

LCM Global Partners LLC

Part 2A of Form ADV

The Brochure

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Updated: March 25, 2016

This brochure provides information about the qualifications and business practices of LCM Global Partners LLC (“LCM” or the “Company”). If you have any questions about the contents of this brochure, please contact us at (813) 972-0909. The information in this brochure has not been approved or verified by the United States Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC”) or by any state securities authority. LCM is an investment adviser registered with the SEC. Registration of an investment adviser does not imply any level of skill or training.

Additional information about LCM is also available on the SEC’s website at: www.adviserinfo.sec.gov

Material Changes

This section describes the material changes to LCM Global Partners LLC (“LCM”) Part 2A of Form ADV (“Firm Brochure”) since its last annual update amendment on March 31, 2015. This Firm Brochure, dated March 25, 2016, has been prepared according to the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission’s (“SEC”) disclosure requirements.

Managing Principal

Heath A. Flock has decided to leave LCM in early 2016. His responsibilities will be assumed by the remaining management team.

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Advisory Business

LCM Global Partners LLC (LCM) is an investment firm formed in 2004 as an investment advisor to private alternative investment funds with offices in Tampa, Florida and Dallas, Texas. LCM is an affiliate of LCM Group, Inc. founded in 1988 by Mr. D. Scott Luttrell. Mr. D. Scott Luttrell serves as the managing member of LCM Alternative Assets Group, LLC which is the majority shareholder and managing member of LCM.

LCM's primary business is to manage proprietary and client capital by serving as the General Partner and investment manager with discretionary trading authority over the following private investment funds: 2514 Multi-Strategy Fund LP, 2514 Multi-Strategy Fund Ltd., 2514 Diversified LP, (collectively the "2514 Fund")(collectively, "LCM funds").

2514 Multi-Strategy Fund LP ("Master Fund"), is a globally diversified, multi-strategy fund of hedge funds. Investments in the Master Fund are offered through a master-feeder structure whereby investors can access the Master Fund directly, through an offshore feeder fund 2514 Multi-Strategy Fund Ltd. ("Offshore Feeder"), a Cayman Islands corporation, or through 2514 Diversified LP ("Special Feeder"), a feeder fund designated specifically for investor clients of Raymond James & Associates, Inc., or Raymond James Financial Services, Inc. (collectively known as "Raymond James").

LCM fund documents allow for the creation of affiliated investment vehicles within an LCM fund's structure. Certain of these funds include what are commonly referred to as "Special" or "Select" portfolios. A Special or Select Portfolio is typically organized to allow and segregate investments in a particular investment or security type, usually those with increased risk or in higher concentration. The current such portfolio, 2514 Select Portfolio ("2514 Select"), offers LCM's then-highest conviction strategies and managers from the Master Fund and targets higher returns with potentially higher volatility.

LCM has discretionary investment authority over the LCM funds, and provides advice with respect to the funds according to the investment objectives, guidelines and requirements set forth in each fund's offering memorandum.

LCM also manages multi-asset, model-driven portfolios (Alphaeus) focused on preservation of capital and the compounding of positive returns utilizing proprietary risk management. These model portfolios are diversified, liquid, and transparent and invest in highly liquid ETFs and/or ETNs.

As of March 2016, LCM managed approximately \$145 million on a discretionary basis.

Fees and Compensation

Management fees and expenses for the LCM funds may vary with each fund and with each client. The fees and expenses applicable to each fund are set forth in detail in each fund's offering document.

Investors in the 2514 Fund will generally pay an annual management fee up to 1.75% of assets under management. Management fees are accrued and paid quarterly in arrears according to the terms of the offering document and subscription agreement with each investor. Management fees and performance fees are generally deducted from the assets of each investor.

Some investors in the Master Fund and Offshore Feeder Fund may pay an annual performance fees in an amount of up to 12.5% of net profits in excess of a hard hurdle amount of approximately 6%. Performance fees are accrued monthly, paid in arrears at year end, and are equal to a percentage of the net realized and unrealized appreciation allocated to the capital account of the investor, subject to a high water mark. Performance fees are generally calculated and paid on an annual basis in accordance with the relevant offering memorandum.

LCM reserves the right to enter into different terms or referral arrangements, including the full or partial waiver or modification of the base annual management fee and any performance fee on an investor-by-investor basis, including, but not limited to, certain LCM principals, employees, and affiliates.

Investors in LCM funds will bear their respective fund's expenses relating to operations which may include, without limitation: investment-related expenses including brokerage and sales commissions and other transactions costs, prime broker fees, interest on margin accounts and other indebtedness, bank service fees, withholding and transfer fees, entity-level taxes, clearing and settlement charges, professional fees, including expenses of consultants; legal fees; audit and tax fees; corporate licensing fees; fees of the third party administrator; and where applicable organizational and offering expenses; and any extraordinary expenses. A Special or Select portfolio entity will bear at least its pro rata share of all expenses related to such investment(s) that are incurred by the Master Fund. Investors should review each funds Private Offering Memorandum for specific fees applicable to the fund and more details regarding expenses.

Under LCM's agreement to manage the Alphaeus discipline at Raymond James, LCM's advisory fee is charged quarterly in advance. The calculation of this fee and debiting/crediting of fee are fully described in the investment advisory agreement signed by the client prior to LCM's engagement as asset manager. This fee may be negotiable.

Any client account under the Alphaeus discipline managed at Interactive Brokers Inc. ("IB") will be charged an annual advisory fee billed daily. This fee is fully disclosed in the investment advisory agreement and may be negotiable.

Neither LCM nor any of its employees is compensated for the sale of securities of other investment products.

Performance Based Fees and Side-by-Side Management

Some legacy investors in the Master Fund and Offshore Feeder are subject to both a management fee and performance-based fee structure. The Special Feeder and LCM's Alphaeus managed account program do not have performance-based fee structures and only charge investors an annual management fee. All LCM funds currently offer an annual management fee only structure for new Investors.

The side-by-side management of LCM funds with different performance-based fees, or fees that are based solely on assets under management, may create potential conflicts of interest, for instance, LCM could potentially favor investors that pay a performance-based fee, or higher performance-based fee, over investors that pay no performance-based fees or lower performance-based fees. However, LCM mitigates the potential favoritism as it only charges performance-based fees to investors within its 2514 Fund, where all investments within underlying managers are allocated on pro-rata basis, based on investors' relative assets under management, regardless of their fee arrangement with LCM.

Types of Clients

LCM provides investment advisory services to the LCM funds. Investment advice is provided directly to each LCM fund, subject to the direction and control of the General Partner of such fund, and not individually to the limited partners. Investors in the LCM funds, and Alphaeus discipline may include, but are not limited to high net worth individuals, trusts, pension plans, endowments, foundations, and corporate or business entities.

Details concerning applicable investor suitability criteria are set forth in the respective fund's Private Offering Memorandum and subscription materials. Although LCM has the authority to accept subscriptions for lesser amounts, the minimum investments in the LCM funds are generally \$1,000,000 for the Master Fund and the Offshore Feeder and \$500,000 for the Special Feeder and the 2514 Select Portfolio. Each LCM fund investor is required to meet certain suitability qualifications, such as being an "accredited investor" and "qualified purchaser" within the meaning set forth under the United States federal securities laws. Shares in the Offshore Feeder are generally offered to investors who are tax-exempt U.S. Persons or entities, or who are not U.S. Persons as defined under Regulation S of the Securities Act, and who are subject to certain conditions, which are fully set forth in the offering documents for the Offshore Fund.

Methods of Analysis, Investment Strategies and Risk of Loss

Methods of Analysis

2514 Fund

LCM performs thorough, wide ranging analyses, comparisons and reviews, adhering to a disciplined investment process guided by experienced investment professionals and ultimately relying on the Investment Committee. LCM's Investment Committee includes the Chairman and Chief Investment Officer, Chief Financial Officer, and LCM Portfolio Managers.

References to "underlying portfolio manager", "underlying portfolio funds", or just "portfolio funds" are meant to describe the portfolio managers and their respective funds in which the LCM funds invest.

Investment decisions with underlying portfolio funds are based on a number of factors including, but not limited to, strategy preference, style of trading, performance results of the manager, technical and fundamental analysis, and portfolio and risk management objectives.

The primary goal of LCM's due diligence process is to select highly skilled, professional investment managers within designated strategies and incorporate those managers into a portfolio that expresses forward-looking market views while managing risk. The due diligence process ensures that LCM's portfolio managers have an in-depth understanding of each underlying portfolio fund's strategy, investment process, risk management, and unique approach. This understanding enables the portfolio managers to set expectations for each underlying portfolio fund's performance characteristics and incremental portfolio impacts. LCM's objective in this process is to have a high hurdle for entry into the portfolio and it gravitates towards a rejection if meaningful concerns are raised.

Underlying portfolio funds are identified primarily through industry contacts and long-term business relationships. For initial quantitative screening, LCM utilizes both proprietary and non-proprietary databases. This initial vetting process allows LCM to determine if further detailed due diligence is warranted.

Portfolio funds that pass the initial screening are put through a rigorous quantitative screening which looks at numerous statistical measures of performance as well as the manager's impact on the current portfolio. The portfolio impact analysis allows LCM to examine the correlation of the portfolio fund's performance with the total 2514 Fund and with each of the underlying portfolio funds. Additionally, rolling return and risk analyses are completed to review the portfolio fund's performance during various market cycles. Other important factors include:

- Historic volatility, drawdowns and various risk metrics
- Periods of significant outperformance and underperformance
- Custom benchmark and peer group comparisons
- Correlations to various financial markets and risk factors

Candidates who complete the detailed quantitative screens are then reviewed for qualitative measures. LCM views the qualitative review of portfolio fund managers as critical to determine

portfolio fund success in future investment periods. LCM will test for key differentiators including integrity, skill and investor-alignment both initially and on an on-going basis, as needed. Ultimately, LCM wants assurance that a candidate possesses: 1) absolute operational reliability and 2) sustainable, skill-based performance capabilities. Other important operational review elements include:

- Reference checks solicited and unsolicited
- Background checks
- Legal, ADV and audit review
- Liquidity terms
- Research methodology
- Service providers
- Compliance structure
- Technology support
- Personnel turnover
- Significant changes in asset levels

Important steps in the qualitative investment review include:

- Understanding of investment philosophy and risk management discipline
- Detailed review of investment strategy
- On-site meetings
- Transparency and holdings review

After LCM allocates capital to an underlying portfolio fund its ongoing due diligence begins. Since portfolio fund managers and organizations are dynamic entities LCM remains in regular contact with each portfolio fund manager and closely monitors changes in performance, strategy, personnel and organizational structure.

Alphaeus

LCM's proprietary, quantitative model discipline (Alphaeus) trades in global equity, global fixed income and commodity markets through highly liquid ETFs and ETNs. LCM recognizes that most individual investors underperform both broad benchmarks and institutional returns. LCM believe this happens due to the reactive responses exhibited through human nature, the high embedded costs in traditional long-only investments, a lack of a disciplined risk management process, and the failure to rebalance portfolios based on a proactive, consistent basis.

Alphaeus attempts to overcome these limitations by delivering a multi-asset class, long-only portfolio focused on preservation of capital. This capital preservation is sought through diversification of asset classes and markets, utilization of highly liquid ETFs and ETNs, proprietary risk management at the portfolio, asset class, and individual market levels, and through proprietary pattern recognition programming.

Alphaeus delivers relatively low correlations to traditional asset classes and investment models over long time horizons through consistent application of its proprietary disciplined investment methodology. The model utilizes a proprietary allocation methodology that seeks to avoid reactive trading caused by short-term volatility. Alphaeus rebalances risk at the portfolio level, asset class level, and individual market level to maintain diversification and avoid drawdowns based on sharp or repeated declines in asset classes and individual markets. Position weightings are assigned according to historical price behavior and manager discretion. Alphaeus takes into account the differing levels of volatility at the asset class and individual market levels to further assign appropriate allocation sizes and to manage risk. Alphaeus positions are volatility-adjusted and position exposures are reduced at several assigned drawdown levels at asset class and market levels in addition to an overall loss limit that further reduces exposures as drawdowns are experienced across the portfolio. LCM offers 3 models through Alphaeus, Diversified, Select, and Global Equity. Alphaeus Diversified is a fully systematic multi-asset class liquid alternatives offering. Alphaeus Select is a discretionary multi-asset class offering that allows tactical and thematic changes in the Diversified model. Alphaeus Global Equity is a fully systematic long-only global equity offering.

Investment Strategies

2514 Fund

2514 Fund's primary investment strategy is a globally diversified multi-manager, multi-strategy investment solution that invests in a variety of investment strategies across a variety of markets. LCM will generally invest 2514 Fund's capital among a select group of collective investment vehicles, including hedge funds or managed advisory accounts, managed by experienced investment managers. Where appropriate, LCM may also engage in direct trading within the 2514 Fund, primarily for purposes of hedging and portfolio reallocation.

LCM utilizes a multi-manager, multi-strategy investment methodology premised on the risk control benefits of diversification and the value of a hedged investment approach. Diversification is achieved by (i) combining, into a single portfolio, non-traditional investment strategies that historically have exhibited a low degree of performance correlation to each other and a low performance correlation to equity and fixed income markets, and (ii) selecting underlying portfolio funds regarded by LCM as exceptional who specialize in the chosen strategies. The 2514 Fund may invest in underlying portfolio funds which employ the following strategies: Equity Global, Equity U.S., Fixed income, Event Driven, Distressed, Multi-Strategy, Managed Futures, and Macro, and any other strategies that may arise that are congruent with the philosophy of the fund.

The 2514 Select Portfolio is a concentrated portfolio of managers from the 2514 Fund focusing on LCM's highest conviction strategy selections. The Fund will invest in 1-3 strategies depending on the current investment environment and will allocate to 5-12 managers within the highest conviction strategies. The Fund will target higher returns than the 2514 Multi-Strategy Fund but will also have a higher tolerance for volatility. The Select Portfolio's allocations will change over time at LCM's discretion as the investment environment evolves and opportunities shift.

Alphaeus

Alphaeus refers to LCM's proprietary, quantitative investment model trades in global equity, global fixed income and commodity markets through highly liquid ETFs and ETNs. The primary investment objective is to achieve a superior, long-term rate of return on a risk-adjusted basis, with lower draw-downs and lower correlations to the equity and fixed income markets than traditional long-only investment strategies.

Material Risks

Below is a summary of certain material risks applicable to the range of advisory services and investment products offered by LCM. The specific risk factors for each fund investment are set forth in the offering materials associated with each LCM fund.

2514 Fund

The multi-strategy, multi-manager risk investment approach is generally subject to three basic investment related types of risk: market risk, strategy risk and management risk.

Market Risk

Market risk is inherent in any investment or trading strategy. In the case of the 2514 Fund, this risk is, on an underlying portfolio manager by portfolio manager basis, significant and exacerbated by the high degree of leverage at which many portfolio managers trade. On a fund-wide basis, LCM attempts to address market risk by broad diversification, increasing profit opportunities as well as decreasing the risk of a significant portion of the fund's positions incurring losses at or about the same time.

The 2514 Multi-Strategy Fund is by design an illiquid investment and its features as such are fully described within its offering documents. While the underlying portfolio managers in LCM funds portfolios will primarily invest only in readily marketable instruments, illiquid positions may also be included in their strategies. Illiquidity, especially when trading on a leveraged basis, increases risk and may make it impossible for portfolio managers to close out positions against which the market is moving. The risk of market illiquidity is materially heightened by the use of leverage and the possibility that margin calls will need to be met in declining or disrupted market conditions.

The LCM fund's ability to withdraw assets from the underlying portfolio funds in which they invest is in all cases limited, and may occasionally be, entirely prohibited in the case of some of the LCM funds.

In certain cases, other investors in the portfolio funds may have preferential withdrawal rights as compared to the LCM funds, the exercise of which could materially adversely affect the LCM fund's investment(s) in such portfolio fund.

The portfolio funds may use derivative financial instruments, including, without limitation: warrants, options, swaps, convertible securities, notional principal contracts, contracts for differences, forward contracts, futures contracts and options, both for hedging and speculative purposes. The use of derivative instruments involves a variety of material risks, including the extremely high degree of leverage often embedded in such instruments and the possibility of counterparty non-performance as well as the material and prolonged deviations between the actual and the theoretical value of a derivative. In addition, the markets for certain derivatives are frequently characterized by limited liquidity, which can make it difficult as well as costly to the portfolio funds to close out positions in order either to realize gains or to limit losses.

The portfolio funds may be long or short futures contracts and options on futures. Futures prices can be highly volatile. Because of the low margin deposits normally required in futures trading, a high degree of leverage is typical. As a result, a relatively small adverse price movement in a futures contract may result in substantial losses to a portfolio fund.

The portfolio funds may trade and invest in securities of companies domiciled or operating in one or more non-U.S. countries. Investing in these securities involves considerations and possible risks not typically involved in investing in securities of companies domiciled and operating in the United States, including instability of some non-U.S. governments, the possibility of expropriation, limitations on the use or removal of funds or other assets, changes in governmental administration or economic or monetary policy (in the United States or abroad) or changed circumstances in dealings between nations. The application of non-U.S. tax laws (*e.g.*, the imposition of withholding taxes on dividend or interest payments, income taxes and excise taxes) or confiscatory taxation may also affect a portfolio funds' investments in non-U.S. securities.

The portfolio funds may invest in illiquid and restricted, as well as thinly-traded, securities (including privately-placed securities). There may be no trading market for these securities, and the portfolio funds might only be able to liquidate these positions, if at all, at disadvantageous prices. As a result, the portfolio funds may be required to hold such securities despite adverse price movements. Each underlying portfolio manager, or third party selected by the portfolio fund, will value the illiquid securities in their respective portfolio. Although there can be no assurance that these valuations will accurately predict the price at which an arm's-length buyer would be willing to purchase the securities, these valuations are part of the calculation of such portfolio fund's net asset value and, accordingly, of the LCM fund's Net Asset Value.

The Portfolio funds from time to time may invest in corporate debt securities. The corporate debt securities in which the portfolio funds may invest may be subject to price volatility due to various factors including, but not limited to, changes in interest rates, market perception of the creditworthiness of the issuer and general market liquidity. In addition to high investment-grade debt securities, the portfolio funds may invest in low investment-grade or non-investment-grade debt securities, which are typically subject to greater market fluctuations and risks of loss of income and principal than lower yielding, investment-grade securities and are often influenced by many of the same unpredictable factors which affect equity prices.

Certain of the Portfolio funds may be concentrated in the credit markets, attempting to take advantage of undervalued securities as well as relative mispricings. The identification of

attractive investment opportunities in disrupted credit markets is difficult and involves a significant degree of uncertainty. The credit markets are, in general, highly susceptible to interest-rate movements, government interference, economic news and investor sentiment.

Strategy Risk

Strategy risk relates to the deterioration of the economic viability of an entire strategy. Strategy-specific losses can result from excessive concentration by multiple managers in the same investment approach or general economic events that adversely affect particular strategies (*e.g.*, illiquidity within a given market).

The portfolio funds in general trade at a high degree of leverage. Furthermore, the 2514 Fund itself may borrow (incurring additional interest expense) up to 50% of the fund's Net Asset Value to leverage the overall market commitment of the LCM funds. The historic range of leverage applied by the LCM funds has been 0% to 18%. Irrespective of the risk control characteristics of the LCM fund's multi-advisor approach, trading at such a high degree of leverage involves substantial risks.

Although LCM receives detailed information from each prospective underlying portfolio manager regarding such portfolio manager's historical performance and investment strategy, in most cases LCM has no independent means of verifying the information supplied to it by prospective underlying portfolio managers.

It is possible that a number of underlying portfolio managers might take substantial positions in the same or related markets at or about the same time, reducing the LCM fund's diversification and therefore increasing risk. In the case of underlying portfolio managers accessed through portfolio funds (rather than through managed accounts), LCM might not be aware of, and would, in any event, have no authority to require such underlying portfolio managers to alter or close out, positions which represent an over-concentration of the LCM fund's assets in a limited market sector.

Management Risk

Management risk is a common issue for multi-advisor strategies. LCM has no immediate control over the underlying portfolio funds' trading, but rather sub-contracts out the management of such trading to third-party portfolio managers. The risk of an undisclosed but material change in strategies is particularly severe, as — despite LCM's risk control policy of attempting to maintain frequent contact with the portfolio managers and inquiring into unanticipated performance or trading patterns — LCM has only little, and late, access to information concerning the positions taken by such portfolio funds.

The LCM Funds' success depends on the ability of LCM to select underlying portfolio managers and portfolio funds which perform well. There can be no assurance that LCM will be successful

at this task. Further, the portfolio funds trade independently of one another and may at times hold economically offsetting positions. To the extent that the portfolio funds do, in fact, hold such positions, the LCM funds, considered as a whole, may not be able to achieve any gain or loss despite incurring substantial fees and expenses. Finally, it is difficult, if not impossible, for LCM to protect the fund from the risk of underlying portfolio manager fraud, misrepresentation or material strategy alteration.

LCM and the underlying portfolio managers are subject to material conflicts of interest in managing the LCM funds and the portfolio funds, respectively. There can be no assurance that these conflicts have been or will be resolved equitably or ultimately to the benefit of the LCM funds.

Alphaeus

LCM employs six levels of risk management within its Alphaeus investment discipline to address market risk. The first level is diversification with the model trading 12 different markets representing possibly over 3,700 underlying risk securities. The second level is rebalancing where the model rebalances the portfolio at multiple levels to maintain diversification. The third level is liquidity; whereby all of the underlying investments are widely traded in the major exchanges. The fourth level employed is position size limits where weights are assigned according to historical price behavior and outlook. The fifth level applies limits on portfolio level drawdown – the model is assigned an overall loss limit and reduces exposures as drawdowns are experienced. Sixth, the model utilizes individual market drawdown limits whereby individual ETFs are volatility-adjusted and position exposures are reduced at several assigned drawdown levels. Yet, despite these risk management techniques, there can be no assurance that the Alphaeus investment discipline will meet the investor’s expectations or objectives.

Disciplinary Information

LCM and its employees have not been involved in any legal or disciplinary events in the past 10 years that would be material to an investor’s or client’s evaluation of the Company or its personnel.

Other Financial Industry Activities and Affiliations

Neither LCM nor any of its management persons are registered, or has an application pending to register as a broker-dealer or a registered representative of a broker-dealer.

LCM is registered with the Commodity Futures Trading Commission (CFTC) and National Futures Association (NFA). LCM is registered as a Commodity Pool Operator and 2514 Multi-Strategy Fund LP, 2514 Multi-Strategy Fund Ltd., and 2514 Diversified LP are registered as Commodity Pools.

Selling Agreements

LCM has entered into a Selling Agreement with Raymond James to be the exclusive selling agent for the partnership interests of the Special Feeder for which Raymond James shall receive from LCM, paid directly by the applicable investor, or deducted from the amounts subscribed, up to a 2% up front selling commission (“Selling Commission”) of all interests sold. This Selling Commission may be waived or reduced by Raymond James at its discretion. Raymond James also receives a portion of the management fee equal to 0.75% as an ongoing selling commission (“Ongoing Selling Commission”) for as long as the interests sold remain outstanding. Ongoing Selling Commissions are calculated and accrued and paid quarterly in arrears.

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

LCM’s Code of Ethics is designed to detect and prevent improper activity by employees, set forth the standards of conduct expected from all LCM personnel, and address conflicts of interest which arise in the course of LCM’s business, including conflicts of interest relating to LCM employees’ personal trading and investing.

The LCM Code of Ethics sets forth the following requirements and standards of conduct for its employees:

- The high standards of business conduct that LCM requires of all LCM personnel, reflecting the fiduciary duty of all such personnel to LCM’s investors.
- The requirement that all LCM personnel comply, without exception, with all applicable securities, commodities and related laws and regulations.
- Personal trading policies designed to prevent any personal trading done by LCM employees from in any respect harming any LCM Fund, or any Alphaeus client.
- Policies intended to prevent the misuse of material non-public information.
- The requirement which LCM imposes on all personnel to report to the Chief Compliance Officer any violation or suggested violation of the policies set forth herein.
- The requirement that all LCM personnel certify at least annually that they have received and reviewed the Compliance Manual and Code of Ethics and any amendments thereto circulated during the year then ended.

As stated, LCM has adopted a Code of Ethics which governs, among other things, personal trading by its personnel. Among other requirements, all employees must report their personal securities transactions and holdings. LCM employees may, at certain times, hold securities or hedge positions which are in conflict to the positions within the LCM Funds or underlying fund managers. The Chief Compliance Officer will regularly review all personal trading documents to address such conflict or other issues, including the appropriateness of imposing a penalty for violations of the policies. It should be noted that LCM’s employees may have an investment in each LCM fund.

Prospective and existing LCM investors who wish to receive a copy of the complete Code of Ethics or receive additional information concerning any aspects of the Code of Ethics are urged to contact LCM's Chief Compliance Officer at (813) 972-0909.

Brokerage Practices

Best Execution Considerations

LCM generally does not trade for the 2514 Fund but rather invests in underlying portfolio managers who are responsible for performing trades. When LCM recommends a broker to effect transactions for the Alphaeus discipline or on rare occasions in the 2514 Fund, the broker is chosen with regard to LCM's ability to obtain the best execution for the respective investor after considering all relevant factors. These factors include, but are not limited to: particular expertise in the type of security or transaction, commission charge, time frame to dispose of securities, frequency of trading activities, access to relevant markets, custodial relationship and prior experience with such broker or dealer. The brokers selected by LCM for an investor may also provide other services to that fund, such as margin lending or custody. To the extent that brokers are providing such additional services to an investor being advised by LCM, there exists a potential conflict of interest which may result in the investor not receiving the most favorable execution, and thus may produce less proceeds or shares from a given transaction.

The Receipt of Research and Other Soft Dollar Benefits

LCM does not currently receive any Soft Dollar Benefits from any brokers, but may in the future utilize broker-dealers who provide LCM with brokerage or research services. Those services could benefit all of LCM's funds, or Alphaeus clients, not only those utilizing the brokerage transactions. Should LCM elect to do so, LCM will determine in good faith that the amount of the commission mark-up/mark-down paid is reasonable in relation to the value of the product or service received from the broker-dealer.

Trade Aggregation and Allocation

LCM may, at times allocate investment opportunities among LCM funds and will always do so in a fair and equitable manner that takes into consideration the best interests and investment objectives of the funds. LCM will not intentionally engage in the practice of favoring one fund over another, or discriminating against any specific fund.

LCM will use block or bunch trades in order that no portfolio is favored or receives a favorable transaction price. Transactions which include LCM proprietary capital, Alphaeus investors, and the 2514 Fund are managed pari-passu. In the event of a partial fill, the security will be allocated to the 2514 Fund and client accounts pro-rata based on portfolio assets at the date of the transaction. Adjustments may be made for rounding.

Principal and Cross Trades

According to Section 206(3) of the Investment Advisers Act of 1940, principal trades are trades in which an investor buys securities for its own account from, or sells securities for its own account to, LCM or any affiliate of LCM, acting for its own account. LCM will not engage in principal trades.

“Cross” trades are trades ordered by LCM in which LCM: (i) acts as agent for both the purchaser and seller of the securities, and either the purchaser or seller, or both, are investors; and (ii) LCM receives compensation for so acting as agent above and beyond the investment management fees that it stands to receive in the ordinary course of managing the assets of such investor or investors. LCM will not engage in “cross” trades with its investors.

Review of Accounts

Each LCM fund has investment objectives, guidelines and restrictions that are outlined within their respective offering documents. The Investment Committee is primarily responsible for insuring that all portfolio decisions and allocations are made consistent with those objectives, guidelines and restrictions as set forth within the Fund’s offering documents or client’s investment advisory agreement.

Investors in LCM funds receive a quarterly statement directly from the firm’s third party administrator. The account statements for all funds include beginning and ending capital account balances, any contributions or withdrawals made within that period, and the account’s performance for that period. The statements for all funds are reviewed by LCM prior to distribution to investors. Each LCM fund is audited annually by an independent public auditing firm, and those reports are distributed to investors on an annual basis within 180 days of the respective 2514 Funds calendar year-end.

Each month, LCM provides Investors with preliminary and final estimates of the Fund’s performance of the previous month.

For Clients invested in an Alphaeus model, clients are kept fully informed about their portfolio activity by receiving copies of all transaction confirmations and monthly/quarterly statements from brokerage firms and/or custodians. Clients will also receive account statements directly from their chosen custodian, e.g. Raymond James, NFS, Charles Schwab or Interactive Brokers, no less than quarterly.

Client Referrals

Pursuant to a written sales agreement as required by Rule 206(4)-3(a)(1)(iii) under the Advisers Act, LCM will in certain circumstances compensate unaffiliated third parties who solicit clients,

where such third parties believe that their clients would benefit from LCM's funds. An investor introduced to an LCM fund by an unaffiliated third party, subject to a written selling agreement, may be charged an asset-based distribution fee (i.e. sales load) equal to a percentage of the gross subscription. This fee will be disclosed in advance through the subscription agreement, and additionally by the third party, or by other means. In addition to, or instead of an asset based distribution fee, LCM may pay a third party a portion of the management fee earned.

LCM has entered into a Referral Agreement for the purpose of referring qualified clients to LCM for investment into the Master Fund and OffShore Feeder. LCM pays no compensation for such referrals; however, referred clients receive a discounted management fee from LCM.

Custody

All LCM Fund and Alphaeus assets are held in custody by unaffiliated broker/dealers or banks.

Investment Discretion

LCM is granted discretionary authority over the LCM funds based on contractual authority contained in the applicable offering documents for LCM funds. In all cases, such discretion is to be exercised in a manner consistent with the stated objectives of the particular LCM fund. Each LCM fund's investment mandate and any limitation on LCM's discretionary authority granted is described in the applicable fund's Private Offering Memorandum.

LCM is granted discretionary authority over assets under the Alphaeus discipline as stipulated in the investment advisory agreement.

Voting Client Securities

LCM Funds

In accordance with its fiduciary duty to clients and Rule 206(4)-6 of the Investment Advisers Act, LCM has adopted and implemented written policies and procedures governing the voting of client securities.

LCM funds are primarily invested with underlying portfolio managers, who are typically responsible for voting proxies for their funds' investments. However, upon occasion, LCM will receive proxies in connection with publicly traded securities held in an LCM fund, in which case it is the LCM's policy to exercise the proxy vote in the best interest of its LCM funds, taking into consideration all relevant factors, including without limitation, acting in a manner that LCM

believes will (i) maximize the economic benefits to the relevant Fund and (ii) promote sound corporate governance by the issuer.

Alphaeus Clients

Notwithstanding LCM's discretionary authority to make investment decisions on behalf of client, LCM will not exercise proxy voting authority over Client securities invested in the Alphaeus disciplines. The obligation to vote Client proxies shall at all time rest with Client. Client shall in no way be precluded from contacting the Advisor for advice or information about a particular proxy vote. However, LCM shall not be deemed to have proxy voting authority solely as a result of providing such advice to Client.

Should LCM inadvertently receive proxy information for a security held in client's account, then LCM will immediately forward such information on to Client, but will not take any further action with respect to the voting of such proxy.

Financial Information

LCM has never filed for bankruptcy and is not aware of any financial condition that is expected to affect its ability to manage investment accounts or provide financial advice.