

Sterling Financial Planning, Inc.

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ADV Part 2A, Firm Brochure

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This Brochure provides information about the qualifications and business practices of Sterling Financial Planning, Inc. If you have any questions about the contents of this Brochure, please contact us at (973) 729-1234 or btucker@sterlingadvice.com. The information in this Brochure has not been approved or verified by the United States Securities and Exchange Commission or by any state securities authority.

Additional information about Sterling Financial Planning, Inc. also is available on the SEC's website at www.adviserinfo.sec.gov.

References herein to Sterling Financial Planning, Inc. as a "registered investment adviser" or any reference to being "registered" does not imply a certain level of skill or training.

Item 2 Material Changes

There have been no material changes to this Brochure since the March 17, 2020 annual update filing.

Sterling Financial Planning, Inc.’s Chief Compliance Officer, Bruce Tucker, remains available to address any questions that a client or prospective client has about this Firm Brochure.

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Item 4 Advisory Business

- A. Sterling Financial Planning, Inc. (the “Registrant”) is a New Jersey corporation formed on November 20, 1992. The Registrant became registered as an investment adviser in February 1993. Nicholas A. Nicolette is the Registrant’s principal owner.
- B. As discussed below, the Registrant offers to its clients (generally: individuals, high net worth individuals, pension and profit sharing plans, trusts and estates, etc.) investment advisory services, retirement plan consulting services, and financial planning and related consulting services upon specific client request.

INVESTMENT ADVISORY SERVICES

Clients can engage the Registrant to provide discretionary and/or non-discretionary investment advisory services on a *fee* basis according to the terms and conditions of an Investment Advisory Agreement. The Registrant’s annual investment advisory fee is based upon a percentage (%) of the market value of the assets placed under the Registrant’s management.

Before Registrant provides investment advisory services, an investment adviser representative will coordinate with clients to develop their stated investment objectives. Then, the Registrant will allocate and/or recommend that the client allocate investment assets consistent with the designated investment objectives. Once allocated, the Registrant provides ongoing monitoring and review of account performance and asset allocation as compared to client investment objectives and may periodically execute or recommend execution of transactions for the account based upon those reviews or upon other triggering events.

FINANCIAL PLANNING AND CONSULTING SERVICES (STAND-ALONE)

To the extent requested by a client, the Registrant may determine to provide financial planning and/or consulting services (including investment and non-investment related matters, including estate planning, insurance planning, etc.) on a stand-alone separate fee basis. Before engaging the Registrant to provide planning or consulting services, clients are generally required to enter into a Financial Planning and Consulting Agreement with Registrant setting forth the terms and conditions of the engagement (including termination), describing the scope of the services to be provided, and the portion of the fee that is due from the client before Registrant will begin to provide services.

RETIREMENT PLAN CONSULTING SERVICES

Registrant provides retirement plan consulting services under ERISA §3(21). In this capacity, Registrant assists sponsors of self-directed retirement plans with the selection and/or monitoring of investment alternatives from which plan participants choose in self-directing the investments for their individual plan retirement accounts. The plan sponsor or administrator ultimately decides whether and how to implement these recommendations. In addition, to the extent requested by the plan sponsor, Registrant will also provide participant education designed to assist participants in identifying the appropriate investment strategy for their retirement plan accounts. The plan participants are responsible for any individual investment selections made under the plan. When

providing services under ERISA §3(21), Registrant does not exercise discretionary authority or control of plan assets or administration of the plan.

MISCELLANEOUS

Limitations of Financial Planning and Non-Investment Consulting/Implementation Services. To the extent requested by the client, Registrant may provide financial planning and related consulting services regarding non-investment related matters, such as estate planning, tax planning, insurance, etc. Registrant does not serve as a law firm or accounting firm, and no portion of its services should be construed as legal or accounting services. Accordingly, Registrant does not prepare estate planning documents or tax returns. Unless specifically agreed in writing, neither Registrant nor its representatives are responsible to implement any financial plans or financial planning advice; provide ongoing financial planning services; or provide ongoing monitoring of financial plans or financial planning advice. The client is solely responsible to revisit the financial plan or financial planning advice with Registrant, if desired. Registrant's financial planning and consulting services are completed upon communicating its recommendations to the client. To the extent requested by a client, Registrant may recommend the services of other professionals for certain non-investment implementation purposes (i.e. attorneys, accountants, insurance agents, etc.), including representatives of Registrant in their separate individual capacities as licensed insurance agents discussed in Item 10.C. The client is under no obligation to engage the services of any such recommended professional, who shall be solely responsible for the quality and competency of the services they provide. The client retains absolute discretion over all financial planning and non-investment consulting implementation decisions and is free to accept or reject any recommendation from Registrant and/or its representatives in that respect. If the client engages any unaffiliated recommended professional, and a dispute arises related to the engagement, the client should seek recourse exclusively from and against the engaged professional.

Conflict of Interest: The recommendation by Registrant's representative that a client purchase an insurance commission product through Registrant's representative in their separate and individual capacity as an insurance agent, presents a conflict of interest, as the receipt of commissions may provide an incentive to recommend insurance products based on commissions to be received, rather than on a particular client's need. No client is under any obligation to purchase any securities or insurance commission products through such a representative. Clients are reminded that they may purchase insurance products recommended by Registrant through other, non-affiliated insurance agents or agencies.

Non-Discretionary Service Limitations. Clients that determine to engage Registrant to provide investment management services on a non-discretionary basis must be willing to accept that Registrant cannot execute any account transactions without obtaining the client's prior consent to the transactions. Therefore, if Registrant would like to make a transaction for a client's account (including removing a security that the Registrant no longer believes is appropriate, adding a security that the Registrant believes is appropriate, or in the event of a market correction), and the client is unavailable, Registrant will be unable to execute the account transactions (as it would for its discretionary clients) without first obtaining the client's consent. This may place affected clients at an economic disadvantage.

Availability of Mutual Funds and Exchange Traded Funds. While the Registrant may allocate investment assets to mutual funds and exchange traded funds (“ETFs”) that are not available directly to the public, the Registrant may also allocate investment assets to publicly-available mutual funds and ETFs that the client could obtain without engaging Registrant as an investment adviser. However, if a client or prospective client determines to purchase publicly-available mutual funds without engaging Registrant as an investment adviser, the client or prospective client would not receive the benefit of Registrant’s initial and ongoing investment advisory services with respect to management of that asset. Other mutual funds, such as those issued by Dimensional Fund Advisors (“DFA”), are generally only available through selected registered investment advisers. Registrant may allocate client investment assets to DFA mutual funds. Therefore, upon the termination of Registrant’s services to a client, restrictions regarding transferability and/or additional purchases of, or reallocation among DFA funds will apply.

Cash Positions. Registrant may hold a portion of client’s assets in cash or cash equivalent positions (such as but not limited to money market funds) typically for defensive and liquidity purposes. Investments in these assets may cause a client to miss upswings in the markets. Unless Registrant expressly agrees otherwise in writing, account assets consisting of cash and cash equivalent positions are included in the value of an account’s assets for purposes of calculating Registrant’s advisory fee. A client can advise Registrant not to maintain (or to limit the amount of) cash or cash equivalent positions in their account.

Portfolio Trading Activity / Inactivity. As part of its investment advisory services, Registrant will review client portfolios on an ongoing basis to determine if any trades are necessary based upon various factors, including but not limited to investment performance, fund manager tenure, style drift, account additions/withdrawals, the client’s financial circumstances, and changes in the client’s investment objectives. Based upon these and other factors, there may be extended periods of time when Registrant determines that trades within a client’s portfolio are not prudent. Clients nonetheless remain subject to the fees described in Item 5 during periods of portfolio trading inactivity.

Cybersecurity Risk. The information technology systems and networks that Registrant and its third-party service providers use to provide services to Registrant’s clients employ various controls, which are designed to prevent cybersecurity incidents stemming from intentional or unintentional actions that could cause significant interruptions in Registrant’s operations and result in the unauthorized acquisition or use of clients’ confidential or non-public personal information. Clients and Registrant are nonetheless subject to the risk of cybersecurity incidents that could ultimately cause them to incur losses, including for example: financial losses, cost and reputational damage to respond to regulatory obligations, other costs associated with corrective measures, and loss from damage or interruption to systems. Although Registrant has established its systems to reduce the risk of cybersecurity incidents from coming to fruition, there is no guarantee that these efforts will always be successful, especially considering that Registrant does not directly control the cybersecurity measures and policies employed by third-party service providers. Clients could incur similar adverse consequences resulting from cybersecurity incidents that more directly affect issuers of securities in which those clients invest, broker-dealers, qualified custodians, governmental and other regulatory authorities, exchange and other financial market operators, or other financial institutions.

Client Obligations. In performing its services, Registrant will not be required to verify any information received from the client or from the client's other professionals, and is expressly authorized to rely thereon. Clients are responsible to promptly notify the Registrant if there is ever any change in their financial situation or investment objectives for the purpose of reviewing, evaluating, or revising Registrant's previous recommendations or services.

Disclosure Statement. A copy of the Registrant's written Brochure as set forth on Part 2 of Form ADV shall be provided to each client prior to, or contemporaneously with, the execution of the applicable form of client agreement.

Retirement Plan Rollovers – No Obligation / Conflict of Interest. A client or prospective client leaving an employer typically has four options regarding an existing retirement plan (and may engage in a combination of these options): (i) leave the money in the former employer's plan, if permitted, (ii) roll over the assets to the new employer's plan, if one is available and rollovers are permitted, (iii) roll over to an Individual Retirement Account ("IRA"), or (iv) cash out the account value (which could, depending upon the client's age, result in adverse tax consequences). If the Registrant recommends that a client roll over their retirement plan assets into an account to be managed by the Registrant, such a recommendation creates a conflict of interest if the Registrant will earn a new (or increase its current) advisory fee as a result of the rollover. No client is under any obligation to roll over retirement plan assets to an account managed by Registrant. The Registrant's Chief Compliance Officer, Bruce Tucker, remains available to address any questions that a client or prospective client may have regarding the conflict of interest presented by such a rollover recommendation.

- C. The Registrant shall provide investment advisory services tailored to the specific needs of each client. Prior to providing investment advisory services, an investment adviser representative will ascertain each client's investment objective(s). Thereafter, the Registrant shall allocate and/or recommend that the client allocate investment assets consistent with the designated investment objective(s). The client may, at any time, impose reasonable restrictions, in writing, on the Registrant's services.
- D. The Registrant does not participate in a wrap fee program.
- E. As of December 31, 2020, the Registrant had \$351,666,208 in assets under management on a non-discretionary basis and \$188,511,782 in assets under management on a discretionary basis.

Item 5 Fees and Compensation

A. INVESTMENT ADVISORY SERVICES

If a client determines to engage the Registrant to provide discretionary and/or non-discretionary investment advisory services on a *fee* basis, the Registrant's non-negotiable annual investment advisory fee shall be based upon a percentage (%) of the market value and type of assets placed under the Registrant's management as follows:

Annual Fees

	Account Value	Account Fees	
		<u>Per Quarter</u>	<u>Annualized</u>
First	\$0–\$500,000	0.25%	1.00% of Market Value
Next	\$500,000–\$1,000,000	0.20%	0.80% of Market Value
Next	\$1,000,000–\$2,000,000	0.125%	0.50% of Market Value
Next	\$2,000,000–\$5,000,000	0.10%	0.40% of Market Value
	Over \$5,000,000	0.075%	0.30% of Market Value

***Fees are adjusted for individual cash inflows and outflows in excess of \$5,000, during any given quarter.** Certain legacy clients may have accepted different pre-existing service offerings from Registrant and may therefore receive services under different fee schedules than as set forth above.

FINANCIAL PLANNING AND CONSULTING SERVICES (STAND-ALONE)

To the extent specifically requested by a client, the Registrant may determine to provide financial planning and/or consulting services (including investment and non-investment related matters, including estate planning, insurance planning, etc.) on a stand-alone fee basis. Registrant's planning and consulting fees are negotiable, but generally range from \$2,000 to \$6,000 on a fixed fee basis, depending upon the level and scope of the services required and the professionals rendering the services.

RETIREMENT PLAN CONSULTING SERVICES

The terms and conditions of the retirement plan consulting engagement will be set forth in a Retirement Plan Services Agreement between the Registrant and the plan sponsor. The Registrant's non-negotiable advisory fee for these services is equal to 0.50% of the value of retirement plan assets.

- B. Clients will have the Registrant's advisory fees deducted from their custodial account. Both Registrant's Investment Advisory Agreement and the custodial/ clearing agreement may authorize the custodian to debit the account for the amount of the Registrant's investment advisory fee and to directly remit that fee to the Registrant in compliance with regulatory procedures. The Registrant shall deduct fees quarterly in arrears, based upon the market value of the assets on the last business day of the previous quarter. Registrant uses its portfolio management system to calculate the investment advisory fees charged to clients and deducted by the account custodians. The values used to calculate investment advisory fees may differ from the values shown on the applicable client's custodial

statement due to various account activities such as unsettled trades and accrued dividends, which may not be reflected on that client's custodial statement as of the valuation date.

- C. Unless an individual client's circumstances dictate otherwise, the Registrant generally recommends that Charles Schwab and Co., Inc. ("Schwab"), Fidelity Investments ("Fidelity") and/or National Advisers Trust Company ("NATC") serve as the broker-dealer/custodian for client investment management assets. Broker-dealers charge transaction fees for effecting certain securities transactions according to their fee schedule, and they or their affiliated custodians also impose charges for custodial services / fees associated with maintaining the client's account. For mutual fund and ETF purchases, clients will incur charges imposed by the respective fund, which represent the client's pro rata share of the fund's management fee and other fund expenses. These fees and expenses are described in each fund's prospectus or other offering documents. The fees charged by the applicable broker-dealer/custodian, and the charges imposed by mutual funds and ETFs, are separate from and in addition to Registrant's investment advisory fee described in this Item 5. Registrant does not share in any portion of those fees or expenses.
- C. Registrant's annual investment advisory fee shall be prorated and paid quarterly, in arrears, based upon the market value of the assets on the last business day of the previous quarter. The applicable form of agreement between the Registrant and the client will continue in effect until terminated by either party by written notice in accordance with the terms of such agreement. Upon termination: a pro-rated portion of the earned but unpaid advanced advisory fee shall be due; or the Registrant will pro-rate and refund any unearned advanced advisory fees, as applicable.
- E. Neither the Registrant, nor its supervised persons accept compensation from the sale of securities or other investment products.

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

Neither the Registrant nor any supervised person of the Registrant accepts performance-based fees.

Item 7 Types of Clients

The Registrant's clients generally include individuals, high net worth individuals, pension and profit sharing plans, trusts and estates. The Registrant generally prefers to work with new clients seeking management of at least \$500,000 in investment assets to provide investment advisory services. The Registrant, in its sole discretion, may charge a lesser investment advisory fee and/or waive or reduce its minimum asset requirement 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, negotiations with client, etc.).

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

A. The Registrant may utilize the following methods of security analysis:

- Fundamental - (analysis performed on historical and present data, with the goal of making financial forecasts)
- Technical – (analysis performed on historical and present data, focusing on price and trade volume, to forecast the direction of prices)

The Registrant may utilize the following investment strategies when implementing investment advice given to clients:

- Long Term Purchases (securities held at least a year)
- Short Term Purchases (securities sold within a year)
- Trading (securities sold within thirty (30) days)

Investment Risk in General. Investing in securities involves risk of loss that clients should be prepared to bear, including the complete loss of principal investment. Past performance is no guarantee of future results. Different types of investments involve varying degrees of risk, and it should not be assumed that future performance of any specific investment or investment strategy (including the investments and/or investment strategies recommended or undertaken by Registrant) will be profitable or equal any specific performance level. Investment strategies such as asset allocation, diversification, or rebalancing do not assure or guarantee better performance and cannot eliminate the risk of investment losses. There is no guarantee that a portfolio employing these or any other strategy will outperform a portfolio that does not engage in such strategies. While asset values may increase and client account values could benefit as a result, it is also possible that asset values may decrease and client account values could suffer a loss.

B. The Registrant's methods of analysis and investment strategies do not present any significant or unusual risks. However, every method of analysis has its own inherent risks. To perform an accurate market analysis the Registrant must have access to current/new market information. The Registrant has no control over the dissemination rate of market information; therefore, unbeknownst to the Registrant, certain analyses may be compiled with outdated market information, severely limiting the value of the Registrant's analysis. Furthermore, an accurate market analysis can only produce a forecast of the direction of market values. There can be no assurances that a forecasted change in market value will materialize into actionable and/or profitable investment opportunities.

The Registrant's primary investment strategies - Long Term Purchases, Short Term Purchases, and Trading - are fundamental investment strategies. However, every investment strategy has its own inherent risks and limitations. For example, longer term investment strategies require a longer investment time period to allow for the strategy to potentially develop. Shorter term investment strategies require a shorter investment time period to potentially develop but, as a result of more frequent trading, may incur higher transactional costs when compared to a longer term investment strategy. Trading, an investment strategy that requires the purchase and sale of securities within a thirty (30) day investment time period, involves a very short investment time period but will incur

higher transaction costs when compared to a short term investment strategy and substantially higher transaction costs than a longer term investment strategy.

- C. Currently, Registrant recommends that certain clients allocate investment assets among various mutual funds, ETFs, and or individual debt and/or equity securities, in accordance with the client's designated investment objective(s). Each type of security has its own unique set of risks associated with it, and it would not be possible to describe the specific risks of every type of investment. However, the following provides a short description of some of the underlying risks associated with the types of investments that Registrant uses or recommends:

Market Risk. The price of a security may drop in reaction to tangible and intangible events and conditions. This type of risk may be caused by external factors (such as economic or political factors), but may also be incurred because of a security's specific underlying investments. Additionally, each security's price can fluctuate based on market movement, which may or may not be due to the security's operations or changes in its true value. For example, political, economic and social conditions may trigger market events which are temporarily negative, or temporarily positive.

Unsystematic Risk. Unsystematic risk is the company-specific or industry-specific risk in a portfolio that the investor bears. Unsystematic risk is typically addressed through diversification. However, as indicated above, diversification does not guarantee better performance and cannot eliminate the risk of investment losses.

Value Investment Risk. Value stocks may perform differently from the market as a whole and following a value-oriented investment strategy may cause a portfolio to underperform growth stocks.

Growth Investment Risk. Prices of growth stocks tend to be higher in relation to their companies' earnings and may be more sensitive to market, political and economic developments than other stocks, making their prices more volatile.

Small Company Risk. Securities of small companies are often less liquid than those of large companies and this could make it difficult to sell a small company security at a desired time or price. As a result, small company stocks may fluctuate relatively more in price. In general, small capitalization companies are more vulnerable than larger companies to adverse business or economic developments and they may have more limited resources.

Commodity Risk. The value of commodity-linked derivative instruments may be affected by changes in overall market movements, commodity index volatility, changes in interest rates, or factors affecting a particular industry or commodity, such as drought, floods, weather, livestock disease, embargoes, tariffs, and international economic, political, and regulatory developments.

Foreign Securities and Currencies Risk. Foreign securities prices may decline or fluctuate because of: (i) economic or political actions of foreign governments, and/or (ii) less regulated or liquid securities markets. Investors holding these securities are also exposed to foreign currency risk (the possibility that foreign currency will fluctuate in value against the U.S. dollar).

Interest Rate Risk. Fixed income securities and fixed income-based securities are subject to interest rate risk because the prices of fixed income securities tend to move in the opposite direction of interest rates. When interest rates rise, fixed income security prices tend to fall. When interest rates fall, fixed income security prices tend to rise. In general, fixed income securities with longer maturities are more sensitive to these price changes.

Inflation Risk. When any type of inflation is present, a dollar at present value will not carry the same purchasing power as a dollar in the future, because that purchasing power erodes at the rate of inflation.

Reinvestment Risk. Future proceeds from investments may have to be reinvested at a potentially lower rate of return (i.e. interest rate), which primarily relates to fixed income securities.

Credit Risk. The issuer of a security may be unable to make interest payments and/or repay principal when due. A downgrade to an issuer's credit rating or a perceived change in an issuer's financial strength may affect a security's value and impact performance. Credit risk is considered greater for fixed income securities with ratings below investment grade. Fixed income securities that are below investment grade involve higher credit risk and are considered speculative.

Call Risk. During periods of falling interest rates, a bond issuer will call or repay a higher-yielding bond before its maturity date, forcing the investment to reinvest in bonds with lower interest rates than the original obligations.

Regulatory Risk. Changes in laws and regulations from any government can change the market value of companies subject to such regulations. Certain industries are more susceptible to government regulation. For example, changes in zoning, tax structure or laws may impact the return on investments.

Mutual Fund and ETF Risks. An investment in a mutual fund or ETF involves risk, including the risk that the general level of security prices may decline, thereby adversely affecting the investment value. Mutual fund and ETF shareholders are necessarily subject to the risks stemming from the individual issuers of the fund's underlying portfolio securities, which can result in the loss of principal. Mutual fund and ETF shareholders are also liable for taxes on any fund-level capital gains, as mutual funds and ETFs are required by law to distribute capital gains if they sell securities for a profit that cannot be offset by a corresponding loss. Therefore, a mutual fund or ETF client or investor may incur substantial tax liabilities even when the fund underperforms.

An ETF may not fully replicate the performance of its benchmark index because of the temporary unavailability of certain index securities in the secondary market or discrepancies between the ETF and the index with respect to the weighting of securities or the number of securities held. ETFs in which the strategies invest have their own fees and expenses as set forth in the ETF prospectuses. ETFs may have exposure to derivative instruments, such as futures contracts, forward contracts, options, and swaps. There is a risk that a derivative may not perform as expected. The main risk with derivatives is that some types can amplify a gain or loss, potentially earning or losing substantially more money than the actual cost of the derivative, or that the counterparty may fail to honor its contract terms, causing a loss for the ETF. Use of these instruments may also involve certain costs and risks such as liquidity risk, interest rate risk, market risk, credit risk,

management risk, and the risk that an ETF could not close out a position when it would be most advantageous to do so. Some available ETFs are less than 10 years old. Accordingly, there is limited data available to use when assessing the investment risk of some of these ETFs. As a result, one or more of the following may occur: (i) poor liquidity in or limited availability of the ETFs, or (ii) lack of market depth causing the ETFs to trade at excessive premiums or discounts.

Mutual funds are operated by investment companies that raise money from shareholders and invest it in stocks, bonds, and/or other types of securities. Each fund will have a manager that trades the fund's investments in accordance with the fund's investment objective. Mutual funds charge a separate management fee for their services, so the returns on mutual funds are reduced by the costs to manage the funds. While mutual funds generally provide diversification, risks can be significantly increased if the fund is concentrated in a particular sector of the market. Shares of mutual funds are distributed and redeemed on an ongoing basis by the fund itself or a broker acting on its behalf. The trading price at which a share is transacted is equal to a fund's stated daily per share net asset value ("NAV"), plus any shareholders fees (e.g., sales loads, purchase fees, redemption fees). The per-share NAV of a mutual fund is calculated at the end of each business day, although the actual NAV fluctuates with intraday changes in the market value of the fund's holdings. The trading prices of a mutual fund's shares may differ significantly from the NAV during periods of market volatility, which may, among other factors, lead to the mutual fund's shares trading at a premium or discount to NAV.

Shares of ETFs are listed on securities exchanges and transacted at negotiated prices in the secondary market. Generally, ETF shares trade at or near their most recent NAV, which is generally calculated at least once daily for indexed-based ETFs and more frequently for actively managed ETFs. However, certain inefficiencies may cause the shares to trade at a premium or discount to their pro-rata NAV. There is also no guarantee that an active secondary market for such shares will develop or continue to exist. While clients and investors may be able to sell their ETF shares on an exchange, ETFs generally only redeem shares directly from shareholders when aggregated as creation units (usually 50,000 shares or more). Therefore, if a liquid secondary market ceases to exist for shares of a particular ETF, a shareholder may have no way to dispose of such shares.

Item 9 Disciplinary Information

The Registrant has not been the subject of any disciplinary actions.

Item 10 Other Financial Industry Activities and Affiliations

- A. Neither the Registrant, nor its supervised persons, are registered or have an application pending to register, as a broker-dealer or a registered representative of a broker-dealer.
- B. Neither the Registrant, nor its supervised persons, are registered or have an application pending to register, as a futures commission merchant, commodity pool operator, a commodity trading advisor, or a representative of the foregoing.

- C. Licensed Insurance Agents. Certain of Registrant's supervised persons are licensed insurance agents of Sterling Financial Group, Inc., t/a Sterling Advisors, an affiliated New Jersey licensed insurance agency, and in their individual capacities, may recommend the purchase of certain insurance products on a commission basis. As referenced in Item 4.B above, clients can therefore engage certain of Registrant's supervised persons to execute insurance transactions on a commission basis.

Conflict of Interest. The recommendation by Registrant's supervised persons that a client purchase an insurance commission product presents a conflict of interest, as the receipt of commissions may provide an incentive to recommend insurance products based on commissions to be received, rather than on a particular client's need. No client is under any obligation to purchase any commission products from Registrant's supervised persons. Clients are reminded that they may purchase insurance products recommended by Registrant through other, non-affiliated insurance agents. The Registrant's Chief Compliance Officer, Bruce Tucker, remains available to address any questions that a client or prospective client may have regarding the above conflict of interest.

Trust Company. Sterling Financial Group, Inc. (which is under common control with Registrant) has a *de minimis* shareholder interest in a savings and loan holding company, National Advisors Holding, Inc., which formed a federally chartered trust company, National Advisors Trust Company ("NATC"). NATC provides a low-cost alternative to traditional trust service providers and our firm may refer clients to NATC for trust services if it is in the best financial interest of the client. No client is required to use NATC. Any referral of clients to NATC creates a conflict of interest since it could result in an indirect increased economic benefit to said principals of the firm. However, referrals to NATC are not considered a material part of our business. The Registrant's Chief Compliance Officer, Bruce Tucker, remains available to address any questions that a client or prospective client may have regarding the above conflict of interest.

- D. The Registrant does not receive, directly or indirectly, compensation from investment advisors that it recommends or selects for its clients.

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

- A. The Registrant maintains an investment policy relative to personal securities transactions. This investment policy is part of Registrant's overall Code of Ethics, which serves to establish a standard of business conduct for all of Registrant's supervised persons that is based upon fundamental principles of openness, integrity, honesty and trust, a copy of which is available upon request.

In accordance with Section 204A of the Investment Advisers Act of 1940, the Registrant also maintains and enforces written policies reasonably designed to prevent the misuse of material non-public information by the Registrant or any person associated with the Registrant.

- B. Neither the Registrant nor any related person of Registrant recommends, buys, or sells for client accounts, securities in which the Registrant or any related person of Registrant has a material financial interest.

- C. The Registrant and/or supervised persons of the Registrant may buy or sell securities that are also recommended to clients. This practice may create a situation where the Registrant and/or supervised persons of the Registrant are in a position to benefit from the sale or purchase of those securities. Therefore, this situation creates a potential conflict of interest. Practices such as “scalping” (i.e., a practice whereby the owner of shares of a security recommends that security for investment and then immediately sells it at a profit upon the rise in the market price which follows the recommendation) could take place if the Registrant did not have adequate policies in place to detect such activities. In addition, this requirement can help detect insider trading, “front-running” (i.e., personal trades executed prior to those of the Registrant’s clients) and other potentially abusive practices.

In accordance with the Registrant’s transaction policy, in advance of the purchase of any equity security, supervised persons must receive prior approval from the Registrant’s Chief Compliance Officer, Bruce Tucker, or Ross Weiner.

The Registrant has a personal securities transaction policy in place to monitor the personal securities transactions and securities holdings of each of the Registrant’s “Access Persons”. The Registrant’s securities transaction policy requires that the Access Person of the Registrant must provide the Chief Compliance Officer or his/her designee with a written report of their current securities holdings within ten (10) days after becoming an Access Person. Additionally, each Access Person must provide the Chief Compliance Officer or his/her designee with a written report of the Access Person’s current securities holdings at least once each twelve (12) month period thereafter on a date the Registrant selects.

- D. The Registrant and/or supervised persons of the Registrant may buy or sell securities, at or around the same time as those securities are recommended to clients. This practice creates a situation where the Registrant and/or supervised persons of the Registrant are in a position to materially benefit from the sale or purchase of those securities. Therefore, this situation creates a potential conflict of interest. As indicated above in Item 11.C, the Registrant has a personal securities transaction policy in place to monitor the personal securities transaction and securities holdings of each of Registrant’s Access Persons.

Item 12 Brokerage Practices

- A. If a client requests that the Registrant recommend a broker-dealer/custodian for execution and/or custodial services (exclusive of those clients that may direct the Registrant to use a specific broker-dealer/custodian), Registrant generally recommends that investment management accounts be maintained at Schwab, Fidelity and/or NATC. Before engaging Registrant to provide investment management services, the client will be required to enter into a formal Investment Advisory Agreement with Registrant setting forth the terms and conditions under which Registrant shall manage the client’s assets, and a separate custodial/clearing agreement with each designated broker-dealer/custodian.

Factors that the Registrant considers in recommending Schwab, Fidelity and/or NATC (or any other broker-dealer/custodian to clients) include historical relationship with the Registrant, financial strength, reputation, execution capabilities, pricing, research, and service. Although the commissions and/or transaction fees paid by Registrant’s clients will conform to the Registrant’s duty to seek best execution, a client may pay a commission that is higher than another qualified broker-dealer might charge to effect the same transaction where the Registrant determines, in good faith, that the

commission/transaction fee is reasonable. In seeking best execution, the determinative factor is not the lowest possible cost, but whether the transaction represents the best qualitative execution, taking into consideration the full range of a broker-dealer's services, including the value of research provided, execution capability, commission rates, and responsiveness. Accordingly, although Registrant will seek competitive rates, it may not necessarily obtain the lowest possible commission rates for client account transactions. The brokerage commissions or transaction fees charged by the designated broker-dealer/custodian are exclusive of, and in addition to, Registrant's investment advisory fee. Depending on which custodian clients select to maintain their account, they may experience differences in customer service, transaction timing, the availability of sweep account vehicles and money market funds, and other aspects of investing. In certain instances, these differences could cause differences in account performance.

1. Non-Soft Dollar Research and Additional Benefits

Although not a material consideration when determining whether to recommend that a client utilize the services of a particular broker-dealer/custodian, Registrant receives from Schwab and Fidelity (and could receive from another broker-dealer/custodian, investment platform, independent investment manager, and/or product/fund sponsor) without cost (and/or at a discount) support services and/or products, certain of which assist the Registrant to better monitor and service client accounts maintained at such institutions. The support services that Registrant receives can include: investment-related research, pricing information and market data, software and other technology that provide access to client account data, compliance and/or practice management-related publications, discounted or free consulting services, discounted and/or free travel and attendance at conferences, meetings, and other educational and/or social events, marketing support, computer hardware and/or software and/or other products used by Registrant in furtherance of its investment advisory business operations. As referenced above, certain of the support services and/or products that Registrant can receive may assist the Registrant in managing and administering client accounts. Others do not directly provide such assistance, but rather assist the Registrant to manage and further develop its business enterprise. The receipt of these support services and products presents conflicts of interest, because the Registrant has the incentive to recommend that clients utilize Schwab or Fidelity as a broker-dealer/custodian based upon its interest in continuing to receive the above-described support services and products, rather than based on a client's particular need. However, Registrant's clients do not pay more for investment transactions executed and/or assets maintained at Schwab or Fidelity as a result of this arrangement. There is no corresponding commitment made by the Registrant to Schwab or any other entity to invest any specific amount or percentage of client assets in any specific mutual funds, securities or other investment products as a result of the above arrangement. Registrant's clients do not pay more for investment transactions executed and/or assets maintained at Schwab or Fidelity as a result of these arrangements. There is no corresponding commitment made by the Registrant to Schwab, Fidelity, or any other entity to invest any specific amount or percentage of client assets in any specific mutual funds, securities or other investment products as a result of the above arrangements. The Registrant's Chief Compliance Officer, Bruce Tucker, remains available to address any questions about the above arrangements and conflicts of interest presented.

2. The Registrant does not receive referrals from broker-dealers.

3. Directed Brokerage. The Registrant does not generally accept directed brokerage arrangements (when a client requires that account transactions be executed through a specific broker-dealer). In such client directed arrangements, the client will negotiate terms and arrangements for their account with that broker-dealer, and Registrant will not seek better execution services or prices from other broker-dealers. As a result, clients may pay higher commissions or other transaction costs or greater spreads, or receive less favorable net prices, on transactions for the account than would otherwise be the case.

If the client directs Registrant to effect securities transactions for the client's accounts through a specific broker-dealer, the client correspondingly acknowledges that such direction may cause the accounts to incur higher commissions or transaction costs than the accounts would otherwise incur had the client determined to effect account transactions through alternative clearing arrangements that may be available through Registrant. Higher transaction costs adversely impact account performance. Higher transaction costs adversely impact account performance. Transactions for directed accounts will generally be executed following the execution of portfolio transactions for non-directed accounts. The Registrant's Chief Compliance Officer, Bruce Tucker, remains available to address any questions that a client or prospective client may have regarding the above arrangement.

- B. To the extent that the Registrant provides investment management services to its clients, the transactions for each client account generally will be executed independently, unless the Registrant decides to purchase or sell the same securities for several clients at approximately the same time. The Registrant may (but is not obligated to) combine or "bunch" such orders to seek best execution, to negotiate more favorable commission rates or to allocate equitably among the Registrant's clients differences in prices and commissions or other transaction costs that might have been obtained had such orders been placed independently. Under this procedure, transactions will be averaged as to price and will be allocated among clients in proportion to the purchase and sale orders placed for each client account on any given day. The Registrant shall not receive any additional compensation or remuneration as a result of such aggregation.

Item 13 Review of Accounts

- A. For those clients to whom Registrant provides investment supervisory services, account reviews are conducted on an ongoing basis by the Registrant's Principals and/or supervised persons. All investment supervisory and financial planning clients are advised that it remains their responsibility to advise the Registrant of any changes in their investment objectives and/or financial situation. All clients (in person or via telephone) are encouraged to review financial planning issues, investment objectives and account performance with the Registrant on an annual basis, as applicable.
- B. The Registrant may conduct account reviews on another than periodic basis upon the occurrence of a triggering event, such as a change in client investment objectives and/or financial situation, market corrections and client request.

- C. Clients are provided with transaction confirmation notices and regular summary account statements directly from the broker-dealer/custodian for the client accounts. Those clients to whom Registrant provides investment supervisory services will also receive a quarterly report from the Registrant summarizing account activity and performance.

Item 14 Client Referrals and Other Compensation

- A. As referenced in Item 12.A.1 above, the Registrant receives economic benefits from Schwab and Fidelity including support services and/or products without cost or at a discount. Registrant's clients do not pay more for investment transactions executed and/or assets maintained at Schwab, Fidelity or any other entity as a result of these arrangements. There is no corresponding commitment made by the Registrant to Schwab, Fidelity, or any other entity to invest any specific amount or percentage of client assets in any specific mutual funds, securities or other investment products as a result of the above arrangement.
- B. Neither the Registrant nor any related person of the Registrant directly or indirectly compensates any person for client referrals.

Item 15 Custody

The Registrant shall have the ability to have its advisory fee for each client debited by the custodian on a quarterly basis. Clients are provided with transaction confirmation notices and regular summary account statements directly from the broker-dealer/custodian for the client accounts. Those clients to whom Registrant provides investment supervisory services will also receive a quarterly report from the Registrant summarizing account activity and performance.

To the extent that the Registrant provides clients with periodic account statements or reports, the client is urged to compare any statement or report provided by the Registrant with the account statements received from the account custodian.

The account custodian does not verify the accuracy of the Registrant's advisory fee calculation.

The Registrant provides other services on behalf of its clients that require disclosure at ADV Part 1, Item 9. In particular, certain clients have signed asset transfer authorizations that permit the qualified custodian to rely upon instructions from the Registrant to transfer client funds to "third parties." In accordance with the guidance provided in the SEC Staff's February 21, 2017 Investment Adviser Association No-Action Letter, the affected accounts are not subjected to an annual surprise CPA examination.

Item 16 Investment Discretion

The client can determine to engage the Registrant to provide investment advisory services on a discretionary basis. Prior to the Registrant assuming discretionary authority over a client's account, the client will be required to execute an Investment Advisory Agreement, naming the Registrant as the client's attorney and agent in fact, granting the Registrant full authority to buy, sell, or otherwise effect investment transactions involving the assets in the client's name found in the discretionary account.

Clients who engage the Registrant on a discretionary basis may, at any time, impose restrictions, in writing, on the Registrant's discretionary authority (i.e. limit the types/amounts of particular securities purchased for their account, exclude the ability to purchase securities with an inverse relationship to the market, limit or proscribe the Registrant's use of margin, etc.).

Item 17 Voting Client Securities

- A. The Registrant does not vote client proxies. Clients maintain exclusive responsibility for: (1) directing the manner in which proxies solicited by issuers of securities beneficially owned by the client shall be voted, and (2) making all elections relative to any mergers, acquisitions, tender offers, bankruptcy proceedings, class actions, or other type events pertaining to the client's investment assets.
- B. Clients will receive their proxies or other solicitations directly from their custodian. Clients may contact the Registrant to discuss any questions they may have with a particular solicitation.

Item 18 Financial Information

- A. The Registrant does not solicit fees of more than \$1,200, per client, six months or more in advance.
- B. The Registrant is unaware of any financial condition that is reasonably likely to impair its ability to meet its contractual commitments relating to its discretionary authority over certain client accounts.
- C. The Registrant has not been the subject of a bankruptcy petition.

The Registrant's Chief Compliance Officer, Bruce Tucker, remains available to address any questions about the above disclosures and arrangements.