

Change Path LLC

Firm Brochure - Form ADV Part 2A

This brochure provides information about the qualifications and business practices of Change Path LLC. If you have any questions about the contents of this brochure, please contact us at (913) 908-2211 or by email at: cory@changepath.com. The information in this brochure has not been approved or verified by the United States Securities and Exchange Commission or by any state securities authority.

Additional information about Change Path LLC is also available on the SEC's website at www.adviserinfo.sec.gov. Change Path LLC's CRD number is: 281213.

11460 Tomahawk Creek Pkwy, Suite 100
Leawood, KS, 66211
(913) 908-2211
<https://changepath.net>
cory@changepath.com

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

Version Date: 12/01/2016

Item 2: Material Changes

Change Path LLC has the following material changes to report. This list summarizes changes to policies, practices or conflicts of interests only.

- Cory Lagerstrom is no longer a partner of Frontline Development LLC.
- The firm now votes proxies.
- Eric Barr is no longer a principal at Change Path LLC.
- Cory Lynn Lagerstrom is now the CEO at Change Path LLC.
- Martin Joseph Pfannenstiel is now the Chief Compliance Officer at Change Path LLC.

Item 3: Table of Contents

Item 1: Cover Page

Item 2: Material Changes.....	i
Item 3: Table of Contents.....	ii
Item 4: Advisory Business	1
A. Description of the Advisory Firm	1
B. Types of Advisory Services	1
C. Client Tailored Services and Client Imposed Restrictions.....	2
D. Wrap Fee Programs.....	2
E. Assets Under Management.....	2
Item 5: Fees and Compensation.....	3
A. Fee Schedule.....	3
B. Payment of Fees.....	4
C. Client Responsibility For Third Party Fees	4
D. Prepayment of Fees	5
E. Outside Compensation For the Sale of Securities to Clients.....	5
Item 6: Performance-Based Fees and Side-By-Side Management	5
Item 7: Types of Clients	5
Item 8: Methods of Analysis, Investment Strategies, and Risk of Loss.....	5
A. Methods of Analysis and Investment Strategies	5
B. Material Risks Involved	6
C. Risks of Specific Securities Utilized.....	7
Item 9: Disciplinary Information.....	9
A. Criminal or Civil Actions	9
B. Administrative Proceedings	9
C. Self-regulatory Organization (SRO) Proceedings.....	9
Item 10: Other Financial Industry Activities and Affiliations.....	10
A. Registration as a Broker/Dealer or Broker/Dealer Representative	10
B. Registration as a Futures Commission Merchant, Commodity Pool Operator, or a Commodity Trading Advisor	10

C. Registration Relationships Material to this Advisory Business and Possible Conflicts of Interests	10
D. Selection of Other Advisers or Managers and How This Adviser is Compensated for Those Selections	10
Item 11: Code of Ethics, Participation or Interest in Client Transactions and Personal Trading	11
A. Code of Ethics	11
B. Recommendations Involving Material Financial Interests	11
C. Investing Personal Money in the Same Securities as Clients	11
D. Trading Securities At/ Around the Same Time as Clients' Securities	11
Item 12: Brokerage Practices	12
A. Factors Used to Select Custodians and/or Broker/Dealers.....	12
1. Research and Other Soft-Dollar Benefits.....	12
2. Brokerage for Client Referrals	12
3. Clients Directing Which Broker/Dealer/Custodian to Use.....	12
B. Aggregating (Block) Trading for Multiple Client Accounts	13
Item 13: Reviews of Accounts	13
A. Frequency and Nature of Periodic Reviews and Who Makes Those Reviews	13
B. Factors That Will Trigger a Non-Periodic Review of Client Accounts.....	13
C. Content and Frequency of Regular Reports Provided to Clients.....	13
Item 14: Client Referrals and Other Compensation.....	14
A. Economic Benefits Provided by Third Parties for Advice Rendered to Clients (Includes Sales Awards or Other Prizes).....	14
B. Compensation to Non – Advisory Personnel for Client Referrals.....	14
Item 15: Custody	14
Item 16: Investment Discretion	14
Item 17: Voting Client Securities (Proxy Voting)	14
Item 18: Financial Information.....	15
A. Balance Sheet	15
B. Financial Conditions Reasonably Likely to Impair Ability to Meet Contractual Commitments to Clients.....	15
C. Bankruptcy Petitions in Previous Ten Years.....	15

Item 4: Advisory Business

A. Description of the Advisory Firm

Change Path LLC (hereinafter “CPL”) is a Limited Liability Company organized in the State of Kansas.

The firm was formed in May 2015, and the principal owners are CM2 Holding Company, Inc., See Also, LLC., and JRC Equity Partners, LLC.

B. Types of Advisory Services

Portfolio Management Services

CPL offers ongoing portfolio management services based on the individual goals, objectives, time horizon, and risk tolerance of each client. CPL creates an Investment Policy Statement for each client, which outlines the client’s current situation (income, tax levels, and risk tolerance levels). Portfolio management services include, but are not limited to, the following:

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

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

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

Selection of Other Advisers

CPL has discretion to choose third-party investment advisers to manage all or a portion of the client's assets. Before selecting other advisers for clients, CPL will always ensure

those other advisers are properly licensed or registered as an investment adviser. CPL conducts due diligence on any third-party investment adviser, which may involve one or more of the following: phone calls, meetings and review of the third-party adviser's performance and investment strategy. CPL then makes investments with a third-party investment adviser by investing with the third-party adviser. These investments may be allocated either through the third-party adviser's fund or through a separately managed account managed by such third party adviser on behalf of CPL's client. CPL will review the ongoing performance of the third-party adviser as a portion of the client's portfolio.

Subadviser Services

CPL may also act as a subadviser to advisers unaffiliated with CPL. These third-party advisers would outsource portfolio management services to CPL. This relationship will be memorialized in each contact between CPL and the third-party adviser.

Services Limited to Specific Types of Investments

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

C. Client Tailored Services and Client Imposed Restrictions

CPL offers the same suite of services to all of its clients. However, specific client investment strategies and their implementation are dependent upon the client Investment Policy Statement which outlines each client's current situation (income, tax levels, and risk tolerance levels). Clients may impose restrictions in investing in certain securities or types of securities in accordance with their values or beliefs. However, if the restrictions prevent CPL from properly servicing the client account, or if the restrictions would require CPL to deviate from its standard suite of services, CPL reserves the right to end the relationship.

D. Wrap Fee Programs

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

E. Assets Under Management

CPL has the following assets under management:

Discretionary Amounts:	Non-discretionary Amounts:	Date Calculated:
\$10,000.00	\$0.00	December 2015

Item 5: Fees and Compensation

A. Fee Schedule

Asset-Based Fees for Portfolio Management

Total Assets Under Management	Annual Fee
\$0 - \$1,000,000	1.50%
\$1,000,001 - \$2,000,000	1.25%
\$2,000,001 - And Up	1.00%

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

CPL uses the month end balance in the client's account at the end of the billing period, after taking into account deposits and withdrawals, for purposes of determining the market value of the assets upon which the advisory fee is based.

Selection of Other Advisers Fees

CPL will be compensated via a fee share from the advisers to which it directs those clients. This relationship will be memorialized in each contract between CPL and each third-party adviser. The fees shared will not exceed any limit imposed by any regulatory agency.

These fees are negotiable. CPL may engage in the selection of third-party money managers, but does not have any such arrangements in place at this time. This service may be canceled with 30 days' notice.

CPL may direct clients to third-party investment advisers. CPL will receive its standard fee on top of the fee paid to the third party adviser. This relationship will be memorialized in each contract between CPL and each third-party adviser. The fees shared are negotiable and will not exceed any limit imposed by any regulatory agency. The notice of termination requirement and payment of fees for third-party investment advisers will depend on the specific third-party adviser selected. CPL's program fee is based on the fair market value of the managed assets as determined on the last business day of the applicable month.

The CPL annual program fee is as follows:

ETF UMA Platform Accounts		Alpha UMA Platform Accounts
\$0 - \$10, 000,000	0.55%	0.75%
\$10,000,001 - \$50,000,000	0.50%	0.70%
\$50,000,001 - \$100,000,000	0.45%	0.65%
\$100,000,001 - \$200,000,000	0.40%	0.60%
Over \$200,000,001	0.35%	0.55%

Subadviser Services Fees

CPL may also act as a subadviser to unaffiliated third-party advisers and CPL would receive a share of the fees collected from the third-party adviser's client. The fees charged will not exceed any limit imposed by any regulatory agency. The notice of termination requirement and payment of fees for subadviser services will depend on the specific third-party investment adviser engaging CPL as subadviser. This relationship will be memorialized in each contract between CPL and each third-party adviser. The fees will not exceed any limit imposed by any regulatory agency.

B. Payment of Fees

Payment of Asset-Based Portfolio Management Fees

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

Payment of Selection of Other Advisers Fees

The timing, frequency, and method of paying fees for selection of third-party managers will depend on the specific third-party adviser selected.

Payment of Subadviser Fees

Subadviser fees may be withdrawn from clients' accounts or clients may be invoiced for such fees, as disclosed in each contract between CPL and the applicable third-party adviser.

C. Client Responsibility For Third Party Fees

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

D. Prepayment of Fees

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

E. Outside Compensation For the Sale of Securities to Clients

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

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

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

Item 7: Types of Clients

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

- ❖ Individuals
- ❖ High-Net-Worth Individuals
- ❖ Other Investment Advisers

Minimum Account Size

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

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

A. Methods of Analysis and Investment Strategies

Methods of Analysis

CPL's methods of analysis include charting analysis, fundamental analysis, technical analysis, cyclical analysis, quantitative analysis and modern portfolio theory.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Investment Strategies

CPL uses long term trading.

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

B. Material Risks Involved

Methods of Analysis

Charting analysis strategy involves using and comparing various charts to predict long and short term performance or market trends. The risk involved in using this method is that only past performance data is considered without using other methods to crosscheck data. Using charting analysis without other methods of analysis would be making the assumption that past performance will be indicative of future performance. This may not be the case.

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

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

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

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

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

Investment Strategies

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

Selection of Other Advisers: Although CPL will seek to select only money managers who will invest clients' assets with the highest level of integrity, CPL's selection process cannot ensure that money managers will perform as desired and CPL will have no control over the day-to-day operations of any of its selected money managers. CPL would not necessarily be aware of certain activities at the underlying money manager level, including without limitation a money manager's engaging in unreported risks, investment "style drift" or even regulatory breaches or fraud.

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

C. Risks of Specific Securities Utilized

Clients should be aware that there is a material risk of loss using any investment strategy. The investment types listed below (leaving aside Treasury Inflation Protected/Inflation Linked Bonds) are not guaranteed or insured by the FDIC or any other government agency.

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

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

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

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

Real Estate funds (including REITs) face several kinds of risk that are inherent in the real estate sector, which historically has experienced significant fluctuations and cycles in performance. Revenues and cash flows may be adversely affected by: changes in local real estate market conditions due to changes in national or local economic conditions or changes in local property market characteristics; competition from other properties offering the same or similar services; changes in interest rates and in the state of the debt and equity credit markets; the ongoing need for capital improvements; changes in real estate tax rates and other operating expenses; adverse changes in governmental rules and fiscal policies; adverse changes in zoning laws; the impact of present or future environmental legislation and compliance with environmental laws.

Annuities are a retirement product for those who may have the ability to pay a premium now and want to guarantee they receive certain monthly payments or a return on investment later in the future. Annuities are contracts issued by a life insurance company designed to meet requirement or other long-term goals. An annuity is not a life insurance policy. Variable annuities are designed to be long-term investments, to meet retirement and other long-range goals. Variable annuities are not suitable for meeting short-term goals because substantial taxes and insurance company charges may apply if you withdraw your money early. Variable annuities also involve investment risks, just as mutual funds do.

Hedge Funds often engage in leveraging and other speculative investment practices that may increase the risk of loss; can be highly illiquid; are not required to provide periodic pricing or valuation information to investors; May involve complex tax structures and delays in distributing important tax information; are not subject to the same regulatory requirements as mutual funds; and often charge high fees. In addition, hedge funds may invest in risky securities and engage in risky strategies.

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

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

Item 9: Disciplinary Information

A. Criminal or Civil Actions

There are no criminal or civil actions to report.

B. Administrative Proceedings

There are no administrative proceedings to report.

C. Self-regulatory Organization (SRO) Proceedings

There are no self-regulatory organization proceedings to report.

Item 10: Other Financial Industry Activities and Affiliations

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

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

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

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

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

Eric Michael Barr is an investment adviser representative with another investment advisory firm, Eternity Investment Advisors, LLC, and from time to time, may offer clients advice or products from those activities and clients should be aware that these services may involve a conflict of interest. CPL always acts in the best interest of the client and clients are in no way required to use the services of any representative of CPL in connection with such individual's activities outside of CPL.

Cory Lynn Lagerstrom is a consultant. From time to time, he may offer clients advice or products from those activities and clients should be aware that these services may involve a conflict of interest. CPL always acts in the best interest of the client and clients are in no way required to the services of any representative of CPL in connection with such individual's activities outside of CPL.

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

CPL has discretion to choose third-party investment advisers to manage all or a portion of the client's assets. CPL will be compensated via a fee share from the advisers to which it directs those clients. This relationship will be memorialized in each contract between CPL and each third-party advisor. The fees shared will not exceed any limit imposed by any regulatory agency. This creates a conflict of interest in that CPL has an incentive to direct clients to the third-party investment advisers that provide CPL with a larger fee split. CPL will always act in the best interests of the client, including when determining which third-party investment adviser to recommend to clients. CPL will ensure that all recommended advisers are licensed or notice filed in the states in which CPL is recommending them to clients.

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

A. Code of Ethics

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

B. Recommendations Involving Material Financial Interests

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

C. Investing Personal Money in the Same Securities as Clients

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

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

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

Item 12: Brokerage Practices

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

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

CPL will require clients to use Schwab Institutional, a division of Charles Schwab & Co., Inc. and Fidelity Brokerage Services LLC.

1. Research and Other Soft-Dollar Benefits

While CPL has no formal soft dollars program in which soft dollars are used to pay for third party services, CPL may receive research, products, or other services from custodians and broker-dealers in connection with client securities transactions ("soft dollar benefits"). CPL may enter into soft-dollar arrangements consistent with (and not outside of) the safe harbor contained in Section 28(e) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended. There can be no assurance that any particular client will benefit from soft dollar research, whether or not the client's transactions paid for it, and CPL does not seek to allocate benefits to client accounts proportionate to any soft dollar credits generated by the accounts. CPL benefits by not having to produce or pay for the research, products or services, and CPL will have an incentive to recommend a broker-dealer based on receiving research or services. Clients should be aware that CPL's acceptance of soft dollar benefits may result in higher commissions charged to the client.

2. Brokerage for Client Referrals

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

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

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

B. Aggregating (Block) Trading for Multiple Client Accounts

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

Item 13: Reviews of Accounts

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

All client accounts for CPL's advisory services provided on an ongoing basis are reviewed at least annually by Martin J Pfannenstiel, Chief Compliance Officer, with regard to clients' respective investment policies and risk tolerance levels. All accounts at CPL are assigned to this reviewer.

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

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

C. Content and Frequency of Regular Reports Provided to Clients

Each client of CPL's advisory services provided on an ongoing basis will receive a quarterly report detailing the client's account, including assets held, asset value, and calculation of fees. This written report will come from the custodian. CPL will also provide at least quarterly a separate written statement to the client.

Item 14: Client Referrals and Other Compensation

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

CPL may accept compensation for client referrals, but does not have any such arrangements in place at this time. CPL will fully disclose to clients the details of any referral relationships.

B. Compensation to Non – Advisory Personnel for Client Referrals

CPL may enter into written arrangements with third parties to act as solicitors for CPL's investment management services. Solicitor relationships will be fully disclosed to each Client to the extent required by applicable law. CPL will ensure each solicitor is exempt, notice filed, or properly registered in all appropriate jurisdictions. All such referral activities will be conducted in accordance with Rule 206(4)-3 under the Advisers Act, where applicable.

Item 15: Custody

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

Item 16: Investment Discretion

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

Item 17: Voting Client Securities (Proxy Voting)

CPL acknowledges its fiduciary obligation to vote proxies on behalf of those clients that have delegated to it, or for which it is deemed to have, proxy voting authority. CPL will vote proxies on behalf of a client solely in the best interest of the relevant client. CPL has established general guidelines for voting proxies. CPL may also abstain from voting if, based on factors such as expense or difficulty of exercise, it determines that a client's interests are better served by

abstaining. Further, because proxy proposals and individual company facts and circumstances may vary, CPL may vote in a manner that is contrary to the general guidelines if it believes that it would be in a client's best interest to do so. If a proxy proposal presents a conflict of interest between CPL and a client, then CPL will disclose the conflict of interest to the client prior to the proxy vote and, if participating in the vote, will vote in accordance with the client's wishes.

Clients may obtain a complete copy of the proxy voting policies and procedures by contacting CPL in writing and requesting such information. Each client may also request, by contacting CPL in writing, information concerning the manner in which proxy votes have been cast with respect to portfolio securities held by the relevant client during the prior annual period. Clients can send written requests to the Chief Compliance Officer at marty@changeopath.com

Item 18: Financial Information

A. Balance Sheet

CPL neither requires nor solicits prepayment of more than \$1,200 in fees per client, six months or more in advance, and therefore is not required to include a balance sheet with this brochure.

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

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

C. Bankruptcy Petitions in Previous Ten Years

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