

Item 1 – Cover Page

Part 2A of Form ADV
Firm Disclosure Brochure
Pinkerton Retirement Specialists, LLC
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Coeur d'Alene, ID 83814
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<http://www.pinkertonretirement.com>

January 7, 2014

This brochure provides information about the qualifications and business practices of Pinkerton Retirement Specialists, LLC ("PRS"). If you have any questions about the contents of this brochure, please contact us at 208-667-8998. 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.

PRS is a registered investment adviser. Registration of an Investment Adviser does not imply any level of skill or training. The oral and written communications of an Adviser provide you with information about which you decide to hire or retain an Adviser.

Additional information about PRS is also available on the Internet at www.adviserinfo.sec.gov. You can view PRS's information on this website by searching for PRS. You may search for information by using PRS' name or by using PRS's CRD number. The CRD number for PRS is 120973.

Item 2 – Material Changes

This Firm Brochure is our disclosure document prepared according to regulatory requirements and rules. Consistent with the rules, we will ensure that you receive a summary of any material changes to this and subsequent Brochures within 120 days of the close of our business' fiscal year. Furthermore, we will provide you with other interim disclosures about material changes as necessary.

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Item 4 – Advisory Business

A. Description of Advisory Firm

Pinkerton Retirement Specialists, LLC (“PRS”) is an investment advisor registered with the United States Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC”). PRS is a limited liability company formed under the laws of the State of Idaho. PRS is ultimately owned and controlled by Dan Pinkerton, Managing Member, and his wife, Kathryn Pinkerton. The company was founded in 1987, incorporated in 1996, and PRS has been registered with the SEC as an investment advisor since June 15, 2010.

B. Description of Advisory Services Offered

Asset Management Services

PRS offers investment advisory services for individual clients, high net worth families, foundations, endowments, pension and profit sharing plans, and institutional investors. These services involve providing a client with constant management of their investment funds. PRS develops investment plans to work toward a client’s goals, objectives and risk tolerance. PRS watches a client’s advisory accounts and executes trades.

PRS offers asset management services exclusively as wrap fee programs, either through the PRS sponsored Pinkerton Managed Asset Program (PMAP), or the LPL Financial sponsored Advisory Program.

- *Pinkerton Managed Asset Program (PMAP):* Through the PMAP, PRS provides investment management services which are defined as providing continuous investment advice to a client and making investments for the client based on the individual needs of the client. Through this service, PRS offers a customized and individualized investment program for clients. A specific asset allocation strategy is crafted to focus on the specific client’s goals and objectives. For information on this program, please see Appendix 1 of Part 2A: Pinkerton Managed Asset Program brochure.
- *LPL Financial Sponsored Advisory Program:* PRS may provide advisory services through the Manager Access Select Program (MAS) and Model Wealth Portfolios (MWP), sponsored by LPL Financial, a registered investment advisor and broker-dealer. MAS and MWP provide clients access to the investment advisory services of professional portfolio management firms for the individual management of client accounts. PRS will assist clients in identifying a third party portfolio manager (Portfolio Manager) from a list of Portfolio Managers made available by LPL. The Portfolio Manager manages client’s assets on a discretionary basis. PRS will provide initial and ongoing assistance regarding the Portfolio Manager selection process. For more information regarding MAS and MWP, please see the LPL Financial Form ADV Part 2A Disclosure Brochure or the applicable program’s Wrap Fee Program Brochure and the applicable client agreement. Clients engaging PRS through MAS or MWP will be provided a copy of the program’s disclosure brochure and must execute the program’s client agreement.

PRS has discretionary and non-discretionary authority of clients’ advisory accounts. Discretionary authority allows us to decide what securities to buy or sell without needing client approval, whereas non-discretionary authority requires client approval before initiating the buying or selling of securities. See Item 15 below.

Financial Planning Services

PRS provides financial planning services in the form of written financial plans and financial planning consultations. Services may be provided on a one-time basis or on a continuous basis. The client selects these services in the financial planning agreement. Financial planning services may be specific or modular in their preparation (unique to each client in their depth of preparation). Financial planning services may take into consideration factors such as the client’s objectives, risks that they are willing to undertake, investment knowledge, net worth, income, age, projected retirement, unusual or material funding requirements, inheritance possibilities, pensions, social security, children/relative funding issues, estate issues, and living expenses expressed in today’s dollars requested for retirement. They may include tax planning or investment planning. They may also include retirement planning, estate or business needs, education planning, life and disability insurance needs, long-term care needs and cash flow/budget planning. The services consider information collected from the client. Information may include

financial status, investment objectives and tax status, among other data. The IAR delivers a written financial plan to the client.

While financial planning services are prepared with the intention of the client implementing recommendations made within the plan through PRS, clients are not obligated to do so. Clients may select any investment advisor, broker/dealer, or financial institution to implement PRS recommendations.

Financial planning fees are negotiable. In addition, PRS may waive, reduce or credit the amount of the financial planning fee charged to a client when additional advisory fees or commissions are earned. The decision to waive or reduce an advisory fee is at the sole discretion of the firm.

While financial planning services are prepared with the intention of the client implementing recommendations made within the plan through PRS, clients are not obligated to do so. Clients may select any investment advisor, broker/dealer, or financial institution to implement PRS recommendations.

Clients may elect to implement financial planning services either through PRS professionals in their capacity as investment adviser representatives of PRS, or through PRS professionals licensed as registered representative of LPL. To the extent clients elect to implement financial planning services through LPL, please understand commission charges will apply and there is an economic incentive to recommend financial planning services through LPL. [See Item 10.C for additional disclosure] If clients elect to implement financial planning advice through PRS, implementation services may be provided through PRS's other advisory programs detailed in their respective wrap program brochures. In these situations, PRS will receive fees in addition to the financial planning fees charged.

Financial planning fees are negotiable. In addition, PRS may waive, reduce or credit the amount of the financial planning fee charged to a client when additional advisory fees or commissions are earned. The decision to waive or reduce an advisory fee is at the sole discretion of the firm.

Clients receive a written financial plan from the IAR reflecting the planning services selected on the financial planning agreement. Clients will have planning-related consultations with the IAR to evaluate the financial plan and all recommendations.

Clients either receive consulting services in person or by telephone from the planning categories selected for the respective period.

Pension Consulting Services

PRS provides services to pension and profit sharing plans which includes establishing plans and related documents through data gathering, assessment of participant's goals, meeting with plan participants, fund selection and conducting education and enrollment meetings. The services may include a quarterly review of fund performance and an annual fund review meeting.

C. Client-Tailored Services and Client-Imposed Restrictions

PRS provides asset management services based on the specific needs of the individual client. The client has the ability to impose limits on investment selections and sectors.

PRS may manage a client's account in accordance with one or more investment models. When client accounts are managed using models, investment selections are based on the underlying model and PRS does not typically develop customized (or individualized) portfolio holdings for each client. However, the determination to use a particular model or models is always based on each client's individual investment goals, objectives and mandates.

D. Wrap Fee Programs

A wrap fee program is defined as any advisory program under which a specified fee or fees not based directly upon transactions in a client's account is charged for investment advisory services (which may include portfolio management or advice concerning the selection of other investment advisers) and the execution of client transactions. Whenever a fee is charged to a client for services described in this brochure (whether wrap fee or non-wrap fee), PRS will receive all or a portion of the fee charged.

PRS offers asset management services exclusively as wrap fee programs, either through the PRS sponsored Pinkerton Managed Asset Program (PMAP), or the LPL Financial sponsored Advisory Program.

- *Pinkerton Managed Asset Program (PMAP):* Through the PMAP, PRS provides investment management services which are defined as providing continuous investment advice to a client and making investments for the client based on the individual needs of the client. Through this service, PRS offers a customized and individualized investment program for clients. A specific asset allocation strategy is crafted to focus on the specific client's goals and objectives. For information on this program, please see Appendix 1 of Part 2A: Pinkerton Managed Asset Program brochure.
- *LPL Financial Sponsored Advisory Program:* PRS may provide advisory services through the Manager Access Select Program (MAS) and Model Wealth Portfolios (MWP), sponsored by LPL Financial, a registered investment advisor and broker-dealer. MAS and MWP provide clients access to the investment advisory services of professional portfolio management firms for the individual management of client accounts. PRS will assist clients in identifying a third party portfolio manager (Portfolio Manager) from a list of Portfolio Managers made available by LPL. The Portfolio Manager manages client's assets on a discretionary basis. PRS will provide initial and ongoing assistance regarding the Portfolio Manager selection process. For more information regarding MAS and MWP, please see the LPL Financial Form ADV Part 2A Disclosure Brochure or the applicable program's Wrap Fee Program Brochure and the applicable client agreement. Clients engaging PRS through MAS or MWP will be provided a copy of the program's disclosure brochure and must execute the program's client agreement.

E. Client Assets Under Management

PRS manages and administers approximately \$480,109,638 of client assets as of January 7, 2014. Of this total, \$267,127,111 is managed by PRS through fee-based programs, managed on both a discretionary and non-discretionary basis. In addition, PRS' investment advisor representatives, in their separate capacities as LPL Financial registered representatives, oversee approximately \$212,982,527 of client assets through strictly commission-based arrangements on a non-discretionary basis.

Item 5 – Fees and Compensation

A. Methods of Compensation and Fee Schedule

Asset Management Services

Pinkerton Managed Asset Program: For information on this program, please see Appendix 1 of Part 2A: Pinkerton Managed Asset Program Brochure.

LPL Financial Sponsored Advisory Program: For more information on the Manager Access Select Program (MAS) and Model Wealth Portfolios (MWP), please see the LPL Financial Form ADV Part 2A Disclosure Brochure or the applicable program's Wrap Fee Program Brochure and the applicable client agreement.

Financial Planning Services

Financial planning services may be billed on an hourly or fixed-fee basis. Hourly fees generally range from \$50 to \$400 per hour. Fixed fee arrangements typically range between \$500 and \$150,000. In both cases, the exact fee and arrangement charged to an individual client is determined by factors such as the depth and detail of services

needed, the complexity of the client's situation, the actual topics included, and the associated person providing the service.

PRS will estimate the number of hours needed when billing on an hourly basis. The estimate will be provided to the client prior to beginning work on the project. Fixed fees are also quoted prior to commencement of work. In the event PRS exceeds the estimate, PRS will contact the client to receive approval from the client prior to completing additional work.

Fees for ongoing financial planning services will be billed either monthly or quarterly, in arrears, with payment due upon the client's receipt of a billing statement from PRS. Prior to beginning any services, PRS will provide the client with an estimate of the amount of hours required to complete the specific service to be provided. In the event PRS exceeds the estimated time, it will contact the client for approval to continue services. Depending on the scope of a particular project, PRS may require a fee of up to 100% of the estimated hourly charge to be paid in advance, with the remaining portion due at the end of the month or quarter or upon completion of the project if completed after the end of the billing period. In such an event, PRS will complete its services within six months of being engaged.

Fees for one-time financial planning projects are due and payable after completion of the consultation services or presentation of the financial planning document. Depending on the scope of a particular project, PRS may require a fee of up to 100% of the quoted fixed fee to be paid in advance with the remaining portion due upon completion. In such an event, PRS will complete its services within six months of being engaged. It should be noted that lower fees for comparable financial planning services may be available from other sources.

Termination: When ongoing financial planning services are contracted, the Financial Planning Agreement shall remain in effect until terminated by either party. Clients may terminate the agreement upon notice to PRS and termination shall be effective upon PRS' receipt of termination. The firm may terminate the agreement upon written notice to the client with termination effective upon five (5) days after the client receives the written termination notice. If services are terminated within five (5) business days of executing the agreement, services will be terminated without penalty (no fees due and/or a complete refund of any fees paid in advance). After the initial five (5) business days, the client is responsible for paying fees for the time and effort expended by PRS prior to receipt of notice of termination. A prorated refund or a prorated charge will be made to client, depending upon the time spent by PRS on services at the time notice of termination was received. PRS will provide a billing statement summarizing all charges and an explanation of the prorated refund due to client or the prorated charges due from client.

When one-time financial planning services are contracted, the Financial Planning Agreement shall terminate upon completion of services or presentation of the planning document. Clients may terminate services prior to completion, with fees prorated based on the work completed.

B. Client Payment of Fees

For payment of asset management fees, please see Appendix 1 of Part 2A: Pinkerton Managed Asset Program Brochure, or the LPL Financial Form ADV Part 2A Disclosure Brochure or applicable program's Wrap Fee Program Brochure.

Fees for ongoing financial planning services will be billed either monthly or quarterly, in arrears, with payment due upon the client's receipt of a billing statement from PRS. Depending on the scope of a particular project, PRS may require a fee of up to 100% of the estimated hourly charge to be paid in advance, with the remaining portion due at the end of the month or quarter or upon completion of the project if completed after the end of the billing period. In such an event, PRS will complete its services within six months of being engaged.

Fees for one-time financial planning projects will be billed after completion of the consultation services or presentation of the financial planning document. Depending on the scope of a particular project, PRS may require a fee of up to 100% of the quoted fixed fee to be paid in advance with the remaining portion due upon completion. In such an event, PRS will complete its services within six months of being engaged. It should be noted that lower fees for comparable financial planning services may be available from other sources.

C. Additional Client Fees Charged

All fees paid for investment advisory services are separate and distinct from the fees and expenses charged by exchange-traded funds, mutual funds, separate account managers, private placement, pooled investment vehicles, broker-dealers, and custodians retained by clients. Such fees and expenses are described in each exchange-traded fund and mutual fund's prospectus, each separate account manager's Form ADV and Brochure and Brochure Supplement or similar disclosure statement, each private placement or pooled investment vehicle's confidential offering memoranda, and by any broker-dealer or custodian retained by the client. Clients are advised to read these materials carefully before investing. If a mutual fund also imposes sales charges, a client may pay an initial or deferred sales charge as further described in the mutual fund's prospectus. A client using PRS may be precluded from using certain mutual funds or separate account managers because they may not be offered by the client's custodian.

Please refer to the Brokerage Practices section (Item 12) for additional information regarding the firm's brokerage practices.

D. Prepayment of Client Fees

For prepayment of asset management fees, please see Appendix 1 of Part 2A: Pinkerton Managed Asset Program Brochure, or the LPL Financial Form ADV Part 2A Disclosure Brochure or applicable program's Wrap Fee Program Brochure.

For financial planning services, PRS may require a fee of up to 100% of the quoted fixed fee to be paid in advance with the remaining portion due upon completion. In such an event, PRS will complete its services within six months of being engaged.

When ongoing financial planning services are contracted, the financial planning agreement shall remain in effect until terminated by either party. Clients may terminate the agreement upon notice to PRS and termination shall be effective upon PRS' receipt of termination. The firm may terminate the agreement upon written notice to the client with termination effective upon five (5) days after the client receives the written termination notice. Upon termination, any unearned, prepaid fees will be promptly refunded. When one-time financial planning services are contracted, the Financial Planning Agreement shall terminate upon completion of services or presentation of the planning document. Clients may terminate services prior to completion, with fees prorated based on the work completed. The client has the right to terminate an agreement without penalty within five business days after entering into the agreement.

E. External Compensation for the Sale of Securities to Clients

PRS's advisory professionals are compensated primarily through a salary and bonus structure. PRS's advisory professionals may be paid sales, service or administrative fees for the sale of mutual funds or other investment products. PRS's advisory professionals may receive commission-based compensation for the sale of securities and/or insurance products. Please see Item 10.C. for detailed information and conflicts of interest.

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

PRS does not charge or accept performance-based fees, which can be defined as fees based on a share of capital gains on or capital appreciation of the assets held within a client's account. The firm has no economic incentive to manage clients' portfolios in any way other than what is in clients' best interests.

Item 7 – Types of Clients

PRS generally provides investment advice to the following types of clients.

- Individuals
- High-Net Worth Individuals

Pension and profit sharing plans
Trusts, estates, or charitable organizations
Corporations or business entities other than those listed above

Minimum Investment Amounts Required: For PRS's Comprehensive Wealth Management, the minimum household account size is \$500,000. For PRS ePortfolios, the minimum household account size is \$200,000, and Comprehensive Wealth Management Services are available for an additional fee. Please refer to Appendix 1 of Part 2A: Pinkerton Managed Asset Program Brochure. Different minimums apply for LPL programs; please refer to the LPL Financial Form ADV Part 2A Disclosure Brochure or the applicable program's Wrap Fee Program Brochure.

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

A. Methods of Analysis and Investment Strategies

PRS uses the following methods of analysis in formulating investment advice.

Charting - The set of techniques used in technical analysis in which charts are used to plot price movements, volume, settlement prices, open interest, and other indicators, in order to anticipate future price movements. Users of these techniques, called chartists, believe that past trends in these indicators can be used to extrapolate future trends.

Cyclical - Analyzes the investments sensitive to business cycles and whose performance is strongly tied to the overall economy. For example, cyclical companies tend to make products or provide services that are in lower demand during downturns in the economy and higher demand during upswings. Examples include the automobile, steel, and housing industries. The stock price of a cyclical company will often rise just before an economic upturn begins, and fall just before a downturn begins. Investors in cyclical stocks try to make the largest gains by buying the stock at the bottom of a business cycle, just before a turnaround begins.

Fundamental - A method of evaluating a security by attempting to measure its intrinsic value by examining related economic, financial and other qualitative and quantitative factors. Fundamental analysts attempt to study everything that can affect the security's value, including macroeconomic factors (like the overall economy and industry conditions) and individually specific factors (like the financial condition and management of companies). The end goal of performing fundamental analysis is to produce a value that an investor can compare with the security's current price in hopes of figuring out what sort of position to take with that security (underpriced = buy, overpriced = sell or short). This method of security analysis is considered to be the opposite of technical analysis. Fundamental analysis is about using real data to evaluate a security's value. Although most analysts use fundamental analysis to value stocks, this method of valuation can be used for just about any type of security.

Technical - A method of evaluating securities by analyzing statistics generated by market activity, such as past prices and volume. Technical analysts do not attempt to measure a security's intrinsic value, but instead use charts and other tools to identify patterns that can suggest future activity. Technical analysts believe that the historical performance of stocks and markets are indications of future performance.

PRS Investment Process: The PRS investment process is a disciplined, non-emotional, formula-driven approach that seeks to capture growth in advancing markets, and minimize risk and exposure in down-trending markets. While PRS knows that no strategy can ultimately guarantee a profit or protect against a loss, the process is essentially important.

Step 1: Research - Define the investment objectives and identify the investable universe from the global capital markets. The PRS Research Team selects the investments that best match the stated objectives through focused analysis, disciplined methodology, and leading third-party research.

Step 2: Respond – Prioritize allocating capital to those investments in the established universe that are in a confirmed uptrend, utilizing a quantitative and technical analysis process. Cash is an asset class that is utilized to minimize volatility and losses. In advancing markets, cash exposure decreases. Conversely, in declining markets, cash exposure increases.

Step 3: Advance - Monitor each investment, making tactical adjustments weekly, if needed, in response to changes in the global capital markets, a specific sector, or an individual company or fund. Investments that continue to advance and maintain upward momentum are kept.

Step 4: Protect - Protect gains through a disciplined sell strategy for each invested position. PRS research focuses not only on when to buy, but also on when to sell. The objective is not to “buy, hold, and hope” but to “Advance and Protect.”

In addition, PRS also utilizes the following general investment strategies: long term purchases (Investments held at least a year), short term purchases (Investments sold within a year), trading (Investments sold within 30 days), and option writing including covered options, uncovered options, or spreading strategies. Options are contracts giving the purchaser the right to buy or sell a security, such as stocks, at a fixed price within a specific period of time.

There is a potential for frequent trading of securities in PRS strategies, which may have a positive or negative impact on investment performance. Performance from active trading can be lowered due to an increase in brokerage and other transaction costs with custodians outside of LPL.

PRS is an active fee-paying, member of the Independent Adviser Group (“IAG”) which operates as a division of Callan Associates, Inc., an unaffiliated SEC-registered investment adviser (“Callan”). Using the tools provided by Callan/IAG we can identify and recommend to you third-party investment manager(s) to meet your asset allocation needs. These unaffiliated managers may manage your assets on a commingled basis through mutual funds or on an individual separate account basis. Callan’s IAG platform provides PRS and you with:

- Investment manager profiles
- Quantitative screening
- Qualitative screening
- Ongoing performance monitoring
- Pre-negotiated access to select managers

In addition, Callan/IAG provides PRS with ongoing training and marketing support. Our clients incur no additional costs or expenses for our membership with the IAG.

For clients whose assets are on the Callan’s unified managed account (“UMA”) program and specifically its overlay portfolio management (“OPM”) platform, Callan may reduce the annual fee owed by PRS to Callan in an amount equal to the management fees paid to Callan by clients. While the existence of such an arrangement creates an incentive for PRS to refer clients to managers on the OPM platform, we will nonetheless only make such a recommendation when suitable for client’s needs. Fees paid to third-party managers on the OPM platform shall be reasonable and customary, yet may in some instances be higher than those fees paid by non-UMA clients.

Equity or stock managers will be identified based upon their investment focus (e.g. stock of large, medium, or small market capitalization companies) and style (e.g. growth versus equity). Through our Callan/IAG participation, PRS monitors its recommended managers and a pool of prospective managers in order to help ensure that these managers are performing as identified. Commonly contingent upon the amount of investable assets, our recommended managers may engage in individual stock selection on an account-by-account basis or may manage assets on a pooled basis, such as through mutual funds or exchange traded funds (“ETFs”). In addition, select third-party, separate account managers may impose minimum investment amounts that are subject to change and may, in some instances, necessitate closing of an account in the case of a higher account minimum that cannot be met.

Fixed income (bond) managers are selected based upon their identified investment focus such as core, high-yield, municipal bonds, defensive, and even international/global strategies.

Our investment strategies may include long-term and short-term purchases, trading (securities sold within 30 days) and sales, and the use of margin. You may place reasonable restrictions on the strategies to be employed in your portfolio and the types of investments to be held in your portfolio.

Risk of Loss: Clients must understand that past performance is not indicative of future results. Investing in securities (including stocks, mutual funds, and bonds) involves risk of loss. Further, depending on the different types of investments there may be varying degrees of risk. Clients and prospective clients should be prepared to bear investment loss including loss of original principal.

Investment Management Services: PRS employs the following strategies as part of its investment management services:

- The PRS investment management process seeks to create a balance between reward and risk over a given time period. This typically involves using a mix of the securities highlighted below.
- PRS relies on quantitative, technical and fundamental analysis.
- PRS considers multiple time horizons, including long, medium and short term, when determining strategies. Depending on the client's needs, PRS may employ various risk-management strategies. PRS believes these risk-management tools distinguish it in the investment advisory marketplace.

PRS avoids market timing, but may increase cash holdings when necessary. This is based on the client's risk tolerance and PRS' expectations of market behavior.

A.2. Material Risks of Investment Instruments

Equity Securities: Investing in individual companies involves inherent risk. The major risks relate to the company's capitalization, quality of the company's management, quality and cost of the company's services, the company's ability to manage costs, efficiencies in the manufacturing or service delivery process, management of litigation risk, and the company's ability to create shareholder value (i.e., increase the value of the company's stock price). Foreign securities, in addition to the general risks of equity securities, have geopolitical risk, financial transparency risk, currency risk, regulatory risk and liquidity risk.

Mutual Fund Securities: Investing in mutual funds carries inherent risk. The major risks of investing in a mutual fund include the quality and experience of the portfolio management team and its ability to create fund value by investing in securities that have positive growth, the amount of individual company diversification, the type and amount of industry diversification, and the type and amount of sector diversification within specific industries. In addition, mutual funds tend to be tax inefficient and therefore investors may pay capital gains taxes on fund investments while not having yet sold the fund.

Exchange-Traded Funds ("ETFs"): ETFs are investment companies whose shares are bought and sold on a securities exchange. An ETF holds a portfolio of securities designed to track a particular market segment or index. Some examples of ETFs are SPDRs®, streetTRACKS®, DIAMONDSSM, NASDAQ 100 Index Tracking StockSM ("QQQs SM") iShares® and VIPERs®. The funds could purchase an ETF to gain exposure to a portion of the U.S. or foreign market. The funds, as a shareholder of another investment company, will bear their pro-rata portion of the other investment company's advisory fee and other expenses, in addition to their own expenses.

Investing in ETFs involves risk. Specifically, ETFs, depending on the underlying portfolio and its size, can have wide price (bid and ask) spreads, thus diluting or negating any upward price movement of the ETF or enhancing any downward price movement. Also, ETFs require more frequent portfolio reporting by regulators and are thereby more susceptible to actions by hedge funds that could have a negative impact on the price of the ETF. Certain ETFs may employ leverage, which creates additional volatility and price risk depending on the amount of leverage utilized, the collateral and the liquidity of the supporting collateral. Further, the use of leverage (i.e., employing the use of margin) generally results in additional interest costs to the ETF. Certain ETFs are highly leveraged and therefore have additional volatility and liquidity risk. Volatility and

liquidity can severely and negatively impact the price of the ETF's underlying portfolio securities, thereby causing significant price fluctuations of the ETF.

Fixed Income Securities: Fixed income securities carry additional risks than those of equity securities described above. These risks include the company's ability to retire its debt at maturity, the current interest rate environment, the coupon interest rate promised to bondholders, legal constraints, jurisdictional risk (U.S or foreign) and currency risk. If bonds have maturities of ten years or greater, they will likely have greater price swings when interest rates move up or down. The shorter the maturity the less volatile the price swings. Foreign bonds have liquidity and currency risk.

Corporate Debt, Commercial Paper and Certificates of Deposit: Fixed income securities carry additional risks than those of equity securities described above. These risks include the company's ability to retire its debt at maturity, the current interest rate environment, the coupon interest rate promised to bondholders, legal constraints, jurisdictional risk (U.S or foreign) and currency risk. If bonds have maturities of ten years or greater, they will likely have greater price swings when interest rates move up or down. The shorter the maturity the less volatile the price swings. Foreign bonds also have liquidity and currency risk.

Commercial paper and certificates of deposit are generally considered safe instruments, although they are subject to the level of general interest rates, the credit quality of the issuing bank and the length of maturity. With respect to certificates of deposit, depending on the length of maturity there can be prepayment penalties if the client needs to convert the certificate of deposit to cash prior to maturity.

Municipal Securities: Municipal securities carry additional risks than those of corporate and bank-sponsored debt securities described above. These risks include the municipality's ability to raise additional tax revenue or other revenue (in the event the bonds are revenue bonds) to pay interest on its debt and to retire its debt at maturity. Municipal bonds are generally tax free at the federal level, but may be taxable in individual states other than the state in which both the investor and municipal issuer is domiciled.

U.S. Government Securities: U.S. government securities include securities issued by the U.S. Treasury and by U.S. government agencies and instrumentalities. U.S. government securities may be supported by the full faith and credit of the United States.

Private Placements: Private placements carry significant risk in that companies using the private placement market conduct securities offerings that are exempt from registration under the federal securities laws, which means that investors do not have access to public information and such investors are not provided with the same amount of information that they would receive if the securities offering was a public offering. Moreover, many companies using private placements do so to raise equity capital in the start-up phase of their business, or require additional capital to complete another phase in their growth objective. In addition, the securities issued in connection with private placements are restricted securities, which means that they are not traded on a secondary market, such as a stock exchange, and they are thus illiquid and cannot be readily converted to cash.

Pooled Investment Vehicles: A pooled investment vehicle, such as a commodity pool or investment company, is generally offered only to investors who meet specified suitability, net worth and annual income criteria. Pooled investment vehicles sell securities through private placements and thus are illiquid and subject to a variety of risks that are disclosed in each pooled investment vehicle's confidential private placement memorandum or disclosure document. Investors should read these documents carefully and consult with their professional advisors prior to committing investment dollars. Because many of the securities involved in pooled investment vehicles do not have transparent trading markets from which accurate and current pricing information can be derived, or in the case of private equity investments where portfolio security companies are privately held with no publicly traded market, the firm will be unable to monitor or verify the accuracy of such performance information.

Structured Products: Structured products are designed to facilitate highly customized risk-return objectives. While structured products come in many different forms, they typically consist of a debt security that is structured to make interest and principal payments based upon various assets, rates or formulas. Many structured products include an embedded derivative component. Structured products may be structured in the form of a security, in

which case these products may receive benefits provided under federal securities law, or they may be cast as derivatives, in which case they are offered in the over-the-counter market and are subject to no regulation. Investment in structured products includes significant risks, including valuation, liquidity, price, credit and market risks. One common risk associated with structured products is a relative lack of liquidity due to the highly customized nature of the investment. Moreover, the full extent of returns from the complex performance features is often not realized until maturity. As such, structured products tend to be more of a buy-and-hold investment decision rather than a means of getting in and out of a position with speed and efficiency.

Another risk with structured products is the credit quality of the issuer. Although the cash flows are derived from other sources, the products themselves are legally considered to be the issuing financial institution's liabilities. The vast majority of structured products are from high investment grade issuers only. Also, there is a lack of pricing transparency. There is no uniform standard for pricing, making it harder to compare the net-of-pricing attractiveness of alternative structured product offerings than it is, for instance, to compare the net expense ratios of different mutual funds or commissions among broker-dealers.

Corporate Debt Obligations: Corporate debt obligations include corporate bonds, debentures, notes, commercial paper and other similar corporate debt instruments. Companies use these instruments to borrow money from investors. The issuer pays the investor a fixed or variable rate of interest and must repay the amount borrowed at maturity. Commercial paper (short-term unsecured promissory notes) is issued by companies to finance their current obligations and normally has a maturity of less than nine months. In addition, the firm may also invest in corporate debt securities registered and sold in the United States by foreign issuers (Yankee bonds) and those sold outside the U.S. by foreign or U.S. issuers (Eurobonds).

Variable Annuities: Variable Annuities are long-term financial products designed for retirement purposes. In essence, annuities are contractual agreements in which payment(s) are made to an insurance company, which agrees to pay out an income or a lump sum amount at a later date. There are contract limitations and fees and charges associated with annuities, administrative fees, and charges for optional benefits. They also may carry early withdrawal penalties and surrender charges, and carry additional risks such as the insurance carrier's ability to pay claims. Moreover, variable annuities carry investment risk similar to mutual funds. Investors should carefully review the terms of the variable annuity contract before investing.

B. Investment Strategy and Method of Analysis Material Risks

Our investment strategy is custom-tailored to the client's goals, investment objectives, risk tolerance, and personal and financial circumstances.

Margin Leverage

Although PRS, as a general business practice, does not utilize leverage, there may be instances in which exchange-traded funds, other separate account managers and, in very limited circumstances, PRS will utilize leverage. In this regard please review the following:

The use of margin leverage enhances the overall risk of investment gain and loss to the client's investment portfolio. For example, investors are able to control \$2 of a security for \$1. So if the price of a security rises by \$1, the investor earns a 100% return on their investment. Conversely, if the security declines by \$.50, then the investor loses 50% of their investment.

The use of margin leverage entails borrowing, which results in additional interest costs to the investor.

Broker-dealers who carry customer accounts require a minimum equity requirement when clients utilize margin leverage. The minimum equity requirement is stated as a percentage of the value of the underlying collateral security with an absolute minimum dollar requirement. For example, if the price of a security declines in value to the point where the excess equity used to satisfy the minimum requirement dissipates, the broker-dealer will require the client to deposit additional collateral to the account in the form of cash or marketable securities. A deposit of securities to the account will require a larger deposit, as the security being deposited is included in the computation of the minimum equity requirement. In addition, when leverage is utilized and the client needs to

withdraw cash, the client must sell a disproportionate amount of collateral securities to release enough cash to satisfy the withdrawal amount based upon similar reasoning as cited above.

Regulations concerning the use of margin leverage are established by the Federal Reserve Board and vary if the client's account is held at a broker-dealer versus a bank custodian. Broker-dealers and bank custodians may apply more stringent rules as they deem necessary.

Short-Term Trading

Although PRS, as a general business practice, does not utilize short-term trading, there may be instances in which short-term trading may be necessary or an appropriate strategy. In this regard, please read the following:

There is an inherent risk for clients who trade frequently in that high-frequency trading creates substantial transaction costs that in the aggregate could negatively impact account performance.

Short Selling

PRS generally does not engage in short selling but reserves the right to do so in the exercise of its sole judgment. Short selling involves the sale of a security that is borrowed rather than owned. When a short sale is effected, the investor is expecting the price of the security to decline in value so that a purchase or closeout of the short sale can be effected at a significantly lower price. The primary risks of effecting short sales is the availability to borrow the stock, the unlimited potential for loss, and the requirement to fund any difference between the short credit balance and the market value of the security.

Option Strategies

Various option strategies give the holder the right to acquire or sell underlying securities at the contract strike price up until expiration of the option. Each contract is worth 100 shares of the underlying security. Options entail greater risk but allow an investor to have market exposure to a particular security or group of securities without the capital commitment required to purchase the underlying security or groups of securities. In addition, options allow investors to hedge security positions held in the portfolio. For detailed information on the use of options and option strategies, please contact the Options Clearing Corporation for the current Options Risk Disclosure Statement.

PRS as part of its investment strategy may employ the following option strategies:

- *Covered Call Writing:* Covered call writing is the sale of in-, at-, or out-of-the-money call option against a long security position held in the client portfolio. This type of transaction is used to generate income. It also serves to create downside protection in the event the security position declines in value. Income is received from the proceeds of the option sale. Such income may be reduced to the extent it is necessary to buy back the option position prior to its expiration. This strategy may involve a degree of trading velocity, transaction costs and significant losses if the underlying security has volatile price movement. Covered call strategies are generally suited for companies with little price volatility.
- *Long Call Options Purchases:* Long call option purchases allow the option holder to be exposed to the general market characteristics of a security without the outlay of capital necessary to own the security. Options are wasting assets and expire (usually within nine months of issuance), and as a result can expose the investor to significant loss.
- *Long Put Options Purchases:* Long put option purchases allow the option holder to sell or "put" the underlying security at the contract strike price at a future date. If the price of the underlying security declines in value, the value of the long put option increases. In this way long puts are often used to hedge a long stock position. Options are wasting assets and expire (usually within nine months of issuance), and as a result can expose the investor to significant loss.

Item 9 – Disciplinary Information

A. Criminal or Civil Actions

There is nothing to report on this item.

B. Administrative Enforcement Proceedings

There is nothing to report on this item.

C. Self-Regulatory Organization Enforcement Proceedings

There is nothing to report on this item.

Item 10 – Other Financial Industry Activities and Affiliations

A. Broker-Dealer or Representative Registration

PRS is not and does not have a related company that is a broker-dealer. However, certain members and employees of PRS are registered representatives with LPL Financial (“LPL”), a FINRA-registered broker-dealer and member of SIPC, and PRS offices are also LPL branch office locations. LPL is a financial services company engaged in the sale of investment products.

As a result of PRS members and registered professionals’ affiliation with LPL, such professionals, in their capacity as registered representatives of LPL, are subject to the general oversight of LPL and the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority Inc. (“FINRA”). As such, clients of PRS should understand that their personal and account information is available to FINRA and LPL for the fulfillment of their regulatory oversight obligations and duties.

B. Futures or Commodity Registration

Neither PRS nor its affiliates are registered as a commodity firm, futures commission merchant, commodity pool operator or commodity trading advisor and do not have an application to register pending.

C. Material Relationships Maintained by this Advisory Business and Conflicts of Interest

Broker-Dealer Registration

Managers, members, and registered personnel of PRS are registered representatives with LPL Financial (“LPL”), a FINRA-registered broker-dealer and member of SIPC. As a result, such professionals, in their capacity as registered representatives of LPL, are subject to the oversight of LPL and the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority, Inc. (“FINRA”). As such, clients of PRS should understand that their personal and account information is available to FINRA and LPL personnel in the fulfillment of their oversight obligations and duties.

PRS professionals who effect transactions for advisory clients may receive transaction or commission compensation from LPL. The recommendation of securities transactions for commission creates a conflict of interest in that PRS is economically incented to effect securities transactions for clients. Although PRS strives to put its clients’ interests first, such recommendations may be viewed as being in the best interests of PRS rather than in the client’s best interest. PRS advisory clients are not compelled to effect securities transactions through LPL.

Insurance Activities

Certain managers, members, and registered employees of PRS are licensed insurance agents. With respect to the provision of financial planning services, PRS professionals may recommend insurance products and annuities offered by such carriers for whom they function as an agent and receive a commission for doing so. They may

also receive other incentive awards for the recommendation/sale of annuities and other insurance products. Please be advised there is a potential conflict of interest in that there is an economic incentive to recommend insurance and other investment products of such carriers. Please also be advised that PRS strives to put its clients' interests first and foremost[, and clients may utilize any insurance carrier or insurance agency they desire]. Other than for insurance products that require a securities license, such as variable insurance products, clients may utilize any insurance carrier or insurance agency they desire. For products requiring a securities and insurance license, clients may be limited to those insurance carriers that have a selling agreement with PRS's employing broker-dealer.

Estate Strategies, Inc.

Mr. Howard is an owner and principal of Estate Strategies, Inc. Estate Strategies, Inc. is a Washington- licensed insurance agency. Mr. Howard may offer or recommend the purchase of insurance products through Estate Strategies, Inc. When suitable, Mr. Howard may offer or recommend the purchase of insurance products including life, long-term care, disability, and fixed annuities insurance products or policies. Should you purchase an insurance product from Mr. Howard he will be compensated as a licensed insurance agent and owner of Estate Strategies, Inc.

D. Recommendation or Selection of Other Investment Advisors and Conflicts of Interest

PRS may recommend LPL sponsored wrap fee programs to its advisory clients. Although PRS strives to put its clients' interests first, please be advised that PRS also uses LPL as its custodian platform and that any recommendation of LPL sponsored wrap fee programs may be viewed as being in the best interests of PRS versus the interests of its clients.

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

A. Code of Ethics Description

In accordance with the Advisers Act, PRS has adopted policies and procedures designed to detect and prevent insider trading. In addition, PRS has adopted a Code of Ethics (the "Code"). Among other things, the Code includes written procedures governing the conduct of PRS's advisory and access persons. The Code also imposes certain reporting obligations on persons subject to the Code. The Code and applicable securities transactions are monitored by the chief compliance officer of PRS. PRS will send clients a copy of its Code of Ethics upon written request.

PRS has policies and procedures in place to ensure that the interests of its clients are given preference over those of PRS, its affiliates and its employees. For example, there are policies in place to prevent the misappropriation of material non-public information, and such other policies and procedures reasonably designed to comply with federal and state securities laws.

B. Investment Recommendations Involving a Material Financial Interest and Conflicts of Interest

PRS does not engage in principal trading (i.e., the practice of selling stock to advisory clients from a firm's inventory or buying stocks from advisory clients into a firm's inventory). In addition, PRS does not recommend any securities to advisory clients in which it has some proprietary or ownership interest.

C. Advisory Firm Purchase of Same Securities Recommended to Clients and Conflicts of Interest

PRS, its affiliates, employees and their families, trusts, estates, charitable organizations and retirement plans established by it may purchase the same securities as are purchased for clients in accordance with its Code of Ethics policies and procedures. The personal securities transactions by advisory representatives and employees may raise potential conflicts of interest when they trade in a security that is:

- owned by the client, or

- considered for purchase or sale for the client.

Such conflict generally refers to the practice of front-running (trading ahead of the client), which PRS specifically prohibits. PRS has adopted policies and procedures that are intended to address these conflicts of interest. These policies and procedures:

- require our advisory representatives and employees to act in the client's best interest,
- prohibit front-running, and
- provide for the review of transactions to discover and correct any trades that result in an advisory representative or employee benefitting at the expense of a client.

Advisory representatives and employees must follow PRS's procedures when purchasing or selling the same securities purchased or sold for the client.

D. Client Securities Recommendations or Trades and Concurrent Advisory Firm Securities Transactions and Conflicts of Interest

PRS, its affiliates, employees and their families, trusts, estates, charitable organizations, and retirement plans established by it may effect securities transactions for their own accounts that differ from those recommended or effected for other PRS clients. PRS will make a reasonable attempt to trade securities in client accounts at or prior to trading the securities in its affiliate, corporate, employee or employee-related accounts. Trades executed the same day will likely be subject to an average pricing calculation (please refer to Item 12.B.3 Order Aggregation). It is the policy of PRS to place the clients' interests above those of PRS and its employees.

Item 12 – Brokerage Practices

A. Factors Used to Select Broker-Dealers for Client Transactions

Custodian Recommendations

PRS may recommend that clients establish brokerage accounts with LPL Financial ("LPL"), a FINRA registered broker-dealer, member SIPC, to maintain custody of clients' assets and to effect trades for their accounts. Although PRS may recommend that clients establish accounts at LPL, it is the client's decision to custody assets with LPL. PRS is independently owned and operated and not affiliated with LPL. For PRS client accounts maintained in its custody, LPL generally does not charge separately for custody services but is compensated by account holders through commissions and other transaction-related or asset-based fees for securities trades that are executed through the custodian or that settle into custodian accounts.

PRS considers the financial strength, reputation, operational efficiency, cost, execution capability, level of customer service, and related factors in recommending broker-dealers or custodians to advisory clients.

In certain instances and subject to approval by PRS, PRS will recommend to clients certain other broker-dealers and/or custodians based on the needs of the individual client, and taking into consideration the nature of the services required, the experience of the broker-dealer or custodian, the cost and quality of the services, and the reputation of the broker-dealer or custodian. The final determination to engage a broker-dealer or custodian recommended by PRS will be made by and in the sole discretion of the client. The client recognizes that broker-dealers and/or custodians have different cost and fee structures and trade execution capabilities. As a result, there may be disparities with respect to the cost of services and/or the transaction prices for securities transactions executed on behalf of the client. Clients are responsible for assessing the commissions and other costs charged by broker-dealers and/or custodians.

Clients are free to select any broker dealer, mutual fund company, or variable annuity sponsor to serve as their qualified custodian. This selection is under the condition that PRS provides approval. When a client directs the use of a particular broker dealer or other qualified custodian, PRS may not be able to obtain the best prices and

execution for the transaction. Clients who direct the use of a particular broker dealer or qualified custodian may receive less favorable prices. Further, PRS may place directed trades after effecting non-directed trades.

Soft Dollar Arrangements: PRS does utilize soft dollar arrangements. PRS does not direct brokerage transactions to executing brokers for research and brokerage services.

Institutional Trading and Custody Services: LPL provides PRS with access to its institutional trading and custody services, which are typically not available to LPL's retail investors. These services generally are available to independent investment advisors on an unsolicited basis, at no charge to them so long as a certain minimum amount of the advisor's clients' assets are maintained in accounts at LPL. These services are not contingent upon PRS committing to LPL any specific amount of business (assets in custody or trading commissions). LPL's brokerage services include the execution of securities transactions, custody, research, 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.

Other Products and Services: LPL also makes available to PRS other products and services that benefit PRS but may not directly benefit its clients' accounts. Many of these products and services may be used to service all or some substantial number of PRS's accounts, including accounts not maintained at LPL. LPL may also make available to PRS software and other technology that

- provide access to client account data (such as trade confirmations and account statements)
- facilitate trade execution and allocate aggregated trade orders for multiple client accounts
- provide research, pricing and other market data
- facilitate payment of PRS's fees from its clients' accounts
- assist with back-office functions, recordkeeping and client reporting

LPL may also offer other services intended to help PRS manage and further develop its business enterprise. These services may include

- compliance, legal and business consulting
- publications and conferences on practice management and business succession
- access to employee benefits providers, human capital consultants and insurance providers

LPL may also provide other benefits such as educational events or occasional business entertainment of PRS personnel. In evaluating whether to recommend that clients custody their assets at LPL, PRS may take into account the availability of some of the foregoing products and services and other arrangements as part of the total mix of factors it considers, and not solely the nature, cost or quality of custody and brokerage services provided by the custodian, which may create a potential conflict of interest.

Independent Third Parties: LPL may make available, arrange, and/or pay third-party vendors for the types of services rendered to PRS. LPL may discount or waive fees it would otherwise charge for some of these services or all or a part of the fees of a third party providing these services to PRS.

Additional Compensation Received from Custodians: PRS may participate in institutional customer programs sponsored by broker-dealers or custodians. PRS may recommend these broker-dealers or custodians to clients for custody and brokerage services. There is no direct link between PRS's participation in such programs and the investment advice it gives to its clients, although PRS receives economic benefits through its participation in the programs that are typically not available to retail investors. These benefits may include the following products and services (provided without cost or at a discount):

- Receipt of duplicate client statements and confirmations
- Research-related products and tools
- Consulting services
- Access to a trading desk serving PRS participants

- Access to block trading (which provides the ability to aggregate securities transactions for execution and then allocate the appropriate shares to client accounts)
- The ability to have advisory fees deducted directly from client accounts
- Access to an electronic communications network for client order entry and account information
- Access to mutual funds with no transaction fees and to certain institutional money managers
- Discounts on compliance, marketing, research, technology, and practice management products or services provided to PRS by third-party vendors

The custodian may also pay for business consulting and professional services received by PRS's related persons, and may pay or reimburse expenses (including travel, lodging, meals and entertainment expenses for PRS's personnel to attend conferences). Some of the products and services made available by such custodian through its institutional customer programs may benefit PRS but may not benefit its client accounts. These products or services may assist PRS in managing and administering client accounts, including accounts not maintained at the custodian as applicable. Other services made available through the programs are intended to help PRS manage and further develop its business enterprise. The benefits received by PRS or its personnel through participation in these programs do not depend on the amount of brokerage transactions directed to the broker-dealer.

PRS also participates in similar institutional advisor programs offered by other independent broker-dealers or trust companies, and its continued participation may require PRS to maintain a predetermined level of assets at such firms. In connection with its participation in such programs, PRS will typically receive benefits similar to those listed above, including research, payments for business consulting and professional services received by PRS's related persons, and reimbursement of expenses (including travel, lodging, meals and entertainment expenses for PRS's personnel to attend conferences sponsored by the broker-dealer or trust company).

As part of its fiduciary duties to clients, PRS endeavors at all times to put the interests of its clients first. Clients should be aware, however, that the receipt of economic benefits by PRS or its related persons in and of itself creates a potential conflict of interest and may indirectly influence PRS's recommendation of broker-dealers such as LPL for custody and brokerage services.

Brokerage for Client Referrals

PRS does not engage in the practice of directing brokerage commissions in exchange for the referral of advisory clients.

Directed Brokerage

PRS Recommendations: PRS typically recommends LPL as custodian for clients' funds and securities and to execute securities transactions on its clients' behalf.

Client-Directed Brokerage: Occasionally, clients may direct PRS to use a particular broker-dealer to execute portfolio transactions for their account or request that certain types of securities not be purchased for their account. Clients who designate the use of a particular broker-dealer should be aware that they will lose any possible advantage PRS derives from aggregating transactions. Such client trades are typically effected after the trades of clients who have not directed the use of a particular broker-dealer. PRS loses the ability to aggregate trades with other PRS advisory clients, potentially subjecting the client to inferior trade execution prices as well as higher commissions.

B. Aggregating Securities Transactions for Client Accounts

Best Execution

Discretionary versus Non-Discretionary Accounts: For those clients who chose not to grant us investment discretion, there may be delays in the execution of investment recommendations as we will execute transactions on behalf of our discretionary clients before contacting any non-discretionary clients. While we will make every reasonable effort to mitigate the impact of this circumstance, it is possible that non-discretionary accounts may

receive less favorable trade executions that might possibly result in poorer overall investment performance than those clients who grant us investment discretion.

PRS, pursuant to the terms of its investment advisory agreement with clients, has discretionary authority to determine which securities are to be bought and sold, and the amount of such securities. PRS recognizes that the analysis of execution quality involves a number of factors, both qualitative and quantitative. PRS will follow a process in an attempt to ensure that it is seeking to obtain the most favorable execution under the prevailing circumstances when placing client orders. These factors include but are not limited to the following:

- The financial strength, reputation and stability of the broker
- The efficiency with which the transaction is effected
- The ability to effect prompt and reliable executions at favorable prices (including the applicable dealer spread or commission, if any)
- The availability of the broker to stand ready to effect transactions of varying degrees of difficulty in the future
- The efficiency of error resolution, clearance and settlement
- Block trading and positioning capabilities
- Performance measurement
- Online access to computerized data regarding customer accounts
- Availability, comprehensiveness, and frequency of brokerage and research services
- Commission rates
- The economic benefit to the client
- Related matters involved in the receipt of brokerage services

Consistent with its fiduciary responsibilities, PRS seeks to ensure that clients receive best execution with respect to clients' transactions by blocking client trades to reduce commissions and transaction costs. To the best of PRS's knowledge, these custodians provide high-quality execution, and PRS's clients do not pay higher transaction costs in return for such execution.

Commission rates and securities transaction fees charged to effect such transactions are established by the client's independent custodian and/or broker-dealer. Based upon its own knowledge of the securities industry, PRS believes that such commission rates are competitive within the securities industry. Lower commissions or better execution may be able to be achieved elsewhere.

Security Allocation

Since PRS may be managing accounts with similar investment objectives, PRS may aggregate orders for securities for such accounts. In such event, allocation of the securities so purchased or sold, as well as expenses incurred in the transaction, is made by PRS in the manner it considers to be the most equitable and consistent with its fiduciary obligations to such accounts.

PRS's allocation procedures seek to allocate investment opportunities among clients in the fairest possible way, taking into account the clients' best interests. PRS will follow procedures to ensure that allocations do not involve a practice of favoring or discriminating against any client or group of clients. Account performance is never a factor in trade allocations.

PRS's advice to certain clients and entities and the action of PRS for those and other clients are frequently premised not only on the merits of a particular investment, but also on the suitability of that investment for the particular client in light of his or her applicable investment objective, guidelines and circumstances. Thus, any action of PRS with respect to a particular investment may, for a particular client, differ or be opposed to the recommendation, advice, or actions of PRS to or on behalf of other clients.

Order Aggregation

Orders for the same security entered on behalf of more than one client will generally be aggregated (i.e., blocked or bunched) subject to the aggregation being in the best interests of all participating clients. Subsequent orders for the same security entered during the same trading day may be aggregated with any previously unfilled orders. Subsequent orders may also be aggregated with filled orders if the market price for the security has not materially changed and the aggregation does not cause any unintended duration exposure. All clients participating in each aggregated order will receive the average price and, subject to minimum ticket charges and possible step outs, pay a pro rata portion of commissions.

To minimize performance dispersion, “strategy” trades should be aggregated and average priced. However, when a trade is to be executed for an individual account and the trade is not in the best interests of other accounts, then the trade will only be performed for that account. This is true even if PRS believes that a larger size block trade would lead to best overall price for the security being transacted.

Allocation of Trades

All allocations will be made prior to the close of business on the trade date. In the event an order is “partially filled,” the allocation will be made in the best interests of all the clients in the order, taking into account all relevant factors including, but not limited to, the size of each client’s allocation, clients’ liquidity needs and previous allocations. In most cases, accounts will get a pro forma allocation based on the initial allocation. This policy also applies if an order is “over-filled.”

PRS acts in accordance with its duty to seek best price and execution and will not continue any arrangements if PRS determines that such arrangements are no longer in the best interest of its clients.

Item 13 – Review of Accounts

A. Schedule for Periodic Review of Client Accounts or Financial Plans and Advisory Persons Involved

Ongoing financial planning services are reviewed and updated on an on-going basis at the request of the client by the client’s respective PRS advisor assigned to their accounts. Additionally, PRS schedules client annually, unless the client specifically requests otherwise. Clients are expected to inform PRS of any changes in the client’s situation or when additional services and updates are needed. The PRS Research Team reviews PMAP portfolios on a weekly basis. The PRS Research Team is comprised of the following employees: Daniel Pinkerton CFP®, Ron Glendening CFP®, CPM®, Matthew Weed CPM®, Nicholas Helgeson CFP®, and Paul Steenblik CFP®, CFA.

B. Review of Client Accounts on Non-Periodic Basis

PRS may perform ad hoc reviews on an as-needed basis if there have been material changes in the client’s investment objectives or risk tolerance, or a material change in how PRS formulates investment advice.

C. Content of Client-Provided Reports and Frequency

Asset management clients will receive account statements at least quarterly from the qualified custodian. Clients may additionally receive on-demand position and performance reports from PRS for no additional fee. Clients are encouraged to compare reports provided by PRS against the account statements delivered from the qualified custodian, as the latter is the official record of the client’s account.

Item 14 – Client Referrals and Other Compensation

A. Economic Benefits Provided to the Advisory Firm from External Sources and Conflicts of Interest

Other than as described under Item 12 of this brochure, PRS does not receive economic benefits for referring clients to third-party service providers.

B. Advisory Firm Payments for Client Referrals

PRS may enter into agreements with solicitors who will refer prospective advisory clients to PRS in return for a portion of the ongoing investment advisory fee. Such arrangements will comply with the cash solicitation requirements of Rule 206(4)-3 under the Investment Advisers Act of 1940. Generally, these requirements require the solicitor to have a written agreement with PRS. The solicitor must provide the client with a disclosure document describing the fees it receives from PRS, whether those fees represent an increase in fees that PRS would otherwise charge the client, and whether an affiliation exists between PRS and the solicitor.

Although Pinkerton Retirement Services ("PRS" or "Firm") does not pay for client referrals, the Firm sponsors education and marketing events for clients and prospective clients. At the conclusion of the event PRS provides door prizes that may include, among other things, a getaway weekend with free airfare, hotel, and certain other amenities for attendees who meet certain eligibility criteria. The criteria typically requires attendance at each conference workshop, being an accredited investor, and receiving a 100% score on a brief financial planning test related to what they learned at the workshop. Please be advised that such giveaways may be viewed by some as providing an incentive to the recipient to conduct business through PRS. Please be advised that such giveaways do not create an obligation on the part of the recipient to utilize the services of PRS. The clients may use any advisor of their choice.

Item 15 – Custody

Custody, as it applies to investment advisors, has been defined by regulators as having access or control over client funds and/or securities. In other words, custody is not limited to physically holding client funds and securities. If an investment advisor has the ability to access or control client funds or securities, the investment advisor is deemed to have custody and must ensure proper procedures are implemented. According to this definition, PRS does not have custody of client funds or securities.

Although the firm does not have custody, PRS has established procedures to ensure all client funds and securities are held at a qualified custodian in a separate account for each client under that client's name. Clients or an independent representative of the client will direct, in writing, the establishment of all accounts and therefore are aware of the qualified custodian's name, address and the manner in which the funds or securities are maintained. Finally, account statements are delivered directly from the qualified custodian to each client, or the client's independent representative, at least quarterly. Clients should carefully review those statements and are urged to compare the statements against any reports received directly from PRS. When clients have questions about their account statements, they should contact PRS or the qualified custodian preparing the statement.

Item 16 – Investment Discretion

PRS receives written agreement when trading on a discretionary basis for client accounts. With this agreement, PRS has the authority to decide what securities are bought or sold in a client's account, and the amount of such securities.

Clients have the right to place reasonable restrictions on their accounts. Clients may also place reasonable limitations on the discretionary power granted to the firm so long as the limitations are specifically set forth or included as an attachment to the client agreement.

Item 17 – Voting Client Securities

For accounts other than ERISA: PRS does not take discretion with respect to voting proxies on behalf of its clients. PRS will endeavor to make recommendations to clients on voting proxies regarding shareholder vote, consent, election or similar actions solicited by, or with respect to, issuers of securities beneficially held as part of PRS supervised and/or managed assets. In no event will PRS take discretion with respect to voting proxies on behalf of its clients.

Except as required by applicable law, PRS will not be obligated to render advice or take any action on behalf of clients with respect to assets presently or formerly held in their accounts that become the subject of any legal proceedings, including bankruptcies.

From time to time, securities held in the accounts of clients will be the subject of class action lawsuits. PRS has no obligation to determine if securities held by the client are subject to a pending or resolved class action lawsuit. PRS also has no duty to evaluate a client's eligibility or to submit a claim to participate in the proceeds of a securities class action settlement or verdict. Furthermore, PRS has no obligation or responsibility to initiate litigation to recover damages on behalf of clients who may have been injured as a result of actions, misconduct, or negligence by corporate management of issuers whose securities are held by clients.

Where PRS receives written or electronic notice of a class action lawsuit, settlement, or verdict affecting securities owned by a client, it will forward all notices, proof of claim forms, and other materials to the client. Electronic mail is acceptable where appropriate and where the client has authorized contact in this manner.

For ERISA accounts: PRS has voting power with respect to securities in client accounts. PRS owes certain fiduciary duties with respect to the voting of proxies. These fiduciary duties include (i) the duty of care which is required to monitor corporate events and to vote the proxies, and (ii) the duty of loyalty which is required to vote proxies in a manner consistent with the best interests of the client and to put the client's interests before its own interests. In keeping with its fiduciary duties, PRS has adopted a Proxy Voting Policy, which sets forth policies and procedures designed to ensure that PRS votes each client's securities in the best interests of the client.

PRS will be authorized to take action and render any advice with respect to the voting of proxies for securities held in the client's account. PRS will make an independent valuation for each applicable company held in the client's account in accordance with its fiduciary obligations as detailed in this policy. Clients may contact PRS's Managing Member for information about how PRS voted with respect to any of the securities held in their account.

Except as required by applicable law, PRS will not be obligated to render advice or take any action on behalf of the client with respect to assets presently or formerly held in the client's account which become the subject of any legal proceedings, including bankruptcies.

As a general rule, PRS will vote all proxies relating to a particular proposal the same way for all client accounts holding the security in accordance with PRS's Proxy Voting Policy, unless a client specifically instructs in writing to vote such client's securities otherwise. When making proxy voting decisions, PRS may seek advice or assistance from third-party consultants, such as proxy voting services or legal counsel. A copy of PRS's Proxy Voting Policy will be provided upon receipt of a written request to:

Pinkerton Retirement Specialists, LLC
2141 Merritt Creek Loop
Coeur d'Alene, ID 83814

Item 18 – Financial Information

A. Balance Sheet

PRS does not require the prepayment of fees of \$1200 or more, six months or more in advance, and as such is not required to file a balance sheet.

B. Financial Conditions Reasonably Likely to Impair Advisory Firm's Ability to Meet Commitments to Clients

PRS does not have any financial issues that would impair its ability to provide services to clients.

C. Bankruptcy Petitions During the Past Ten Years

There is nothing to report on this item.

Information Required by Part 2B of Form ADV: *Brochure Supplement*

Item 1 – Cover Page

This brochure supplement provides information about Dan Pinkerton, Gary Pinkerton, Ron Glendening, James Howard, Paul Steenblik, Nicholas Helgeson, and Walter “Web” Beggs that supplements the information previously provided in this brochure. Please contact the Compliance Administrator at 208-667-8998 if you have any questions about the contents of this supplement.

Additional information about Mr. Dan Pinkerton, Mr. Gary Pinkerton, Mr. Glendening, Mr. Howard, Mr. Steenblik, Mr. Helgeson and Mr. Beggs is available on the SEC's website at www.adviserinfo.sec.gov.

Item 2 – Educational Background and Business Experience

Dan W. Pinkerton (b. 1965) is the Managing Member and President of Pinkerton Retirement Specialists, LLC.

Education Background:

- Bachelor of Arts in International Relations with emphasis in Economics – Stanford University (Palo Alto, CA), 1987

Professional Designations and Licenses

- CERTIFIED FINANCIAL PLANNER™ (CFP®) Professional, 1991

Business Background & Other Business Activity:

- PRS, LLC, Managing Member, 09/1996 – Present
Investment Advisor Representative, 05/2010 – Present;
- LPL Financial Corporation, Registered Principal, 07/1997 – Present;
- LPL Financial Corporation, Investment Advisor Representative, 03/2002 – 12/2010;
- Pinkerton Financial Corporation, President, 09/1996 – Present;
- Pinkerton Family Heritage, LP, General Partner, 09/1996 – Present;
- Pinkerton Investments, Inc., President, 09/1996 – Present; and
- Rockford Bay Ranch (Family Owned Ranch), 07/2004 – Present.

Ron L. Glendening (b. 1964) is an investment adviser representative and the Chief Compliance Officer of Pinkerton Retirement Specialists, LLC.

Education Background:

- Bachelor of Arts - Moody Bible Institute (Chicago, IL), 1988
- Master of Divinity- Trinity Evangelical Divinity School (Deerfield, IL), 1993

Professional Designations and Licenses

- CERTIFIED FINANCIAL PLANNER™ (CFP®) Professional, 2004
- Certified Portfolio Manager (CPM®), 2012

Business Background & Other Business Activity:

- PRS, LLC, Chief Compliance Officer, Wealth Advisor, 6/2001 – Present;
Investment Advisor Representative, 05/2010 – Present;

- LPL Financial Corporation, Registered Representative, 01/2002 – Present; and
- LPL Financial Corporation, Investment Advisor Representative, 07/2003 – 12/2010.

Walter E. Beggs (b.1954) is a wealth advisor and investment adviser representative with Pinkerton Retirement Specialists, LLC.

Education Background:

- Bachelor of Arts in Mathematics – Northwest Nazarene (Nampa, ID), 1987

Professional Designations and Licenses

- CERTIFIED FINANCIAL PLANNER[™] (CFP®) Professional, 2004

Business Background & Other Business Activity:

- PRS, LLC, Wealth Advisor 05/1996 – Present;
Investment Advisor Representative, 05/2010 – Present;
- LPL Financial Corporation, Registered Representative, 10/1997 – Present; and
- LPL Financial Corporation, Investment Advisor Representative, 09/2002 – 10/2010.

James D. Howard (b. 1953) is a wealth advisor and investment adviser representative with Pinkerton Retirement Specialists, LLC.

Education Background:

- Stanford University, Stanford California – 1971-1973
- Westmont College, Santa Barbara, CA – BA Physical Education – 1974
- Idaho State University, Pocatello ID – MS Physical Education/Biology – 1979
- University of Arizona, Tucson AZ – PhD Physiology – 1987

Professional Designations and Licenses

- CERTIFIED FINANCIAL PLANNER[™] (CFP®) Professional
- Accredited Estate Planner® (AEP®)

Business Background & Other Business Activity:

- PRS, LLC, Wealth Advisor 12/2013-Present;
Investment Advisor Representative, 12/13—Present
- LPL Financial, LLC – Registered Representative (09/09 to Present)
- Abridge Partners, LLC – Principal and Advisory Representative (10/07 to 12/13)
- Estate Strategies, Inc. – President (1/97 to Present)
- Associated Securities Corp – Registered Representative (04/09 to 09/09)
- FSC Securities Corporation – Registered Representative (01/98 to 04/09)
- FFR Advisory, LLC – Advisory Representative (01/98 to 12/07)
- Strategic Insurance Services, Inc. – Agent (01/98 to 2/09)
- Manequity, Inc. – Registered Representative (02/93 to 01/98)

Paul K. Steenblik (b. 1956) is a wealth advisor and investment adviser representative with Pinkerton Retirement Specialists, LLC.

Education Background:

- Brigham Young University, Master of Business Administration, 1983, Finance emphasis
- University of Utah, 1981, Bachelor of Arts, Accounting

Professional Designations and Licenses

- CERTIFIED FINANCIAL PLANNER[™] (CFP®) Professional
- Chartered Financial Analyst®

Business Background & Other Business Activity:

- PRS, LLC, Wealth Advisor 12/2013-Present; Investment Advisor Representative, 12/13—Present
- Abridge Partners, LLC – Advisory Representative and Senior Associate/Investment Analyst, (01/10 to 12/13); Senior Associate (10/07 to 12/09)
- FFR Advisory, LLC – Senior Associate (7/06 to 12/07)
- LPL Financial, LLC – Registered Representative (09 to Present)
- Associated Securities Corp. – Registered Representative (4/09 to 9/09)
- FSC Securities Corp. – Administrative Representative (9/06 to 4/09)
- Western United Life Assurance – Senior Financial Analyst (6/04 to 7/06)

Gary Pinkerton (b. 1956) is a wealth advisor and investment adviser representative with Pinkerton Retirement Specialists, LLC.

Education Background:

- Colorado State University, MBA, Finance, 1983
- Claremont McKenna College, B.S. Economics, 1978
- Harvey Mudd College, B.S. Engineering, Electronics, 1978

Professional Designations and Licenses

- CERTIFIED FINANCIAL PLANNER™ (CFP®) Professional
- Accredited Investment Fiduciary® (AIF®)

Business Background & Other Business Activity:

- PRS, LLC, Wealth Advisor 01/14-Present; Investment Advisor Representative, 01/14—Present
- LPL Financial, LLC – Registered Representative 01/14—Present
- Pinkerton Wealth Management, CEO 07/09—01/14
- Commonwealth Financial Network, Registered Representative 07/09—01/14
- LPL Financial, LLC – Registered Representative 07/07—07/09
- Commonwealth Financial Network, Registered Representative 06/03—07/07
- LPL Financial, LLC – Registered Representative 02/03—06/03

Nicholas Helgeson (b. 1987) is a wealth advisor and investment adviser representative with Pinkerton Retirement Specialists, LLC.

Education Background:

- Thomas Edison State College, Bachelors of Science in Business Administration, 2011

Professional Designations and Licenses

- CERTIFIED FINANCIAL PLANNER™ (CFP®) Professional

Business Background & Other Business Activity:

- PRS, LLC, Wealth Advisor 12/2013-Present; Investment Advisor Representative, 12/13—Present
- LPL Financial, LLC – Registered Representative (09 to Present)

Professional Designations - Qualifications and Related Criteria

CERTIFIED FINANCIAL PLANNER™ (CFP®)

The CERTIFIED FINANCIAL PLANNER™ (CFP®) certification process, administered by CFP Board, identifies that those individuals who have been authorized to use the CFP certification marks in the U.S. have met rigorous

professional standards and have agreed to adhere to the principles of integrity, objectivity, competence, fairness, confidentiality, professionalism, and diligence when dealing with clients.

CFP certificants must pass the comprehensive CFP Certification Examination; pass CFP Board's Candidate Fitness Standards; agree to abide by CFP Board's Code of Ethics and Professional Responsibility, which puts clients' interests first; and comply with the Financial Planning Practice Standards, which spell out what clients should be able to reasonably expect from the financial planning engagement. These are just some of the reasons why the CFP certification is becoming increasingly recognized.

To become certified, candidates are required to meet the following initial certification requirements:

Education Complete an advanced college-level course of study addressing the financial planning subject areas that CFP Board's studies have determined as necessary for the competent and professional delivery of financial planning services, and attain a Bachelor's Degree from a regionally accredited United States college or university (or its equivalent from a foreign university). CFP Board's financial planning subject areas include insurance planning and risk management, employee benefits planning, investment planning, income tax planning, retirement planning, and estate planning.

Examination Pass the comprehensive CFP Certification Examination. The examination, administered in 10 hours over a two-day period, includes case studies and client scenarios designed to test one's ability to correctly diagnose financial planning issues and apply one's knowledge of financial planning to real world circumstances.

Experience Complete at least three years of full-time financial planning-related experience (or the equivalent, measured as 2,000 hours per year).

Ethics Agree to be bound by CFP Board's Standards of Professional Conduct, a set of documents outlining the ethical and practice standards for CFP professionals.

Continuing Education Individuals who become certified must complete 30 hours of continuing education every two years, including two hours on the Code of Ethics and other parts of the Standards of Professional Conduct, to maintain competence and keep up with developments in the financial planning field.

CFP professionals who fail to comply with the above standards and requirements may be subject to CFP Board's enforcement process, which could result in suspension or permanent revocation of their CFP certification.

Chartered Financial Analyst® (CFA®)

The Chartered Financial Analyst® (CFA®) designation is conferred by the CFA Institute. A financial analyst seeking membership to the CFA Institute must:

- meet eligibility requirements
- fully comply with the CFA Code of Ethics and Standards of Professional Conduct
- study books, journal articles, and other readings designated by the Institute
- successfully pass three examinations, each approximately six hours in length and administered by the CFA Institute

The candidate for the CFA designation must have at least a single current and principal engagement:

- in financial analysis of securities investment for a bank, investment company, insurance company, or other financial services or investment management firms
- as an assistant, associate, or full professor or dean of a college or university, who teaches and/or researches
- as an economist involved in financial analysis of securities investment
- as a portfolio manager
- as a financial analyst of securities investment within a public agency
- as a financial analyst of securities investment for a corporate pension, profit sharing or other retirement fund
- as a manager of financial analysts or portfolio managers involved with securities investment and who, before assumption of management obligations, was a financial analyst or portfolio manager

The CFA is awarded to candidates who have passed the examinations and met the other requirements specified by the CFA Institute.

Accredited Estate Planner® (AEP®)

The AEP® designation is a graduate-level specialization in estate planning, obtained in addition to already recognized professional credentials within the various disciplines of estate planning. It is awarded to estate planning professionals who meet special requirements of education, experience, knowledge, professional reputation, and character.

Eligibility AEP candidates must meet all of the following requirements:

- Be an attorney (JD), accountant (CPA), insurance professional or financial planner (CLU®, ChFC®, CFP® certificant), or trust officer (CTFA).
- Be in good standing with their professional organization, not be subject to disciplinary investigation, and provide three professional recommendations
- Be presently and significantly engaged in estate planning activities and have a minimum of five years' experience in estate planning in one or more of the prerequisite professions
- AEP designees must maintain membership in NAEPC

Curriculum Two graduate-level courses administered by The American College or from another accredited graduate program as part of a master's or doctoral degree, unless applicant has 15 or more years' experience as an estate planner. Candidates must pass a proctored, closed-book exam for each course.

Continuing Education AEP designees must take 30 hours of continuing education every two years, including 15 hours in estate planning. Recertification is required annually.

Item 3 – Disciplinary Information

Mr. Dan Pinkerton, Mr. Gary Pinkerton, Mr. Glendening, Mr. Howard, Mr. Steenblik, Mr. Helgeson and Mr. Beggs have never been subject to a legal or disciplinary event required to be reported by the Form ADV Part 2B – Brochure Supplement instructions.

Item 4 – Other Business Activities

Broker-Dealer Registration

Mr. Dan Pinkerton, Mr. Gary Pinkerton, Mr. Howard, Mr. Glendening, Mr. Steenblik, Mr. Helgeson, and Mr. Beggs are registered representatives with LPL Financial ("LPL"), a FINRA-registered broker-dealer and member of SIPC, and may receive transaction or commission compensation from LPL. The recommendation of securities transactions for commission creates a conflict of interest in that PRS is economically incented to effect securities transactions for clients. Although PRS strives to put its clients' interests first, such recommendations may be viewed as being in the best interests of PRS rather than in the client's best interest. PRS advisory clients are not compelled to effect securities transactions through LPL.

Insurance Sales

Mr. Dan Pinkerton, Mr. Gary Pinkerton, Mr. Howard, Mr. Glendening, Mr. Helgeson, Mr. Steenblik and Mr. Beggs are also licensed insurance agents. With respect to the provision of financial planning services, they may recommend insurance products offered by such carriers for whom they function as agents and receive a commission for doing so. Please be advised there is a potential conflict of interest in that there is an economic incentive to recommend insurance and other investment products of such carriers. Please also be advised that PRS strives to put its clients' interests first and foremost. Other than for insurance products that require a securities license, such as variable insurance products, clients may utilize any insurance carrier or insurance agency they desire. For products requiring a securities and insurance license, clients may be limited to those insurance carriers that have a selling agreement with PRS's employing broker-dealer.

Additional Other Business Activities. Mr. Dan Pinkerton is the owner or control person of the following entities: Pinkerton Investments, Inc. and Pinkerton Family Heritage, LP. These entities are holding companies and do not provide services (financial or otherwise). Mr. Pinkerton spends less than 5% of his time on these activities.

He is the owner of Pinkerton Financial Corp. which provides consulting services to financial professionals through workshops, seminars and training events. Such services are provided solely to financial professionals and not to the underlying investment clients of PRS. Mr. Pinkerton spends approximately less than 5% of his time on this activity.

Finally, Mr. Pinkerton is also the owner/control person of Rockford Bay Ranch, a non-investment related business that has no material impact on advisory clients or Mr. Pinkerton's investment activities other than a time commitment. Mr. Pinkerton spends less than 5% of his time engaged in the ranching activities of Rockford Bay Ranch.

Mr. Howard is an owner and principal of Estate Strategies, Inc. Estate Strategies, Inc. is a Washington- licensed insurance agency. See Item 10 – Other Financial Industry Activities and Affiliations.

While not investment related, Mr. Steenblik also acts as an Independent Contractor, researching public records in the County Clerk's office. None of Mr. Steenblik's activities in this capacity relate to providing financial services. As an Independent Contractor, Mr. Steenblik averages approximately three hours per month and receives a minimal hourly rate for hours worked.

Additionally, Mr. Steenblik act as a Precinct Committee Officer in Spokane County, Washington. The purpose of his activities is to provide an interface between citizens and the precinct county organization. None of Mr. Steenblik's activities in this capacity relate to providing financial services.

Lastly, Mr. Steenblik participates on a Charitable Board and serves as a Member of the Investment Committee for St. Georges School. The Committee meets quarterly with an outside Investment Manager who makes recommendations to the school board. Mr. Steenblik has no control nor direct investment involvement. None of Mr. Steenblik's activities in this capacity relate to providing financial services.

Item 5 – Additional Compensation

In addition to the description of additional compensation provided in Item 4 above, certain product sponsors may provide Mr. Dan Pinkerton, Mr. Gary Pinkerton, Mr. Glendening, Mr. Howard, Mr. Steenblik, Mr. Helgeson and Mr. Beggs with other economic benefits as a result of Mr. Dan Pinkerton, Mr. Gary Pinkerton, Mr. Glendening, Mr. Howard, Mr. Steenblik, Mr. Helgeson and Mr. Beggs's recommendation or sale of the product sponsors' investments. The economic benefits received by Mr. Dan Pinkerton, Mr. Gary Pinkerton, Mr. Glendening, Mr. Howard, Mr. Steenblik, Mr. Helgeson and Mr. Beggs from PRS and product sponsors can include but are not limited to, financial assistance or the sponsorship of conferences and educational sessions, marketing support, incentive awards, payment of travel expenses, and tools to assist Mr. Dan Pinkerton, Mr. Gary Pinkerton, Mr. Glendening, Mr. Howard, Mr. Steenblik, Mr. Helgeson and Mr. Beggs in providing various services to clients. Although PRS and LPL Financial endeavor at all times to put the interest of its clients ahead of its own or those of its officers, directors, or representatives, these arrangements present a conflict of interest that may affect the judgment of Mr. Pinkerton, Mr. Glendening, Mr. Howard, Mr. Steenblik, Mr. Helgeson and Mr. Beggs.

Item 6 – Supervision

Gery Sadzewicz is the Chief Compliance Officer of PRS and ultimately responsible for supervising activities and services provided by the firm including the services provided by Mr. Dan Pinkerton, Mr. Gary Pinkerton, Mr. Ron Glendening, Mr. Howard, Mr. Steenblik, Mr. Helgeson and Mr. Beggs. Investment accounts and advice provided by the Firm are reviewed as frequently as weekly by Mr. Sadzewicz. Gery Sadzewicz can be contacted at 815-782-1250.

FACTS

What Does Pinkerton Retirement Specialists, LLC, Do With Your Personal Information?

The Law

Financial companies choose how they share your personal information. Federal law gives consumers the right to limit some but not all sharing. Federal law also requires us to tell you how we collect, share and protect your personal information. Please read this notice carefully to understand what we do.

Our Policy

The types of personal information we collect and share depend on the product or service you have with us. This information can include:

- Income
- Employment and residential information
- Social security number
- Cash balance
- Security balances
- Transaction detail history
- Investment objectives, goals, and risk tolerance

When you are *no longer* our customer, we continue to share your information as described in this notice.

Your Rights

All financial companies need to share customers' personal information to run their everyday business. We list below the reasons financial companies can share their customers' personal information; the reasons Pinkerton Retirement Specialists chooses to share; and whether you can limit this sharing.

Definitions

Everyday Business Purposes	The actions necessary by financial companies to run their business and manage customer accounts, such as providing investment advisory and financial planning advice, processing securities transactions, and otherwise providing financial services to you.		
Affiliates	Companies related by common ownership or control. They can be financial and nonfinancial companies. Pinkerton Retirement Specialists does not have any affiliates.		
Non-Affiliates	Companies not related by common ownership or control. They can be financial and nonfinancial companies. Pinkerton Retirement Specialists does not share information with non-affiliates for marketing purposes.		
Joint Marketing	A formal agreement between nonaffiliated financial companies that together market financial products or services to you. Pinkerton Retirement Specialists does not engage in joint marketing with non-affiliates.		
Reasons we can share your personal information		Does Pinkerton	Can you limit this

	Retirement Specialists share?	sharing?
For our everyday business purposes—such as to provide advice, process your transactions, and maintain your account(s)	Yes	No
For our marketing purposes—to offer our products and services to you	No	We do not share
For joint marketing with other financial companies	No	We do not share
For our affiliates' everyday business purposes—information about your transactions and experiences	No	We do not share
For our affiliates' everyday business purposes—information about your creditworthiness	No	We do not share
For our affiliates to market to you	No	We do not share
For non-affiliates to market to you	No	We do not share
Contact Us	Call Pinkerton Retirement Specialists at 208-667-8998.	

Sharing Practices	
How often does Pinkerton Retirement Specialists notify me about their practices?	We must notify you about our sharing practices when you open an account and each year while you are a customer.
How does Pinkerton Retirement Specialists protect my personal information?	To protect your personal information from unauthorized access and use, we use security measures that comply with federal law. These measures include computer safeguards and secured files and buildings.
How does Pinkerton Retirement Specialists collect my personal information?	<p>We collect your personal information, for example, when you</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • establish an investment advisory relationship • contract for financial planning services • open an account or deposit money with custodians • purchase or sell securities with executing broker-dealers <p>We also collect your personal information from others, such as custodians, broker-dealers, or other companies.</p>
Why can't I limit all sharing?	<p>Federal law gives you the right to limit sharing only for</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • affiliates' everyday business purposes—information about your creditworthiness • affiliates to market to you • non-affiliates to market to you <p>State laws and individual companies may give you additional rights to limit sharing.</p>