

Item 1. Cover Page

FLORENCE CAPITAL ADVISORS, LLC

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**Part 2A of Form ADV
(The “Brochure”)**

July 17, 2017

This Brochure provides information about the qualifications and business practices of Florence Capital Advisors, LLC (“FCA,” the “Firm” or we). If you have any questions about the contents of this brochure, please contact Bryanna Baxenden at 212-202-3295 or bbaxenden@florencecapital.com. This information has not been approved or verified by the Securities and Exchange Commission (the “SEC”) or by any state securities authority.

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

Item 2. Material Changes

FCA considers the following information contained in this version of the Brochure to represent a material change from the information contained in its most recent previous version dated May 2, 2017:

FCA relocated offices to 575 Fifth Avenue, New York, NY 10017, effective July 15, 2017. FCA's phone number remains the same.

Our current and future investors are encouraged to read this Brochure, as well as all of the governing documents applicable to their current or prospective investment, in their entirety. To receive a current copy of this Brochure free of charge, please contact Bryanna Baxenden at 212-202-3295 or bbaxenden@florencecapital.com.

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Item 4. Advisory Business

FCA offers a variety of advisory services, which include financial planning, consulting, and investment management services. Prior to FCA rendering any of the foregoing advisory services, clients are required to enter into one or more written agreements with FCA setting forth the relevant terms and conditions of the advisory relationship (the “Advisory Agreement”).

FCA has been owned by Gregory Hersch since October 16, 2015. As of December 31, 2016, FCA had \$308,318,521 in assets under management; \$225,880,627 of which was managed on a discretionary basis and \$82,437,894 of which was managed on a non-discretionary basis.

While this Brochure generally describes the business of FCA, certain sections also discuss the activities of its Supervised Persons, which refer to the Firm’s officers, partners, directors (or other persons occupying a similar status or performing similar functions), employees or any other person who provides investment advice on FCA’s behalf and is subject to the Firm’s supervision or control.

Financial Planning and Consulting Services

FCA offers clients a broad range of financial planning and consulting services, which may include any or all of the following functions:

- | | |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------|
| • Business Planning | • Retirement Planning |
| • Cash Flow Forecasting | • Risk Management |
| • Trust and Estate Planning | • Charitable Giving |
| • Financial Reporting | • Distribution Planning |
| • Investment Consulting | • Portfolio Construction |
| • Insurance Planning | • Manager Due Diligence |

These services are typically rendered in conjunction with investment portfolio management as part of a comprehensive wealth management engagement (described in more detail below).

In performing these services, FCA is not required to verify any information received from the client or from the client’s other professionals (e.g., attorneys, accountants, etc.) and is expressly authorized to rely on such information. FCA may recommend clients engage the Firm for additional related services, its Supervised Persons in their individual capacities as insurance agents or registered representatives of a broker-dealer and/or other professionals to implement its recommendations. Clients are advised that a conflict of interest exists if clients engage FCA or its affiliates to provide additional services for compensation. Clients retain absolute discretion over all decisions regarding implementation and are under no obligation to act upon any of the recommendations made by FCA under a financial planning or

consulting engagement. Clients are advised that it remains their responsibility to promptly notify the Firm of any change in their financial situation or investment objectives for the purpose of reviewing, evaluating or revising FCA's recommendations and/or services.

Wealth Management Services

FCA provides clients with wealth management services which include a broad range of comprehensive financial planning and consulting services as well as discretionary and/or non-discretionary management of investment portfolios.

FCA primarily allocates client assets among various mutual funds, exchange-traded funds ("ETFs"), individual debt and equity securities, liquid alternative securities, options and independent investment managers ("Independent Managers") in accordance with their stated investment objectives. In addition, FCA may also recommend that certain eligible clients invest in privately placed securities, which may include debt, equity and/or interests in pooled investment vehicles (e.g., hedge funds).

Where appropriate, the Firm may also provide advice about any type of legacy position or other investments held in client portfolios. Clients may engage FCA to manage and/or advise on certain investment products that are not maintained at their primary custodian, such as variable life insurance and annuity contracts and assets held in employer sponsored retirement plans and qualified tuition plans (i.e., 529 plans). In these situations, FCA directs or recommends the allocation of client assets among the various investment options available with the product. These assets are generally maintained at the underwriting insurance company or the custodian designated by the product's provider.

FCA tailors its advisory services to meet the needs of its individual clients and seeks to ensure, on a continuous basis, that client portfolios are managed in a manner consistent with those needs and objectives. FCA consults with clients on an initial and ongoing basis to assess their specific risk tolerance, time horizon, liquidity constraints and other related factors relevant to the management of their portfolios. Clients are advised to promptly notify FCA if there are changes in their financial situation or if they wish to place any limitations on the management of their portfolios. Clients may impose reasonable restrictions or mandates on the management of their accounts if FCA determines, in its sole discretion, the conditions would not materially impact the performance of a management strategy or prove overly burdensome to the Firm's management efforts.

Use of Independent Managers

As mentioned above, FCA may select certain Independent Managers to actively manage a portion of its clients' assets. The specific terms and conditions under which a client engages an Independent Manager may be set forth in a separate written agreement with the designated Independent Manager. In addition to this Brochure, clients may also receive the written disclosure documents of the respective Independent Managers engaged to manage their assets.

FCA evaluates a variety of information about Independent Managers, which may include the Independent

Managers' public disclosure documents, materials supplied by the Independent Managers themselves and other third-party analyses it believes are reputable. To the extent possible, the Firm seeks to assess the Independent Managers' investment strategies, past performance and risk results in relation to its clients' individual portfolio allocations and risk exposure. FCA also takes into consideration each Independent Manager's management style, returns, reputation, financial strength, reporting, pricing and research capabilities, among other factors.

FCA continues to provide services relative to the discretionary or non-discretionary selection of the Independent Managers. On an ongoing basis, the Firm monitors the performance of those accounts being managed by Independent Managers. FCA seeks to ensure the Independent Managers' strategies and target allocations remain aligned with its clients' investment objectives and overall best interests.

Item 5. Fees and Compensation

FCA offers services for a fee based upon assets under management. Additionally, certain of the Firm's Supervised Persons, in their individual capacities, may offer securities brokerage services and/or insurance products under a separate commission-based arrangement.

Investment Management Fees

FCA offers investment management services for an annual fee based on the amount of assets under the Firm's management. This management fee generally varies between 0.15% and 1.25%, depending upon the size and composition of a client's portfolio and the type of services rendered. The annual fee is prorated and charged quarterly, in advance, based upon the daily average value of the assets during the prior quarter being managed by FCA as valued by the custodian. Generally, FCA does not charge a fee on cash or money market funds, but reserves the right to charge fees on cash or money market funds. Clients will be notified in writing before FCA charges such fees on cash or money market balances.

If assets are deposited into or withdrawn from an account after the inception of a billing period, the fee payable with respect to such assets is adjusted to reflect the interim change in portfolio value. For the initial period of an engagement, the fee is calculated on a *pro rata* basis. In the event the advisory agreement is terminated, the fee for the final billing period is prorated through the effective date of the termination and the outstanding or unearned portion of the fee is charged or refunded to the client, as appropriate.

For asset management services the Firm provides with respect to certain client holdings (e.g., held-away assets, accommodation accounts, alternative investments, etc.), FCA may negotiate a fee rate that differs from the range set forth above. FCA may also separately negotiate a flat advisory fee in lieu of the asset based fee FCA typically charges its clients for its investment management services.

Fee Discretion

FCA may, in its sole discretion, negotiate to charge a lesser fee based upon certain criteria, such as anticipated future earning capacity, anticipated future additional assets, dollar amount of assets to be managed, related accounts, account composition, pre-existing/legacy client relationship, account retention and pro bono activities.

Additional Fees and Expenses

In addition to the advisory fees paid to FCA, clients generally will also incur certain charges imposed by other third parties, such as broker-dealers, custodians, trust companies, banks and other financial institutions (collectively “Financial Institutions”). These additional charges generally include securities brokerage commissions, transaction fees, custodial fees, fees attributable to alternative assets, fees charged by the Independent Managers, margin costs, charges imposed directly by a mutual fund or ETF in a client’s account, as disclosed in the fund’s prospectus (*e.g.*, fund management fees and other fund expenses), deferred sales charges, odd-lot differentials, transfer taxes, wire transfer and electronic fund fees, and other fees and taxes on brokerage accounts and securities transactions. The Firm’s brokerage practices are described at length in Item 12, below. Clients may also incur separate fees for financial planning and consulting services provided by FCA as separately provided for in the clients’ agreements with FCA.

Direct Fee Debit

Clients generally provide FCA and/or certain Independent Managers with the authority to directly debit their accounts for payment of the investment advisory fees. The Financial Institutions that act as the qualified custodian for client accounts, from which the Firm retains the authority to directly deduct fees, have agreed to send statements to clients not less than quarterly detailing all account transactions, including any amounts paid to FCA.

Use of Margin

FCA may be authorized to use margin or take other loans in the management of the client’s investment portfolio. In these cases the fee payable will be assessed net of margin or loans such that the market value of the client’s account and corresponding fee payable by the client to FCA will not be increased.

Account Additions and Withdrawals

Clients may make additions to and withdrawals from their account at any time. Additions may be in cash or securities provided that the Firm reserves the right to liquidate any transferred securities or declines to accept particular securities into a client’s account. Clients may withdraw account assets on notice to FCA, subject to the usual and customary securities settlement procedures. However, the Firm generally designs

its portfolios as long-term investments and the withdrawal of assets may impair the achievement of a client's investment objectives. FCA may consult with its clients about the options and implications of transferring securities. Clients are advised that when transferred securities are liquidated, they may be subject to transaction fees, short-term redemption fees, fees assessed at the mutual fund level (e.g., contingent deferred sales charges) and/or tax ramifications.

Commissions and Sales Charges for Recommendations of Securities

Clients can engage certain persons associated with FCA (but not the Firm directly) to render securities brokerage services under a separate commission-based arrangement. Clients are under no obligation to engage such persons and may choose brokers or agents not affiliated with FCA.

Under this arrangement, the Firm's Supervised Persons, in their individual capacities as registered representatives of a SEC registered broker-dealer that is a member of the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority, Inc. (FINRA) (the "Broker-Dealer"), may provide securities brokerage services and implement securities transactions under a separate commission based arrangement. Supervised Persons may be entitled to a portion of the brokerage commissions paid to the Broker-Dealer, as well as a share of any ongoing distribution or service (trail) fees from the sale of mutual funds. FCA may also recommend no-load or load-waived funds, where no sales charges are assessed. Prior to effecting any transactions, clients are required to enter into a separate account agreement with the Broker-Dealer.

The Firm's Supervised Persons may receive commissions for transactions that are executed through their Broker-Dealer registered representative relationship, but held with the client's primary custodian (often called "trade away" transactions). This can be done for clients that have entered into agreements for prime brokerage clearing services with their custodian. In such circumstance, the assets purchased or sold with a commission relationship will be in accounts separate, or otherwise tracked separately, from those assets over which the Firm provides management services and charges management fees.

A conflict of interest exists to the extent that FCA recommends the purchase or sale of securities where its Supervised Persons receive commissions or other additional compensation as a result of the Firm's recommendation. The Firm has procedures in place to ensure that any recommendations made by such Supervised Persons are in the best interest of clients. For certain accounts covered by the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 ("ERISA") and such others that FCA, in its sole discretion, deems appropriate, FCA may provide its investment advisory services on a fee-offset basis. In this scenario, FCA may offset its fees by an amount equal to the aggregate commissions and 12b-1 fees earned by the Firm's Supervised Persons in their individual capacities as registered representatives of the Broker-Dealer.

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

FCA generally does not provide any services for a performance-based fee (i.e., a fee based on a share of capital gains or capital appreciation of a client's assets); however, in certain circumstances FCA may

provide services for a performance-based fee as separately negotiated between FCA and the particular client. The performance-based fee may create an incentive for FCA to make more speculative investments and make different decisions regarding the timing and manner of the realization of such investments, than would be made if such performance-based fee was not part of the overall compensation structure, or to favor certain investments for clients that are charged a performance-based fee than other clients who are not charged a performance-based fee. To maintain fair and equitable treatment of all of its clients, FCA has implemented controls to further its efforts to treat all accounts fairly, regardless of their corresponding fee-structure.

Item 7. Types of Clients

FCA offers services to individuals, pension and profit sharing plans, trusts, estates, charitable organizations, corporations, business entities and pooled investment vehicles.

Minimum Account Requirements

FCA does not impose a stated minimum fee or minimum portfolio value for starting and maintaining an investment management relationship. Certain Independent Managers may, however, impose more restrictive account requirements and billing practices from the Firm. In these instances, FCA may alter its corresponding account requirements and/or billing practices to accommodate those of the Independent Managers.

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

Methods of Analysis and Investment Strategies

FCA primarily allocates client assets among various mutual funds, exchange-traded funds (“ETFs”), individual debt and equity securities, liquid alternative securities, options and independent investment managers (“Independent Managers”) in accordance with their stated investment objectives. In addition, FCA may also recommend that certain eligible clients invest in privately placed securities, which may include debt, equity and/or interests in pooled investment vehicles (e.g., hedge funds).

FCA tailors its advisory services to meet the needs of its individual clients and seeks to ensure, on a continuous basis, that client portfolios are managed in a manner consistent with those needs and objectives. FCA consults with clients on an initial and ongoing basis to assess their specific risk tolerance, time horizon, liquidity constraints and other related factors relevant to the management of their portfolios. Clients are advised to promptly notify FCA if there are changes in their financial situation or if they wish to place any limitations on the management of their portfolios. Clients may impose reasonable restrictions or mandates on the management of their accounts if FCA determines, in its sole discretion, the conditions would not materially impact the performance of a management strategy or prove overly burdensome to the Firm’s

management efforts.

Risk of Loss

Market Risks

Investing involves risk, including the potential loss of principal, and all investors should be guided accordingly. The profitability of a significant portion of FCA's recommendations and/or investment decisions may depend to a great extent upon correctly assessing the future course of price movements of stocks, bonds and other asset classes. There can be no assurance that FCA will be able to predict those price movements accurately or capitalize on any such assumptions.

Mutual Funds and ETFs

An investment in a mutual fund or ETF involves risk, including the loss of principal. Mutual fund and ETF shareholders are necessarily subject to the risks stemming from the individual issuers of the fund's underlying portfolio securities. Such shareholders are also liable for taxes on any fund-level capital gains, as mutual funds and ETFs are required by law to distribute capital gains in the event they sell securities for a profit that cannot be offset by a corresponding loss.

Shares of mutual funds are generally distributed and redeemed on an ongoing basis by the fund itself or a broker acting on its behalf. The trading price at which a share is transacted is equal to a fund's stated daily per share net asset value ("NAV"), plus any shareholders fees (*e.g.*, sales loads, purchase fees, redemption fees). The per share NAV of a mutual fund is calculated at the end of each business day, although the actual NAV fluctuates with intraday changes to the market value of the fund's holdings. The trading prices of a mutual fund's shares may differ significantly from the NAV during periods of market volatility, which may, among other factors, lead to the mutual fund's shares trading at a premium or discount to actual NAV.

Shares of ETFs are listed on securities exchanges and transacted at negotiated prices in the secondary market. Generally, ETF shares trade at or near their most recent NAV, which is generally calculated at least once daily for indexed based ETFs and potentially more frequently for actively managed ETFs. However, certain inefficiencies may cause the shares to trade at a premium or discount to their pro rata NAV. There is also no guarantee that an active secondary market for such shares will develop or continue to exist. Generally, an ETF only redeems shares when aggregated as creation units (usually 20,000 shares or more). Therefore, if a liquid secondary market ceases to exist for shares of a particular ETF, a shareholder may have no way to dispose of such shares.

Use of Independent Managers

As stated above, FCA may select certain Independent Managers to manage a portion of its clients' assets. In these situations, FCA continues to conduct ongoing due diligence of such managers, but such recommendations rely to a great extent on the Independent Managers' ability to successfully implement their investment strategies. In addition, FCA generally may not have the ability to supervise the

Independent Managers on a day-to-day basis.

Use of Private Collective Investment Vehicles

FCA recommends that certain clients invest in privately placed collective investment vehicles. This may include hedge funds, private equity funds, and privately placed life insurance. The managers of these vehicles have broad discretion in selecting the investments. There are few limitations on the types of securities or other financial instruments which may be traded and no requirement to diversify. The vehicles may trade on margin or otherwise leverage positions, thereby potentially increasing the risk to the vehicle. In addition, because the vehicles are not registered as investment companies, there is an absence of regulation. There are numerous other risks in investing in these securities and the specific vehicles that the Firm may recommend. Clients should consult each fund's private placement memorandum and/or other documents explaining such risks prior to investing.

Options

Options allow investors to buy or sell a security at a contracted "strike" price at or within a specific period of time. Clients may pay or collect a premium for buying or selling an option. Investors transact in options to either hedge (i.e., limit) losses in an attempt to reduce risk or to speculate on the performance of the underlying securities. Options transactions contain a number of inherent risks, including the partial or total loss of principal in the event that the value of the underlying security or index does not increase/decrease to the level of the respective strike price. Holders of options contracts are also subject to default by the option writer which may be unwilling or unable to perform its contractual obligations.

Real Estate Investment Trusts (REITs)

FCA may recommend an investment in, or allocate assets among, various real estate investment trusts ("REITs"), the shares of which exist in the form of either publicly traded or privately placed securities. REITs are collective investment vehicles with portfolios comprised primarily of real estate and mortgage related holdings. Many REITs hold heavy concentrations of investments tied to commercial and/or residential developments, which inherently subject REIT investors to the risks associated with a downturn in the real estate market. Investments linked to certain regions that experience greater volatility in the local real estate market may give rise to large fluctuations in the value of the vehicle's shares. Mortgage related holdings may give rise to additional concerns pertaining to interest rates, inflation, liquidity and counterparty risk.

Use of Margin

While the use of margin borrowing can substantially improve returns, it may also increase overall portfolio risk. Margin transactions are generally effected using capital borrowed from a Financial Institution, which is secured by a client's holdings. Under certain circumstances, a lending Financial Institution may demand an increase in the underlying collateral. If the client is unable to provide the additional collateral, the Financial Institution may liquidate account assets to satisfy the client's outstanding obligations, which could

have extremely adverse consequences. In addition, fluctuations in the amount of a client's borrowings and the corresponding interest rates may have a significant effect on the profitability and stability of a client's portfolio.

Item 9. Disciplinary Information

FCA has not been involved in any legal or disciplinary events that are material to a client's evaluation of its advisory business or the integrity of its management.

Item 10. Other Financial Industry Activities and Affiliations

This item requires investment advisers to disclose certain financial industry activities and affiliations. The Firm does not have any other financial industry activities or affiliations that need to be disclosed.

Registered Representatives of a Broker/Dealer

Certain of the Firm's Supervised Persons are, or are in the process of becoming, registered representatives of the Broker-Dealer and may provide clients with securities brokerage services under a separate commission-based arrangement. This arrangement is described at length in Item 5. The relationship with the Broker-Dealer will cover transactional business such as private placement life insurance as well as private placements into private companies or investment partnerships (such as hedge funds or private equity) created for the purpose of making such investments.

Licensed Insurance Agents

Certain of the Firm's Supervised Persons are licensed insurance agents and may offer certain insurance products on a fully-disclosed commissionable basis. A conflict of interest exists to the extent that FCA recommends the purchase of insurance products where its Supervised Persons may be entitled to insurance commissions or other additional compensation. The Firm has procedures in place whereby it seeks to ensure that all recommendations are made in its clients' best interest regardless of any such affiliations.

Additionally, FCA may recommend certain privately placed collective investment vehicles to its clients where another client is the manager to such vehicle (the "Client Manager"). The Client Manager pays an advisory fee to FCA for the investment management services FCA provides with respect to the Client Manager's personal portfolio. FCA has procedures in place whereby it seeks to ensure that all recommendations are made in its clients' best interest regardless of any potential conflict of interest.

Item 11. Code of Ethics

FCA has adopted a code of ethics in compliance with applicable securities laws ("Code of Ethics") that sets forth the standards of conduct expected of its Supervised Persons. FCA's Code of Ethics contains written

policies reasonably designed to prevent certain unlawful practices such as the use of material non-public information by the Firm or any of its Supervised Persons and the trading by the same of securities ahead of clients in order to take advantage of pending orders.

The Code of Ethics also requires certain of FCA's personnel to report their personal securities holdings and transactions and obtain pre-approval of certain investments (*e.g.*, initial public offerings, limited offerings). However, the Firm's Supervised Persons are permitted to buy or sell securities that it also recommends to clients if done in a fair and equitable manner that is consistent with the Firm's policies and procedures.

These requirements are not applicable to: (i) direct obligations of the Government of the United States; (ii) money market instruments, bankers' acceptances, bank certificates of deposit, commercial paper, repurchase agreements and other high quality short-term debt instruments, including repurchase agreements; (iii) shares issued by mutual funds or money market funds; and (iv) shares issued by unit investment trusts that are invested exclusively in one or more mutual funds.

Clients and prospective clients may contact FCA to request a copy of its Code of Ethics.

Item 12. Brokerage Practices

Recommendation of Broker/Dealers for Client Transactions

FCA generally recommends that clients utilize the custody, brokerage and clearing services of Fidelity Institutional Wealth Services ("Fidelity") for investment management accounts. Factors which FCA considers in recommending Fidelity or any other broker-dealer to clients include their respective financial strength, reputation, execution, pricing, research and service. Fidelity may enable the Firm to obtain many mutual funds without transaction charges and other securities at nominal transaction charges. The commissions and/or transaction fees charged by Fidelity may be higher or lower than those charged by other Financial Institutions.

The commissions paid by FCA's clients to Fidelity comply with the Firm's duty to obtain "best execution." Clients may pay commissions that are higher than another qualified Financial Institution might charge to effect the same transaction where FCA determines that the commissions are reasonable in relation to the value of the brokerage and research services received. In seeking best execution, the determinative factor is not the lowest possible cost, but whether the transaction represents the best qualitative execution, taking into consideration the full range of a Financial Institution's services, including among others, the value of research provided, execution capability, commission rates and responsiveness. FCA seeks competitive rates but may not necessarily obtain the lowest possible commission rates for client transactions.

Transactions may be cleared through other broker-dealers with whom the Firm and its custodians have entered into agreements for prime brokerage clearing services. Should an account make use of prime brokerage, the Client may be required to sign an additional agreement, and additional fees are likely to be

charged.

Consistent with obtaining best execution, brokerage transactions may be directed to certain broker/dealers in return for investment research products and/or services which assist FCA in its investment decision-making process. Such research generally will be used to service all of the Firm's clients, but brokerage commissions paid by one client may be used to pay for research that is not used in managing that client's portfolio. The receipt of investment research products and/or services as well as the allocation of the benefit of such investment research products and/or services poses a conflict of interest because FCA does not have to produce or pay for the products or services. Fidelity has offered to compensate the Firm's clients for a certain amount of fees for transitioning from another broker-dealer to Fidelity. The allocation to clients for these expenses will be done in the order of client transitions, and on a *pro rata* basis if necessary.

FCA periodically and systematically reviews its policies and procedures regarding its recommendation of Financial Institutions in light of its duty to obtain best execution.

Software and Support Provided by Financial Institutions

FCA may receive without cost from Fidelity computer software and related systems support, which allow FCA to better monitor client accounts maintained at Fidelity. FCA may receive the software and related support without cost because the Firm renders investment management services to clients that maintain assets at Fidelity. The software and support is not provided in connection with securities transactions of clients (i.e., not "soft dollars"), but the amount of support may be based upon the value of assets that clients place with that broker/dealer. The software and related systems support may benefit FCA, but not its clients directly. In fulfilling its duties to its clients, FCA endeavors at all times to put the interests of its clients first. Clients should be aware, however, that FCA's receipt of economic benefits from a broker/dealer creates a conflict of interest since these benefits may influence the Firm's choice of broker/dealer over another that does not furnish similar software, systems support or services.

Specifically, FCA may receive the following benefits from Fidelity:

- Credits to be used toward qualifying third-party service providers used in connection with the initial set up of the Firm's research, technology and software platforms;
- Receipt of duplicate client confirmations and bundled duplicate statements;
- Access to a trading desk that exclusively services its institutional traders;
- Access to block trading which provides the ability to aggregate securities transactions and then allocate the appropriate shares to client accounts; and
- Access to an electronic communication network for client order entry and account information.

Brokerage for Client Referrals

FCA does not consider, in selecting or recommending broker/dealers, whether the Firm receives client referrals from the Financial Institutions or other third party.

Directed Brokerage

The client may direct FCA in writing to use a particular Financial Institution to execute some or all transactions for the client. In that case, the client will negotiate terms and arrangements for the account with that Financial Institution and the Firm will not seek better execution services or prices from other Financial Institutions or be able to “batch” client transactions for execution through other Financial Institutions with orders for other accounts managed by FCA (as described above). As a result, the client may pay higher commissions or other transaction costs, greater spreads or may receive less favorable net prices, on transactions for the account than would otherwise be the case. Subject to its duty of best execution, FCA may decline a client’s request to direct brokerage if, in the Firm’s sole discretion, such directed brokerage arrangements would result in additional operational difficulties.

Trade Aggregation

Transactions for each client generally will be effected independently, unless FCA decides to purchase or sell the same securities for several clients at approximately the same time. FCA may (but is not obligated to) combine or “batch” such orders to obtain best execution, to negotiate more favorable commission rates or to allocate equitably among the Firm’s clients differences in prices and commissions or other transaction costs that might not have been obtained had such orders been placed independently. Under this procedure, transactions will generally be averaged as to price and allocated among FCA’s clients pro rata to the purchase and sale orders placed for each client on any given day. To the extent that the Firm determines to aggregate client orders for the purchase or sale of securities, including securities in which FCA’s Supervised Persons may invest, the Firm generally does so in accordance with applicable rules promulgated under the Investment Advisers Act of 1940 (the “Advisers Act”) and no-action guidance provided by the staff of the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission. FCA does not receive any additional compensation or remuneration as a result of the aggregation.

In the event that the Firm determines that a prorated allocation is not appropriate under the particular circumstances, the allocation will be made based upon other relevant factors, which may include: (i) when only a small percentage of the order is executed, shares may be allocated to the account with the smallest order or the smallest position or to an account that is out of line with respect to security or sector weightings relative to other portfolios, with similar mandates; (ii) allocations may be given to one account when one account has limitations in its investment guidelines which prohibit it from purchasing other securities which are expected to produce similar investment results and can be purchased by other accounts; (iii) if an account reaches an investment guideline limit and cannot participate in an allocation, shares may be

reallocated to other accounts (this may be due to unforeseen changes in an account's assets after an order is placed); (iv) with respect to sale allocations, allocations may be given to accounts low in cash; (v) in cases when a pro rata allocation of a potential execution would result in a de minimis allocation in one or more accounts, the Firm may exclude the account(s) from the allocation; the transactions may be executed on a pro rata basis among the remaining accounts; or (vi) in cases where a small proportion of an order is executed in all accounts, shares may be allocated to one or more accounts on a random basis.

Item 13. Review of Accounts

Account Reviews

FCA monitors client portfolios on a continuous and ongoing basis while regular account reviews are conducted on at least a quarterly basis. Such reviews are conducted by the Firm's Principal. All investment advisory clients are encouraged to discuss their needs, goals and objectives with FCA and to keep the Firm informed of any changes thereto. The Firm contacts ongoing investment advisory clients at least annually to review its previous services and/or recommendations and quarterly to discuss the impact resulting from any changes in the client's financial situation and/or investment objectives.

Account Statements and Reports

Clients are provided with transaction confirmation notices and regular summary account statements directly from the Financial Institutions where their assets are custodied. From time-to-time or as otherwise requested, clients may also receive written or electronic reports from FCA and/or an outside service provider, which contain certain account and/or market-related information, such as an inventory of account holdings or account performance. Clients should compare the account statements they receive from their custodian with any documents or reports they receive from FCA or an outside service provider.

Item 14. Client Referrals and Other Compensation

Client Referrals

In the event a client is introduced to FCA by either an unaffiliated or an affiliated solicitor, the Firm may pay that solicitor a referral fee in accordance with applicable state securities laws. Unless otherwise disclosed, any such referral fee is paid solely from FCA's investment management fee and does not result in any additional charge to the client. If the client is introduced to the Firm by an unaffiliated solicitor, the solicitor is required to provide the client with FCA's written brochure(s) and a copy of a solicitor's disclosure statement containing the terms and conditions of the solicitation arrangement. Any affiliated solicitor of FCA is required to disclose the nature of his or her relationship to prospective clients at the time of the solicitation and will provide all prospective clients with a copy of the Firm's written brochure(s) at the time of the solicitation.

Item 15. Custody

The Advisory Agreement and/or the separate agreement with any Financial Institution generally authorize FCA and/or the Independent Managers to debit client accounts for payment of the Firm's fees and to directly remit that those funds to the Firm in accordance with applicable custody rules. The Financial Institutions that act as the qualified custodian for client accounts, from which the Firm retains the authority to directly deduct fees, have agreed to send statements to clients not less than quarterly detailing all account transactions, including any amounts paid to FCA.

In addition, as discussed in Item 13, FCA may also send periodic supplemental reports to clients. Clients should carefully review the statements sent directly by the Financial Institutions and compare them to those received from FCA.

The SEC has and continues to provide guidance for compliance with Rule 206(4)-2 of the Advisers Act. FCA takes reasonable steps and makes good faith efforts to comply with such guidance.

Item 16. Investment Discretion

FCA may be given the authority to exercise discretion on behalf of clients. FCA is considered to exercise investment discretion over a client's account if it can effect and/or direct transactions in client accounts without first seeking their consent. FCA is given this authority through a power-of-attorney included in the agreement between FCA and the client. Clients may request a limitation on this authority (such as certain securities not to be bought or sold). FCA takes discretion over the following activities:

- The securities to be purchased or sold;
- The amount of securities to be purchased or sold;
- When transactions are made;
- The broker-dealer that executes trades (in the case of a prime brokerage relationship); and
- The Independent Managers to be hired or fired.

Item 17. Voting Client Securities

FCA may accept the authority to vote a client's securities (i.e., proxies) on their behalf. When FCA accepts such responsibility, it will only cast proxy votes in a manner consistent with the best interest of its clients. Absent special circumstances, which are fully-described in the Firm's Proxy Voting Policies and Procedures, all proxies will be voted consistent with guidelines established and described in FCA's Proxy Voting Policies and Procedures, as they may be amended from time-to-time. Clients may contact FCA to request information about how the Firm voted proxies for that client's securities or to get a copy of FCA's

Proxy Voting Policies and Procedures. A brief summary of FCA's Proxy Voting Policies and Procedures is as follows:

- FCA has formed a Proxy Voting Committee that will be responsible for monitoring corporate actions, making voting decisions in the best interest of clients, and ensuring that proxies are submitted in a timely manner.
- The Proxy Voting Committee will generally vote proxies according to FCA's then current Proxy Voting Guidelines. The Proxy Voting Guidelines include many specific examples of voting decisions for the types of proposals that are most frequently presented, including: composition of the board of directors; approval of independent auditors; management and director compensation; anti-takeover mechanisms and related issues; changes to capital structure; corporate and social policy issues; and issues involving mutual funds.
- Although the Proxy Voting Guidelines are followed as a general policy, certain issues are considered on a case-by-case basis based on the relevant facts and circumstances. Since corporate governance issues are diverse and continually evolving, the Firm devotes an appropriate amount of time and resources to monitor these changes.
- Clients cannot direct FCA's vote on a particular solicitation but can revoke the Firm's authority to vote proxies.

In situations where there may be a conflict of interest in the voting of proxies due to business or personal relationships that FCA maintains with persons having an interest in the outcome of certain votes, the Firm takes appropriate steps to ensure that its proxy voting decisions are made in the best interest of its clients and are not the product of such conflict.

Item 18. Financial Information

FCA is not required to disclose any financial information due to the following:

- The Firm does not require or solicit the prepayment of more than \$1,200 in fees six months or more in advance of services rendered;
- The Firm does not have a financial condition that is reasonably likely to impair its ability to meet contractual commitments to clients; and
- The Firm has not been the subject of a bankruptcy petition at any time during the past ten years.