

Item 1: Cover Page

MPI

INVESTMENT MANAGEMENT, INC.

SEC File No. 801-35786

Part 2A of Form ADV Firm Brochure

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This brochure provides information about the qualifications and business practices of MPI Investment Management, Inc. If you have any questions about the contents of this brochure, please contact us at 630-325-6900 or via email to info@mpi-invest.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 MPI Investment Management, Inc. is 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. Consistent with the rules, we will ensure that you receive a summary of any material changes to this and subsequent Brochures within 120 days of the close of our business fiscal year. Furthermore, we will provide you with other interim disclosures about material changes as necessary. At this time there are no material changes.

We will further provide you with a new Brochure as necessary based on changes or new information, at any time, without charge. Currently, our Brochure may be requested by contacting David W. Pequet, President/CEO of MPI, at 800-237-0930 or dave@mpi-invest.com. Our Brochure is also available on our web site www.mpi-invest.com, also free of charge.

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Item 4: Advisory Business

A. MPI Investment Management, Inc.

MPI Investment Management, Inc. ("MPI" and/or "the firm") is an Illinois corporation and an independent investment management firm founded in 1986. The principal owner of MPI, owning more than 25%, is the Delaware Pequet Family Trust.

MPI's principal business is that of an investment advisor. MPI is not engaged in any other business or profession, nor does MPI offer or sell any type of product to clients other than investment advice concerning securities and other investments.

B. Investment Advisor Services

Investment advisory services are provided on a discretionary basis, although MPI may consider a nondiscretionary arrangement under certain circumstances. For its discretionary asset management services, MPI receives a limited power of attorney to effect securities transactions on behalf of its clients that include securities and strategies described in Item 8 of this brochure. MPI also serves as a sub-advisor to various domestic entities.

MPI utilizes an investment questionnaire/profile and/or client interviews to help determine client suitability. MPI's investment advisory services are based on investment analysis and research performed by MPI's investment managers. Investment services are offered in following investment categories:

- Equity Securities
- Exchange Traded Funds (ETF's)
- Fixed Income Securities
- Municipal Fixed Income Securities
- Mutual Funds
- Customized Investment Services
- Sub Advisor to Investment & Trust Companies

Investment advice and portfolio decisions are based primarily upon using both a variety of quantitative techniques including both technical and fundamental data and macroeconomic analysis. Individual client portfolios are typically structured around client-specified objectives which may be based, among other things, upon the desire to seek a specified risk adjusted rate of return or a specified level of performance in comparison to a published market index. In general, MPI's goal is to obtain comparable investment results for similarly situated clients.

The investment managers meet regularly and serve as a forum to share and discuss economic and investment ideas among investment professionals as well as to periodically communicate various business and compliance policies. Investment decisions for separate accounts are made by the portfolio manager for such accounts.

Clients have the right to provide the firm with any reasonable investment restrictions that should be imposed on the management of their portfolio, and to promptly notify the firm in writing of any changes in such restrictions or in the client's personal financial circumstances, investment objectives, goals and tolerance for risk. MPI 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. MPI 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.

C. 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.

D. Wrap Fee Programs

MPI participates in several wrap fee programs offered by certain financial institutions. These include the following:

- Core Asset Manager Program, sponsored by Brinker Capital, Inc.
- Manager's Choice Program, sponsored by American Portfolios Financial Services, Inc.
- MAP II Program, sponsored by Pershing LLC
- Independent Managed Assets Program by Independent Portfolio Consultants, Inc.
- Lincoln Managed Assets Program by Lincoln Financial Advisors Corp. & Independent Portfolio Consultants, Inc.

As manager of the wrap fee program, MPI receives a portion of the wrap fee charged to clients. There is no difference in how an account is managed whether or not it is a wrap fee program. Clients may pay more or less in total fees when participating in a wrap fee program than clients not participating in a like program pay. Clients will receive program information directly from the financial institution that sponsors the wrap fee program.

E. Client Assets Under Management

As of December 31, 2020, MPI had approximately \$75.5 million in discretionary assets under management.

Item 5: Fees and Compensation

A. Methods of Compensation and Fee Schedule

A.1. Fee Schedule

MPI's fee for the services is an asset-based fee calculated as a percentage of the value of the managed assets in accordance with one of the following schedules of fees below, which represents MPI's maximum fees for individual services. Fees may vary from the schedule due to particular circumstances or if MPI and the client negotiate otherwise.

Equity & Balanced Accounts

<u>Aggregate Value of Managed Assets</u>	<u>Annual Fee Rate</u>
\$0 to \$1,000,000	1.25%
\$1,000,001 to \$5,000,000	1.00%
\$5,000,001 and over	0.75%

Fixed Income Accounts

<u>Aggregate Value of Managed Assets</u>	<u>Annual Fee Rate</u>
\$0 to \$1,000,000	0.75%
\$1,000,001 to \$5,000,000	0.50%
\$5,000,001 and over	0.40%

MPI is also an adviser or sub-adviser to separately managed accounts of clients who participate in programs established by other industry professionals, such as investment advisers or mutual funds. In these cases, where these professionals enter into, or recommend that their clients enter into, arrangements with MPI for MPI to advise their clients' accounts, advisory fees will be negotiated and charged directly or indirectly to those client accounts that may differ from the schedules of fees shown.

Asset-based fees are always subject to the investment advisory agreement between the client and MPI. Such fees are payable quarterly in advance. The fees will be prorated if the investment advisory relationship commences otherwise than at the beginning of a calendar month. Adjustments for contributions or withdrawals to a client's portfolio are prorated for the quarter in which the change occurs.

B. Client Payment of Fees

MPI generally requires fees to be prepaid on a quarterly basis. In certain wrap fee programs fees are paid monthly in arrears. MPI 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.

MPI 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 terminated by either party for any reason upon 30 days' prior written notice to the other. Upon termination, any unearned, prepaid fees will be promptly refunded.

C. Additional Client Fees Charged

In addition to MPI's fee, clients may incur certain charges imposed by custodians, brokers, third-party investment and other third parties such as fees charged by managers, custodial fees, deferred sales charges, odd-lot differentials, transfer taxes, wire transfer and electronic fund fees, mutual fund sales loads, 12(b)-1 fees, surrender charges, variable annuity fees and surrender charges, IRA and qualified retirement plan fees, and other fees and taxes. Mutual funds and exchange traded funds also charge internal management fees, which are disclosed in a fund's prospectus. Advisory fees charged by MPI are separate and distinct from the fees and expenses charged by investment company securities that may be recommended to clients. MPI does not share in or receive any portion of such fees. A description of these fees and expenses are available in each investment company security's prospectus.

Please refer to the Brokerage Practices section (Item 12) for additional information regarding the firm's brokerage practices.

D. External Compensation for the Sale of Securities to Clients

MPI advisory professionals are compensated solely through a salary and bonus structure. MPI is not paid any sales, service or administrative fees for the sale of mutual funds or any other investment products with respect to managed advisory assets.

E. Important Disclosure – Custodian Investment Programs

Please be advised that the firm utilizes certain custodians/broker-dealers. Under these arrangements we can access certain investment programs offered through such custodian(s) that offer certain compensation and fee structures that create conflicts of interest of which clients need to be aware. Please note the following:

Limitation on Mutual Fund Universe for Custodian Investment Programs: 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 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.

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

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

Item 7: Types of Clients

MPI's clients consist of qualified pension and profit sharing plans, other qualified and non-qualified retirement plans, insurance companies, investment advisers (including acting as a sub-adviser for separate accounts of investment advisory companies), corporations, banks, partnerships, charitable foundations and other charitable organizations, and high net worth individuals, families, and trusts.

MPI has a minimum account size of \$1 million. MPI, in its sole discretion, may negotiate to waive its stated account minimum based upon certain criteria (i.e., anticipated future earning capacity, anticipated future additional assets, dollar amount of assets to be managed, related accounts, account composition, pre-existing client, account retention, pro bono activities, etc.)

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

A. Methods of Analysis and Investment Strategies

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

In addition to the sources of information used by MPI's portfolio managers in their management of client portfolios, they use and review among other things Bloomberg Financial, annual reports, prospectuses, and publicly available filings with the Securities and Exchange Commission, such as Forms 10-K and 10-Q. Other sources of information include financial newspapers and magazines, research materials prepared by other corporate rating services, annual reports to shareholders, online services, press releases, publicly available research reports, and publicly available filings with other governmental and regulatory agencies. Review of these items is considered a central part of MPI's information gathering effort.

A.1. Investment Categories

Generally, investment analysis is conducted and strategies are implemented by the portfolio managers within each of the investment categories identified below. The methods and strategies employed by the portfolio management team within each investment category may differ and are described separately below.

A.1.a. Equity Portfolios

Equity portfolios are actively managed according to the specific product's objectives, guidelines, and risk parameters investing primarily in equity securities, mutual funds, and exchange-traded funds (ETFs).

Portfolio managers create an asset allocation using top down, macroeconomic, industry, sector and individual issue research derived from both internal and external sources. These sources include, but are not limited to, internally generated analysis, business and trade publications, as well as research provided by institutions and the brokerage community.

Key factors that are analyzed in the investment decision-making process include the following:

- | | |
|--|--|
| ▪ Technical indicators | ▪ Earnings acceleration, momentum and growth |
| ▪ Security fundamentals | ▪ Revenue growth |
| ▪ Trading patterns (price, volume, etc.) | ▪ Return on equity |
| ▪ Sector & geographic concentration | ▪ Dividend yield |
| ▪ Global markets exposure | ▪ Free cash flow |
| ▪ Relative performance | ▪ Stability of earnings |
| ▪ Correlation, diversification | ▪ Price/earnings ratios |
| ▪ Liquidity in domestic markets | ▪ Price/sales ratios |
| ▪ Industry fundamentals | |

MPI's portfolio management team may use additional information if they deem it appropriate.

A.1.b. Taxable Fixed Income Portfolios

Fixed income portfolios are actively managed to client specified objectives, guidelines, and risk parameters. The portfolios will be primarily invested in either taxable U.S. government debt obligations, government-sponsored enterprises, tax-exempt bonds (i.e., those issued by or on behalf of states, territories, and possessions of the United States and the District of Columbia and their potential subdivisions, agencies, and instrumentalities); other high quality corporate bonds, commercial paper, and foreign issuers and preferreds.

The investment decision-making process of MPI's fixed income portfolio management team is driven by fundamental research derived from both internal and external sources. These sources include, but are not limited to; research provided by institutions and the brokerage community private vendors, and internally generated analysis, business and trade publications,

Key factors that are analyzed in the investment decision-making process include the following:

- Quality analysis
- Duration and/or maturity of securities
- Yield spreads between various sectors, qualities and issues
- Shapes of yield curves and interest rate levels
- Convexity
- Option At Spread (OAS)
- Issuer
- Ratings
- Credit outlook

The amount of emphasis placed on the foregoing factors is substantially dependent upon client objectives and the strategies employed by the portfolio management team. MPI's investment team may use additional information if they deem it appropriate.

A.1.c. Tax-Free Fixed Income Portfolios

Municipal fixed income portfolios are actively managed to client specified objectives, guidelines, and risk parameters. Municipal fixed income portfolios generally consist of securities issued by state or local governmental authorities that are exempt from federal income taxes although other securities may also be purchased from time to time depending on market conditions and client objectives.

The investment decision-making process of MPI's municipal fixed income management team is driven by fundamental research derived from both internal and external sources. These sources include, but are not limited to, research provided by institutions and the brokerage community, private vendors, and internally generated analysis, business and trade publications.

Key factors that are analyzed in the investment decision-making process typically include the following:

- liquidity in capital markets
- yield spreads between various sectors, qualities, and issues
- shapes of yield curves and interest rate levels
- credit ratings of issuers and the likelihood of upgrades or downgrades
- sources of revenue of issuers with respect to their ability to service debt
- duration and/or maturity of securities
- economic conditions and specifics that may affect an issuer or the price of a security

- state or local municipality ratings
- sector/industry

MPI's investment team may use additional information if they deem it appropriate.

A.1.d. Balanced Portfolios

Balanced portfolios are actively managed and contain the full spectrum of asset classes which include equity, fixed income, and money market securities.

The investment decision-making process for both equity and fixed income securities utilized in balanced portfolios is generally similar to that described in the immediately preceding sections. Taxable and tax-free fixed income securities are used in certain balanced portfolios where appropriate and consistent with client objectives and guidelines. Asset allocation decisions are made by the portfolio management team responsible for the management of a particular client's account in accordance with that client's objectives, guidelines, and risk parameters.

A.2. Marketed Investment Strategies

MPI has four marketed investment strategies.

A.2.a. Taxable Fixed Income Strategy

MPI's Taxable Fixed Income Strategy is a high quality, short duration, government bond strategy. Portfolios are constructed using government issued bonds with durations between 0 and 10 years. Fully constructed portfolios will have an average duration between 2 and 5 years. There is no use of derivatives or leverage. There is no trading strategy employed and most if not all bonds are held to maturity.

A.2.b. Tax Free Fixed Income Strategy

MPI's Tax Free Fixed Income Strategy is a high quality, short duration, municipal bond strategy. Portfolios are constructed using Municipal issued bonds with durations between 0 and 10 years and a minimum underlying credit rating of A by one of the major rating agencies. Fully constructed portfolios will have an average duration between 2 and 5 years. There is no use of derivatives or leverage. There is no trading strategy employed and most if not all bonds are held to maturity.

A.2.c. Dividend Equity Strategy

MPI's Dividend Equity Strategy is a large cap dividend equity strategy. Portfolios are constructed using large, well known stocks which have a history of paying and growing above market dividends. Stocks are screened by looking at a number of metrics including market cap, dividend yield and history, revenue growth and financial health measurements supplied by Bloomberg. This includes payout ratio, analyst research as well as credit default swaps and debt credit rating history. Stocks are considered for sale when metrics do not support future dividend distribution certainty or meaningful change of fundamentals.

A.2.d. Total Return Equity Strategy

MPI's Total Return Equity Strategy is a globally diversified equity strategy utilizing primarily ETF's, mutual funds and individual securities. Emphasis is placed on providing market levels of appreciation with a highly diversified approach. The portfolio can be customized to meet clients' investment policy requirements. The asset allocation is typically a 50% to 60% large cap portfolio complimented with small, mid and international ETFs. Sells are driven by macro, geopolitical, sector or individual stock analysis or in conjunction with relative underperformance compared to industry peers or the benchmark.

MPI's Total Return Equity is the only marketed strategy not available for wrap fee accounts.

A.3. Material Risks of Investment Instruments

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

- Equity securities
- Warrants and rights
- Mutual fund securities
- Exchange-traded funds
- Fixed income securities
- Corporate debt securities, commercial paper, and certificates of deposit
- Municipal securities
- U.S. government securities
- Government and agency mortgage-backed securities
- Corporate debt obligations
- Mortgage-backed securities
- Asset-backed securities
- Collateralized obligations
- Real Estate Investment Trusts ("REITs")

A.3.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.

A.3.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.

A.3.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.

A.3.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.

A.3.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. Corporate Debt, Commercial Paper and Certificates of Deposit

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 also have liquidity and currency risk.

Commercial paper and certificates of deposit are generally considered safe instruments, although they are subject to the level of general interest rates, the credit quality of the issuing bank and the length of maturity. With respect to certificates of deposit, depending on the length of maturity there can be prepayment penalties if the client needs to convert the certificate of deposit to cash prior to maturity.

A.3.g. Municipal Securities

Municipal securities carry additional risks than those of corporate and bank-sponsored debt securities described above. These risks include the municipality's ability to raise additional tax revenue or other revenue (in the event the bonds are revenue bonds) to pay interest on its debt and to retire its debt at maturity. Municipal bonds are generally tax free at the federal level, but may be taxable in individual states other than the state in which both the investor and municipal issuer is domiciled.

A.3.h. U.S. Government Securities

U.S. government securities include securities issued by the U.S. Treasury and by U.S. government agencies and instrumentalities. U.S. government securities may be supported by the full faith and credit of the United States.

A.3.i. Government and Agency Mortgage-Backed Securities

The principal issuers or guarantors of mortgage-backed securities are the Government National Mortgage Association ("GNMA"), Fannie Mae ("FNMA") and the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation ("FHLMC"). GNMA, a wholly owned U.S. government corporation within the Department of Housing and Urban Development ("HUD"), creates pass-through securities from pools of government-guaranteed (Farmers' Home Administration, Federal Housing

Authority or Veterans Administration) mortgages. The principal and interest on GNMA pass-through securities are backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. government.

FNMA, which is a U.S. government-sponsored corporation owned entirely by private stockholders that is subject to regulation by the secretary of HUD, and FHLMC, a corporate instrumentality of the U.S. government, issue pass-through securities from pools of conventional and federally insured and/or guaranteed residential mortgages. FNMA guarantees full and timely payment of all interest and principal, and FHMLC guarantees timely payment of interest and ultimate collection of principal of its pass-through securities. Mortgage-backed securities from FNMA and FHLMC are *not* backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. government.

A.3.j. Corporate Debt Obligations

Corporate debt obligations include corporate bonds, debentures, notes, commercial paper and other similar corporate debt instruments. Companies use these instruments to borrow money from investors. The issuer pays the investor a fixed or variable rate of interest and must repay the amount borrowed at maturity. Commercial paper (short-term unsecured promissory notes) is issued by companies to finance their current obligations and normally has a maturity of less than nine months. In addition, the firm may also invest in corporate debt securities registered and sold in the United States by foreign issuers (Yankee bonds) and those sold outside the U.S. by foreign or U.S. issuers (Eurobonds).

A.3.k. Mortgage-Backed Securities

Mortgage-backed securities represent interests in a pool of mortgage loans originated by lenders such as commercial banks, savings associations, and mortgage bankers and brokers. Mortgage-backed securities may be issued by governmental or government-related entities, or by non-governmental entities such as special-purpose trusts created by commercial lenders.

Pools of mortgages consist of whole mortgage loans or participations in mortgage loans. The majority of these loans are made to purchasers of between one and four family homes. The terms and characteristics of the mortgage instruments are generally uniform within a pool but may vary among pools. For example, in addition to fixed-rate, fixed-term mortgages, the firm may purchase pools of adjustable-rate mortgages, growing equity mortgages, graduated payment mortgages and other types. Mortgage poolers apply qualification standards to lending institutions, which originate mortgages for the pools as well as credit standards and underwriting criteria for individual mortgages included in the pools. In addition, many mortgages included in pools are insured through private mortgage insurance companies.

Mortgage-backed securities differ from other forms of fixed income securities, which normally provide for periodic payment of interest in fixed amounts with principal payments at maturity or on specified call dates. Most mortgage-backed securities, however, are pass-through securities, which means that investors receive payments consisting of a pro rata share of both principal and interest (less servicing and other fees), as well as unscheduled prepayments as loans in the underlying mortgage pool are paid off by the borrowers. Additional prepayments

to holders of these securities are caused by prepayments resulting from the sale or foreclosure of the underlying property or refinancing of the underlying loans. As prepayment rates of individual pools of mortgage loans vary widely, it is not possible to accurately predict the average life of a particular mortgage-backed security. Although mortgage-backed securities are issued with stated maturities of up to 40 years, unscheduled or early payments of principal and interest on the mortgages may shorten considerably the securities' effective maturities.

A.3.I. Asset-Backed Securities

Like mortgages-backed securities, the collateral underlying asset-backed securities are subject to prepayment, which may reduce the overall return to holders of asset-backed securities. Asset-backed securities present certain additional and unique risks. Primarily, these securities do not always have the benefit of a security interest in collateral comparable to the security interests associated with mortgage-backed securities. Credit card receivables are in general unsecured. Debtors are entitled to the protection of a number of state and federal consumer credit laws, many of which give such debtors the right to set-off certain amounts owed on the credit cards, thereby reducing the balance due.

Generally, automobile receivables are secured by automobiles. Most issuers of automobile receivables permit the loan servicers to retain possession of the underlying obligations. If the servicer were to sell these obligations to another party, there is a risk that the purchaser would acquire an interest superior to that of the holders of the asset-backed securities. In addition, because of the large number of vehicles involved in a typical issuance and the technical requirements under state laws, the trustee for the holders of the automobile receivables may not have a proper security interest in the underlying automobiles. As a result, the risk that recovery on repossessed collateral might be unavailable or inadequate to support payments on asset-backed securities is greater for asset-backed securities than for mortgage-backed securities. In addition, because asset-backed securities are relatively new, the market experience in these securities is limited and the market's ability to sustain liquidity through all phases of an interest rate or economic cycle has not been tested.

A.3.m. Collateralized Obligations

Collateralized mortgage obligations ("CMOs") are collateralized by mortgage-backed securities issued by GNMA, FHLMC or FNMA ("mortgage assets"). CMOs are multiple-class debt obligations. Payments of principal and interest on the mortgage assets are passed through to the holders of the CMOs as they are received, although certain classes (often referred to as "tranches") of CMOs have priority over other classes with respect to the receipt of mortgage prepayments. Each tranche is issued at a specific or floating coupon rate and has a stated maturity or final distribution date. Interest is paid or accrues in all tranches on a monthly, quarterly or semi-annual basis. Payments of principal and interest on mortgage assets are commonly applied to the tranches in the order of their respective maturities or final distribution dates, so that generally no payment of principal will be made on any tranche until all other tranches with earlier stated maturity or distribution dates have been paid in full.

Collateralized debt obligations ("CDOs") include collateralized bond obligations ("CBOs"), collateralized loan obligations ("CLOs") and other similarly structured securities. CBOs and

CLOs are types of asset-backed securities. A CBO is a trust that is backed by a diversified pool of high-risk, below-investment-grade fixed income securities. A CLO is a trust typically collateralized by a pool of loans, which may include, among others, domestic and foreign senior secured loans, senior unsecured loans and subordinate corporate loans, including loans that may be rated below investment grade or equivalent unrated loans.

A.3.n. Non-Traded Real Estate Investment Trusts ("REITs")

A REIT is a tax designation for a corporate entity which pools capital of many investors to purchase and manage real estate. Many REITs invest in income-producing properties in the office, industrial, retail, and residential real estate sectors. REITs are granted special tax considerations which can significantly reduce or eliminate corporate income taxes. In order to qualify as a REIT and for these special tax considerations, REITs are required by law to distribute 90% of their taxable income to investors. REITs can be traded on a public exchange like a stock, or be offered as a non-traded REIT. REITs, both public exchange-traded and non-traded, are subject to risks including volatile fluctuations in real estate prices, as well as fluctuations in the costs of operating or managing investment properties, which can be substantial. Many REITs obtain management and operational services from companies and service providers which are directly or indirectly related to the sponsor of the REIT, which presents a potential conflict of interest that can impact returns on investments.

Non-traded REITs include: (i) A REIT that is registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) but is not listed on an exchange or over-the-counter market (non-exchange traded REIT); or, (i) a REIT that is sold pursuant to an exemption to registration (Private REIT). Non-traded REITs are generally blind pool investment vehicles. Blind pools are limited partnerships which do not explicitly state their future investments prior to beginning their capital-raising phase. During this period of capital-raising, non-traded REITs often pay distributions to their investors.

The risks of non-traded REITs are varied and significant. Because they are not exchange-traded investments, they are often lack a developed secondary market, thus making them illiquid investments. As blind pool investment vehicles, non-traded REITs' initial share prices are not related to the underlying value of the properties. This is because non-traded REITs begin and continue to purchase new properties as new capital is raised. Thus, one risk for non-traded REITs is the possibility that the blind pool will be unable to raise enough capital to carry out its investment plan. After the capital raising phase is complete, non-traded REIT shares are infrequently re-valued and thus may not reflect the true net asset value of the underlying real estate investments. Non-traded REITs often offer investors a redemption program where the shares can be sold back to the sponsor, however, those redemption programs are often subject to restrictions and may be suspended at the sponsor's discretion. While non-traded REITs may pay distributions to investors at a stated target rate during the capital-raising phases, the funds used to pay such distributions may be obtained from sources other than cash flow from operations, and such financing can increase operating costs.

B. 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.

B.1. Margin Leverage

Although MPI, 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, MPI 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.

B.2. Short-Term Trading

Although MPI, 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.

B.3. Short Selling

MPI 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 is 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.

B.4. 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.

B.5. 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.

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

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

B.5.a. 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.

B.5.b. 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.

B.5.c. 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. Security-Specific Material Risks

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.

Item 9: Disciplinary Information

A. Criminal or Civil Actions

There is nothing to report on this item.

B. Administrative Enforcement Proceedings

In June 2000, MPI Investment Management Inc. was sanctioned by the SEC for failing to disclose soft dollar payments with former partners and failing to state material fact in registration with the SEC. \$110,833 was levied against MPI Wealth's Managing Partners Shende and Pequet.

C. Self-Regulatory Organization Enforcement Proceedings

There is nothing to report on this item.

Item 10: Other Financial Industry Activities and Affiliations

A. Broker-Dealer or Representative Registration

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

B. Futures or Commodity Registration

Neither MPI 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.

C. Material Relationships Maintained by this Advisory Business and Conflicts of Interest

C.1. MPI Wealth Management, LLC

MPI Wealth Management, LLC, is an affiliate of MPI and a registered investment adviser. MPI Wealth Management manages individual separate accounts for its advisory clients. Prospective clients are advised that MPI has an economic interest in recommending MPI Wealth Management for separate account management. Please note that clients are under no obligation to utilize the services of MPI's affiliate.

D. Recommendation or Selection of Other Investment Advisors and Conflicts of Interest

MPI does not recommend separate account managers or other investment products in which it receives any form of referral or solicitor compensation from the separate account manager or client.

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

A. Code of Ethics Description

In accordance with the Advisers Act, MPI has adopted policies and procedures designed to detect and prevent insider trading. In addition, MPI has adopted a Code of Ethics (the "Code"). Among other things, the Code includes written procedures governing the conduct of MPI'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 MPI. MPI will send clients a copy of its Code of Ethics upon written request.

MPI has policies and procedures in place to ensure that the interests of its clients are given preference over those of MPI, 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. Investment Recommendations Involving a Material Financial Interest and Conflicts of Interest

MPI 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, MPI does not recommend any securities to advisory clients in which it has some proprietary or ownership interest.

C. Advisory Firm Purchase of Same Securities Recommended to Clients and Conflicts of Interest

MPI, 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 MPI specifically prohibits. MPI 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 MPI's procedures when purchasing or selling the same securities purchased or sold for the client.

D. Client Securities Recommendations or Trades and Concurrent Advisory Firm Securities Transactions and Conflicts of Interest

MPI, 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 MPI clients. MPI 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 MPI to place the clients' interests above those of MPI and its employees.

Item 12: Brokerage Practices

A. Factors Used to Select Broker-Dealers for Client Transactions

A.1. Custodian Recommendations

MPI may recommend that clients establish brokerage accounts with the Schwab Advisor Services division of Charles Schwab & Co., Inc., Fidelity Institutional division of Fidelity Investments, or Pershing Advisor Solutions LLC (collectively referred to as “custodian”), FINRA registered broker-dealers, members SIPC, to maintain custody of clients’ assets and to effect trades for their accounts. Although MPI may recommend that clients establish accounts at the custodian, it is the client’s decision to custody assets with the custodian. MPI is independently owned and operated and not affiliated with custodian. For MPI client accounts maintained in its custody, the custodian generally does not charge separately for custody services but is compensated by account holders through commissions and other transaction-related or asset-based fees for securities trades that are executed through the custodian or that settle into custodian accounts.

MPI 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 MPI, MPI 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 MPI 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.

A.1.a. How We Select Brokers/Custodians to Recommend

MPI seeks to recommend a custodian/broker who will hold client assets and execute transactions on terms that are overall most advantageous when compared to other available providers and their services. We consider a wide range of factors, including, among others, the following:

- combination of transaction execution services along with asset custody services (generally without a separate fee for custody)
- capability to execute, clear, and settle trades (buy and sell securities for client accounts)
- capabilities to facilitate transfers and payments to and from accounts (wire transfers, check requests, bill payment, etc.)
- breadth of investment products made available (stocks, bonds, mutual funds, exchange-traded funds (ETFs), etc.)

- availability of investment research and tools that assist us in making investment decisions
- quality of services
- competitiveness of the price of those services (commission rates, margin interest rates, other fees, etc.) and willingness to negotiate them
- reputation, financial strength, and stability of the provider
- their prior service to us and our other clients
- availability of other products and services that benefit us, as discussed below

A.1.b. Client's Custody and Brokerage Costs

For client accounts that the firm maintains, the custodian generally does not charge clients separately for custody services but is compensated by charging commissions or other fees on trades that it executes or that settle into the custodian's accounts. The custodian's commission rates applicable to the firm's client accounts were negotiated based on the firm's commitment to maintain a certain minimum amount of client assets at the custodian. This commitment benefits the client because the overall commission rates paid are lower than they would be if the firm had not made the commitment. In addition to commissions, the custodian charges a flat dollar amount as a "prime broker" or "trade away" fee for each trade that the firm has executed by a different broker-dealer but where the securities bought or the funds from the securities sold are deposited (settled) into the client's custodian account. These fees are in addition to the commissions or other compensation the client pays the executing broker-dealer. Because of this, in order to minimize the client's trading costs, the firm has the custodian execute most trades for the account.

A.1.c. Soft Dollar Arrangements

MPI does not utilize soft dollar arrangements. MPI does not direct brokerage transactions to executing brokers for research and brokerage service.

A.1.d. Institutional Trading and Custody Services

The custodian provides MPI with access to its institutional trading and custody services, which are typically not available to the custodian's retail investors. These services generally are available to independent investment advisors on an unsolicited basis, at no charge to them so long as a certain minimum amount of the advisor's clients' assets are maintained in accounts at a particular custodian. The custodian's brokerage services include the execution of securities transactions, custody, research, and access to mutual funds and other investments that are otherwise generally available only to institutional investors or would require a significantly higher minimum initial investment.

A.1.e. Other Products and Services

Custodian also makes available to MPI other products and services that benefit MPI but may not directly benefit its clients' accounts. Many of these products and services may be used to service all or some substantial number of MPI's accounts, including accounts not maintained

at custodian. The custodian may also make available to MPI software and other technology that

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

The custodian may also offer other services intended to help MPI manage and further develop its business enterprise. These services may include

- compliance, legal and business consulting
- publications and conferences on practice management and business succession
- access to employee benefits providers, human capital consultants and insurance providers

The custodian may also provide other benefits such as educational events or occasional business entertainment of MPI personnel. In evaluating whether to recommend that clients custody their assets at the custodian, MPI may take into account the availability of some of the foregoing products and services and other arrangements as part of the total mix of factors it considers, and not solely the nature, cost or quality of custody and brokerage services provided by the custodian, which may create a potential conflict of interest.

A.1.f. Independent Third Parties

The custodian may make available, arrange, and/or pay third-party vendors for the types of services rendered to MPI. The custodian may discount or waive fees it would otherwise charge for some of these services or all or a part of the fees of a third party providing these services to MPI.

A.1.g. Additional Compensation Received from Custodians

MPI may participate in institutional customer programs sponsored by broker-dealers or custodians. MPI may recommend these broker-dealers or custodians to clients for custody and brokerage services. There is no direct link between MPI's participation in such programs and the investment advice it gives to its clients, although MPI receives economic benefits through its participation in the programs that are typically not available to retail investors. These benefits may 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 MPI participants

- Access to block trading (which provides the ability to aggregate securities transactions for execution and then allocate the appropriate shares to client accounts)
- The ability to have advisory fees deducted directly from 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 MPI by third-party vendors

The custodian may also pay for business consulting and professional services received by MPI's related persons, and may pay or reimburse expenses (including client transition expenses, travel, lodging, meals and entertainment expenses for MPI's personnel to attend conferences). Some of the products and services made available by such custodian through its institutional customer programs may benefit MPI but may not benefit its client accounts. These products or services may assist MPI in managing and administering client accounts, including accounts not maintained at the custodian as applicable. Other services made available through the programs are intended to help MPI manage and further develop its business enterprise. The benefits received by MPI or its personnel through participation in these programs do not depend on the amount of brokerage transactions directed to the broker-dealer.

MPI also participates in similar institutional advisor programs offered by other independent broker-dealers or trust companies, and its continued participation may require MPI to maintain a predetermined level of assets at such firms. In connection with its participation in such programs, MPI will typically receive benefits similar to those listed above, including research, payments for business consulting and professional services received by MPI's related persons, and reimbursement of expenses (including travel, lodging, meals and entertainment expenses for MPI's personnel to attend conferences sponsored by the broker-dealer or trust company).

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

A.1.h. The Firm's Interest in Custodian's Services

The availability of these services from the custodian benefits the firm because the firm does not have to produce or purchase them. The firm does not have to pay for the custodian's services so long as a certain minimum of client assets is kept in accounts at the custodian. This minimum of client assets may give the firm an incentive to recommend that clients maintain their accounts with the custodian based on the firm's interest in receiving the custodian's services that benefit the firm's business rather than based on the client's interest in receiving the best value in custody services and the most favorable execution of client transactions. This is a potential conflict of interest. The firm believes, however, that the selection of the custodian

as custodian and broker is in the best interest of clients. It is primarily supported by the scope, quality, and price of the custodian's services and not the custodian's services that benefit only the firm.

A.2. Brokerage for Client Referrals

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

A.3. Directed Brokerage

A.3.a. MPI Recommendations

MPI typically recommends Schwab, Fidelity, or Pershing as custodian for clients' funds and securities and to execute securities transactions on its clients' behalf.

A.3.b. Client-Directed Brokerage

Occasionally, clients may direct MPI 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 MPI 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. MPI loses the ability to aggregate trades with other MPI advisory clients, potentially subjecting the client to inferior trade execution prices as well as higher commissions.

B. Aggregating Securities Transactions for Client Accounts

B.1. Best Execution

MPI, 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. MPI recognizes that the analysis of execution quality involves a number of factors, both qualitative and quantitative. MPI 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, MPI 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 MPI's knowledge, these custodians provide high-quality execution, and MPI'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, MPI believes that such commission rates are competitive within the securities industry. Lower commissions or better execution may be able to be achieved elsewhere.

B.2. Security Allocation

Since MPI may be managing accounts with similar investment objectives, MPI 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 MPI in the manner it considers to be the most equitable and consistent with its fiduciary obligations to such accounts.

MPI's allocation procedures seek to allocate investment opportunities among clients in the fairest possible way, taking into account the clients' best interests. MPI 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.

MPI's advice to certain clients and entities and the action of MPI 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 MPI with respect to a particular investment may, for a particular client, differ or be opposed to the recommendation, advice, or actions of MPI to or on behalf of other clients.

B.3. 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 MPI believes that a larger size block trade would lead to best overall price for the security being transacted.

B.4. 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."

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

Item 13: Review of Accounts

A. Schedule for Periodic Review of Client Accounts or Financial Plans and Advisory Persons Involved

Accounts are reviewed by MPI's investment adviser representative servicing the client's account. The frequency of reviews is determined based on the client's investment objectives, but reviews are conducted no less frequently than semi-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. Review of Client Accounts on Non-Periodic Basis

MPI 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 MPI formulates investment advice.

C. Content of Client-Provided Reports and Frequency

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 MPI.

Item 14: Client Referrals and Other Compensation

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

Other than what is disclosed in Item 12 regarding benefits the firm receives from its custodian(s), MPI does not receive economic benefits for referring clients to third-party service providers.

B. Advisory Firm Payments for Client Referrals

MPI does not pay for client referrals.

Item 15: Custody

MPI is considered to have custody of client assets for purposes of the Advisers Act for the following reasons:

- The client authorizes us to instruct their custodian to deduct our advisory fees directly from the client's account. The custodian maintains actual custody of clients' assets.
- Our authority to direct client requests, utilizing standing instructions, for wire transfer of funds for first-party money movement and third-party money movement (checks and/or journals, ACH, Fed-wires). The firm has elected to meet the SEC's seven conditions to avoid the surprise custody exam, as outlined below:
 1. The client provides an instruction to the qualified custodian, in writing, that includes the client's signature, the third party's name, and either the third party's address or the third party's account number at a custodian to which the transfer should be directed.
 2. The client authorizes the investment adviser, in writing, either on the qualified custodian's form or separately, to direct transfers to the third party either on a specified schedule or from time to time.
 3. The client's qualified custodian performs appropriate verification of the instruction, such as a signature review or other method to verify the client's authorization, and provides a transfer of funds notice to the client promptly after each transfer.
 4. The client has the ability to terminate or change the instruction to the client's qualified custodian.
 5. The investment adviser has no authority or ability to designate or change the identity of the third party, the address, or any other information about the third party contained in the client's instruction.
 6. The investment adviser maintains records showing that the third party is not a related party of the investment adviser or located at the same address as the investment adviser.
 7. The client's qualified custodian sends the client, in writing, an initial notice confirming the instruction and an annual notice reconfirming the instruction.

Individual advisory clients will receive at least quarterly account statements directly from their custodian containing a description of all activity, cash balances, and portfolio holdings in their accounts. Clients are urged to compare the account balance(s) shown on their account statements to the quarter-end balance(s) on their custodian's monthly statement. The custodian's statement is the official record of the account.

Item 16: Investment Discretion

Clients may grant a limited power of attorney to MPI with respect to trading activity in their accounts by signing the appropriate custodian limited power of attorney form. In those cases, MPI will exercise full discretion as to the nature and type of securities to be purchased and sold, and the amount of securities for such transactions. Investment limitations may be designated by the client as outlined in the investment advisory agreement.

Item 17: Voting Client Securities

MPI does not take discretion with respect to voting proxies on behalf of its clients. MPI 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 MPI supervised and/or managed assets. In no event will MPI take discretion with respect to voting proxies on behalf of its clients.

Except as required by applicable law, MPI 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. MPI has no obligation to determine if securities held by the client are subject to a pending or resolved class action lawsuit. MPI 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, MPI 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 MPI 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 18: Financial Information

A. Balance Sheet

MPI does not require the prepayment of fees of \$1200 or more, six months or more in advance, and as such is not required to file a balance sheet.

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

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

C. Bankruptcy Petitions During the Past Ten Years

There is nothing to report on this item.