

GAMMA Investing LLC

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FORM ADV PART 2A BROCHURE

This brochure provides information about the qualifications and business practices of GAMMA Investing LLC. If you have any questions about the contents of this brochure, contact us at 888-585-1755. 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 GAMMA Investing LLC is available on the SEC's website at www.adviserinfo.sec.gov. The searchable CRD number for GAMMA Investing LLC is 312573.

GAMMA Investing LLC is a registered investment adviser. Registration with the United States Securities and Exchange Commission or any state securities authority does not imply a certain level of skill or training.

Item 2 Summary of Material Changes

Form ADV Part 2 requires registered investment advisers to amend their brochure when information becomes materially inaccurate. If there are any material changes to an adviser's disclosure brochure, the adviser is required to notify you and provide you with a description of the material changes.

We are a newly registered investment adviser; therefore, we have no material changes to report.

Item 3 Table of Contents

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

Item 4 Advisory Business

Description of Firm

GAMMA Investing LLC is an independent, woman-owned registered investment adviser and is primarily based in Scarsdale, New York. We are organized as a limited liability company ("LLC") under the laws of the State of Delaware. We have been providing investment advisory services since January 2021. The firm was founded in December 2020 by the principal owner, Lorraine Fang.

The following paragraphs describe our services and fees. Refer to the description of each investment advisory service listed below for information on how we tailor our advisory services to your individual needs. As used in this brochure, the words "we," "our," and "us" refer to GAMMA Investing LLC and the words "you," "your," and "client" refer to you as either a client or prospective client of our firm.

Portfolio Management Services

We offer discretionary and non-discretionary portfolio management services to wealth management intermediaries and institutional investors. Our investment advice is tailored to meet our clients' needs and investment objectives. Our core offering is delivered as a separately managed account (SMA) for each end investor.

If you participate in our discretionary portfolio management services, we require you to grant our firm discretionary authority to manage your account. Discretionary authorization will allow us to determine the specific securities, and the amount of securities, to be purchased or sold for your account without your approval prior to each transaction. Discretionary authority is typically granted by the investment advisory agreement you sign with our firm and the appropriate trading authorization forms.

You may limit our discretionary authority (for example, limiting the types of securities that can be purchased or sold for your account) by providing our firm with your restrictions and guidelines in writing.

In general, we manage each SMA by investing in a portfolio of individual securities that comprise an index strategy ("target strategy") selected by the client. While such portfolios are passive investments in that they are managed in an effort to match the performance of the target strategy, they differ in key ways from other passive investments such as index mutual funds or ETFs:

- They are separately managed accounts in which the account owner directly owns the securities underlying the target strategy.
- Each portfolio may be optimized to hold fewer securities than the target strategy while still tracking the performance of the target strategy.
- Each portfolio can be customized and individually tax managed. Customization may include specific investment restrictions and limitations directed by the client (e.g., social screens, security/sector restrictions). Tax management can include tax loss harvesting, gains deferral and transition services that incorporate legacy holdings into the index holdings as appropriate.

We also create "Model Portfolios" offered through investment advisory programs sponsored by our clients who are investment advisers. In this case, we act as a "Model Provider" and don't have discretion over accounts managed in accordance with our Model Portfolios. The investment adviser sponsoring the program maintains discretion over these accounts and has the ability to deviate from the underlying holdings we recommend for use with our Model Portfolios.

Sub-Advisory Services to Registered Investment Advisers

We deliver portfolio management services on behalf of unaffiliated third-party Registered Investment Advisors or wealth managers (the "Primary Investment Adviser") on a sub-advisory basis. In this arrangement, we enter into a sub-advisory agreement with the Primary Investment Adviser who appoints GAMMA to manage all or a portion of its client's accounts. GAMMA has no direct relationship with the Primary Investment Adviser's clients, and the Primary Investment Adviser is solely responsible for selecting the appropriate investment strategies that are suitable for its clients based on their needs, goals, time horizon and risk tolerance. We will work closely with the Primary Investment Adviser to deliver portfolio management services in-line with the specific mandate assigned to us.

Types of Investments

We offer advice on equity securities, corporate debt securities (other than commercial paper), municipal securities, United States government securities, options contracts on indexes and ETFs, money market funds, REITs, master limited partnerships, and ETFs.

Additionally, we may advise you on various types of investments based on your stated goals and objectives. We may also provide advice on any type of investment held in your portfolio at the inception of our advisory relationship.

Since our investment strategies and advice are based on each client's specific financial situation, the investment advice we provide to you may be different or conflicting with the advice we give to other clients regarding the same security or investment.

Assets Under Management

We are a newly registered investment adviser; therefore, we do not have any discretionary or non-discretionary assets under management.

Item 5 Fees and Compensation

Portfolio Management Services

Our annual fee for portfolio management services varies up to 0.50% depending upon the market value of your assets under our management, the type and complexity of the asset management services provided, as well as the level of administration requested either directly or assumed by the client. Assets in each of your account(s) are included in the fee assessment unless specifically identified in writing for exclusion. We reserve the right to negotiate fees that may be more or less advantageous than those charged to other clients for similar services.

Our annual portfolio management fee is billed and payable, quarterly in advance or arrears as outlined in the advisory or sub-advisory agreement, based on the balance at end of billing period.

If the portfolio management agreement is executed at any time other than the first day of a calendar quarter, our fees will apply on a pro rata basis, which means that the advisory fee is payable in proportion to the number of days in the quarter for which you are a client. Our advisory fee is negotiable, depending on individual client circumstances.

We will deduct our fee directly from your account through the qualified custodian holding your funds and securities. We will deduct our advisory fee only when the following requirements are met:

- You provide our firm with written authorization permitting the fees to be paid directly from your account held by the qualified custodian;
- We send you an invoice showing the amount of the fee, the value of the assets on which the fee is based, the time period covered by the fee, and the specific manner in which the fee was calculated; and

- The qualified custodian agrees to send you a statement, at least quarterly, indicating all amounts disbursed from your account including the amount of the advisory fee paid directly to our firm.

We encourage you to reconcile our invoices with the statement(s) you receive from the qualified custodian. If you find any inconsistent information between our invoice and the statement(s) you receive from the qualified custodian call our main office number located on the cover page of this brochure.

You may terminate the portfolio management agreement upon 30-days written notice. You will incur a pro rata charge for services rendered prior to the termination of the portfolio management agreement, which means you will incur advisory fees only in proportion to the number of days in the quarter for which you are a client. If you have pre-paid advisory fees that we have not yet earned, you will receive a prorated refund of those fees.

Sub-Advisory Services for Registered Investment Advisers

Fees and payment arrangements are negotiable and will vary on a case-by-case basis.

Additional Fees and Expenses

As part of our investment advisory services to you, we may invest, or recommend that you invest, in exchange traded funds. The fees that you pay to our firm for investment advisory services are separate and distinct from the fees and expenses charged by exchange traded funds (described in each fund's prospectus) to their shareholders. These fees will generally include a management fee and other fund expenses. You will also incur transaction charges and/or brokerage fees when purchasing or selling securities as well custodial fees, fund transfer fees, taxes and other related costs and expenses. These charges and fees are typically imposed by the broker-dealer or custodian through whom your account transactions are executed. We do not share in any portion of the brokerage fees/transaction charges imposed by the broker-dealer or custodian. To fully understand the total cost you will incur, you should review all the fees charged by exchange traded funds, our firm, and others. For information on our brokerage practices, refer to the *Brokerage Practices* section of this brochure.

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

We do not accept performance-based fees or participate in side-by-side management. Performance-based fees are fees that are based on a share of a capital gains or capital appreciation of a client's account. Side-by-side management refers to the practice of managing accounts that are charged performance-based fees while at the same time managing accounts that are not charged performance-based fees. Our fees are calculated as described in the *Fees and Compensation* section above, and are not charged on the basis of a share of capital gains upon, or capital appreciation of, the funds in your advisory account.

Item 7 Types of Clients

We offer investment advisory services to banking or thrift institutions, investment companies, pension and profit sharing plans (but not the plan participants), charitable organizations, corporations or other businesses not listed above, other investment advisers, insurance companies, family offices, endowments, and foundations.

In general, we do not require a minimum dollar amount to open and maintain an advisory account; however, we have the right to terminate your Account if it falls below a minimum size which, in our sole opinion, is too small to manage effectively.

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

Our Methods of Analysis and Investment Strategies

We may use one or more of the following methods of analysis or investment strategies when providing investment advice to you:

We use quantitative tools and software to construct client portfolios which are generally designed to deliver investment results mirroring the performance of rules-based, index strategies selected by the client ("target strategy"). To manage portfolios, we may use either full replication or optimization techniques. Full replication is used when a client portfolio holds all or substantially all securities underlying the target strategy. Optimization relies on the use of quantitative tools and models to build portfolios that seek to track the performance of the target strategy with fewer securities, subject to client restrictions and constraints. Each portfolio can be customized to meet client-driven objectives and individually tax managed. Portfolio customization may include specific investment restrictions and limitations (by excluding certain stocks/sectors or applying Environmental, Social, and Corporate Governance ("ESG") screens) as directed by the client. For taxable accounts, portfolios may be rebalanced using a tax optimized approach in order to maximize loss harvesting and minimize capital gains. We consider risks, expenses, taxes and other portfolio characteristics when constructing portfolios and making investment decisions.

We offer a broad range of equity, fixed income and option strategies which are either based on published indexes or customized by us according to client specifications. These strategies are passive, as they are constructed using rules-based, transparent methodologies. They may provide exposure to broad market, style, sector, industry, factor-tilt, ESG/SRI and specialized strategies.

Long-Term Purchases - securities purchased with the expectation that the value of those securities will grow over a relatively long period of time, generally greater than one year.

Risk: Using a long-term purchase strategy generally assumes the financial markets will go up in the long-term which may not be the case. There is also the risk that the segment of the market that you are invested in or perhaps just your particular investment will go down over time even if the overall financial markets advance. Purchasing investments long-term may create an opportunity cost - "locking-up" assets that may be better utilized in the short-term in other investments.

Short-Term Purchases - securities purchased with the expectation that they will be sold within a relatively short period of time, generally less than one year, to take advantage of the securities' short-term price fluctuations.

Risk: Using a short-term purchase strategy generally assumes that we can predict how financial markets will perform in the short-term which may be very difficult and will incur a disproportionately higher amount of transaction costs compared to long-term trading. There are many factors that can affect financial market performance in the short-term (such as short-term interest rate changes, cyclical earnings announcements, etc.) but may have a smaller impact over longer periods of times.

Our investment strategies and advice may vary depending upon each client's specific financial situation. As such, we determine investments and allocations based upon your predefined objectives, risk tolerance, time horizon, financial information, liquidity needs and other various suitability factors. Your restrictions and guidelines may affect the composition of your portfolio. **It is important that you notify us immediately with respect to any material changes to your financial circumstances, including for example, a change in your current or expected income level, tax circumstances, or employment status.**

Tax Considerations

Our strategies and investments may have unique and significant tax implications. While tax management may be part of our investment strategies, we strongly recommend that you consult with a tax professional regarding the investing of your assets.

Risk of Loss

Investing in securities involves risk of loss that you should be prepared to bear. We do not represent or guarantee that our services or methods of analysis can or will predict future results, successfully identify market tops or bottoms, or insulate clients from losses due to market corrections or declines. We cannot offer any guarantees or promises that your financial goals and objectives will be met. Past performance is in no way an indication of future performance.

Other Risk Considerations

When evaluating risk, financial loss may be viewed differently by each client and may depend on many different risks, each of which may affect the probability and magnitude of any potential losses. The following risks may not be all-inclusive, but should be considered carefully by a prospective client before retaining our services.

Liquidity Risk: The risk of being unable to sell your investment at a fair price at a given time due to high volatility or lack of active liquid markets. You may receive a lower price or it may not be possible to sell the investment at all.

Credit Risk: Credit risk typically applies to debt investments such as corporate, municipal, and sovereign fixed income or bonds. A bond issuing entity can experience a credit event that could impair or erase the value of an issuer's securities held by a client.

Inflation and Interest Rate Risk: Security prices and portfolio returns will likely vary in response to changes in inflation and interest rates. Inflation causes the value of future dollars to be worth less and may reduce the purchasing power of a client's future interest payments and principal. Inflation also generally leads to higher interest rates which may cause the value of many types of fixed income investments to decline.

Horizon and Longevity Risk: The risk that your investment horizon is shortened because of an unforeseen event, for example, the loss of your job. This may force you to sell investments that you were expecting to hold for the long term. If you must sell at a time that the markets are down, you may lose money. Longevity Risk is the risk of outliving your savings. This risk is particularly relevant for people who are retired, or are nearing retirement.

Recommendation of Particular Types of Securities

We recommend various types of securities and we do not primarily recommend one particular type of security over another since each client has different needs and different tolerance for risk. Each type of security has its own unique set of risks associated with it and it would not be possible to list here all of the specific risks of every type of investment. Even within the same type of investment, risks can vary widely. However, in very general terms, the higher the anticipated return of an investment, the higher the risk of loss associated with the investment. A description of the types of securities we may recommend to you and some of their inherent risks are provided below.

Money Market Funds: A money market fund is technically a security. The fund managers attempt to keep the share price constant at \$1 per share. However, there is no guarantee that the share price will stay at \$1 per share. If the share price goes down, you can lose some or all of your principal. The U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC") notes that "While investor losses in money market funds have been rare, they are possible." In return for this risk, you should earn a greater return on your cash than you would expect from a Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation ("FDIC") insured

savings account (money market funds are not FDIC insured). Next, money market fund rates are variable. In other words, you do not know how much you will earn on your investment next month. The rate could go up or go down. If it goes up, that may result in a positive outcome. However, if it goes down and you earn less than you expected to earn, you may end up needing more cash. A final risk you are taking with money market funds has to do with inflation. Because money market funds are considered to be safer than other investments like stocks, long-term average returns on money market funds tends to be less than long term average returns on riskier investments. Over long periods of time, inflation can eat away at your returns.

Municipal Securities: Municipal securities, while generally thought of as safe, can have significant risks associated with them including, but not limited to: the credit worthiness of the governmental entity that issues the bond; the stability of the revenue stream that is used to pay the interest to the bondholders; when the bond is due to mature; and, whether or not the bond can be "called" prior to maturity. When a bond is called, it may not be possible to replace it with a bond of equal character paying the same amount of interest or yield to maturity.

Bonds: Corporate debt securities (or "bonds") are typically safer investments than equity securities, but their risk can also vary widely based on: the financial health of the issuer; the risk that the issuer might default; when the bond is set to mature; and, whether or not the bond can be "called" prior to maturity. When a bond is called, it may not be possible to replace it with a bond of equal character paying the same rate of return.

Stocks: There are numerous ways of measuring the risk of equity securities (also known simply as "equities" or "stock"). In very broad terms, the value of a stock depends on the financial health of the company issuing it. However, stock prices can be affected by many other factors including, but not limited to the class of stock (for example, preferred or common); the health of the market sector of the issuing company; and, the overall health of the economy. In general, larger, better established companies ("large cap") tend to be safer than smaller start-up companies ("small cap") are but the mere size of an issuer is not, by itself, an indicator of the safety of the investment.

Exchange Traded Funds: Exchange traded funds ("ETF") are professionally managed collective investment systems that pool money from many investors and invest in stocks, bonds, short-term money market instruments, other securities, or any combination thereof. The fund will have a manager that trades the fund's investments in accordance with the fund's investment objective. While ETFs generally provide diversification, risks can be significantly increased if the fund is concentrated in a particular sector of the market, primarily invests in small cap or speculative companies, uses leverage (i.e., borrows money) to a significant degree, or concentrates in a particular type of security (i.e., equities) rather than balancing the fund with different types of securities. ETFs differ from mutual funds since they can be bought and sold throughout the day like stock and their price can fluctuate throughout the day. The returns on ETFs can be reduced by the costs to manage the funds.

ETFs may have tracking error risks. For example, the ETF investment adviser may not be able to cause the ETF's performance to match that of its Underlying Index or other benchmark, which may negatively affect the ETF's performance. In addition, for leveraged and inverse ETFs that seek to track the performance of their Underlying Indices or benchmarks on a daily basis, mathematical compounding may prevent the ETF from correlating with performance of its benchmark. In addition, an ETF may not have investment exposure to all of the securities included in its Underlying Index, or its weighting of investment exposure to such securities may vary from that of the Underlying Index. Some ETFs may invest in securities or financial instruments that are not included in the Underlying Index, but which are expected to yield similar performance.

Real Estate Investment Trust: A real estate investment trust ("REIT") is a corporate entity which invests in real estate and/or engages in real estate financing. A REIT reduces or eliminates corporate income taxes. REITs can be publicly or privately held. Public REITs may be listed on public stock exchanges. REITs are required to declare 90% of their taxable income as dividends, but they actually pay dividends out of funds from operations, so cash flow has to be strong or the REIT must either dip into reserves, borrow to pay dividends, or distribute them in stock (which causes dilution). After 2012, the IRS stopped permitting stock dividends. Most REITs must refinance or erase large balloon debts periodically. The credit markets are no longer frozen, but banks are demanding, and getting, harsher terms to re-extend REIT debt. Some REITs may be forced to make secondary stock offerings to repay debt, which will lead to additional dilution of the stockholders. Fluctuations in the real estate market can affect the REIT's value and dividends.

Options Contracts: Options are complex securities that involve risks and are not suitable for everyone. Option trading can be speculative in nature and carry substantial risk of loss. It is generally recommended that you only invest in options with risk capital. An option is a contract that gives the buyer the right, but not the obligation, to buy or sell an underlying asset at a specific price on or before a certain date (the "expiration date"). The two types of options are calls and puts:

A call gives the holder the right to buy an asset at a certain price within a specific period of time. Calls are similar to having a long position on a stock. Buyers of calls hope that the stock will increase substantially before the option expires.

A put gives the holder the right to sell an asset at a certain price within a specific period of time. Puts are very similar to having a short position on a stock. Buyers of puts hope that the price of the stock will fall before the option expires.

Selling options is more complicated and can be even riskier.

The option trading risks pertaining to options buyers are:

- Risk of losing your entire investment in a relatively short period of time.
- The risk of losing your entire investment increases if, as expiration nears, the stock is below the strike price of the call (for a call option) or if the stock is higher than the strike price of the put (for a put option).
- European style options which do not have secondary markets on which to sell the options prior to expiration can only realize its value upon expiration.
- Specific exercise provisions of a specific option contract may create risks.
- Regulatory agencies may impose exercise restrictions, which stops you from realizing value.

The option trading risks pertaining to options sellers are:

- Options sold may be exercised at any time before expiration.
- Covered Call traders forgo the right to profit when the underlying stock rises above the strike price of the call options sold and continues to risk a loss due to a decline in the underlying stock.
- Writers of Naked Calls risk unlimited losses if the underlying stock rises.
- Writers of Naked Puts risk substantial losses if the underlying stock drops.
- Writers of naked positions run margin risks if the position goes into significant losses. Such risks may include liquidation by the broker.
- Writers of call options could lose more money than a short seller of that stock could on the same rise on that underlying stock. This is an example of how the leverage in options can work against the option trader.

- Writers of Naked Calls are obligated to deliver shares of the underlying stock if those call options are exercised.
- Call options can be exercised outside of market hours such that effective remedy actions cannot be performed by the writer of those options.
- Writers of stock options are obligated under the options that they sold even if a trading market is not available or that they are unable to perform a closing transaction.
- The value of the underlying stock may surge or ditch unexpectedly, leading to automatic exercises.

Other option trading risks are:

- The complexity of some option strategies is a significant risk on its own.
- Option trading exchanges or markets and option contracts themselves are open to changes at all times.
- Options markets have the right to halt the trading of any options, thus preventing investors from realizing value.
- Risk of erroneous reporting of exercise value.
- If an options brokerage firm goes insolvent, investors trading through that firm may be affected.
- Internationally traded options have special risks due to timing across borders.

Risks that are not specific to options trading include market risk, sector risk and individual stock risk. Option trading risks are closely related to stock risks, as stock options are a derivative of stocks.

Master Limited Partnerships: Master limited partnerships (MLPs) are a business venture that exists in the form of a publicly traded limited partnership. MLPs have two types of partners, the general manager and the limited investors. The partnership invests in a venture, such as real estate development or oil exploration, for financial gain. The general partner has management authority and unlimited liability. The general partner runs the business and, in the event of bankruptcy, is responsible for all debts not paid or discharged. The limited partners have no management authority and their liability is limited to the amount of their capital commitment. Profits are divided between general and limited partners according to an arrangement formed at the creation of the partnership. The range of risks are dependent on the nature of the partnership and disclosed in the offering documents if privately placed. Publicly traded limited partnership have similar risk attributes to equities. However, like privately placed limited partnerships their tax treatment is under a different tax regime from equities. You should speak to your tax adviser in regard to their tax treatment.

Market and Investment Risk: Clients should be aware that there are risks associated with all types of investments. Investments are not insured or guaranteed. Investing in securities involves risk of loss up to the amount invested and clients should assess their willingness to assume the risk of such losses.

Any investment portfolios managed by us involves significant risk, including a loss of a client's initial investment. All investments involve different degrees of risk. Clients should be aware of their risk tolerance level and financial situations at all times. We cannot guarantee the successful performance of an investment, including performance in tracking a benchmark, and is expressly prohibited from guaranteeing accounts against losses arising from market conditions.

The performance of any investment is subject to numerous factors which are neither within the control of nor predictable by us. Such factors include a wide range of economic, political, competitive, technological and other conditions (including acts of terrorism and war) that may affect investments in general or specific industries or companies. The securities markets may be volatile, which may adversely affect the ability to realize profits at a given point in time. The performance of the portfolios

substantially depends upon us successfully tracking the performance of the indexes chosen by the clients. Market volatility, issuer-specific developments, unusual market conditions and other factors could create significant tracking error in a portfolio.

Non-U.S. Investments: We typically invest in publicly traded U.S. equity and fixed income securities. Any investments in Non-U.S. securities would be through the trading of American Depositary Receipts (ADRs), which are traded on the U.S. stock exchanges. Investing in the equity securities of companies outside of the United States involves certain considerations not usually associated with investing in financial instruments of U.S. companies, including political and economic considerations, such as greater risks of expropriation, nationalization, confiscatory taxation, imposition of withholding or other taxes on interest, dividends, capital gains, other income or gross sale or disposition proceeds, limitations on the removal of assets, and general social, political and economic instability; the relatively small size of the securities markets in such countries and the low volume of trading, resulting in potential lack of liquidity and in price volatility; the evolving and unsophisticated laws and regulations applicable to the securities and financial services industries of certain countries, which may be less protective of investors than corresponding U.S. laws and regulations; fluctuations in the rate of exchange between currencies and costs associated with currency conversion; and certain government policies that may restrict the client's investment opportunities. In addition, accounting and financial reporting standards that prevail outside of the U.S. generally are not as robust as U.S. standards and, consequently, less information is typically available concerning companies located outside of the U.S. than for those located in the U.S.

Strategy Risk: Client portfolios may be less diversified than the benchmark indices they seek to track. Therefore, such portfolios may be more vulnerable to issuer-specific adverse events (such as poor management, product failures, brand harm, fraud or trading suspensions) than the benchmark indices they seek to track. While client portfolios are reviewed daily to adjust for tracking error, there is no guarantee that a portfolio's strategy will track the performance of the benchmark index as closely as we have intended.

Sector Risk: Client portfolios that track concentrated non-diversified indexes (sector indexes) will bear the undiversified risk of their underlying index. A strategy that concentrates its investments in a particular sector of the market (e.g., financial services or technology) may be affected by events that adversely affect that sector, and the value of the portfolio using such a strategy may fluctuate more than that of a less concentrated portfolio.

Material Non-Public Information: If our principals or employees acquire confidential or material nonpublic information or are restricted from initiating transactions in certain securities, we may not be free to act upon any such information. Due to these restrictions, we may not be able to initiate a transaction that it otherwise might have initiated and may not be able to sell an investment that it otherwise might have sold.

Market Data Risk: GAMMA relies on third parties for the provision of market statistics, fund details, performance, and related information and, although these parties are generally reliable and reputable, there may be inaccuracies or discrepancies in the information that is beyond our control.

Client Information: GAMMA bases its recommendations on information provided by Clients and relies on them to provide accurate information. If a client provides inaccurate information, this will impact the quality and relevance of the construction of the portfolios. Further, clients are required to keep such information as up to date as possible to ensure the portfolios are aligned with client's investment objectives.

Tax-Loss Harvesting: At the request of a Client, GAMMA will automatically engage in tax-loss harvesting. Notwithstanding this, GAMMA does not provide any comprehensive tax advice and makes no guarantee that such tax-loss harvesting will be successful. Tax-loss harvesting efforts may potentially lead to Clients holding multiple similar securities to ensure avoidance of wash sales. In some instances, this may affect account performance and may temporarily reduce portfolio diversification.

Strategy Restrictions: Qualified employee benefit plans and certain other investors may be restricted from directly utilizing investment strategies or making certain specific investments. Such institutions should consult their own advisors, counsel, and accountants to determine what restrictions may apply and whether an investment is appropriate.

Trading Limitations: For all securities listed on an exchange, the exchange generally has the right to suspend or limit trading under certain circumstances. Such suspensions or limits could render certain strategies difficult to complete or continue and subject the account to loss. Also, such a suspension could render it impossible for us to liquidate the positions and thereby expose the account to potential losses.

Item 9 Disciplinary Information

We are required to disclose the facts of any legal or disciplinary events that are material to a client's evaluation of our advisory business or the integrity of our management. We do not have any required disclosures under this item.

Item 10 Other Financial Industry Activities and Affiliations

We have not provided information on other financial industry activities and affiliations because we do not have any relationship or arrangement that is material to our advisory business or to our clients with any of the types of entities listed below.

1. broker-dealer, municipal securities dealer, or government securities dealer or broker;
2. investment company or other pooled investment vehicle (including a mutual fund, closed-end investment company, unit investment trust, private investment company or "hedge fund," and offshore fund);
3. other investment adviser or financial planner;
4. futures commission merchant, commodity pool operator, or commodity trading adviser;
5. banking or thrift institution;
6. accountant or accounting firm;
7. lawyer or law firm;
8. insurance company or agency;
9. pension consultant;
10. real estate broker or dealer; and/or
11. sponsor or syndicator of limited partnerships.

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

Description of Our Code of Ethics

We strive to comply with applicable laws and regulations governing our practices. Therefore, our Code of Ethics includes guidelines for professional standards of conduct for persons associated with our firm. Our goal is to protect your interests at all times and to demonstrate our commitment to our

fiduciary duties of honesty, good faith, and fair dealing with you. All persons associated with our firm are expected to adhere strictly to these guidelines. Persons associated with our firm are also required to report any violations of our Code of Ethics. Additionally, we maintain and enforce written policies reasonably designed to prevent the misuse or dissemination of material, non-public information about you or your account holdings by persons associated with our firm.

Clients or prospective clients may obtain a copy of our Code of Ethics by contacting us at the telephone number on the cover page of this brochure.

Participation or Interest in Client Transactions

Neither our firm nor any persons associated with our firm has any material financial interest in client transactions beyond the provision of investment advisory services as disclosed in this brochure.

Item 12 Brokerage Practices

Directed Brokerage

We require that you direct our firm to execute transactions through a broker-dealer/custodian of your choosing. As such, we may be unable to achieve the most favorable execution of your transactions and you may pay higher brokerage commissions than you might otherwise pay through other broker-dealers/custodians that offer the same types of services. Not all advisers require their clients to direct brokerage.

Research and Other Soft Dollar Benefits

We do not have any soft dollar arrangements.

Brokerage for Client Referrals

We do not receive client referrals from broker-dealers in exchange for cash or other compensation, such as brokerage services or research.

Aggregated Trades

When possible, we combine multiple orders for shares of the same securities purchased for discretionary advisory accounts we manage (this practice is commonly referred to as "aggregated trading"). We will then distribute a portion of the shares to participating accounts in a fair and equitable manner. Generally, participating accounts will pay a fixed transaction cost regardless of the number of shares transacted. In certain cases, each participating account pays an average price per share for all transactions and pays a proportionate share of all transaction costs on any given day. In the event an order is only partially filled, the shares will be allocated to participating accounts in a fair and equitable manner, typically in proportion to the size of each client's order. Accounts owned by our firm or persons associated with our firm may participate in aggregated trading with your accounts; however, they will not be given preferential treatment.

We do not aggregate trades for non-discretionary accounts. Accordingly, non-discretionary accounts may pay different costs than discretionary accounts pay. If you enter into non-discretionary arrangements with our firm, we may not be able to buy and sell the same quantities of securities for you and you may pay higher commissions, fees, and/or transaction costs than clients who enter into discretionary arrangements with our firm.

Item 13 Review of Accounts

Lorraine Fang, Chief Compliance Officer will monitor your accounts on an ongoing basis and will conduct account reviews at least Quarterly, to ensure the advisory services provided to you are consistent with your investment needs and objectives. Additional reviews may be conducted based on various circumstances, including, but not limited to:

- contributions and withdrawals;
- year-end tax planning;
- market moving events;
- security specific events; and/or
- changes in your risk/return objectives.

The individuals conducting reviews may vary from time to time, as personnel join or leave our firm.

We will provide you with additional or regular written reports in conjunction with account reviews. Reports we provide to you will contain relevant account and/or market-related information such as an inventory of account holdings and account performance, etc. You will receive trade confirmations and monthly or quarterly statements from your account custodian(s).

Item 14 Client Referrals and Other Compensation

We do not receive any compensation from any third party in connection with providing investment advice to you nor do we compensate any individual or firm for client referrals.

Refer to the *Brokerage Practices* section above for disclosures on research and other benefits we may receive resulting from our relationship with your account custodian.

Item 15 Custody

As paying agent for our firm, your independent custodian will directly debit your account(s) for the payment of our advisory fees. This ability to deduct our advisory fees from your accounts causes our firm to exercise limited custody over your funds or securities. We do not have physical custody of any of your funds and/or securities. Your funds and securities will be held with a bank, broker-dealer, or other qualified custodian. You will receive account statements from the qualified custodian(s) holding your funds and securities at least quarterly. The account statements from your custodian(s) will indicate the amount of our advisory fees deducted from your account(s) each billing period. You should carefully review account statements received directly from your custodian for accuracy and contact us with any questions at the telephone number on the cover page of this brochure.

Item 16 Investment Discretion

We provide discretionary investment advisory services to clients. The advisory contract established with each direct client or the sub-advisory agreement established with the Primary Investment Adviser for sub-advised clients sets forth the discretionary authority for trading. Where investment discretion has been granted, we generally manage the client's account and makes investment decisions without consultation with the client as to when the securities are to be bought or sold for the account, the total amount of the securities to be bought/sold, what securities to buy or sell, or the price per share. In some instances, our discretionary authority in making these determinations may be limited by conditions imposed by a client. Clients must first sign our discretionary management agreement and the appropriate trading authorization forms to evidence discretionary authority.

If you enter into non-discretionary arrangements with our firm, we will obtain your approval prior to the execution of any transactions for your account(s). You have an unrestricted right to decline to implement any advice provided by our firm on a non-discretionary basis.

Refer to the *Advisory Business* section in this brochure for more information on our discretionary management services.

Item 17 Voting Client Securities

We will not vote proxies on behalf of your advisory accounts. At your request, we may offer you advice regarding corporate actions and the exercise of your proxy voting rights. If you own shares of applicable securities, you are responsible for exercising your right to vote as a shareholder.

In most cases, you will receive proxy materials directly from the account custodian. However, in the event we were to receive any written or electronic proxy materials, we would forward them directly to you by mail, unless you have authorized our firm to contact you by electronic mail, in which case, we would forward any electronic solicitations to vote proxies.

Item 18 Financial Information

Our firm does not have any financial condition or impairment that would prevent us from meeting our contractual commitments to you. We do not take physical custody of client funds or securities, or serve as trustee or signatory for client accounts, and, we do not require the prepayment of more than \$1,200 in fees six or more months in advance. Therefore, we are not required to include a financial statement with this brochure.

We have not filed a bankruptcy petition at any time in the past ten years.

Item 19 Requirements for State-Registered Advisers

We are a federally registered investment adviser; therefore, we are not required to respond to this item.