

**Item 1: Cover Page
Part 2A of Form ADV: Firm Brochure
March 2020**



PACIFIC EDGE
ADVISORS

**2101 E. Coast Hwy, Suite 215
Corona Del Mar, CA 92625**

www.PacificEdgeAdvisors.com

**Firm Contact:
Heidi Benavidez, CFA
Managing Partner & Chief Compliance Officer**

This brochure provides information about the qualifications and business practices of Pacific Edge Advisors, LLC ("PEA", "Our", the Firm). If clients have any questions about the contents of this brochure, please contact us at (949) 718-4527. 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 our Firm is also available on the SEC's website at www.adviserinfo.sec.gov by searching CRD #283628.

Please note that the use of the term "registered investment adviser" and description of our firm and/or our associates as "registered" does not imply a certain level of skill or training. Clients are encouraged to review this Brochure and Brochure Supplements for our Firm's associates who advise clients for more information on the qualifications of our Firm and our employees.

Item 2: Material Changes

PEA is required to make clients aware of information that has changed since the last annual update to the Firm Brochure ("Brochure") and that is important to them.

This Brochure dated March 2020 is being amended with an update to the following:

- Item 4 – Advisory Business – updated to reflect the Firm's Assets under Management of \$402,698,260 on a discretionary basis and \$1,717,089 on a non-discretionary basis as of December 31, 2019.
- Item 10 - Other Financial Industry Activities & Affiliations – updated to reflect changes to the outside business activities of Heidi Benavidez and David Emmes, II.

PEA encourages each client to read this Brochure carefully and to call us with any questions you might have. Our previous Brochure is dated March 2019.

PEA will ensure that clients receive a summary of any materials changes to this Brochure within 120 days of the close of Pacific Edge's fiscal year end, along with an offer to provide the Brochure. For more information about the Firm, please contact us at (949) 718-4527. Additionally, as PEA experiences material changes in the future, we will send you a summary of our "Material Changes" under separate cover.

Additional information about PEA and its investment adviser representatives are also available on the SEC's website at www.adviserinfo.sec.gov.

Item 3: Table of Contents

Item 1: Cover Page	1
Item 2: Material Changes.....	2
Item 3: Table of Contents	3
Item 4: Advisory Business.....	4
Item 5: Fees & Compensation.....	5
Item 6: Performance-Based Fees & Side-By-Side Management.....	7
Item 7: Types of Clients & Account Requirements	7
Item 8: Methods of Analysis, Investment Strategies & Risk of Loss	7
Item 9: Disciplinary Information.....	13
Item 10: Other Financial Industry Activities & Affiliations	13
Item 11: Code of Ethics, Participation or Interest in Client Transactions & Personal Trading	14
Item 12: Brokerage Practices	15
Item 13: Review of Accounts or Financial Plans.....	18
Item 14: Client Referrals & Other Compensation.....	19
Item 15: Custody.....	19
Item 16: Investment Discretion.....	19
Item 17: Voting Client Securities.....	20
Item 18: Financial Information	22

Item 4: Advisory Business

Our Firm is dedicated to providing individuals and other types of clients with a wide array of investment advisory services. Our Firm is a limited liability company formed under the laws of the State of California in 2016 and has been in business as an investment adviser since that time. Our Firm is wholly owned by Heidi Benavidez and David Emmes, II.

Our Firm provides asset management and investment consulting services for many types of clients to help meet their financial goals while remaining sensitive to risk tolerance and time horizons. As a fiduciary it is our duty to always act in the best interest of our clients. This is accomplished in part by knowing the client. Our Firm has established a service-oriented advisory practice with open lines of communication. Working with clients to understand their investment objectives while educating them about our process, facilitates the kind of working relationship we value.

Types of Advisory Services Offered

Asset Management:

As part of our Asset Management service, a portfolio is created, consisting of individual stocks, bonds, exchange traded funds ("ETFs"), mutual funds and other public and private securities or investments. The client's individual investment strategy is tailored to their specific needs and can include some or all of the previously mentioned securities. Portfolios will be designed to meet a particular investment goal, determined to be suitable to the client's circumstances. Once the appropriate portfolio has been determined, portfolios are continuously and regularly monitored, and if necessary, rebalanced based upon the client's individual needs, stated goals and objectives.

Comprehensive Portfolio Management:

As part of our Comprehensive Portfolio Management service clients will be provided asset management and financial planning or consulting services. This service is designed to assist clients in meeting their financial goals through the use of a financial plan or consultation. Our Firm conducts client meetings to understand their current financial situation, existing resources, financial goals, and tolerance for risk. Based on what is learned, an investment approach is presented to the client, consisting of individual stocks, bonds, ETFs, mutual funds and other public and private securities or investments. Once the appropriate portfolio has been determined, portfolios are continuously and regularly monitored, and if necessary, rebalanced based upon the client's individual needs, stated goals and objectives. Upon client request, our Firm provides a summary of observations and recommendations for the planning or consulting aspects of this service.

Financial Planning & Consulting:

Our Firm provides a variety of standalone financial planning and consulting services to clients for the management of financial resources based upon an analysis of current situation, goals, and objectives. Financial planning services will typically involve preparing a financial plan or rendering a financial consultation for clients based on the client's financial goals and objectives. This planning or consulting can encompass Investment Planning, Retirement Planning, Estate Planning, Charitable Planning, Education Planning, Corporate and Personal Tax Planning, Real Estate Analysis, Mortgage/Debt Analysis, Insurance Analysis, Lines of Credit Evaluation, or Business and Personal

Financial Planning. Written financial plans or financial consultations rendered to clients usually include general recommendations for a course of activity or specific actions to be taken by the clients. Implementation of the recommendations will be at the discretion of the client. Our Firm provides clients with a summary of their financial situation, and observations for financial planning engagements. Financial consultations are not typically accompanied by a written summary of observations and recommendations, as the process is less formal than the planning service. Assuming that all the information and documents requested from the client are provided promptly, plans or consultations are typically completed within 6 months of the client signing a contract with our Firm.

Tailoring of Advisory Services

Our Firm offers individualized investment advice to our Asset Management and Comprehensive Portfolio Management clients. General investment advice will be offered to our Financial Planning & Consulting clients. Each Asset Management and Comprehensive Portfolio Management client has the opportunity to place reasonable restrictions on the types of investments to be held in the portfolio. In certain instances, restrictions on investments in certain securities or types of securities will not be possible due to the level of difficulty this would entail in managing the account.

Participation in Wrap Fee Programs

Our Firm does not offer or sponsor a wrap fee program.

Regulatory Assets under Management

As of December 31, 2019, our Firm manages \$402,698,260 on a discretionary basis and \$1,717,089 on a non-discretionary basis.

Item 5: Fees & Compensation

Compensation for Our Advisory Services

Asset Management:

The maximum annual fee charged for this service will not exceed 1.50%. Fees to be assessed will be outlined in the advisory agreement to be signed by the Client. Annualized fees are billed on a pro-rata basis monthly in arrears based on the average daily balance of the account(s) during the quarter. Fees are negotiable and will be deducted from client account(s). Adjustments will be made for deposits and withdrawals during the month. Our Firm does not offer direct invoicing. As part of this process, Clients understand the following:

- a) The client's independent custodian sends statements at least quarterly showing the market values for each security included in the Assets and all account disbursements, including the amount of the advisory fees paid to our Firm;
- b) Clients will provide authorization permitting our Firm to be directly paid by these terms. Our Firm will send an invoice directly to the custodian; and
- c) If our Firm sends a copy of our invoice to the client, legend urging the comparison of information provided in our statement with those from the qualified custodian will be included.

Comprehensive Portfolio Management:

The maximum annual fee charged for this service will not exceed 2.00%. Fees to be assessed will be outlined in the advisory agreement to be signed by the client. Annualized fees are billed on a pro-rata basis monthly in arrears based on the average daily balance of the account(s) during the quarter. Fees are negotiable and will be deducted from client account(s). For purposes of fee calculation “related accounts” include accounts of immediate family members (husband, wife or partner) as well as parents and/or children living at the same household, and any associated trust and/or corporate accounts. Adjustments will be made for deposits and withdrawals during the month. Our Firm does not offer direct invoicing. As part of this process, Clients understand the following:

- a) The client’s independent custodian sends statements at least quarterly showing the market values for each security included in the Assets and all account disbursements, including the amount of the advisory fees paid to our Firm;
- b) Clients will provide authorization permitting our Firm to be directly paid by these terms. Our Firm will send an invoice directly to the custodian; and
- c) If our Firm sends a copy of our invoice to the client, legend urging the comparison of information provided in our statement with those from the qualified custodian will be included.

Financial Planning & Consulting:

Our Firm charges on an hourly or flat fee basis for financial planning and consulting services. The total estimated fee, as well as the ultimate fee charged, is based on the scope and complexity of our engagement with the client. The maximum hourly fee to be charged will not exceed \$350. Flat fees range from \$1,500 to \$10,000. Our Firm requires a retainer of 50% of the ultimate financial planning or consulting fee at the time of signing. The remainder of the fee will be directly billed to the client and due within 30 days of a financial plan being delivered or consultation rendered. Our Firm will not require a retainer exceeding \$1,200 when services cannot be rendered within 6 months.

Other Types of Fees & Expenses

Clients will incur transaction charges for trades executed in their accounts. These transaction fees are separate from our Firm’s advisory fees and will be disclosed by the chosen custodian. Clients can also pay charges imposed directly by a mutual fund, index fund, or exchange traded fund, which shall be disclosed in the fund’s prospectus (i.e., fund management fees, initial or deferred sales charges, mutual fund sales loads, 12b-1 fees, surrender charges, variable annuity fees, IRA and qualified retirement plan fees, and other fund expenses). Clients invested in private funds are subject to certain fees, including a management fee, performance or incentive fee and other fees and expenses, which are outlined in the fund’s offering documents. Our Firm does not receive a portion of these fees.

Termination & Refunds

Either party has the authority to terminate the advisory agreement signed with our Firm for Asset Management and Comprehensive Portfolio Management services in writing at any time. Upon notice of termination or mutually agreed upon date, pro-rata advisory fees for services rendered to the point of termination will be charged. If advisory fees cannot be deducted, our Firm will send an invoice for due advisory fees to the client.

Financial Planning & Consulting clients have the authority to terminate their agreement at any time before the delivery of a financial plan by providing written notice. For purposes of calculating refunds, all work performed by us up to the point of termination shall be calculated at the hourly fee currently in effect. Clients will receive a pro-rata refund of unearned fees based on the time and effort expended by our Firm.

Commissionable Securities Sales

Our Firm and representatives do not sell securities for a commission in advisory accounts.

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

Our Firm does not charge performance-based fees.

Item 7: Types of Clients & Account Requirements

Our Firm's client base is generally high net worth individuals.

A portfolio minimum of \$20,000,000 is required by our Firm. This minimum can be negotiated or waived at our Firm's discretion on a case-by-case basis.

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

The following methods of analysis and investment strategies are utilized in formulating our investment advice and/or managing client assets, provided that such methods and/or strategies are appropriate to the needs of the client and consistent with the client's investment objectives, risk tolerance, and time horizons, among other considerations.

General Risks of Owning Securities

The prices of securities held in client accounts and the income they generate may decline in response to certain events taking place around the world. These include events directly involving the issuers of securities held as underlying assets of mutual funds in a client's account, conditions affecting the general economy, and overall market changes. Other contributing factors include local, regional, or global political, social, or economic instability and governmental or governmental agency responses to economic conditions. Finally, currency, interest rate, and commodity price fluctuations may also affect security prices and income.

The prices of, and the income generated by, most debt securities held by a client's account may be affected by changing interest rates and by changes in the effective maturities and credit ratings of these securities. For example, the prices of debt securities in the client's account generally will decline when interest rates rise and increase when interest rates fall. In addition, falling interest rates may cause an issuer to redeem, "call" or refinance a security before its stated maturity, which may result in our Firm having to reinvest the proceeds in lower yielding securities.

Longer maturity debt securities generally have higher rates of interest and may be subject to greater price fluctuations than shorter maturity debt securities. Debt securities are also subject to credit risk, which is the possibility that the credit strength of an issuer will weaken, and/or an issuer of a debt security will fail to make timely payments of principal or interest and the security will go into default.

The guarantee of a security backed by the U.S. Treasury or the full faith and credit of the U.S. government only covers the timely payment of interest and principal when held to maturity. This means that the current market values for these securities will fluctuate with changes in interest rates.

Investments in securities issued by entities based outside the United States may be subject to increased levels of the risks described above. Currency fluctuations and controls, different accounting, auditing, financial reporting, disclosure, regulatory and legal standards and practices could also affect investments in securities of foreign issuers. Additional factors may include expropriation, changes in tax policy, greater market volatility, different securities market structures, and higher transaction costs.

Finally, various administrative difficulties, such as delays in clearing and settling portfolio transactions, or in receiving payment of dividends can increase risk. Finally, investments in securities issued by entities domiciled in the United States may also be subject to many of these risks.

Methods of Analysis

Charting: In this type of technical analysis, we review charts of market and security activity in an attempt to identify when the market is moving up or down and to predict when how long the trend may last and when that trend might reverse. For additional risks, see “Economic Risk”, “Market Risk” and “Past Performance” in the “Risk of Loss” section below.

Cyclical Analysis: Statistical analysis of specific events occurring at a sufficient number of relatively predictable intervals that they can be forecasted into the future. Cyclical analysis asserts that cyclical forces drive price movements in the financial markets. Risks include that cycles may invert or disappear and there is no expectation that this type of analysis will pinpoint turning points, instead be used in conjunction with other methods of analysis. For additional risks, see “Economic Risk”, “Market Risk” and “Past Performance” in the “Risk of Loss” section below.

Fundamental Analysis: The analysis of a business's financial statements (usually to analyze the business's assets, liabilities, and earnings), health, and its competitors and markets. When analyzing a stock, futures contract, or currency using fundamental analysis there are two basic approaches one can use: bottom up analysis and top down analysis. The terms are used to distinguish such analysis from other types of investment analysis, such as quantitative and technical. Fundamental analysis is performed on historical and present data, but with the goal of making financial forecasts. There are several possible objectives: (a) to conduct a company stock valuation and predict its probable price evolution; (b) to make a projection on its business performance; (c) to evaluate its management and make internal business decisions; (d) and/or to calculate its credit risk; and (e) to find out the intrinsic value of the share.

When the objective of the analysis is to determine what stock to buy and at what price, there are two basic methodologies investors rely upon: (a) Fundamental analysis maintains that markets may misprice a security in the short run but that the “correct” price will eventually be reached. Profits can be made by purchasing the mispriced security and then waiting for the market to recognize its “mistake” and reprice the security; and (b) Technical analysis maintains that all information is reflected already in the price of a security. Technical analysts analyze trends and believe that sentiment changes predate and predict trend changes. Investors' emotional responses to price

movements lead to recognizable price chart patterns. Technical analysts also analyze historical trends to predict future price movement. Investors can use one or both of these different but complementary methods for stock picking. This presents a potential risk, as the price of a security can move up or down along with the overall market regardless of the economic and financial factors considered in evaluating the stock.

Technical Analysis: A security analysis methodology for forecasting the direction of prices through the study of past market data, primarily price and volume. A fundamental principle of technical analysis is that a market's price reflects all relevant information, so their analysis looks at the history of a security's trading pattern rather than external drivers such as economic, fundamental and news events. Therefore, price action tends to repeat itself due to investors collectively tending toward patterned behavior – hence technical analysis focuses on identifiable trends and conditions. Technical analysts also widely use market indicators of many sorts, some of which are mathematical transformations of price, often including up and down volume, advance/decline data and other inputs. These indicators are used to help assess whether an asset is trending, and if it is, the probability of its direction and of continuation. Technicians also look for relationships between price/volume indices and market indicators. Technical analysis employs models and trading rules based on price and volume transformations, such as the relative strength index, moving averages, regressions, inter-market and intra-market price correlations, business cycles, stock market cycles or, classically, through recognition of chart patterns. Technical analysis is widely used among traders and financial professionals and is very often used by active day traders, market makers and pit traders. The risk associated with this type of analysis is that analysts use subjective judgment to decide which pattern(s) a particular instrument reflects at a given time and what the interpretation of that pattern should be.

Investment Strategies & Asset Classes

Long-Term Purchases: When utilizing this strategy, we will purchase securities with the idea of holding them for a relatively long time (typically held for at least a year). A risk in a long-term purchase strategy is that by holding the security for this length of time, there are certain instances where we will not take advantages of short-term gains that could be profitable to a client. Moreover, if our predictions are incorrect, a security can decline sharply in value before we make the decision to sell. We typically employ this sub-strategy when we believe the securities to be well valued; and/or we want exposure to a particular asset class over time, regardless of the current projection for this class. The potential risks associated with this investment strategy involve a lower than expected return, for many years in a row. Lower-than-expected returns that last for a long time and/or that are severe in nature would have the impact of dramatically lowering the ending value of your portfolio, and thus could significantly threaten your ability to meet financial goals.

Short-Term Purchases: When utilizing this strategy, we will also purchase securities with the idea of selling them within a relatively short time (typically a year or less). We do this in an attempt to take advantage of conditions that we believe will soon result in a price swing in the securities we purchase. The potential risk associated with this investment strategy is associated with the currency or exchange rate. Currency or exchange rate risk is a form of risk that arises from the change in price of one currency against another. The constant fluctuations in the foreign currency in which an investment is denominated vis-à-vis one's home currency can add risk to the value of a security. Currency risk is greater for shorter term investments, which do not have time to level off like longer term foreign investments.

Trading: We purchase securities with the idea of selling them very quickly (typically within 30 days or less). We do this in an attempt to take advantage of brief price swings. Trading involves risk that may not be suitable for every investor and may involve a high volume of trading activity. Each trade generates a commission and the total daily commission on such a high volume of trading can be considerable. Active trading accounts should be considered speculative in nature with the objective being to generate short-term profits. This activity may result in the loss of more than 100% of an investment.

Short Sales: We borrow shares of a stock for your portfolio from someone who owns the stock on a promise to replace the shares on a future date at a certain price. Those borrowed shares are then sold. On the agreed-upon future date, we buy the same stock and return the shares to the original owner. We engage in short selling based on our determination that the stock will go down in price after we have borrowed the shares. If we are correct and the stock price has gone down since the shares were purchased from the original owner, the client account realizes the profit. The two primary perceived risks of short selling are that the in the long term, markets trend upward and short selling can expose investors to potentially unlimited risk. Due to the “upside gap”, sellers risk not being able to react until after a significant loss has already been incurred.

Alternative Investments: Depending on the sophistication and risk tolerances of its clients, PEA recommends, as part of a client’s overall investment strategy, that a portion of such client’s assets be invested in Private Funds or other alternative investments. Such investments present special risks for PEA’s clients, including without limitation, limited liquidity, higher fees, volatile performance, heightened risk of loss, limited transparency, special tax considerations, subjective valuations and limited regulatory oversight. Therefore, private investments are not suitable for all PEA clients and will be offered only to those qualifying clients for whom an investment therein is determined to be suitable (Please refer to Item 12 below for further information on allocation of Private Fund investments). Generally, such investments are available for investment only to a limited number of sophisticated investors who meet the definition of “accredited investor” under Regulation D of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the “Securities Act”) and “qualified client” under the Investment Advisers Act of 1940. It is important that each potential qualified investor fully read each offering or private placement memorandum prior to investing. Private Funds often impose performance-based fees or incentive allocations payable to the fund manager or general partner. Such performance-based fee/incentive allocation structures can create an incentive for the managers of the Private Funds to make investments that are riskier or more speculative than would be the case in the absence of a performance-based fee/incentive allocation structure. Additionally, the performance-based fee structure could also cause the portfolio managers responsible for the Private Funds to devote a disproportionate amount of time to the management of the Private Funds, and compensation could be larger than it otherwise would have been because the fee/incentive allocation will be based on account performance instead of a percentage of assets under management.

Some of the Private Funds that PEA invests in for clients employ alternative or riskier strategies, such as the use of leverage or hedging. Leverage is the use of debt to finance an activity. For example, leverage is used when one uses margin to buy a security. Hedging on the other hand occurs when an investment is made in order to reduce the risk of adverse price movements in a security. For example, hedging is used when one takes an offsetting position in a related security, such as an option or short sale. While leverage or hedging can operate to increase rates of return it also increases the amount of risk inherent in an investment. Additionally, certain Private Funds can be more illiquid than others, meaning that an investor’s investment can be “locked up” for a defined period of time or for the life of the Private Fund. The illiquidity of each Private Fund depends on a few factors, including but not limited to the type and liquidity of the Private Fund’s underlying investments. It is important for investors to read the Private Fund’s offering documents fully before investing.

Risk of Loss

Investing in securities involves risk of loss that clients should be prepared to bear. While the stock market may increase, and the account(s) could enjoy a gain, it is also possible that the stock market may decrease, and the account(s) could suffer a loss. It is important that clients understand the risks associated with investing in the stock market, are appropriately diversified in investments, and ask any questions.

Capital Risk: Capital risk is one of the most basic, fundamental risks of investing; it is the risk that you may lose 100% of your money. All investments carry some form of risk and the loss of capital is generally a risk for any investment instrument.

Credit Risk: Credit risk can be a factor in situations where an investment's performance relies on a borrower's repayment of borrowed funds. With credit risk, an investor can experience a loss or unfavorable performance if a borrower does not repay the borrowed funds as expected or required. Investment holdings that involve forms of indebtedness (i.e. borrowed funds) are subject to credit risk.

Currency Risk: Fluctuations in the value of the currency in which your investment is denominated may affect the value of your investment and thus, your investment may be worth more or less in the future. All currency is subject to swings in valuation and thus, regardless of the currency denomination of any particular investment you own, currency risk is a realistic risk measure. That said, currency risk is generally a much larger factor for investment instruments denominated in currencies other than the most widely used currencies (U.S. dollar, British pound, German mark, Euro, Japanese yen, French franc, etc.).

Economic Risk: The prevailing economic environment is important to the health of all businesses. Some companies, however, are more sensitive to changes in the domestic or global economy than others. These types of companies are often referred to as cyclical businesses. Countries in which a large portion of businesses are in cyclical industries are thus also very economically sensitive and carry a higher amount of economic risk. If an investment is issued by a party located in a country that experiences wide swings from an economic standpoint or in situations where certain elements of an investment instrument are hinged on dealings in such countries, the investment instrument will generally be subject to a higher level of economic risk.

Financial Risk: Financial risk is represented by internal disruptions within an investment or the issuer of an investment that can lead to unfavorable performance of the investment. Examples of financial risk can be found in cases like Enron or many of the dot com companies that were caught up in a period of extraordinary market valuations that were not based on solid financial footings of the companies.

Inflation Risk: Inflation risk involves the concern that in the future, your investment or proceeds from your investment will not be worth what they are today. Throughout time, the prices of resources and end-user products generally increase and thus, the same general goods and products today will likely be more expensive in the future. The longer an investment is held, the greater the chance that the proceeds from that investment will be worth less in the future than what they are today. Said another way, a dollar tomorrow will likely get you less than what it can today.

Interest Rate Risk: Certain investments involve the payment of a fixed or variable rate of interest to the investment holder. Once an investor has acquired or has acquired the rights to an investment that pays a particular rate (fixed or variable) of interest, changes in overall interest rates in the market will affect the value of the interest-paying investment(s) they hold. In general, changes in prevailing interest rates in the market will have an inverse relationship to the value of existing, interest paying

investments. In other words, as interest rates move up, the value of an instrument paying a particular rate (fixed or variable) of interest will go down. The reverse is generally true as well.

Legal/Regulatory Risk: Certain investments or the issuers of investments may be affected by changes in state or federal laws or in the prevailing regulatory framework under which the investment instrument or its issuer is regulated. Changes in the regulatory environment or tax laws can affect the performance of certain investments or issuers of those investments and thus, can have a negative impact on the overall performance of such investments.

Liquidity Risk: Certain assets may not be readily converted into cash or may have a very limited market in which they trade. Thus, you may experience the risk that your investment or assets within your investment may not be able to be liquidated quickly, thus, extending the period of time by which you may receive the proceeds from your investment. Liquidity risk can also result in unfavorable pricing when exiting (i.e. not being able to quickly get out of an investment before the price drops significantly) a particular investment and therefore, can have a negative impact on investment returns.

Market Risk: The value of your portfolio may decrease if the value of an individual company or multiple companies in the portfolio decreases or if our belief about a company's intrinsic worth is incorrect. Further, regardless of how well individual companies perform, the value of your portfolio could also decrease if there are deteriorating economic or market conditions. It is important to understand that the value of your investment may fall, sometimes sharply, in response to changes in the market, and you could lose money. Investment risks include price risk as may be observed by a drop in a security's price due to company specific events (e.g. earnings disappointment or downgrade in the rating of a bond) or general market risk (e.g. such as a "bear" market when stock values fall in general). For fixed-income securities, a period of rising interest rates could erode the value of a bond since bond values generally fall as bond yields go up. Past performance is not a guarantee of future returns.

Past Performance: Charting and technical analysis are often used interchangeably. Technical analysis generally attempts to forecast an investment's future potential by analyzing its past performance and other related statistics. In particular, technical analysis often times involves an evaluation of historical pricing and volume of a particular security for the purpose of forecasting where future price and volume figures may go. As with any investment analysis method, technical analysis runs the risk of not knowing the future and thus, investors should realize that even the most diligent and thorough technical analysis cannot predict or guarantee the future performance of any particular investment instrument or issuer thereof.

Private Funds Investment Risk: The managers of the Private Funds will have broad discretion in selecting the investments for the fund. Depending on the type of Private Fund, the Private Fund's manager may trade the assets of the fund on margin or otherwise leverage positions, thereby potentially increasing the risk to the Private Fund and its investors. 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. The client should read the private placement memorandum and/or other documents explaining such risks, before investing.

Description of Material, Significant or Unusual Risks

Our Firm generally invests client cash balances in money market funds, FDIC Insured Certificates of Deposit, high-grade commercial paper and/or government backed debt instruments. Ultimately, our Firm tries to achieve the highest return on client cash balances through relatively low-risk conservative investments. In most cases, at least a partial cash balance will be maintained in a money market account so that our Firm can debit advisory fees for our services related to our Asset Management and Comprehensive Portfolio Management services, as applicable.

Item 9: Disciplinary Information

There are no legal or disciplinary events that are material to the evaluation of our advisory business or the integrity of our management.

Item 10: Other Financial Industry Activities & Affiliations

Our Firm is not registered, nor does it have an application pending to register, as a broker-dealer, registered representative of a broker dealer, investment company or pooled investment vehicle, other investment adviser or financial planner, futures commission merchant, commodity pool operator, commodity trading advisor, banking or thrift institution, accountant or accounting firm, lawyer or law firm, insurance company or agency, pension consultant, real estate broker or dealer or a sponsor or syndicator of limited partnership, or an associated person of the foregoing entities.

Our Firm only recommends or selects other investment managers for private investments for our clients.

Other Business Activities

Ms. Benavidez serves as a trustee for the Friends of the Girls Scouts Trust ("FOGST"), which is the investment committee for the Girls Scouts of Orange County ("GSOC"). FOGST is a separate not-for-profit trust affiliated with GSOC. The trust is managed by a separate trust manager, and in her capacity as a trustee, Ms. Benavidez is responsible for overseeing and insuring compliance with the IPS; however, she does not implement any investment recommendations. Ms. Benavidez is not compensated for her role as a trustee and she spends less than 10% of her time in this capacity.

Ms. Benavidez understands that she owes a fiduciary duty to each client she serves and therefore must serve the interests of clients with a high standard of care and diligence in accordance with the internal policies and procedures of PEA. The Firm has put certain controls in place to mitigate this conflict including use of disclosures, internal policies and procedures to monitor Ms. Benavidez's activities, and the Firm's Code of Ethics as described below in Item 11.

David Emmes, II serves as a trustee for OCMA. In his capacity as a trustee, Mr. Emmes attends regularly scheduled Board meetings, chairs or participates in Board committees, and provides oversight and guidance to museum staff. Mr. Emmes is not compensated for his role as a trustee and he spends less than 10% of his time in this capacity.

Mr. Emmes also understands that he owes a fiduciary duty to each client he serves and therefore must serve the interests of clients with a high standard of care and diligence in accordance with the

internal policies and procedures of PEA. The Firm has put certain controls in place to mitigate this conflict including use of disclosures, internal policies and procedures to monitor Mr. Emmes' activities, and the Firm's Code of Ethics as described below in Item 11.

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

As a fiduciary, it is an investment adviser's responsibility to provide fair and full disclosure of all material facts and to act solely in the best interest of each of our clients at all times. Our fiduciary duty is the underlying principle for our Firm's Code of Ethics, which includes procedures for personal securities transaction and insider trading. Our Firm requires all representatives to conduct business with the highest level of ethical standards and to comply with all federal and state securities laws at all times. Upon employment with our Firm, and at least annually thereafter, all representatives of our Firm will acknowledge receipt, understanding and compliance with our Firm's Code of Ethics. Our Firm and representatives must conduct business in an honest, ethical, and fair manner and avoid all circumstances that might negatively affect or appear to affect our duty of complete loyalty to all clients. This disclosure is provided to give all clients a summary of our Code of Ethics. If a client or a potential client wishes to review our Code of Ethics in its entirety, a copy will be provided promptly upon request.

Our Firm recognizes that the personal investment transactions of our representatives demands the application of a Code of Ethics with high standards and requires that all such transactions be carried out in a way that does not endanger the interest of any client. At the same time, our Firm also believes that if investment goals are similar for clients and for our representatives, it is logical, and even desirable, that there be common ownership of some securities.

In order to prevent conflicts of interest, our Firm has established procedures for transactions effected by our representatives for their personal accounts¹. In order to monitor compliance with our personal trading policy, our Firm has pre-clearance requirements and a quarterly securities transaction reporting system for all of our representatives.

Neither our Firm nor a related person recommends, buys or sells for client accounts, securities in which our Firm or a related person has a material financial interest without prior disclosure to the client.

Related persons of our Firm are permitted to buy or sell securities and other investments that are also recommended to clients. In order to minimize this conflict of interest, our related persons will place client interests ahead of their own interests and adhere to our Firm's Code of Ethics, a copy of which is available upon request.

Likewise, related persons of our Firm buy or sell securities for themselves at or about the same time they buy or sell the same securities for client accounts. In order to minimize this conflict of interest, our related persons will place client interests ahead of their own interests and adhere to our Firm's Code of Ethics, a copy of which is available upon request. Further, our related persons will refrain from buying or selling the same securities prior to buying or selling for our clients in the same day unless included in a block

¹ For purposes of the policy, our associate's personal account generally includes any account (a) in the name of our associate, his/her spouse, his/her minor children or other dependents residing in the same household, (b) for which our associate is a trustee or executor, or (c) which our associate controls, including our client accounts which our associate controls and/or a member of his/her household has a direct or indirect beneficial interest in.

trade.

Item 12: Brokerage Practices

Selecting a Brokerage Firm

Our Firm does **not** maintain custody of client assets. Client assets must be maintained by a qualified custodian. Our Firm seeks to recommend a custodian who will hold client assets and execute transactions on terms that are overall most advantageous when compared to other available providers and their services. The factors considered, among others, are these:

- Timeliness of execution
- Timeliness and accuracy of trade confirmations
- Research services provided
- Ability to provide investment ideas
- Execution facilitation services provided
- Record keeping services provided
- Custody services provided
- Frequency and correction of trading errors
- Ability to access a variety of market venues
- Expertise as it relates to specific securities
- Financial condition
- Business reputation
- Quality of services

With the aforementioned in consideration, we utilize the services of Charles Schwab & Co., Inc. ("Schwab"). Schwab is a FINRA-registered broker-dealer, member SIPC. We are independently owned and operated and not affiliated with Schwab or any other qualified custodian. Schwab offers to independent investment advisers non-soft dollar services which include custody of securities, trade execution, clearance and settlement of transactions.

Products & Services Available to Us from Schwab

Schwab Advisor Services (formerly called Schwab Institutional) is Schwab's business serving independent investment advisory firms like us. They provide us and our clients with access to its institutional brokerage – trading, custody, reporting and related services – many of which are not typically available to Schwab retail customers. Schwab also makes available various support services. Some of those services help us manage or administer our clients' accounts while others help us manage and grow our business. A more detailed description of Schwab's support services are outlined below:

Services that Benefit You

Schwab's institutional brokerage services include access to a broad range of investment products, execution of securities transactions, and custody of client assets. The investment products available through Schwab include some to which we might not otherwise have access or that would require a significantly higher minimum initial investment by our clients. Schwab's services described in this paragraph generally benefit you and your account.

Services that Can Indirectly Benefit You

Schwab also makes available to us other products and services that benefit us but do not directly benefit you or your account. These products and services assist us in managing and administering our clients' accounts. They include investment research, both Schwab's own and that of third parties. We can use this research to service all or some substantial number of our clients' accounts, including accounts not maintained at Schwab. In addition to investment research, Schwab also makes available software and other technology that:

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

Services that Generally Benefit Our Firm

Schwab also offers other services intended to help us manage and further develop our business enterprise. These services include:

- educational conferences and events;
- technology, compliance, legal, and business consulting;
- publications and conferences on practice management and business succession; and
- access to employee benefits providers, human capital consultants and insurance providers. Schwab can provide some of these services itself. In other cases, it will arrange for third-party vendors to provide the services to us. Schwab can also discount or waive its fees for some of these services or pay all or a part of a third party's fees. Schwab can also provide us with other benefits such as occasional business entertainment of our personnel.

We do not use client brokerage commissions to obtain research or other products or services. The aforementioned research and brokerage services are used by our Firm to manage accounts. Without this arrangement, our Firm might be compelled to purchase the same or similar services at our own expense.

Our Interest in Schwab's Services

The availability of these services from Schwab benefits us because we do not have to produce or purchase them. We don't have to pay for Schwab's services so long as we keep a total of at least \$10 million of client assets in accounts at Schwab. Beyond that, these services are not contingent upon us committing any specific amount of business to Schwab in trading commissions or assets in custody. The \$10 million minimum gives us an incentive to recommend that you maintain your account with Schwab based on our interest in receiving Schwab's services that benefit our business rather than based on your interest in receiving the best value in custody services and the most favorable execution of your transactions. This is a potential conflict of interest. We believe, however, that our selection of Schwab as custodian and broker is in the best interests of our clients. It is primarily supported by the scope, quality and price of Schwab's services and not Schwab's services that benefit only us.

Schwab charges brokerage commissions and transaction fees for effecting certain securities transactions (i.e., transaction fees are charged for certain no-load mutual funds, commissions are charged for individual equity and debt securities transactions). Schwab enables us to obtain many no-load mutual funds without transaction charges and other no-load funds at nominal transaction

charges. Schwab commission rates are generally discounted from customary retail commission rates. However, the commission and transaction fees charged by Schwab can be higher or lower than those charged by other custodians and broker-dealers.

Our clients could pay a commission to Schwab that is higher than another qualified broker dealer might charge to effect the same transaction where we determine in good faith that the commission is 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 broker-dealer's services, including the value of research provided, execution capability, commission rates, and responsiveness. Accordingly, although we will seek competitive rates, to the benefit of all clients, there will be instances where we will not necessarily obtain the lowest possible commission rates for specific client account transactions.

Soft Dollars

Our Firm does receive benefits from our relationship with Schwab (outlined earlier) which are considered soft dollar benefits. These benefits fall within the safe harbor allowed by Section 28(e) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. The research products and services obtained by our Firm will generally be used to service all of our clients but not necessarily all at any one particular time.

Client Brokerage

Schwab does not make client brokerage commissions generated by client transactions available for our Firm's use. Our Firm does not receive brokerage for client referrals.

Neither our Firm nor any of our Firm's representatives have discretionary authority in making the determination of the brokers-dealers and/or custodians with whom orders for the purchase or sale of securities are placed for execution, and the commission rates at which such securities transactions are effected. Our Firm routinely recommends that clients direct us to execute through a specified broker-dealer. Our Firm recommends the use of Schwab.

Our Firm allows clients to direct brokerage outside our recommendation. Our Firm could be unable to achieve the most favorable execution of client transactions. Client directed brokerage can cost clients more money. For example, in a directed brokerage account, clients could pay higher brokerage commissions because, in certain instances, our Firm would not be able to aggregate orders to reduce transaction costs, or clients could receive less favorable prices.

Special Considerations for ERISA Clients

A retirement or ERISA plan client can direct all or part of portfolio transactions for its account through a specific broker or dealer in order to obtain goods or services on behalf of the plan. Such direction is permitted provided that the goods and services provided are reasonable expenses of the plan incurred in the ordinary course of its business for which it otherwise would be obligated and empowered to pay. ERISA prohibits directed brokerage arrangements when the goods or services purchased are not for the exclusive benefit of the plan. Consequently, our Firm will request that plan sponsors who direct plan brokerage provide us with a letter documenting that this arrangement will be for the exclusive benefit of the plan.

Client Transactions in Return for Soft Dollars

Our Firm does not direct client transactions to a particular broker-dealer in return for soft dollar benefits.

Aggregation of Purchase or Sale

Our Firm provides investment management services for various clients. There are occasions on which portfolio transactions will be executed as part of concurrent authorizations to purchase or sell the same security for numerous accounts served by our Firm, which involve accounts with similar investment objectives. Although such concurrent authorizations potentially could be either advantageous or disadvantageous to any one or more particular accounts, they are affected only when our Firm believes that to do so will be in the best interest of the effected accounts. When such concurrent authorizations occur, the objective is to allocate the executions in a manner which is deemed equitable to the accounts involved. In any given situation, our Firm attempts to allocate trade executions in the most equitable manner possible, taking into consideration client objectives, current asset allocation and availability of funds using price averaging, proration and consistently non-arbitrary methods of allocation.

Allocation of Investment Opportunities in Private Funds

Our Firm may, from time to time, recommend investments in Private Funds to certain of our clients. Such investments are usually available only to a limited number of sophisticated investors that meet the definitions of “accredited investor” under Regulation D of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the “Securities Act”) and/or “qualified client” under the Investment Advisers Act of 1940. Additionally, Private Funds are considered “limited offerings”, since they only accept a limited amount of funds for investment.

When determining which clients should receive a recommendation to invest in a Private Fund, our Firm considers a number of factors, including but not limited to a client’s sophistication and qualification, investment objectives, risk levels, along with the amount of available cash in a client’s accounts. Our Firm strives to allocate in a fair and balanced manner; however, given these differing factors and the fact that Private Funds are limited offerings, the allocation of investment opportunities in Private Funds to our clients is subjective and not all qualifying clients will be provided an investment opportunity.

Additionally, there are times when our Associated Persons invest in certain Private Funds that are recommended to clients. When this occurs, a conflict exists, which is addressed by requiring the Associated Person to obtain written approval from the CCO prior to investing.

It is important that qualifying clients receiving a recommendation to invest in a Private Fund read the offering or private placement memorandum prior to investing to fully understand the risks and conflicts pertaining to the Private Fund investment.

Item 13: Review of Accounts or Financial Plans

Ms. Benavidez and Mr. Emmes review accounts on at least a quarterly basis for our Asset Management and Comprehensive Portfolio Management clients. The nature of these reviews is to learn whether client accounts are in line with their investment objectives, appropriately positioned based on market conditions, and investment policies, if applicable. Our Firm can review client accounts more frequently than described above. Among the factors which could trigger an off-cycle review are major market or economic events, the client’s life events, requests by the client, etc. Our Firm does not provide written reports to clients, unless asked to do so. Verbal reports to clients take place on at least an annual basis when our Asset Management and Comprehensive Portfolio

Management clients are contacted.

Financial Planning clients do not receive reviews of their written plans unless they take action to schedule a financial consultation with us. Our Firm does not provide ongoing services to financial planning clients, but are willing to meet with such clients upon their request to discuss updates to their plans, changes in their circumstances, etc. Financial Planning clients do not receive written or verbal updated reports regarding their financial plans unless they separately engage our Firm for a post-financial plan meeting or update to their initial written financial plan.

Item 14: Client Referrals & Other Compensation

Charles Schwab & Co., Inc.

We receive an economic benefit from Schwab in the form of the support products and services it makes available to us and other independent investment advisors that have their clients maintain accounts at Schwab. These products and services, how they benefit us, and the related conflicts of interest are described above (*see Item 12 – Brokerage Practices*). The availability to us of Schwab's products and services is not based on us giving particular investment advice, such as buying particular securities for our clients.

Referral Fees

Our Firm's policy is to not pay referral fees.

Item 15: Custody

Our Firm does not have custody of client funds or securities. All of our clients receive account statements directly from their qualified custodians at least quarterly upon opening of an account. If our Firm decides to also send account statements to clients, such notice and account statements include a legend that recommends that the client compare the account statements received from the qualified custodian with those received from our Firm. Clients are encouraged to raise any questions with us about the custody, safety or security of their assets and our custodial recommendations.

Item 16: Investment Discretion

Clients have the option of providing our Firm with investment discretion on their behalf, pursuant to an executed investment advisory client agreement. By granting investment discretion, our Firm is authorized to execute securities transactions, determine which securities are bought and sold, and the total amount to be bought and sold. Limitations can be imposed by the client in the form of specific constraints on any of these areas of discretion with our Firm's written acknowledgement.

Item 17: Voting Client Securities

Investment advisers who have voting authority with respect to securities held in their clients' accounts are required to monitor corporate actions and vote proxies in their clients' interests. Our Firm is required by the SEC to adopt written policies and procedures, make those policies and procedures available to clients, and retain certain records with respect to proxy votes cast.

Our Firm considers proxy voting an important right of our clients as shareholders and believe that reasonable care and diligence must be taken to ensure that such rights are properly and timely exercised. When our Firm has discretion to vote the proxies of our clients, our Firm will vote those proxies in the client's best interests and in accordance with these policies and procedures. Clients can request a copy of our written policies and procedures regarding proxy voting and/or information on how particular proxies were voted by contacting our Chief Compliance Officer.

Policy for Voting Proxies

All proxies received by our Firm will be given to our Chief Compliance Officer or designated person for processing. Our Chief Compliance Officer will determine which accounts managed by our Firm hold the security to which the proxy relates. These accounts and their shareholdings will be matched to the proxies received for each security. Missing proxies or significant variances in shares held will be investigated.

A grid of securities being voted will be updated with each proxy being voted. The grid will also contain a list of clients with the security voted upon. Our Chief Compliance Officer will review each item for voting on each proxy. Based on our proxy voting guidelines outlined below, a determination of how our Firm votes will be made. Proxies will generally be voted online unless custodian requires mailed forms. In the absence of standing voting guidelines from the client, our Firm will vote proxies in the best interest of each particular client.

Proxy Voting Guidelines

Where voting authority exists, proxies are voted by our Firm according to Board recommendations in categories listed below among others unless not deemed to be in the best interests of the client:

- for directors and for management on routine matters;
- for a limit on or reduction of the number of directors, and for an increase in the number of directors on a case by case basis;
- against the creation of a tiered board;
- for the elimination of cumulative voting;
- for independence of auditors;
- for deferred compensation;
- for profit sharing plans;
- for stock option plans unless the plan could result in material dilution to shares outstanding or is excessive;
- for stock repurchases;
- for an increase in authorized shares unless the authorization effectively results in a blind investment pool for shareholders;
- for reductions in the par value of stock;
- for company name changes;
- for routine appointments of auditors.

Our Firm abstains on motions to limit directors' liability. Material issues not addressed above (e.g., mergers, poison pills, social investing and miscellaneous shareholder proposals) are dealt with on a

case-by-case basis.

Our Firm will defer to instruction from clients in all voting matters. Records of all issues and votes are maintained and reported to clients as requested.

Our Firm recognizes that under certain circumstances our Firm could have a conflict of interest between us and our clients. Such circumstances include, but are not limited to, situations where our Firm or one or more of our affiliates, including officers, directors and employees, has or is seeking a client relationship with the issuer of the security that is the subject of the proxy vote. Our Firm shall periodically inform our employees that they are under an obligation to be aware of the potential for conflicts of interest on the part of our Firm with respect to voting proxies on behalf of funds, both as a result of our employee's personal relationships and due to circumstances, that arise during the conduct of our business, and to bring conflicts of interest of which they become aware to the attention of the proxy manager. Our Firm shall not vote proxies relating to such issuers on behalf of client accounts until our Firm has determined that the conflict of interest is not material or a method of resolving such conflict of interest has been agreed upon by our management team. A conflict of interest will be considered material to the extent that it is determined that such conflict has the potential to influence our decision-making in voting a proxy. Materiality determinations will be based upon an assessment of the particular facts and circumstances. If our Firm determines that a conflict of interest is not material, our Firm can vote proxies notwithstanding the existence of a conflict. If the conflict of interest is determined to be material, the conflict shall be disclosed to our management team and our Firm shall follow the instructions of the management team.

Our Chief Compliance Officer will maintain files relating to our proxy voting procedures. Records will be maintained and preserved for five years from the end of the fiscal year during which the last entry was made on a record, with records for the last two years kept on our premises. Records of the following will be included in the files:

- a copy of each proxy statement that our Firm receives, provided however that our Firm relies on obtaining a copy of proxy statements from the SEC's EDGAR system for those proxy statements that are available;
- a record of each vote that our Firm casts;
- a copy of any document our Firm created that was material to making a decision how to vote proxies, or that memorializes that decision;
- a copy of each written client request for information on how our Firm voted such client's proxies, and a copy of any written response to any client request for information on how our Firm voted their proxies.

Our written policies and procedures regarding proxy voting are disclosed here. Clients can obtain information on how particular proxies were voted by contacting our Chief Compliance Officer.

Item 18: Financial Information

Our Firm is not required to provide financial information in this Brochure because:

- Our Firm does not require the prepayment of more than \$1,200 in fees and six or more months in advance.
- Our Firm does not take custody of client funds or securities.
- Our Firm does not have a financial condition or commitment that impairs our ability to meet contractual and fiduciary obligations to clients.

Our Firm has never been the subject of a bankruptcy proceeding.