

Item 1: Cover Page

**Appendix 1 of Part 2A
Wrap Fee Program Brochure**

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Creekmur Asset Management, LLC

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This wrap fee program brochure provides information about the qualifications and business practices of Creekmur Asset Management, LLC. If you have any questions about the contents of this brochure, please contact us at 309-925-2043 or email john@creekmurwealth.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. Registration with the SEC or State Regulatory Authority does not imply a certain level of skill or expertise.

Additional information about Creekmur Asset Management, LLC also available on the SEC's website at www.adviserinfo.sec.gov.

Item 2: Material Changes

This Firm Brochure is our disclosure document prepared according to regulatory requirements and rules. At this time there are no material changes.

Item 3: Table of Contents

Item 1: Cover Page.....	1
Item 2: Material Changes.....	2
Item 3: Table of Contents.....	3
Item 4: Services, Fees and Compensation.....	4
A. Creekmur Asset Management, LLC	4
B. Disclosure of Cost Difference if Services Purchased Separately.....	6
C. Additional Client Fees and Terms of Payment	6
D. Compensation for Recommending the Creekmur Wrap Fee Program	7
E. External Compensation for the Sale of Securities to Clients.....	7
F. Important Disclosure – Custodian Investment Programs	7
G. Client Assets Under Management	9
Item 5: Account Requirements and Types of Clients.....	10
Item 6: Portfolio Manager Selection and Evaluation	11
A. Portfolio Manager Selection and Review.....	11
B. Participation in Wrap Fee Programs	11
C. The Firm Acts as Both a Wrap Fee Sponsor and Portfolio Manager	11
Item 7: Client Information Provided to Portfolio Managers.....	19
Item 8: Client Contact with Portfolio Managers	20
Item 9: Additional Information.....	21
A. Disciplinary and Other Financial Activities and Affiliations	21
B. Code of Ethics, Brokerage Trading Practices, Account Reviews, and Financial and Related Matters.....	22

Item 4: Services, Fees and Compensation

A. Creekmur Asset Management, LLC

Creekmur Asset Management, LLC ("Creekmur" and/or "the firm") is an Illinois limited liability company. Creekmur is owned and managed by John Creekmur. Creekmur has been providing investment advisory services since January 2020.

A.1. Advisory Services Offered

A.1.a. Discretionary Portfolio Asset Management Services

For its discretionary portfolio asset management services, Creekmur receives a limited power of attorney to effect securities transactions on behalf of its clients that include securities and strategies described in Items 6.C.5–6.C.8 of this brochure.

Creekmur's portfolio asset management services are predicated on the client's investment objectives, goals, tolerance for risk, and other personal and financial circumstances. Creekmur will analyze each client's current investments, investment objectives, goals, age, time horizon, financial circumstances, investment experience, investment restrictions and limitations, and risk tolerance and implement a portfolio consistent with such investment objectives, goals, risk tolerance and related financial circumstances. In addition, Creekmur may utilize third-party software to analyze individual security holdings and separate account managers utilized within the client's portfolio.

Creekmur's portfolio asset management services to clients take into account a client's personal financial circumstances, investment objectives and tolerance for risk (e.g., cash-flow, tax and estate). Creekmur's engagement with a client will include, as appropriate, the following:

- Providing assistance in reviewing the client's current investment portfolio against the client's personal and financial circumstances as disclosed to Creekmur in response to a questionnaire and/or in discussions with the client and reviewed in meetings with Creekmur.
- Analyzing the client's financial circumstances, investment holdings and strategy, and goals.
- Providing assistance in identifying a targeted asset allocation and portfolio design.
- Implementing and/or recommending individual equity and fixed income securities, mutual funds and ETFs.
- Retaining independent investment managers.
- Reporting to the client on a quarterly basis or at some other interval agreed upon with the client, information on contributions and withdrawals in the client's investment portfolio, and the performance of the client's portfolio measured against appropriate benchmarks (including benchmarks selected by the client).
- Proposing changes in the client's investment portfolio in consideration of changes in the client's personal circumstances, investment objectives and tolerance for risk, the

performance record of any of the client's investments, and/or the performance of any fund retained by the client.

Clients are obligated to provide the firm with any reasonable investment restrictions that should be imposed on the management of their portfolios, and to promptly notify the firm in writing of any changes in such restrictions or in their personal financial circumstances, investment objectives, goals and tolerance for risk. Creekmur will remind clients of their obligation to inform the firm of any such changes or any restrictions that should be imposed on the management of the client's account. Creekmur will also contact clients at least annually to determine whether there have been any changes in a client's personal financial circumstances, investment objectives and tolerance for risk.

A.2. Fees and Compensation

The annual fee for portfolio management services will be charged as a percentage of assets under management according to the following fee schedule, which represents the firm's maximum fees for individual services. All fees are negotiable.

<u>Assets Under Management</u>	<u>Annual Fee Rate</u>
0 - \$100,000	1.50%
\$100,001 - \$500,000	1.25%
\$500,001 - \$1,000,000	1.10%
\$1,000,001 - \$2,500,000	1.00%
Above \$2,500,000	0.75%

The trading cost component of the above-mentioned advisory fees are estimated to range from \$250 to \$500 per account per year. An annual platform fee of \$100 or 0.25% of AUM, whichever is greater, is also included in the asset-based fee charged to clients.

Asset-based fees are always subject to the investment advisory agreement between the client and Creekmur. Such fees are payable monthly in arrears. The fees will be prorated if the investment advisory relationship commences otherwise than at the beginning of a calendar month. Adjustments for significant contributions to a client's portfolio are prorated for the month in which the change occurs; no adjustments will be made for withdrawals.

The client authorizes the qualified custodian to automatically deduct the fee and all other charges payable hereunder from the assets in the account when due, with such payments to be reflected on the next account statement sent to the client. If insufficient cash is available to pay such fees, securities in an amount equal to the balance of unpaid fees will be liquidated to pay for the unpaid balance. Creekmur may modify the fee at any time upon 30 days' written notice to the client. In the event the client has an ERISA-governed plan, fee modifications must be approved in writing by the client.

These fees include charges for all transaction costs such as commissions on purchase and sales of stocks, bonds, exchange-traded funds and options, and mutual fund transactions fees. Except as otherwise provided below, client will incur no charges other than the adviser's fee pursuant to the above fee schedule in connection with the maintenance of and activity in client's account.

The wrap fee does not include annual account fees or other administrative fees, such as wire fees, charged by manager or brokerage firm; fees for securities transactions executed away from the custodian; certain odd-lot differentials, transfer taxes, transaction fees mandated by the Securities Act of 1934, postage and handling fees, and charges imposed by law with regard to transactions in the client's account; and advisory fees, expenses or sales charges (loads) of mutual funds (including money market funds), closed-end investment companies or other managed investments, if any, held in client's account. The wrap fee also does not cover certain costs associated with securities transactions in the over-the-counter market, such as fixed income securities where manager must approach a dealer or market maker to purchase or sell a security. Such costs include the dealer's mark-up, mark-down or spread and odd-lot differentials or transfer taxes imposed by law.

B. Disclosure of Cost Difference if Services Purchased Separately

Depending on a number of factors, such as the number, size and nature of the securities transactions in an advisory account, the overall fees and charges borne by the client over time could be more or less than what these fees and charges would be if the same services were provided on a separate basis. Bundled fees generally provide an economic incentive for the advisory firm to select investments and strategies that minimize trading costs. Frequent trading in an account where transaction fees are included as part of the overall advisory fee to the client drive trading costs higher and reduce the overall fee revenue to the advisor. As a result, higher trading costs in a bundled fee account have a negative impact on the advisory firm's profitability.

C. Additional Client Fees and Terms of Payment

C.1. Client Payment of Fees

Client fees are billed monthly in arrears. Creekmur requires clients to authorize the direct debit of fees from their accounts. Exceptions may be granted subject to the firm's consent for clients to be billed directly for our fees. For directly debited fees, the custodian's periodic statements will show each fee deduction from the account. Clients may withdraw this authorization for direct billing of these fees at any time by notifying us or their custodian in writing.

Creekmur will deduct advisory fees directly from the client's account provided that (i) the client provides written authorization to the qualified custodian, and (ii) the qualified custodian sends the client a statement, at least quarterly, indicating all amounts disbursed from the account. The client is responsible for verifying the accuracy of the fee calculation, as the client's custodian will not verify the calculation.

A client investment advisory agreement may be canceled by either party with 30 days' written notice to the other party. Upon termination, any earned, unpaid fees will be immediately due and payable. The client has the right to terminate an agreement without penalty within five business days after entering into the agreement.

C.2. Additional Fees

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

Please refer to the Brokerage Practices section (Items 9.B.2 and 9.B.3) for additional information regarding the firm's brokerage practices.

D. Compensation for Recommending the Creekmur Wrap Fee Program

The Creekmur Wrap Fee Program is a proprietary product offered exclusively through Creekmur. As such, there are no conflicts of interest in that there are no commissions paid for selling the Creekmur Wrap Fee Program.

E. External Compensation for the Sale of Securities to Clients

Creekmur's advisory professionals are compensated primarily through a salary and bonus structure. Creekmur's advisory professionals may be paid sales, service or administrative fees for the sale of mutual funds or other investment products. Creekmur's advisory professionals may receive commission-based compensation for the sale of securities and insurance products. Investment adviser representatives, in their capacity as a Madison Avenue Securities registered representative, are prohibited from earning an advisory fee on the securities value transferred from an advisory client's Madison Avenue Securities brokerage account unless commissions earned on such securities transactions occurred at least a 12–18 months prior to the transfer. Please see Item 9.A.2. for detailed information and conflicts of interest.

F. Important Disclosure – Custodian Investment Programs

Please be advised that certain of the firm's investment adviser representatives are registered with a broker-dealer and/or the firm is a broker-dealer or affiliated with a broker-dealer. Under these arrangements, we can access certain investment programs offered through the broker-dealer that offer certain compensation and fee structures that create conflicts of interest of which clients need to be aware. As such, the investment adviser representative and/or the firm may have an economic incentive to recommend the purchase of 12b-1 or revenue share class mutual funds offered through the broker-dealer platform rather than from the investment adviser platform.

Limitation on Mutual Fund Universe for Custodian Investment Programs: Please note that as a matter of policy we prohibit the receipt of revenue share fees from any mutual funds utilized for our advisory clients' portfolios. There are certain programs in which we participate where a client's investment options may be limited in certain of these programs to those mutual funds and/or mutual fund share classes that pay 12b-1 fees and other revenue sharing fee payments, and the client should be aware that the firm is not selecting from among all mutual funds available in the marketplace when recommending mutual funds to the client.

Conflict Between Revenue Share Class (12b-1) and Non-Revenue Share Class Mutual Funds:

Revenue share class/12b-1 fees are deducted from the net asset value of the mutual fund and generally, all things being equal, cause the fund to earn lower rates of return than those mutual funds that do not pay revenue sharing fees. The client is under no obligation to utilize such programs or mutual funds. Although many factors will influence the type of fund to be used, the client should discuss with their investment adviser representative whether a share class from a comparable mutual fund with a more favorable return to investors is available that does not include the payment of any 12b-1 or revenue sharing fees given the client's individual needs and priorities and anticipated transaction costs. In addition, the receipt of such fees can create conflicts of interest in instances (i) where our adviser representative is also licensed as a registered representative of a broker-dealer and receives a portion of 12b-1 and or revenue sharing fees as compensation – such compensation creates an incentive for the investment adviser representative to use programs which utilize funds that pay such additional compensation; and (ii) where the custodian receives the entirety of the 12b-1 and/or revenue sharing fees and takes the receipt of such fees into consideration in terms of benefits it may elect to provide to the firm, even though such benefits may or may not benefit some or all of the firm clients.

Additional Disclosure Concerning Wrap Programs: To the extent that we either sponsor or recommend wrap fee programs, please be advised that certain wrap fee programs may (i) allow our investment adviser representatives to select mutual fund classes that either have no transaction fee costs associated with them but include embedded 12b-1 fees that lower the investor's return ("sometimes referred to as "A-Shares," depending on the mutual fund issuer), or (ii) allow the use of mutual fund classes that have transaction fees associated with them but do not carry embedded 12b-1 fees (sometimes referred to as "I-Shares," depending on the mutual fund sponsor). Wrap fee programs offer investment services and related transaction services for one all-inclusive fee (except as may be described in the applicable wrap fee program brochure). The trading costs are typically absorbed by the firm and/or the investment representative. If a client's account holds A-Shares within a wrap fee program, the firm and/or its investment adviser representative avoids paying the transaction fees charged by other mutual fund classes, which in effect decreases the firm's costs and increases its revenues from the account. Effectively, the cost is transferred to the client from the firm in the form of a lower rate of return on the specific mutual fund. This creates an incentive for the firm or investment adviser representative to utilize such funds as opposed to those funds that may be equally appropriate for a client but do not carry the additional cost of 12b-1 fees. As a policy matter, the firm does not allow funds that impose 12b-1 or revenue sharing fees on the client's investment within its wrap fee programs. Clients should understand and discuss with their investment adviser

representative the types of mutual fund share classes available in the wrap fee program and the basis for using one share class over another in accordance with their individual circumstances and priorities.

G. Client Assets Under Management

As of May 18, 2020, Creekmur has \$119,122,475 in discretionary assets under management.

Item 5: Account Requirements and Types of Clients

Creekmur offers its investment services to various types of clients including high-net-worth individuals, trusts, corporations, partnerships, retirement plans, tax exempt, and other legal entities.

Creekmur does not require an account minimum.

Item 6: Portfolio Manager Selection and Evaluation

A. Portfolio Manager Selection and Review

The firm is the sole sponsor and sole portfolio manager for the Creekmur Wrap Fee Program.

B. Participation in Wrap Fee Programs

Other than offering its Creekmur Wrap Fee Program, the firm does not participate in wrap fee programs.

C. The Firm Acts as Both a Wrap Fee Sponsor and Portfolio Manager

The Creekmur Wrap Fee Program is a proprietary product offered exclusively through the firm. Other than offering its Creekmur Wrap Fee Program, the firm does not participate in wrap fee programs.

C.1. Creekmur Wrap Fee Program

The wrap fee program includes services as described in Item A.1. of this brochure and fees as described in Item A.2.

C.2. Client-Tailored Services and Client-Imposed Restrictions

Each client's account will be managed on the basis of the client's financial situation and investment objectives, and in accordance with any reasonable restrictions imposed by the client on the management of the account—for example, restricting the type or amount of security to be purchased in the portfolio.

C.3. Management of Wrap Fee Program

The Creekmur Wrap Fee Program is the only asset management program offered by the firm.

C.4. Performance-Based Fees and Side-by-Side Management

The firm does not charge performance-based fees and therefore has no economic incentive to manage clients' portfolios in any way other than what is in the clients' best interests.

C.5. Methods of Analysis, Investment Strategies and Risk of Loss

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

C.5.a. Methods of Analysis

Creekmur uses a variety of sources of data to conduct its economic, investment and market analysis, which may include financial newspapers and magazines, economic and market research materials prepared by others, conference calls hosted by mutual funds, corporate rating services, annual reports, prospectuses, and company press releases. It is important to

keep in mind that there is no specific approach to investing that guarantees success or positive returns; investing in securities involves risk of loss that clients should be prepared to bear.

Creekmur and its investment adviser representatives are responsible for identifying and implementing the methods of analysis used in formulating investment recommendations to clients. The methods of analysis may include quantitative methods for optimizing client portfolios, computer-based risk/return analysis, technical analysis, and statistical and/or computer models utilizing long-term economic criteria.

- Optimization involves the use of mathematical algorithms to determine the appropriate mix of assets given the firm's current capital market rate assessment and a particular client's risk tolerance.
- Quantitative methods include analysis of historical data such as price and volume statistics, performance data, standard deviation and related risk metrics, how the security performs relative to the overall stock market, earnings data, price to earnings ratios, and related data.
- Technical analysis involves charting price and volume data as reported by the exchange where the security is traded to look for price trends.
- Computer models may be used to derive the future value of a security based on assumptions of various data categories such as earnings, cash flow, profit margins, sales, and a variety of other company specific metrics.

In addition, Creekmur reviews research material prepared by others, as well as corporate filings, corporate rating services, and a variety of financial publications. Creekmur may employ outside vendors or utilize third-party software to assist in formulating investment recommendations to clients.

C.5.b. Mutual Funds and Exchange-Traded Funds; Individual Securities

Creekmur may recommend "institutional share class" mutual funds and individual securities (including fixed income instruments). A description of the criteria to be used in formulating an investment recommendation for mutual funds, ETFs, individual securities (including fixed-income securities), managers, and pooled investment vehicles is set forth below.

Creekmur has formed relationships with third-party vendors that

- provide a technological platform for separate account management
- prepare performance reports
- perform or distribute research of individual securities
- perform billing and certain other administrative tasks

Creekmur may utilize additional independent third parties to assist it in recommending and monitoring individual securities and mutual funds to clients as appropriate under the circumstances.

Creekmur reviews certain quantitative and qualitative criteria related to mutual funds and to formulate investment recommendations to its clients. Quantitative criteria may include

- the performance history of a mutual fund evaluated against that of its peers and other benchmarks
- an analysis of risk-adjusted returns
- an analysis of the fund's contribution to the investment return, standard deviation of returns over specific time periods, sector and style analysis
- the fund's fee structure
- the relevant fund manager's tenure

Qualitative criteria used in selecting/recommending mutual funds include the investment objectives and/or management style and philosophy of a mutual fund; a mutual fund's consistency of investment style; and employee turnover and efficiency and capacity.

Quantitative and qualitative criteria related to mutual funds are reviewed by Creekmur on a quarterly basis or such other interval as appropriate under the circumstances. In addition, mutual funds are reviewed to determine the extent to which their investments reflect efforts to time the market, or evidence style drift such that their portfolios no longer accurately reflect the particular asset category attributed to the mutual fund by Creekmur (both of which are negative factors in implementing an asset allocation structure).

Creekmur will regularly review the activities of mutual funds utilized for the client. Clients who invest in mutual funds should first review and understand the disclosure documents of those mutual funds, which contain information relevant to such retention or investment, including information on the methodology used to analyze securities, investment strategies, fees and conflicts of interest. Similarly, clients qualified to invest in pooled investment vehicles should review the private placement memoranda or other disclosure materials relating to such vehicles before making a decision to invest.

C.6. Investment Strategy and Method of Analysis Material Risks

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

C.6.a. Margin Leverage

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

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

Conversely, if the security declines by \$.50, then the investor loses 50% of their investment.

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

Broker-dealers who carry customer accounts require a minimum equity requirement when clients utilize margin leverage. The minimum equity requirement is stated as a percentage of

the value of the underlying collateral security with an absolute minimum dollar requirement. For example, if the price of a security declines in value to the point where the excess equity used to satisfy the minimum requirement dissipates, the broker-dealer will require the client to deposit additional collateral to the account in the form of cash or marketable securities. A deposit of securities to the account will require a larger deposit, as the security being deposited is included in the computation of the minimum equity requirement. In addition, when leverage is utilized and the client needs to withdraw cash, the client must sell a disproportionate amount of collateral securities to release enough cash to satisfy the withdrawal amount based upon similar reasoning as cited above.

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

C.6.b. Short-Term Trading

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

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

C.6.c. Short Selling

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

C.6.d. Technical Trading Models

Technical trading models are mathematically driven based upon historical data and trends of domestic and foreign market trading activity, including various industry and sector trading statistics within such markets. Technical trading models, through mathematical algorithms, attempt to identify when markets are likely to increase or decrease and identify appropriate entry and exit points. The primary risk of technical trading models is that historical trends and past performance cannot predict future trends, and there is no assurance that the mathematical algorithms employed are designed properly, updated with new data, and can accurately predict future market, industry, and sector performance.

C.6.e. Option Strategies

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

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

- Covered call writing
- Long call options purchases
- Long put options purchases
- Option spreading

C.6.e.1. Covered Call Writing

Covered call writing is the sale of in-, at-, or out-of-the-money call option against a long security position held in the client portfolio. This type of transaction is used to generate income. It also serves to create downside protection in the event the security position declines in value. Income is received from the proceeds of the option sale. Such income may be reduced to the extent it is necessary to buy back the option position prior to its expiration. This strategy may involve a degree of trading velocity, transaction costs and significant losses if the underlying security has volatile price movement. Covered call strategies are generally suited for companies with little price volatility.

C.6.e.1. Long Call Option Purchases

Long call option purchases allow the option holder to be exposed to the general market characteristics of a security without the outlay of capital necessary to own the security. Options are wasting assets and expire (usually within nine months of issuance), and as a result can expose the investor to significant loss.

C.6.e.1. Long Put Option Purchases

Long put option purchases allow the option holder to sell or "put" the underlying security at the contract strike price at a future date. If the price of the underlying security declines in value, the value of the long put option increases. In this way long puts are often used to hedge a long stock position. Options are wasting assets and expire (usually within nine months of issuance), and as a result can expose the investor to significant loss.

C.6.e.1. Option Spreading

Option spreading usually involves the purchase of a call option and the sale of a call option at a higher contract strike price, both having the same expiration month. The purpose of this type of transaction is to allow the holder to be exposed to the general market characteristics

of a security without the outlay of capital to own the security, and to offset the cost by selling the call option with a higher contract strike price. In this type of transaction, the spread holder “locks in” a maximum profit, defined as the difference in contract prices reduced by the net cost of implementing the spread. There are many variations of option spreading strategies; please contact the Options Clearing Corporation for a current Options Risk Disclosure Statement that discusses each of these strategies.

C.6.e. Concentration Risk

There is an inherent risk for clients who have their investment portfolios heavily weighted in one security, one industry or industry sector, one geographic location, one investment manager, one type of investment instrument (equities versus fixed income). Clients who have diversified portfolios, as a general rule, incur less volatility and therefore less fluctuation in portfolio value than those who have concentrated holdings. Concentrated holdings may offer the potential for higher gain, but also offer the potential for significant loss.

C.7. Material Risks of Investment Instruments

Creekmur may invest in open-end mutual funds and exchange-traded funds for the vast majority of its clients. In addition, for certain clients, Creekmur may effect transactions in the following types of securities:

- Equity securities
- Warrants and rights
- Mutual fund securities
- Exchange-traded funds
- Fixed income securities
- Variable annuities

C.7.a. Equity Securities

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

C.7.b. Warrants and Rights

Warrants are securities, typically issued with preferred stock or bonds that give the holder the right to purchase a given number of shares of common stock at a specified price and time. The price of the warrant usually represents a premium over the applicable market value of the common stock at the time of the warrant’s issuance. Warrants have no voting rights with respect to the common stock, receive no dividends and have no rights with respect to the assets of the issuer.

Investments in warrants and rights involve certain risks, including the possible lack of a liquid market for the resale of the warrants and rights, potential price fluctuations due to adverse market conditions or other factors and failure of the price of the common stock to rise. If the warrant is not exercised within the specified time period, it becomes worthless.

C.7.c. Mutual Fund Securities

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

C.7.d. Exchange-Traded Funds ("ETFs")

ETFs are investment companies whose shares are bought and sold on a securities exchange. An ETF holds a portfolio of securities designed to track a particular market segment or index. Some examples of ETFs are SPDRs[®], streetTRACKS[®], DIAMONDSSM, NASDAQ 100 Index Tracking StockSM ("QQQsSM") iShares[®] and VIPERs[®]. ETFs have embedded expenses that the client indirectly bears.

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

Further, the use of leverage (i.e., employing the use of margin) generally results in additional interest costs to the ETF. Certain ETFs are highly leveraged and therefore have additional volatility and liquidity risk. Volatility and liquidity can severely and negatively impact the price of the ETF's underlying portfolio securities, thereby causing significant price fluctuations of the ETF.

C.7.e. Fixed Income Securities

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

A.3.f. Variable Annuities

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

C.8. Proxy Voting

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

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

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

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

Item 7: Client Information Provided to Portfolio Managers

The firm is the sole portfolio manager in the Creekmur Wrap Fee Program and does not share any personal information it collects from its clients other than as required by law or regulatory mandate. The firm may collect the following information in order to formulate its investment recommendations to clients:

- Income
- Employment and residential information
- Social security number
- Cash balance
- Security balances
- Transaction detail history
- Investment objectives, goals, and risk tolerance
- Sources of wealth and/or deposits
- Risk assessment
- Investment time horizon
- Income and liquidity needs
- Asset allocation
- Restrictions on management of accounts
- Client interview(s)
- Review of client's current portfolio
- Analysis of historical risk/return characteristics of various asset classes
- Analysis of the long-term outlook for global financial markets
- Analysis of the long-term global economic and political environments

Item 8: Client Contact with Portfolio Managers

The firm encourages communication with its clients and does not limit or condition the amount of time clients can spend with the firm's advisory professionals.

Item 9: Additional Information

A. Disciplinary and Other Financial Activities and Affiliations

A.1. Disciplinary

A.1.a. Criminal or Civil Actions

There is nothing to report for this item.

A.1.b. Administrative Enforcement Proceedings

There is nothing to report for this item.

A.1.c. Self-Regulatory Organization Enforcement Proceedings

There is nothing to report for this item.

A.2. Other Financial Activities and Affiliations

A.2.a. Broker-Dealer or Representative Registration

Neither Creekmur nor its affiliates, employees, or independent contractors are registered broker-dealers and do not have an application to register pending.

A.2.b. Futures or Commodity Registration

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

A.2.c. Material Relationships Maintained by this Advisory Business and Conflicts of Interest

A.2.c.1. *Creekmur Inc., dba Creekmur Wealth Advisors*

John Creekmur is President of Creekmur Inc., dba Creekmur Wealth Advisors. He and other registered advisory personnel of Creekmur are licensed insurance agents and may recommend insurance products through Creekmur Wealth Advisors. Please be advised there is a conflict of interest in that there is an economic incentive to recommend insurance and other products of such carriers. Please also be advised that Creekmur strives to put its clients' interests first and foremost. Other than for insurance products that require a securities license, such as variable insurance products, clients may utilize any insurance carrier or insurance agency they desire. For products requiring a securities and insurance license, clients may be limited to those insurance carriers that have a selling agreement with Creekmur's employing broker-dealer.

A.2.c.2. *AE Wealth Management, LLC*

Members and registered advisory personnel of Creekmur are investment adviser representatives with AE Wealth Management, LLC. AE Wealth Management, LLC manages individual separate accounts for its advisory clients.

A.2.c.3. Inspire Impact Group, LLC

John Creekmur is a <5% owner of Inspire Impact Group, LLC, which has five publicly traded ETFs listed on the NYSE. Creekmur owns some Inspire Impact Group's ETFs in a several of its managed accounts. Prospective clients are advised that Creekmur has an economic interest in recommending ETF securities from Inspire Impact Group. Please note that clients are under no obligation to utilize such ETFs or purchase securities from Creekmur's affiliate.

A.2.c.4. Euclid Investment Advisory, LLC

John Creekmur is a 25% owner of Euclid Investment Advisory, LLC, a registered investment adviser.

A.2.d. Recommendation or Selection of Other Investment Advisors and Conflicts of Interest

The firm does not recommend separate account managers or other investment products in which it receives any form of compensation from the separate account manager or investment product sponsor.

B. Code of Ethics, Brokerage Trading Practices, Account Reviews, and Financial and Related Matters**B.1. Code of Ethics Description**

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

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

B.1.a. Investment Recommendations Involving a Material Financial Interest and Conflicts of Interest

John Creekmur has an ownership interest in Inspire Impact Group, LLC, which has publicly traded ETFs which Creekmur recommends for client accounts. Please see conflict disclosure in A.2.c above.

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

B.1.b. Advisory Firm Purchase of Same Securities Recommended to Clients and Conflicts of Interest

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

- owned by the client, or
- considered for purchase or sale for the client.

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

- require our advisory representatives and employees to act in the client's best interest
- prohibit fraudulent conduct in connection with the trading of securities in a client account
- prohibit employees from personally benefitting by causing a client to act, or fail to act in making investment decisions
- prohibit the firm or its employees from profiting or causing others to profit on knowledge of completed or contemplated client transactions
- allocate investment opportunities in a fair and equitable manner
- provide for the review of transactions to discover and correct any trades that result in an advisory representative or employee benefitting at the expense of a client.

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

B.1.c. Client Securities Recommendations or Trades and Concurrent Advisory Firm Securities Transactions and Conflicts of Interest

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

B.2. Factors Used to Select Broker-Dealers for Client Transactions**B.2.a. Custodian Recommendations**

Creekmur participates in the TD Ameritrade Institutional program. TD Ameritrade Institutional is a division of TD Ameritrade, Inc. ("TD Ameritrade"), member FINRA/SIPC. TD Ameritrade is

an independent and unaffiliated SEC-registered broker-dealer. TD Ameritrade offers to independent investment advisers services which include custody of securities, trade execution, clearance, and settlement of transactions. Creekmur receives some benefits from TD Ameritrade through its participation in the program. (Please see the disclosure under Item 9.B.5 below.)

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

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

B.2.a.1. Soft Dollar Arrangements

The firm does not utilize soft dollar arrangements. The firm does not direct brokerage transactions to executing brokers for research and brokerage services.

B.2.b. Brokerage for Client Referrals

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

B.2.c. Directed Brokerage

B.2.c.1. Firm Recommendations

The firm typically recommends TD Ameritrade as custodian for clients' funds and securities and to execute securities transactions on its clients' behalf.

B.2.c.2. Client-Directed Brokerage

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

B.3. Aggregating Securities Transactions for Client Accounts

B.3.a. Best Execution

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

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

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

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

B.3.b. Security Allocation

Since the firm may be managing accounts with similar investment objectives, the firm may aggregate orders for securities for such accounts. In such event, allocation of the securities so purchased or sold, as well as expenses incurred in the transaction, is made by the firm in the

manner it considers to be the most equitable and consistent with its fiduciary obligations to such accounts.

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

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

B.3.c. Order Aggregation

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

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

B.3.d. Allocation of Trades

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

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

B.4. Review of Accounts**B.4.a. Schedule for Periodic Review of Client Accounts or Financial Plans and Advisory Persons Involved**

Accounts are reviewed by Creekmur's Manager, John Creekmur. The frequency of reviews is determined based on the client's investment objectives, but reviews are conducted no less frequently than annually. More frequent reviews may also be triggered by a change in the client's investment objectives, tax considerations, large deposits or withdrawals, large purchases or sales, loss of confidence in the underlying investment, or changes in macro-economic climate.

B.4.b. Review of Client Accounts on Non-Periodic Basis

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

B.4.c. Content of Client-Provided Reports and Frequency

Upon client request or as needed, Creekmur reports to the client information on contributions and withdrawals in the client's investment portfolio, and the performance of the client's portfolio measured against appropriate benchmarks (including benchmarks selected by the client).

The client's independent custodian provides account statements directly to the client no less frequently than quarterly. The custodian's statement is the official record of the client's securities account and supersedes any statements or reports created on behalf of the client by Creekmur.

B.5. Economic Benefits Provided to the Advisory Firm from External Sources and Conflicts of Interest

As disclosed under Item 9.B.2 above, Creekmur participates in TD Ameritrade's Institutional customer program and may recommend TD Ameritrade to clients for custody and brokerage services. There is no direct link between Creekmur's participation in the program and the investment advice it gives to clients, although Creekmur receives economic benefits through its participation in the program that are typically not available to TD Ameritrade retail investors. These benefits include the following products and services (provided without cost or at a discount):

- Receipt of duplicate client statements and confirmations
- Research-related products and tools
- Consulting services
- Access to a trading desk serving Creekmur participants
- Access to block trading (which provides the ability to aggregate securities transactions for execution and then allocate the appropriate shares to Creekmur client accounts)
- The ability to have advisory fees deducted directly from Creekmur client accounts

- Access to an electronic communications network for client order entry and account information
- Access to mutual funds with no transaction fees, and to certain institutional money managers
- Discounts on compliance, marketing, research, technology, and practice management products or services provided to Creekmur by third-party vendors

TD Ameritrade may also have paid for business consulting and professional services received by Creekmur's related persons. Some of the products and services made available by TD Ameritrade through the program may benefit Creekmur but may not benefit its clients' accounts. These products or services may assist Creekmur in managing and administering client accounts, including accounts not maintained at TD Ameritrade. Other services made available by TD Ameritrade are intended to help Creekmur manage and further develop its business enterprise. The benefits received by Creekmur or its personnel through participation in the program do not depend on the amount of brokerage transactions directed to TD Ameritrade.

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

B.5.c. Advisory Firm Payments for Client Referrals

Creekmur does not pay for client referrals.

B.6. Financial Information

B.6.a. Balance Sheet

Creekmur does not require the prepayment of fees of \$1,200 or more, six months or more in advance, and as such is not required to file a balance sheet.

B.6.b. Financial Conditions Reasonably Likely to Impair Advisory Firm's Ability to Meet Commitments to Clients

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

B.6.c. Bankruptcy Petitions During the Past Ten Years

There is nothing to report for this item.