fee is based.

These fees are generally negotiable and the final fee schedule is attached as Exhibit II of the Investment Advisory Contract. Clients may terminate the agreement without penalty for a full refund of CFP's fees within five business days of signing the Investment Advisory Contract. Thereafter, clients may terminate the Investment Advisory Contract generally with 30 days' written notice.

Financial Planning Fees

Fixed Fees

The negotiated fixed rate for creating client financial plans is between \$1,000 and \$3,500.

Hourly Fees

The hourly fee for these services is \$200. These fees are negotiable and the final fee schedule will be attached as Exhibit II of the Financial Planning Agreement.

Clients may terminate the agreement without penalty, for full refund of CFP's fees, within five business days of signing the Financial Planning Agreement. Thereafter, clients may terminate the Financial Planning Agreement generally upon written notice.

B. Payment of Fees

Payment of Portfolio Management Fees

Asset-based portfolio management fees are withdrawn directly from the client's accounts with client's written authorization on a quarterly basis. Fees are paid in arrears.

Payment of Financial Planning Fees

Financial planning fees are invoiced, or payable via check, cash, or wire.

Fixed financial planning fees are paid in arrears upon completion.

Hourly financial planning fees are paid in arrears.

C. Client Responsibility for Third Party Fees

Clients are responsible for the payment of all third party fees (i.e. custodian fees, brokerage fees, mutual fund fees, transaction fees, etc.). Those fees are separate and distinct from the fees and expenses charged by CFP. Please see Item 12 of this brochure regarding broker-dealer/custodian.

D. Prepayment of Fees

CFP collects its fees in arrears. It does not collect fees in advance.

E. Outside Compensation for the Sale of Securities to Clients

Neither CFP nor its supervised persons accept any compensation for the sale of investment products, including asset-based sales charges or service fees from the sale of mutual funds.

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

CFP does not accept performance-based fees or other fees based on a share of capital gains on or capital appreciation of the assets of a client.

Item 7: Types of Clients

CFP generally provides advisory services to the following types of clients:

- ❖ Individuals
- ❖ High-Net-Worth Individuals
- ❖ Charitable Organizations

There is no account minimum for any of CFP's services.

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

A. Methods of Analysis and Investment Strategies

Methods of Analysis

CFP's methods of analysis include Charting analysis, Cyclical analysis, Fundamental analysis, Modern portfolio theory, Quantitative analysis and Technical analysis.

Charting analysis involves the use of patterns in performance charts. CFP uses this technique to search for patterns used to help predict favorable conditions for buying and/or selling a security.

Cyclical analysis involves the analysis of business cycles to find favorable conditions for buying and/or selling a security.

Fundamental analysis involves the analysis of financial statements, the general financial health of companies, and/or the analysis of management or competitive advantages.

Modern portfolio theory is a theory of investment that attempts to maximize portfolio expected return for a given amount of portfolio risk, or equivalently minimize risk for a given level of expected return, each by carefully choosing the proportions of various asset.

Quantitative analysis deals with measurable factors, as distinguished from qualitative considerations such as the character of management or the state of employee morale, such as the value of assets, the cost of capital, historical projections of sales, and so on.

Technical analysis involves the analysis of past market data, primarily price and volume.

Investment Strategies

CFP uses long term trading and short sales.

Investing in securities involves a risk of loss that you, as a client, should be prepared to bear.

B. Material Risks Involved

Methods of Analysis

Charting analysis strategy involves using and comparing various charts to predict long and short term performance or market trends. The risk involved in using this method is that only past performance data is considered without using other methods to crosscheck data. Using charting analysis without other methods of analysis would be making the

assumption that past performance will be indicative of future performance. This may not be the case.

Cyclical analysis assumes that the markets react in cyclical patterns which, once identified, can be leveraged to provide performance. The risks with this strategy are two-fold: 1) the markets do not always repeat cyclical patterns; and 2) if too many investors begin to implement this strategy, then it changes the very cycles these investors are trying to exploit.

Fundamental analysis concentrates on factors that determine a company's value and expected future earnings. This strategy would normally encourage equity purchases in stocks that are undervalued or priced below their perceived value. The risk assumed is that the market will fail to reach expectations of perceived value.

Modern portfolio theory assumes that investors are risk averse, meaning that given two portfolios that offer the same expected return, investors will prefer the less risky one. Thus, an investor will take on increased risk only if compensated by higher expected returns. Conversely, an investor who wants higher expected returns must accept more risk. The exact tradeoff will be the same for all investors, but different investors will evaluate the tradeoff differently based on individual risk aversion characteristics. The implication is that a rational investor will not invest in a portfolio if a second portfolio exists with a more favorable risk/expected return profile – i.e., if for that level of risk an alternative portfolio exists which has better expected returns.

Quantitative analysis Investment strategies using quantitative models may perform differently than expected as a result of, among other things, the factors used in the models, the weight placed on each factor, changes from the factors' historical trends, and technical issues in the construction and implementation of the models.

Technical analysis attempts to predict a future stock price or direction based on market trends. The assumption is that the market follows discernible patterns and if these patterns can be identified then a prediction can be made. The risk is that markets do not always follow patterns, and relying solely on this method may not take into account new patterns that emerge over time.

Investment Strategies

CFP's use of short sales generally holds greater risk, and clients should be aware that there is a material risk of loss using any of those strategies.

Long term trading is designed to capture market rates of both return and risk. Due to its nature, the long term investment strategy can expose clients to various types of risk that will typically surface at various intervals during the time the client owns the investments. These risks include but are not limited to inflation (purchasing power) risk, interest rate risk, economic risk, market risk, and political/regulatory risk.

Short sales entail the possibility of infinite loss. An increase in the applicable securities' prices will result in a loss and, over time, the market has historically trended upward.

Investing in securities involves a risk of loss that you, as a client, should be prepared to bear.

C. Risks of Specific Securities Utilized

CFP's use of short sales generally holds greater risk of capital loss. Clients should be aware that there is a material risk of loss using any investment strategy. The investment types listed below (leaving aside treasury inflation protected/inflation linked bonds) are not guaranteed or insured by the FDIC or any other government agency.

Mutual Funds: Investing in mutual funds carries the risk of capital loss and thus you may lose money investing in mutual funds. All mutual funds have costs that lower investment returns. The funds can be of bond "fixed income" nature or stock "equity" nature.

Equity investment generally refers to buying shares of stocks in return for receiving a future payment of dividends and/or capital gains if the value of the stock increases. The value of equity securities may fluctuate in response to specific situations for each company, industry conditions and the general economic environment.

Fixed income investments generally pay a return on a fixed schedule, though the amount of the payments can vary. This type of investment can include corporate and government debt securities, leveraged loans, high yield, and investment grade debt and structured products, such as mortgage- and other asset-backed securities, although individual bonds may be the best known type of fixed income security. In general, the fixed income market is volatile and fixed income securities carry interest rate risk. (As interest rates rise, bond prices usually fall, and vice versa. This effect is usually more pronounced for longer-term securities.) Fixed income securities also carry inflation risk, liquidity risk, call risk, and credit and default risks for both issuers and counterparties. The risk of default on treasury inflation protected/inflation linked bonds is dependent upon the U.S. Treasury defaulting (extremely unlikely); however, they carry a potential risk of losing share price value, albeit rather minimal. Risks of investing in foreign fixed income securities also include the general risk of non-U.S. investing described below.

Exchange Traded Funds (ETFs): An ETF is an investment fund traded on stock exchanges, similar to stocks. Investing in ETFs carries the risk of capital loss (sometimes up to a 100% loss in the case of the bankruptcy of a stock holding). Areas of concern include the lack of transparency in products and increasing complexity, conflicts of interest, and the possibility of inadequate regulatory compliance. Precious Metal ETFs (e.g., Gold, Silver, or Palladium Bullion backed "electronic shares," not physical metal) specifically may be negatively impacted by several unique factors, among them (1) large sales by the official sector which own a significant portion of aggregate world holdings in gold and other precious metals, (2) a significant increase in hedging activities by producers of gold or other precious metals, (3) a significant change in the attitude of speculators and investors.

Real estate funds (including REITs) face several kinds of risk that are inherent in the real estate sector, which historically has experienced significant fluctuations and cycles in

performance. Revenues and cash flows may be adversely affected by: changes in local real estate market conditions due to changes in national or local economic conditions or changes in local property market characteristics; competition from other properties offering the same or similar services; changes in interest rates and in the state of the debt and equity credit markets; the ongoing need for capital improvements; changes in real estate tax rates and other operating expenses; adverse changes in governmental rules and fiscal policies; adverse changes in zoning laws; the impact of present or future environmental legislation and compliance with environmental laws.

Commodities are tangible assets used to manufacture and produce goods or services. Commodity prices are affected by different risk factors, such as disease, storage capacity, supply, demand, delivery constraints and weather. Because of those risk factors, even a well-diversified investment in commodities can be uncertain.

Non-U.S. securities present certain risks such as currency fluctuation, political and economic change, social unrest, changes in government regulation, differences in accounting and the lesser degree of accurate public information available.

Past performance is not indicative of future results. Investing in securities involves a risk of loss that you, as a client, should be prepared to bear.

Item 9: Disciplinary Information

A. Criminal or Civil Actions

There are no criminal or civil actions to report.

B. Administrative Proceedings

There are no administrative proceedings to report.

C. Self-regulatory Organization (SRO) Proceedings

There are no self-regulatory organization proceedings to report.

Item 10: Other Financial Industry Activities and Affiliations

A. Registration as a Broker/Dealer or Broker/Dealer Representative

Neither CFP nor its representatives are registered as, or have pending applications to become, a broker/dealer or a representative of a broker/dealer.

B. Registration as a Futures Commission Merchant, Commodity Pool Operator, or a Commodity Trading Advisor

Neither CFP nor its representatives are registered as, or have pending applications to become, either a Futures Commission Merchant, Commodity Pool Operator, or Commodity Trading Advisor or an associated person of the foregoing entities.

C. Registration Relationships Material to this Advisory Business and Possible Conflicts of Interests

Neither CFP nor its representatives have any material relationships to this advisory business that would present a possible conflict of interest.

D. Selection of Other Advisers or Managers and How This Adviser is Compensated for Those Selections

CFP does not utilize nor select third party investment advisers. All assets are managed by CFP management.

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

A. Code of Ethics

CFP has a written Code of Ethics that covers the following areas: Prohibited Purchases and Sales, Insider Trading, Personal Securities Transactions, Exempted Transactions, Prohibited Activities, Conflicts of Interest, Gifts and Entertainment, Confidentiality, Service on a Board of Directors, Compliance Procedures, Compliance with Laws and Regulations, Procedures and Reporting, Certification of Compliance, Reporting Violations, Compliance Officer Duties, Training and Education, Recordkeeping, Annual Review, and Sanctions. CFP's Code of Ethics is available free upon request to any client or prospective client.

B. Recommendations Involving Material Financial Interests

CFP does not recommend that clients buy or sell any security in which a related person to CFP or CFP has a material financial interest.

C. Investing Personal Money in the Same Securities as Clients

From time to time, representatives of CFP may buy or sell securities for themselves that they also recommend to clients. This may provide an opportunity for representatives of

CFP to buy or sell the same securities before or after recommending the same securities to clients, resulting in representatives profiting off the recommendations they provide to clients. Such transactions may create a conflict of interest. CFP will always document any transactions that could be construed as conflicts of interest, and will never engage in trading that operates to the client's disadvantage when similar securities are being bought or sold.

D. Trading Securities At/Around the Same Time as Clients' Securities

From time to time, representatives of CFP may buy or sell securities for themselves at or around the same time as clients. This may provide an opportunity for representatives of CFP to buy or sell securities before or after recommending securities to clients, resulting in representatives profiting off the recommendations they provide to clients. Such transactions may create a conflict of interest; however, CFP will never engage in trading that operates to the client's disadvantage if representatives of CFP buy or sell securities at or around the same time as clients.

Item 12: Brokerage Practices

A. Factors Used to Select Custodians and/or Broker-Dealers

Custodians/broker-dealers will be recommended based on CFP's duty to seek "best execution," which is the obligation to seek execution of securities transactions for a client on the most favorable terms for the client under the circumstances. Clients will not necessarily pay the lowest commission or commission equivalent, and CFP may also consider the market expertise and research access provided by the broker-dealer/custodian, including but not limited to access to written research, oral communication with analysts, admittance to research conferences, and other resources provided by the brokers that may aid in CFP's research efforts. CFP will never charge a premium or commission on transactions, beyond the actual cost imposed by the broker-dealer/custodian.

CFP will require clients to use Schwab Institutional, a division of Charles Schwab & Co., Inc.

1. Research and Other Soft Dollar Benefits

While CFP has no formal soft dollar program in which soft dollars are used to pay for third party services, CFP may receive research, products, or other services from custodians and broker-dealers in connection with client securities transactions ("soft dollar benefits"). CFP may enter into soft dollar arrangements consistent with (and not outside of) the safe harbor contained in Section 28(e) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended. There can be no assurance that any particular client will benefit from soft dollar research, whether or not the client's transactions paid for it, and CFP does not seek to allocate benefits to client accounts proportionate to any soft dollar

credits generated by the accounts. CFP benefits by not having to produce or pay for the research, products or services, and CFP will have an incentive to recommend a broker-dealer based on receiving research or services. Clients should be aware that CFP's acceptance of soft dollar benefits may result in higher commissions charged to the client.

2. Brokerage for Client Referrals

CFP receives no referrals from a broker-dealer or third party in exchange for using that broker-dealer or third party.

3. Clients Directing Which Broker-Dealer/Custodian to Use

CFP will require clients to use a specific broker-dealer to execute transactions. Not all advisers require clients to use a particular broker-dealer.

B. Aggregating (Block) Trading for Multiple Client Accounts

If CFP buys or sells the same securities on behalf of more than one client, then it may (but would be under no obligation to) aggregate or bunch such securities in a single transaction for multiple clients in order to seek more favorable prices, lower brokerage commissions, or more efficient execution. In such case, CFP would place an aggregate order with the broker on behalf of all such clients in order to ensure fairness for all clients; provided, however, that trades would be reviewed periodically to ensure that accounts are not systematically disadvantaged by this policy. CFP would determine the appropriate number of shares and select the appropriate brokers consistent with its duty to seek best execution, except for those accounts with specific brokerage direction (if any).

Item 13: Review of Accounts

A. Frequency and Nature of Periodic Reviews and Who Makes Those Reviews

All client accounts for CFP's ongoing advisory services are reviewed at least quarterly by David C. Dickerson, President, with regard to clients' respective investment policies and risk tolerance levels. All accounts at CFP are assigned to this reviewer.

All financial planning accounts are reviewed upon financial plan creation and plan delivery by David C. Dickerson, President. Financial planning clients are provided a one-time financial plan that reflects their financial situation. After the presentation of the plan, there are no further reports. Clients may request additional plans or reports for a fee.

B. Factors That Will Trigger a Non-Periodic Review of Client Accounts

Reviews may be triggered by material market, economic or political events, or by changes in a client's financial situation (such as retirement, termination of employment, physical move, or inheritance).

With respect to financial plans, CFP's services will generally conclude upon delivery of the financial plan.

C. Content and Frequency of Regular Reports Provided to Clients

Each client of CFP's advisory services provided on an ongoing basis will receive a quarterly report detailing the client's account, including assets held, asset value, and calculation of fees. This written report will come from the custodian. CFP does not provide account statements to clients in addition to those provided by the custodian.

Each financial planning client will receive the financial plan upon completion.

Item 14: Client Referrals and Other Compensation

A. Economic Benefits Provided by Third Parties for Advice Rendered to Clients (Includes Sales Awards or Other Prizes)

CFP does not receive any economic benefit, directly or indirectly, from any third party for advice rendered to CFP's clients.

With respect to Schwab, CFP receives access to Schwab's institutional trading and custody services, which are typically not available to Schwab retail investors. These services generally are available to independent investment advisers on an unsolicited basis, at no charge to them, so long as a total of at least \$10 million of the adviser's clients' assets are maintained in accounts at Schwab Advisor Services. Schwab's services include brokerage services that are related to the execution of securities transactions, custody, research, including that in the form of advice, analyses and reports, and access to mutual funds and other investments that are otherwise generally available only to institutional investors or would require a significantly higher minimum initial investment. For CFP client accounts maintained in its custody, Schwab generally does not charge separately for custody services but is compensated by account holders through commissions or other transaction-related or asset-based fees for securities trades that are executed through Schwab or that settle into Schwab accounts.

Schwab also makes available to CFP other products and services that benefit CFP but may not benefit its clients' accounts. These benefits may include national, regional or CFP specific educational events organized and/or sponsored by Schwab Advisor Services. Other potential benefits may include occasional business entertainment of personnel of

CFP by Schwab Advisor Services personnel, including meals, invitations to sporting events, including golf tournaments, and other forms of entertainment, some of which may accompany educational opportunities. Other of these products and services assist CFP in managing and administering clients' accounts. These include software and other technology (and related technological training) that provide access to client account data (such as trade confirmations and account statements), facilitate trade execution (and allocation of aggregated trade orders for multiple client accounts, if applicable), provide research, pricing information and other market data, facilitate payment of CFP's fees from its clients' accounts (if applicable), and assist with back-office training and support functions, recordkeeping and client reporting. Many of these services generally may be used to service all or some substantial number of CFP's accounts. Schwab Advisor Services also makes available to CFP other services intended to help CFP manage and further develop its business enterprise. These services may include professional compliance, legal and business consulting, publications and conferences on practice management, information technology, business succession, regulatory compliance, employee benefits providers, human capital consultants, insurance and marketing. In addition, Schwab may make available, arrange and/or pay vendors for these types of services rendered to CFP by independent third parties. Schwab Advisor Services may discount or waive fees it would otherwise charge for some of these services, or pay all or a part of the fees of a third party providing these services to CFP. CFP is independently owned and operated and not affiliated with Schwab.

B. Compensation to Non-Advisory Personnel for Client Referrals

CFP does not directly or indirectly compensate any person who is not advisory personnel for client referrals.

Item 15: Custody

When advisory fees are deducted directly from client accounts at a client's custodian, CFP will be deemed to have limited custody of client's assets and must have written authorization from the client to do so. Clients will receive all account statements and billing invoices that are required in each jurisdiction, and they should carefully review those statements for accuracy.

Item 16: Investment Discretion

CFP provides discretionary and non-discretionary investment advisory services to clients. The advisory contract established with each client sets forth the discretionary authority for trading. Where investment discretion has been granted, CFP generally manages the client's account and makes investment decisions without consultation with the client as to when the securities are to be bought or sold for the account, the total amount of the securities to be bought/sold, what securities to buy or sell, or the price per share. In some instances,

CFP's discretionary authority in making these determinations may be limited by conditions imposed by a client in investment guidelines or objectives, or client instructions otherwise provided to CFP. Client will execute a limited power of attorney as evidence of discretionary authority.

Item 17: Voting Client Securities (Proxy Voting)

CFP will not ask for, nor accept voting authority for, client securities. Clients will receive proxies directly from the issuer of the security or the custodian. Clients should direct all proxy questions to the issuer of the security.

Item 18: Financial Information

A. Balance Sheet

CFP neither requires nor solicits prepayment of more than \$1200 in fees per client, six months or more in advance, and therefore is not required to include a balance sheet with this brochure.

B. Financial Conditions Reasonably Likely to Impair Ability to Meet Contractual Commitments to Clients

Neither CFP nor its management has any financial condition that is likely to reasonably impair CFP's ability to meet contractual commitments to clients.

C. Bankruptcy Petitions in Previous Ten Years

CFP has not been the subject of a bankruptcy petition in the last ten years.