



FORM ADV DISCLOSURE BROCHURE

ARTHUR KARAFIN INVESTMENT ADVISORS DEPARTMENT OF 1919 INVESTMENT COUNSEL, LLC
1717 ARCH STREET, SUITE 1320
PHILADELPHIA, PA 19103
(215) 981-0110

MARCH 31, 2022

This brochure provides information about the qualifications and business practices of the Arthur Karafin Investment Advisors department (“AKIA”) of 1919 Investment Counsel, LLC (“1919”). If you have questions about the contents of this brochure, please contact us at (215) 981-0110. The information in this brochure has not been approved or verified by the United States Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC”) or by any state securities authority.

1919 is a registered investment adviser. Additional information about 1919ic, including AKIA, is available on the SEC’s website at www.adviserinfo.sec.gov. Investment adviser registration does not imply a certain level of skill or training.

ITEM 2. MATERIAL CHANGES

The Arthur Karafin Investment Advisors department (“AKIA”) no longer requires that clients direct brokerage and, where a client does not direct AKIA to use a particular broker-dealer, trades are executed through 1919 Investment Counsel, LLC’s trading desk.

ITEM 3. TABLE OF CONTENTS

Item 1.	Cover Page	1
Item 2.	Material Changes	2
Item 3.	Table of Contents	3
Item 4.	Advisory Business	4
Item 5.	Fees and Compensation	5
Item 6.	Performance-Based Fees and Side-by-Side Management	7
Item 7.	Type of Clients	8
Item 8.	Methods of Analysis, Investment Strategies and Risk of Loss	9
Item 9.	Disciplinary Information	21
Item 10.	Other Financial Industry Activities and Affiliations	22
Item 11.	Code of Ethics, Participation or Interest in Client Transactions and Personal Trading	23
Item 12.	Brokerage Practices	24
Item 13.	Review of Accounts	31
Item 14.	Client Referrals and Other Compensation	32
Item 15.	Custody	33
Item 16.	Investment Discretion	34
Item 17.	Voting Client Securities	35
Item 18.	Financial Information	37

ITEM 4. ADVISORY BUSINESS

Arthur Karafin Investment Advisors (“AKIA”), established in 2005, is a separately operated department of 1919 Investment Counsel, LLC (“1919”) that primarily provides discretionary customized equity and fixed income investment management services to individuals, corporations and other entities. 1919 is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Stifel Financial Corp. (“Stifel”). AKIA’s office is located in Philadelphia, PA. Mr. Arthur Karafin is the President of AKIA and serves as portfolio manager for all AKIA client accounts.

AKIA generally works with clients to customize its investment advisory services to reflect client investment objectives, financial situations and any client-imposed investment guidelines or restrictions on which AKIA and the client agree. Part of this customization is achieved by assisting the client in selecting an appropriate investment strategy for the client’s account

As of December 31, 2021, AKIA managed approximately \$1,387,148,152 billion in assets on a discretionary basis. AKIA did not manage any assets on a non-discretionary basis.

This brochure should be read in conjunction with the 1919 Form ADV Disclosure Brochure, available at www.adviserinfo.sec.gov or by request to:

1919 Investment Counsel, LLC
ATTN: Compliance
One South Street, Suite 2500 Baltimore, MD 21202

ITEM 5. FEES AND COMPENSATION

A. How AKIA is Compensated

Generally, clients pay a management fee based on a percentage of the market value of the assets AKIA manages as of December 31, 2021. AKIA's standard annual fee is 1.00% of assets. AKIA may on occasion agree to rates lower than its standard annual fee based on factors such as the amount under management and the composition of the client's investment portfolio. Requests for alternative fee arrangements are considered using several factors and approval is at the sole discretion of 1919.

B. Fee Billing

Billing Methods. AKIA generally requires clients to authorize AKIA to collect (or debit) AKIA's agreed-upon investment advisory fees directly from the client's account. AKIA collects fees by sending the custodian of the client's account an invoice setting forth the amount of the fee payable to AKIA. AKIA generally will consider client requests to instead collect investment advisory fees by billing the client directly. AKIA has agreed to such billing for certain clients, but may in its sole discretion refuse requests for this alternative billing method from any one or more clients.

Advance Fee Billing; Frequency. Generally, fees are due, in advance, at the beginning of the quarter to which such fees apply. However, AKIA has agreed, and may in the future agree, with certain clients to bill investment advisory fees at monthly, semi-annual or other intervals.

For a client account that pays fees quarterly in advance, AKIA's initial fee covers its investment advisory services for the three months following the month in which the account is funded for management (no fee is charged for any part of the month in which the account is funded for management). If the account's agreed-upon fee is an asset-based fee, AKIA calculates this initial fee based on account value on the date the account is funded for management (the "Funding Date"). Subsequent quarterly fees charged during the same year for an account with an asset-based fee are also based on account value on the Funding Date, provided AKIA (i) will adjust account value downwards during the year to reflect the account's value in the event of a withdrawal that equals or exceeds 20% of the account's value (at close of business on date of withdrawal) and is at least \$200,000, and (ii) may adjust account value upwards during the year to reflect the account's value in the event of an addition that equals or exceeds 20% of the account's value (at close of business on date of addition) and is at least \$200,000. Any such adjustments generally will take effect with respect to the next quarterly fee charged during the year. Also, for fee billing purposes, account value is reset each year to the account's value as of the close of business on the last day of the preceding year (and may be adjusted during the year as described in the preceding two sentences).

For a client that agrees to advance billing, AKIA will refund the client a portion of the investment advisory fees previously paid for the billing period in the event the client or AKIA terminates the client's investment advisory agreement during such period, unless the client's agreement provides otherwise (which certain older agreements do). AKIA calculates refunds in these circumstances by:

1. Dividing the number of days left (after termination) in the period for which the client paid the fee by the total number of days in the period; and
2. Multiplying the result by the dollar amount of the fee paid in advance.

AKIA pays fee refunds by mailing checks to client custodians for deposit into the accounts previously managed by AKIA or, if the client requests, directly to the client. Alternatively, in situations where AKIA's management of a client account terminates and the account's assets transfer to a new or pre-existing AKIA-managed account of the same client, AKIA may pay the refund for the terminated account by crediting the refund amount against the fees payable for the other account.

In all cases, the fee-related disclosure in this brochure, including the disclosure above regarding intra-year adjustments, is subject to the terms of AKIA's agreements with clients.

C. Other Fees and Expenses

In addition to the investment advisory fees AKIA charges, a client will incur brokerage and trade execution costs for securities transactions AKIA effects for the client's account. These costs, which are imposed by the broker-dealer firms clients select to execute transactions, are not covered by AKIA's investment advisory fees. In addition to commissions, these costs typically include per-trade processing fees and, for securities sale transactions, pass-throughs of the SEC's transaction fee (currently, \$23.10 per \$1 million traded). For more information on brokerage and trade execution costs, refer to Item 12 of this brochure.

A client may also incur any one or more of the costs listed below.

- Fees for account custody services and related services such as security transfers and wire transfers.
- Fees for account reporting by a firm other than AKIA, such as the client's custodian. Account reporting may include the preparation of periodic account statements.
- Any transfer taxes or other governmental charges based on securities transactions.
- Clients that hold investments in American Depositary Receipts ("ADRs") typically pay fees charged by the ADR's depositary bank when the ADR pays dividends – these small fees are deducted from the dividends. Also, when AKIA purchases or sells an ADR in the non-U.S. market for the ADR's underlying ordinary shares, associated conversion and foreign exchange fees typically are included in the ADR price paid or received by the client's account.
- Internal fees and expenses of any mutual fund, private investment fund or other collective investment fund purchased or held for the client's account, as well as sales charges (initial or deferred) on investments in fund shares and any annuities held in the account.

ITEM 6. PERFORMANCE-BASED FEES AND SIDE-BY-SIDE MANAGEMENT

AKIA does not charge performance based fees.

ITEM 7. TYPES OF CLIENTS

AKIA provides investment advisory services to the high-net-worth individuals and families, endowments, foundations, other charitable organizations, public/government-related clients, pension and profit sharing plans, investment companies, corporations, individual retirement plans, partnerships, trusts, and estates. For new client accounts and relationships, 1919 AKIA generally imposes the minimum account size of \$1 million, which may be waived in AKIA's sole discretion.

In addition, AKIA reserves the right to refuse or terminate business for any reason, even if such business would meet applicable standard account and relationship minimums in accordance with the investment advisory agreement or applicable services agreement.

ITEM 8. METHODS OF ANALYSIS, INVESTMENT STRATEGIES AND RISK OF LOSS

AKIA often customizes its investment strategies to reflect unique client investment objectives, guidelines, needs and preferences. As a result, the investment strategy descriptions in this brochure will not apply to all clients and depends on the nature or extent of customization AKIA applies in managing their accounts. Each investment strategy involves risk of loss, which clients should be prepared to bear. There is no express or implied assurance or guarantee that client investment objectives will be met.

1919, including AKIA, cannot provide any assurance that target investment opportunities will materialize or, if they do, that clients will realize a return on the securities of any particular company or portfolio of companies. There can be no assurance that any investment strategy will be able to generate returns for clients or that returns will be in proportion to the investment risks. Additionally, distributions resulting from certain types of investments may be subordinated in the event of a default under any credit facility by the issuer of securities held by the client. **Forecasts or forward looking statements of market trends or returns are not guaranteed. Past performance is not a guarantee or indicator of future results. All investments carry a degree of risk and clients may lose a portion or all of their invested capital.**

AKIA employs three main investment strategies: equity, fixed income, and balanced. AKIA's core capability is the construction of large-to-mid capitalization primarily domestic equity portfolios and investment grade primarily domestic fixed income portfolios utilizing individual securities.

A. Equity Investment Strategy

AKIA's core equity investment philosophy is described below:

- AKIA is an active manager that focuses on high quality stocks and employs a bottom-up approach.
- AKIA employs independent proprietary and third-party research in an attempt to discover unrecognized sources of value.
- AKIA focuses on companies it believes have a demonstrable competitive advantage in an attempt to enhance long-term opportunities and maximize returns.
- AKIA emphasizes high-quality companies with strong cash flows, modest capital expenditures and low historical and relative valuations in an attempt to reduce fundamental risk and avoid significant loss.
- AKIA seeks to identify promising sectors that offer above-average opportunities and diversification benefits.

Equity Selection Process

Narrowing the field from thousands of possibilities to a portfolio of stocks AKIA believes represent superior investment potential requires intensive research and a disciplined process. AKIA draws from a broad universe of approximately 2,000 companies with equity market capitalizations greater than \$500 million, including ADRs of non-U.S. domiciled companies.

With the goal of establishing the dynamic AKIA Investment Universe comprised of approximately 100-150 high quality companies exhibiting a durable competitive advantage at attractive valuations while producing sizable cash flows, AKIA employs a number of quantitative and qualitative protocols. AKIA investment personnel determine which of the remaining companies warrant further examination for consideration as a buy candidate for client portfolios.

AKIA performs intensive fundamental and valuation work on selected companies under consideration for purchase. AKIA seeks to determine the sustainability of revenue and earnings growth over the long-run, while examining margin trends and their impact on company cash flows. AKIA prefers to purchase companies that have recently suffered poor price performance and seeks to determine if any fundamental changes have occurred in the operating model and whether or not those changes are cyclical or secular in nature.

Upon completion of due diligence, AKIA investment personnel evaluate the risks and rewards of each security considered and the portfolio manager makes a final investment decision.

To a limited extent, AKIA also may select equity investments following analytical processes different from the above steps if it determines such investments present attractive opportunities for clients.

Equity Sell Discipline

Stocks can become sale candidates based on a combination of factors that include, but are not limited to:

Fundamental Factors	Competitive position deteriorates
	Profitability is threatened by unfavorable developments in the company or industry, permanently affecting the company's ability to earn high returns and generate cash flow
	Concerns develop regarding the quality and stability of management
Quantitative Factors	Valuation measures become unattractive as a stock becomes expensive relative to corporate growth rate
	Prospective corporate profitability and cash generation no longer justify the present valuation
Other Factors	Overweighting in portfolio – although significant individual stock overweights may be permitted, particularly for smaller accounts
	AKIA identifies an alternative investment it believes is superior

B. Fixed Income Investment Strategy

AKIA's fixed income investment strategy seeks to maximize total return and minimize risk through:	
An investment strategy customized to client goals, needs and risk preferences	
A conservatively managed risk profile	
Tax sensitive management (if applicable)	
AKIA reviews and tailors fixed income portfolios based on client guidelines, objectives and preferences for the following (if applicable):	
Tax Status	Liquidity Needs
Income Needs	Quality Constraints
Time Horizon	Special Considerations
Based on these inputs, AKIA constructs a specific fixed income investment strategy addressing:	
Portfolio Maturity	Term Structure
Option Adjusted Duration	Sector and Industry Weighting

C. Balanced Investment Strategy

AKIA believes that the foundation of any balanced investment plan begins and ends with the synchronization of the client's objectives and preferences with the overall asset allocation. Each client's time horizon, risk tolerance, asset base, investment objectives, cash flow needs and tax position are unique to them. Asset allocation is a dynamic process that must adapt as client circumstances and market conditions change.

For clients that select AKIA's balanced investment strategy, AKIA implements the following variants of the strategy:

- Balanced Growth
- Balanced Growth & Income
- Balanced Income

AKIA allocates accounts in these balanced categories across equity and fixed income investments and cash equivalents.

D. Certain Additional Information

Financial Planning. AKIA provides financial planning services to certain clients. Financial planning services typically involve preparing and recommending a financial program for a client based on the client's financial circumstances and objectives. The program may cover present and anticipated cash flows, assets and liabilities, and may include liquid and illiquid financial investment assets, privately-held business assets, trusts, insurance, savings, and anticipated retirement and/or other employee benefits. For example, AKIA may recommend that a client keep personal spending within certain limits, establish an IRA, or increase or decrease funds invested in securities. In addition, AKIA may refer clients to accountants or attorneys for estate planning and tax-related services. AKIA will not be responsible for a third party's provision of services.

Margin Loans. A client's custodian may permit a client to take out a loan secured by assets in the client's account. Such loans are referred to as "margin loans." Clients should understand that, if they obtain margin loans secured by assets in their accounts, the custodian generally will be able to liquidate all or part of the account at any time to repay any portion of the loan, even if the timing of the liquidation is disadvantageous to the client and disrupts AKIA's

management of the account. AKIA does not have any responsibility for (i) a client's decision to take out a margin loan, (ii) the terms of any margin or related agreement to which a client is a party, or (iii) the sale, liquidation, or disposition of securities in the client's account in order to satisfy the client's obligations under such an agreement.

Investment Funds. AKIA invests mainly in individual equity and fixed income securities, but also may invest client assets in mutual funds, closed-end funds, exchange-traded funds and other collective investment vehicles ("Funds"). Situations in which AKIA may invest in Funds include without limitation: (i) to provide investment exposure in areas where AKIA believes the Fund manager has greater security-specific expertise (for example, where a client seeks exposure to an area, such as below investment grade fixed income, in which AKIA does not focus its security research efforts), and (ii) to obtain fixed income investment exposure where AKIA considers the availability of individual fixed income securities to be limited. As noted in Item 5 of this brochure, a client whose account assets are invested in a Fund will pay a pro rata share of the Fund's internal fees and expenses, in addition to account-level investment advisory fees payable to AKIA. As noted in Item 11, AKIA does not purchase affiliated Funds but may provide investment management services for affiliated Fund shares clients contribute to their accounts.

In addition, depending on the nature of a Fund's portfolio investments, an investment in the Fund may involve any one or more of the main risks explained in Appendix A, including without limitation Below Investment Grade Risk, Non-U.S. Investment Risk and Derivatives Risk. Clients should refer to the Fund prospectuses or other offering documents for more detailed explanations of the main risks associated with any investments in Fund shares.

Mutual Fund Share Classes. Certain Funds offer multiple share classes, each with a different level of internal fees and expenses. When investing client assets in Fund shares, AKIA's policy is to invest in the lowest-cost share class available to the client at the client's custodian. The availability of a particular Fund share class is sometimes unclear and often depends on factors such as the size of the client's investment, the client's custodian, whether the Fund's sponsor is willing to grant a waiver, and the amount of a particular investment adviser's (e.g., AKIA) aggregate client investments in the Fund, either generally or through a particular custodian. AKIA's policy is to annually review client account investments in a class of Fund shares that is not the Fund's lowest-cost share class to seek to determine if a lower-cost share class is available to the client and, if so, whether it is feasible and in the client's interest to convert or exchange the client's investment into the lower-cost share class. AKIA will conduct these reviews on a reasonable efforts basis and generally only once a year. Thus, even if a lower-cost share class is available, the review may not succeed in detecting this or it may not detect this for up to a year after the Fund investment is made or added to the client's account.

The following is a summary of the material risks associated with asset types that 1919 typically seeks to include in client accounts and the methods of analysis used by the firm. Clients should be aware that not all of the risks listed herein will pertain to every account as certain risks may only apply to certain investment strategies. Furthermore, the risks listed herein are not intended to be a complete description or enumeration of the risks associated with the significant strategies and significant methods of analysis used by 1919. Among other things, an account may invest in assets that are underperforming or non-performing and/or in securities of issuers who are under financial stress. By their nature, such investments involve a high degree of financial risk, and there can be no assurance that a client's return objectives will be realized or that there will be any return of capital.

General Investment Risk. Stocks, bonds and other equity and fixed income securities may decline in value for any one or more of several reasons. The potential reasons these securities may decline in value are almost without limit and may not be foreseeable. Some common reasons securities may decline in value include:

Actual or anticipated negative developments affecting the issuer of the securities or the assets backing the securities, including: losses, earnings, revenues, expenses, profit margins, cash flow, growth rates, component unavailability, dividend levels or other financial or business metrics that do not meet expectations; deterioration in financial position; competition;

changes in technology or governmental regulation; loss of or failure to obtain customers, personnel or necessary government approvals; product failures; lawsuits, corruption; government investigations or enforcement actions; loss of intellectual property protection; and loss or reduction of benefits such as exclusive distribution or supplier rights.

Actual or anticipated negative developments affecting (a) one or more industries in which the issuer of the securities participates, (b) in the case of governmental issuers, the tax base, economy or other attributes of the country or region where the issuer is located; or (c) in the case of securities backed by specified assets, the type of assets backing the securities, such as mortgages, finance receivables, toll roads, hospitals, etc.

Broader declines in security prices, including global, regional, country-specific, asset class-specific (e.g., equity, fixed income) and investment style-specific (e.g., growth, value) price declines. Potential reasons for these declines include changes in investor preferences; actual or anticipated global, regional or country-specific political, economic, regulatory or social developments (e.g., government changes, monetary policy, inflation, demographic changes, recessions), wars, terrorism, civil unrest, labor stoppages, infrastructure problems (e.g., power outages), and disasters such as earthquakes, floods, droughts, epidemics, oil spills, nuclear incidents, tsunamis, volcano activity, hurricanes and tornadoes.

Below Investment Grade Risk. Below investment grade fixed income securities, which are sometimes referred to as “junk” bonds or high yield securities, are fixed income securities that are rated below Baa or BBB and unrated fixed income securities of comparable quality. These securities have a higher risk of declining in value and defaulting than investment grade (i.e., higher quality) fixed income securities. In particular, below investment grade fixed income securities typically are more volatile and involve greater credit risk than investment grade fixed income securities. See “**High Volatility Risk**” and “**Credit Risk**” below for explanations of these risks. Below investment grade fixed income securities also tend to be less liquid and more susceptible to general investment risk than investment grade fixed income securities. See “**Illiquidity Risk**” and “**General Investment Risk**” for explanations of these risks.

Convertible Securities Risk. A convertible security is a bond, debenture, note, preferred stock, right, warrant or other security that may be converted into or exchanged for a prescribed amount of common stock or other security of the same or a different issuer or cash within a particular period of time at a specified price or formula. A convertible security generally entitles the holder to receive interest paid or accrued on debt securities or the dividend paid on preferred stock until the convertible security matures or is redeemed, converted or exchanged. Before conversion, convertible securities generally have characteristics similar to both debt and equity securities. Convertible securities ordinarily provide a stream of income with generally higher yields than those of common stock of the same or similar issuers. Convertible securities generally rank senior to common stock in a corporation’s capital structure but are usually subordinated to comparable nonconvertible proportionate securities.

Convertible securities generally do not participate directly in any dividend increases or decreases of the underlying securities although the market prices of convertible securities may be affected by any dividend changes or other changes in the underlying securities. Investments in convertible securities may be subject to the risks that prevailing interest rates, issuer credit quality and any call provisions may affect the value of the securities. Rights and warrants entitle the holder to buy equity securities at a specific price for a specific period of time. Rights typically have a substantially shorter term than do warrants. Rights and warrants may be considered more speculative and less liquid than certain other types of investments in that they do not entitle a holder to dividends or voting rights with respect to the underlying securities nor do they represent any rights in the assets of the issuing company. Rights and warrants may lack a secondary market.

The value of convertible securities tends to decline as interest rates rise and, because of the conversion feature, tends to vary with fluctuations in the market value of the underlying securities.

ETF Risk. Investments in exchange-traded funds (“ETFs”) (which may, in turn, invest in equities, bonds, and other financial vehicles) may involve the duplication of certain fees and expenses. By investing in an ETF, a strategy becomes a shareholder of that ETF. As a result, investors in a strategy that invests in ETFs are indirectly subject to the fees and expenses of the individual ETFs. These fees and expenses are in addition to the fees and expenses that investors in the strategy directly bear in connection with the strategy’s own operations. If the ETF fails to achieve its investment objective, the strategy’s investment in the ETF may adversely affect its performance. In addition, because ETFs are listed on national stock exchanges and are traded like stocks listed on an exchange, the following may occur:

- The strategy may acquire ETF shares at a discount or premium to their NAV, and
- The strategy may incur greater expenses since ETFs are subject to brokerage and other trading costs.

Finally, because the value of ETF shares depends on the demand in the market, we may not be able to liquidate the ETF holdings at the most optimal time, adversely affecting the strategy’s performance.

Emerging Market Risk. Non-U.S. investment risk is increased for securities issuers and markets in emerging market countries. Emerging markets tend to have economic, political and legal systems that are less developed and less stable than those of the United States and other developed countries. In addition, securities markets in emerging market countries may be relatively illiquid and subject to extreme price volatility. See “**Illiquidity Risk**” and “**High Volatility Risk**” below.

Fund Investments. Unless otherwise agreed with a client, 1919 may invest any client account partly or wholly in shares of mutual funds, exchange-traded funds (“ETFs”), private investment funds and other collective investment funds, including funds that invest in other funds and funds managed by 1919ic or its affiliates (“Affiliated Funds”). Situations in which a 1919 portfolio manager may invest client accounts in Funds, including Affiliated Funds, include (i) to provide diversified investment exposure for client accounts or account portions, and (ii) to provide investment exposure in areas where 1919ic believes a Fund manager has greater expertise.

Mid Cap Risk. Mid cap risk is the additional risk of loss typically associated with investments in securities of mid cap companies. Negative company-specific developments tend to cause securities of mid cap companies to decline in value more than securities of large cap companies. See clause (i) of “General Investment Risk” above for examples of such developments. Reasons for mid-cap companies’ increased risk of loss from such developments include the tendency of mid cap companies to have more limited product lines, operating histories, markets and financial resources, and also to be dependent on more limited management groups. Securities of mid cap companies also tend to be more volatile and less liquid than securities of large cap companies. See “**High Volatility Risk**” and “**Illiquidity Risk**” below.

Non-U.S. Investment Risk. Non-U.S. investment risk is the additional risk of loss typically associated with investments in securities of non-U.S. issuers. Investments in securities of non-U.S. issuers tend to involve greater risk than investments in U.S. issuers. This increased risk arises from factors that include: many non-U.S. countries having securities markets that are less liquid and more volatile than U.S. securities markets; political and economic instability in some non-

U.S. countries; lesser availability of issuer and market information in some non-U.S. countries; and less rigorous accounting and regulatory standards in some non-U.S. countries. In addition, currency exchange rate fluctuations may have a greater negative effect on the value of investments in securities of non-U.S. issuers.

Private Placement Risk. 1919 may invest assets of certain clients in private investment funds, the shares or units of which are not publicly traded or freely transferable. Investments in private placements generally will be subject to significant Illiquidity Risk as a result, and this typically will make such investments more susceptible to losses. See “**Illiquidity Risk**” below for an explanation of this risk.

REIT and Real Estate Risk. The value of a strategy’s investments in real estate investment trusts (“REITs”), a type of Fund that invests in real estate-related assets, may change in response to changes in the real estate market. Investments in

REITs may subject clients to additional risks including, but not limited to declines in the value of real estate, changes in interest rates, lack of available mortgage funds or other limits on obtaining capital and financing, overbuilding, extended vacancies of properties, increases in property taxes and operating expenses, changes in zoning laws and regulations, casualty or condemnation losses, and tax consequences of the failure of a REIT to comply with tax law requirements. These additional risks typically will be magnified for REITs that leverage their investments – i.e., use debt financing to increase real estate investment exposure above the amount of the REIT’s net assets

Short Selling Risk. Short selling involves selling securities that are not owned by the seller and borrowing the same securities for delivery to the purchaser, with an obligation to replace the borrowed securities at a later date. Short selling allows a portfolio to profit from declines in market prices to the extent such decline exceeds the transaction costs and the costs of borrowing the securities. However, since the borrowed securities must be replaced by purchases at market prices in order to close out the short position, any appreciation in the price of the borrowed securities would result in a loss upon such repurchase. Purchasing securities to close out the short position can itself cause the price of the securities to rise further, thereby exacerbating the loss. Short-selling exposes a portfolio to unlimited risk with respect to that security due to the lack of an upper limit on the price to which an instrument can rise.

Small Cap Risk. Small cap risk is the additional risk of loss typically associated with investments in securities of small cap companies. Negative company-specific developments tend to cause securities of small cap companies to decline in value more than securities of large cap and mid cap companies. See clause (i) of “General Investment Risk” above for examples of such developments. Reasons for small cap companies’ increased risk of loss from such developments include the tendency of small cap companies to have more limited product lines, operating histories, markets and financial resources, and also to be dependent on more limited management groups. Securities of small cap companies also tend to be more volatile and less liquid than securities of large cap and mid cap companies. See “**High Volatility Risk**” and “**Illiquidity Risk**” below.

Responsible Investing Criteria Risk. Responsible Investing strategies may have a smaller universe of available investments than investment strategies that do not apply responsible investing criteria and this may prevent investment in certain otherwise attractive opportunities. Also, responsible investing criteria may underperform other types of investments or the market as a whole.

Additional Risks Information

Concentration Risk:

Geographic Concentration Risk. Geographic concentration risk is the risk of loss from concentrating investments in a particular geographic region, such as a single U.S. state or region, and not more broadly diversifying investments across multiple geographic regions. An investment management portfolio that concentrates investments in a particular geographic region will have a greater risk of loss from developments that negatively affect securities issuers with significant business or other financial exposure to the region. Examples of such developments include: regional disasters such as earthquakes, hurricanes and floods; deteriorating finances of regional governmental securities issuers (e.g., states, municipalities); regional infrastructure problems such as power outages or transport facility shutdowns or restrictions; and economic, demographic or regulatory changes that negatively affect the region’s business environment.

Industry Concentration Risk. Industry concentration risk is the risk of loss from concentrating investments in a particular industry and not more broadly diversifying investments across multiple industries. An investment management portfolio that concentrates investments in a particular industry will have a greater risk of loss from developments that negatively affect companies in that industry. Examples of such developments include: regulatory or other government policy changes that negatively affect the industry; changes in business methods, technologies or consumer preferences that reduce demand for the

industry's products or services; alternative product/service competition from new or pre-existing industries; and shortages of, or increased costs for, industry personnel, raw materials or product components.

Issuer Concentration Risk. Issuer concentration risk is the risk of loss from concentrating investments in individual securities (i.e., making larger investments in individual securities) instead of more broadly diversifying investments across a larger number of securities. An investment management portfolio that concentrates investments in individual securities will have a greater risk of loss from developments that negatively affect the issuers of those securities. See clause (i) of “**General Investment Risk**” above for examples of developments that may negatively affect the value of a particular issuer's securities.

Credit Risk. Credit risk, which is sometimes referred to as “default risk”, is the risk that the value of a fixed income security will decline because of investor perception that the security issuer's or guarantor's future payment of the principal and/or interest obligation represented by the security has become less likely, increasing the likelihood of default; or actual default by the issuer or guarantor of the security.

Below investment grade fixed income securities generally involve more credit risk than investment grade fixed income securities. See “**Below Investment Grade Risk**” above for a description of below investment grade fixed income securities. Developments that negatively affect the issuer or guarantor of a fixed income security, or the specified assets backing the security, often will increase the security's level of credit risk. See “**General Investment Risk**” above for examples of such developments.

Extension Risk. Extension risk is the risk that issuers of fixed income securities, including mortgage-backed and other asset-backed securities, will repay their obligations more slowly than the market anticipates in the event market interest rates rise. This repayment extension may cause the prices of these securities to fall because their interest rates are lower than market rates and they remain outstanding for longer than originally anticipated.

High Volatility Risk. High volatility risk is the risk of loss associated with investments that tend to fluctuate in value more than other investments. An investment management portfolio with high volatility risk typically involves more speculative investments than a portfolio that does not have such risk. More speculative investments increase the client's risk of loss. In addition, high volatility increases the chance that a client will incur significant investment losses if and when the client or the client's investment manager decides to sell one or more securities held in the client's account.

Illiquidity Risk. Illiquidity risk is the risk that securities held in a client's account may be difficult to sell at prices close to recent valuations because few or no market participants are willing to purchase the securities at such prices. This risk, which generally is greater during times of market turmoil, may result in increased losses (or lesser gains) relative to sales of securities for which more active trading markets exist. Illiquidity risk may also result in client accounts realizing lower prices from smaller-sized sales of securities, including municipal bonds that usually trade in larger amounts. For example selling a single \$5,000 lot of a municipal bond for a client's account may result in a lower per-bond price than a contemporaneous sale of a \$100,000 lot of the same bond.

Interest Rate Risk. Interest rate risk is the risk that market interest rates will rise, causing fixed income security prices to fall. This risk stems from the tendency of increases in market interest rates to generally make payment obligations associated with already-outstanding fixed income securities less attractive to investors and therefore the securities themselves less valuable. The risk of securities price declines caused by interest rate increases generally is higher for fixed income securities with longer-term maturities.

Prepayment Risk. Issuers of many fixed income securities, including certain mortgage-backed and other asset-backed securities, have the right to pay their payment obligations ahead of schedule. If interest rates fall, an issuer may exercise this right. If this happens, the investor's ability to reinvest the prepayment proceeds and obtain the same yield will be

diminished because of the lower market interest rates. In addition, prepayment may cause the investor to lose any premium paid upon purchase of the security.

Financial Services Risk.

Counterparty Risk. The financial services industry is highly interconnected, and financial services companies have exposure to many different industries, issuers and counterparties, and often execute transactions with counterparties that also operate in the financial services industry, including brokers and dealers, commercial banks, investment banks, hedge funds and other investment funds and other institutions. Many of these transactions expose a financial services company to credit risk in the event of default of the counterparty. In addition, with respect to secured transactions, a financial services company's credit risk may be exacerbated when the collateral held by the company cannot be realized upon or is liquidated at prices not sufficient to recover the full amount of the loan or derivative exposure due to it. A financial services company may also have exposure to other issuers in the form of holdings in unsecured debt instruments, derivative transactions and stock investments of such issuers.

Regulatory Risk. The financial services industry is subject to complex and extensive regulation by numerous primary Federal regulators, including: the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency, the Federal Reserve Board and the Federal Deposit and Insurance Corporation ("FDIC"). State chartered financial institutions also are subject to regulation and supervision by state bank regulatory agencies. Further, all federally insured depository institutions are subject to certain oversight and supervision by the FDIC as the insurer of deposit accounts. These regulatory authorities have extensive discretion in connection with their supervisory and enforcement activities.

Moreover, the laws, rules and regulations comprising such regulatory framework are constantly changing, as are the interpretation and enforcement of existing laws, rules and regulations. The regulatory framework governing the financial services industry is currently under close Congressional and regulatory agency scrutiny and is the subject of pending and contemplated legislation and rulemaking initiatives that could drastically alter the manner in which financial services companies operate and are structured. Financial services organizations are also subject to non-industry specific regulatory requirements that may be impactful, such as compliance with economic sanctions, cyber security and data privacy.

Banking Industry Investment Risk. The results of operations of banking institutions may be materially affected by general economic conditions, changes in the level of interest rates, national and local cycles in real estate and the monetary and fiscal policies of the Federal government. In addition, over the last couple of years, the world's financial markets have experienced extraordinary market conditions, including the failure of the credit markets to function and extreme volatility in the securities market. As a result, U.S. and foreign financial regulators undertook unprecedented regulatory action and continue to consider and implement other measures to stabilize U.S. and global financial markets. While the U.S. financial market appears to have reached a level of stability, there continues to be a high level of troubled depository institutions and therefore likely consolidation in the financial services industry and uncertainty in other markets that affect the U.S. market.

Other Financial Services Company Risk. Many of the investment considerations discussed in connection with banks, mortgage brokers and insurance companies also apply to other financial services companies. These companies are all subject to extensive regulation, rapid business changes and volatile performance dependent on the availability and cost of capital, prevailing interest rates and significant competition. General economic conditions significantly affect these companies. Credit and other losses resulting from the financial difficulty of borrowers or other third parties have a potentially adverse effect on companies in this industry.

Derivatives Risk. Derivatives, which may be used in Funds in which 1919 client assets are invested, are financial instruments that have a value which depends upon, or is derived from, a reference asset, such as one or more underlying

securities, pools of securities, options, futures, indexes or currencies. Derivatives may result in investment exposures that are greater than their cost would suggest; in other words, a small investment in a derivative may have a large impact on strategy's performance. The successful use of derivatives generally depends on the Fund manager's ability to predict market movements.

Derivatives are subject to a number of risks, including without limitation Illiquidity Risk, Interest Rate Risk, Credit Risk and General Investment Risk (each described above) and the following additional risks:

- Risk of default by the other party to the derivatives transaction;
- Risk that the derivatives transaction may result in losses that partially or completely offset gains in other positions; and
- Risk that derivative instruments may be mispriced or improperly valued and that changes in the value of the derivatives may not correlate perfectly with the underlying asset or security.

Cyber Security

Any cyber attack or other security breach of our technology systems, or those of our clients or other third-party vendors we rely on, could subject us to significant liability and harm our reputation. Our operations rely heavily on the secure processing, storage, and transmission of sensitive and confidential financial, personal, and other information in our computer systems and networks. There have been several highly publicized cases involving financial services companies reporting the unauthorized disclosure of client or other confidential information in recent years, as well as cyber attacks involving the theft, dissemination, and destruction of corporate information or other assets, in some cases as a result of failure to follow procedures by employees or contractors or as a result of actions by third parties. Like other financial services firms, we experience malicious cyber activity directed at our computer systems, software, networks, and its users on a daily basis. This malicious activity includes attempts at unauthorized access, implantation of computer viruses or malware, and denial-of-service attacks. We also experience large volumes of phishing and other forms of social engineering attempted for the purpose of perpetrating fraud against our company, our associates, our advisors, or our clients. We seek to continuously monitor for and nimbly react to any and all such activity, and we develop our systems to protect the confidentiality, integrity and availability of our data and technology infrastructure.

Cyber attacks can originate from a variety of sources, including third parties affiliated with foreign governments, organized crime, or terrorist organizations. Third parties may also attempt to place individuals within our company or induce associates, clients, or other users of our systems to disclose sensitive information or provide access to our data, and these types of risks may be difficult to detect or prevent. Although cybersecurity incidents among financial services firms are on the rise, we have not experienced any material losses relating to cyber attacks or other information security breaches. However, the techniques used in these attacks are increasingly sophisticated, change frequently and are often not recognized until launched. Although we seek to maintain a robust suite of authentication and layered information security controls, including our cyber threat analytics, data encryption and tokenization technologies, anti-malware defenses and vulnerability management program, any one or combination of these controls could fail to detect, mitigate or remediate these risks in a timely manner. Despite our implementation of protective measures and endeavoring to modify them as circumstances warrant, our computer systems, software and networks may be vulnerable to human error, natural disasters, power loss, spam attacks, unauthorized access, distributed denial of service attacks, computer viruses and other malicious code, and other events that could result in significant liability and damage to our reputation, and have an ongoing impact on the security and stability of our operations.

We also rely on numerous third party service providers to conduct other aspects of our business operations, and we face similar risks relating to them. While we regularly conduct security assessments on these third party vendors, we cannot be certain that their information security protocols are sufficient to withstand a cyber attack or other security breach. In addition, in order to access our products and services, our customers may use computers and other devices that are beyond

our security control systems.

Notwithstanding the precautions we take, if a cyber attack or other information security breach were to occur, this could jeopardize the information we confidentially maintain, or otherwise cause interruptions in our operations or those of our clients and counterparties, exposing us to liability. As attempted attacks continue to evolve in scope and sophistication, we may be required to expend substantial additional resources to modify or enhance our protective measures, to investigate and remediate vulnerabilities or other exposures or to communicate about cyber attacks to our customers. Though we have insurance against some cyber risks and attacks, we may be subject to litigation and financial losses that exceed our policy limits or are not covered under any of our current insurance policies. A technological breakdown could also interfere with our ability to comply with financial reporting and other regulatory requirements, exposing us to potential disciplinary action by regulators. Additionally, the SEC has issued guidance stating that, as a public company, we are expected to have controls and procedures that relate to cybersecurity disclosure, and are required to disclose information relating to certain cyber attacks or other information security breaches in disclosures required to be made under the federal securities laws. Further, successful cyber attacks at other large financial institutions or other market participants, whether or not we are affected, could lead to a general loss of customer confidence in financial institutions that could negatively affect us, including harming the market perception of the effectiveness of our security measures or the financial system in general, which could result in reduced use of our financial products and services.

Further, in light of the high volume of transactions we process, the large number of our clients, partners and counterparties, and the increasing sophistication of malicious actors, a cyber attack could occur and persist for an extended period of time without detection. We expect that any investigation of a cyber attack would take substantial amounts of time, and that there may be extensive delays before we obtain full and reliable information. During such time we would not necessarily know the extent of the harm or how best to remediate it, and certain errors or actions could be repeated or compounded before they are discovered and remediated, all of which would further increase the costs and consequences of such an attack.

We may also be subject to liability under various data protection laws. In providing services to clients, we manage, utilize, and store sensitive or confidential client or associate data, including personal data. As a result, we are subject to numerous laws and regulations designed to protect this information, such as U.S. federal, state, and international laws governing the protection of personally identifiable information. These laws and regulations are increasing in complexity and number. If any person, including any of our associates, negligently disregards or intentionally breaches our established controls with respect to client or associate data, or otherwise mismanages or misappropriates such data, we could be subject to significant monetary damages, regulatory enforcement actions, fines, and/or criminal prosecution. In addition, unauthorized disclosure of sensitive or confidential client or associate data, whether through system failure, associate negligence, fraud, or misappropriation, could damage our reputation and cause us to lose clients and related revenue. Potential liability in the event of a security breach of client data could be significant. Depending on the circumstances giving rise to the breach, this liability may not be subject to a contractual limit or an exclusion of consequential or indirect damages.

Personnel

The success of each strategy depends in part upon 1919's ability to attract and retain talented investment professionals, the skill and expertise of the investment professionals who manage each client's investment strategy. There can be no assurance that such professionals will continue to be associated with 1919 throughout the entire term of a client's investment advisory agreement or other services agreement and a loss of the services of key personnel could temporarily impair 1919's ability to provide services. Moreover, there can be no assurances that such professionals will remain in the same roles at 1919 for the entirety of their tenure. The fiduciary duties owed by such professionals to a client would be modified accordingly. In addition, 1919 investment professionals involved in providing advisory services to a client may in the future cease providing such services while nonetheless remaining employed by 1919. Separately, there is ever-increasing competition among industry participants for hiring and retaining qualified investment professionals. There can

be no assurance that 1919 personnel will not be solicited by and join competitors or other firms and/or that 1919 will be able to hire and retain any new personnel that it seeks to maintain or add to its roster of investment professionals. Conflicts of interest may arise in allocating management time, services or functions, and 1919's ability to access other professionals and resources within 1919 for the benefit of a particular client may be limited. Such access may also be limited by the internal compliance policies of 1919 or business considerations.

Risks Related to Investment Analysis and Market Conditions

1919 seeks to conduct reasonable and appropriate analysis and due diligence of its investments based on the facts and circumstances applicable to each investment. The objective of such analysis and due diligence is to identify attractive investment opportunities based on the facts and circumstances surrounding an investment, to identify possible risks associated with that investment. When conducting due diligence and making an assessment regarding an investment, 1919 relies on available resources, including information provided by the target company, third party research and 1919's proprietary research. As a result, the due diligence process may at times be subjective. Accordingly, 1919 cannot be certain that investment research with respect to any investment opportunity will reveal or highlight all relevant facts (including irregular accounting, employee misconduct and other fraudulent practices) that may be necessary or helpful in evaluating such investment opportunity, including the existence of contingent liabilities. In the event of fraud by a company whose securities clients own, clients may suffer a partial or total loss of capital invested in such company, and there can be no assurance that any such losses will be offset by gains (if any) realized with respect to a client's other investments.

In all cases, projections are only estimates of future results that are based upon assumptions made at the time that the projections are developed. There can be no assurance that the assumptions will be accurate or that the estimated results will be achieved, and actual results may vary significantly from the projections. General economic, political and market conditions, which are difficult to predict, can have a material adverse impact on the reliability of such projections. If, due to extraordinary market conditions or other reasons, clients were to incur substantial losses, the revenues of 1919 may decline substantially. Such losses may hamper 1919's ability to (i) retain employees and (ii) provide the same level of service to clients as the firm has in the past.

The success of a client's activities will be affected by general economic and market conditions, such as inflation rates, economic uncertainty, changes to tax codes, environmental and socioeconomic circumstances (including wars, terrorist acts, political uncertainty or widespread health crises).

ITEM 9. DISCIPLINARY INFORMATION

There are no reportable legal or disciplinary events for 1919 or its employees, including AKIA.

ITEM 10. OTHER FINANCIAL INDUSTRY ACTIVITIES AND AFFILIATIONS

Arthur Karafin, the President and Portfolio Manager of AKIA, maintains a legal practice in the same office space in which AKIA conducts its investment advisory business.

As a wholly-owned subsidiary of Stifel, 1919 has the following business arrangements with affiliates that clients may wish to consider:

- (1) 1919 Investment Companies. 1919 serves as investment adviser to the 1919 Maryland Tax-Free Income Fund, the 1919 Financial Services Fund, the 1919 Socially Responsive Balanced Fund and the 1919 Variable Socially Responsive Balanced Fund. 1919 receives a fee for the investment advisory services it provides to these investment companies and also seeks and obtains reimbursement from these investment companies (other than the 1919 Variable Responsive Balanced Fund) for certain Fund-related marketing expenses 1919 incurs. As described in Item 11 of this brochure, 1919 will have certain financial incentives that conflict with client interests in certain limited situations associated with investments in shares of these investment companies.
- (2) Stifel Trust Company, National Association. 1919 and Stifel Trust Company, National Association (“Stifel Trust”), a national trust bank, have entered into a Relationship and Investment Management Agreement pursuant to which 1919 serves as investment manager and relationship manager for certain trust and other accounts of Stifel Trust that have been sourced by 1919. Also, under this agreement, 1919 may refer clients to Stifel Trust for trust services and these services are expected to typically involve Stifel Trust, as trustee, retaining 1919 to manage accounts opened as result of the referral. As described in Item 12 of this brochure, 1919 will have a conflict of interest in making such a referral.
- (3) Affiliated Broker-Dealer Firms. Stifel is a financial services holding company that owns multiple broker-dealer firms, including Stifel, Nicolaus & Company, Incorporated (“Stifel Nicolaus”), Century Securities Associates, Inc., Miller Buckfire & Co., LLC, Keefe, Bruyette & Woods, Inc. (“KBW”), Eaton Partners, LLC, Vining Sparks IBG, LLC, and First Empire Securities, Inc. As described in Items 11 and 12 of this brochure, 1919’s affiliation with Stifel-owned broker-dealers presents 1919 with conflicts of interest in certain situations. In addition, 1919 has soft dollar arrangements under which client commissions are used to pay Stifel Nicolaus and KBW for certain research services. As described in Item 12, these arrangements involve conflicts of interest due to 1919’s affiliation with Stifel Nicolaus and KBW.
- (4) Affiliated Paid Referral, Managed Account, and Model Portfolio Arrangements. 1919 has arrangements with its affiliate, Stifel Nicolaus, pursuant to which (i) Stifel Nicolaus, in certain limited situations, may receive cash compensation from 1919 for referring clients to 1919, (ii) 1919 manages accounts of Stifel Nicolaus clients as a sub-adviser to Stifel Nicolaus and pursuant to agreements 1919 enters into directly with Stifel Nicolaus clients, (iii) 1919 provides non-discretionary model portfolios to Stifel Nicolaus, which Stifel Nicolaus uses to manage accounts for its clients, and (iv) Stifel Nicolaus provides a non-discretionary model portfolio to 1919, which 1919 uses to manage a client’s account. Refer to Item 14 of this brochure for additional information on 1919’s affiliated and unaffiliated paid referral arrangements.

ITEM 11. CODE OF ETHICS, PARTICIPATION OR INTEREST IN CLIENT TRANSACTIONS AND PERSONAL TRADING

A. Code of Ethics

AKIA is committed to maintaining the highest standards of professional conduct and ethics. AKIA employees are subject to the 1919 Code of Ethics (the “Code”), which sets forth standards of ethical conduct for employees and is designed to address and avoid potential conflicts of interest as required under Rule 204A-1 of the Advisers Act. Among other things, the Code prescribes standards for treating clients ethically, addresses conflicts of interest issues, and supplements personal trading and operating procedures. The Code provides guidance in specific areas, including but not limited to, confidentiality of 1919 and client information, personal investments, gifts and entertainment, protection of persons who engage in “whistle blowing” activities from retaliation and personal political activities (e.g., “pay-to-play”).

AKIA personnel are subject to these requirements with the exception of pre-clearing personal securities transactions, which are subject to maximum daily size limits intended to prevent such transactions from adversely affecting any trades AKIA effects in the same or related securities for AKIA clients.

Existing and prospective clients may request a copy of the Code by mailing a written request to:

1919 Investment Counsel, LLC

ATTN: Compliance

One South Street, Suite 2500 Baltimore, MD 21202

B. Discussion of Potential Conflicts of Interest Associated with Employee Personal Trading

Subject to the requirements of 1919’s Code, AKIA personnel may make personal investments in the same securities in which they invest for client accounts, as well as in securities that they do not invest in for client accounts. AKIA personnel may also make personal investments in related securities or financial instruments, such as options, futures and warrants. Personnel may make personal investments at or about the same time AKIA is making the same investments or related investments for client accounts. These possibilities involve potential conflicts between client interests and the personal interests of the employees – i.e., the potential that employee trades in a security will compete with client trades for the same or related securities or otherwise adversely affect the prices obtainable for client trades. 1919 believes that, for the liquid larger cap securities that constitute AKIA’s primary investments for clients, the risk of employee personal trading and associated conflicts disadvantaging clients is small or nonexistent because neither employee trades nor client trades generally are large enough to significantly affect market prices.

C. Discussion of Conflicts of Interest Associated with Participation in Offerings Underwritten by Affiliated Firms

Certain Stifel-owned broker-dealer firms participate in the underwriting of securities offerings for companies and other issuers. See Item 10 of this brochure for the names of certain such firms. AKIA may cause client accounts to purchase in securities offerings for which one or more such firms is a member of the offering syndicate. Because of 1919’s affiliation with such firms, AKIA will have an incentive to benefit such firms by causing client accounts to purchase securities in such offerings. AKIA addresses this conflict of interest by making investment decisions solely in the interests of its clients and without regard for any benefits particular investments may confer on itself or its affiliates. In addition, participation in any such offering will be subject to compliance with applicable law.

ITEM 12. BROKERAGE PRACTICES

To the extent practical and consistent with client directions and applicable laws, 1919, on behalf of AKIA, seeks to obtain best execution when selecting broker-dealers to execute securities trades for client accounts. 1919 defines best execution as placing trades such that, considering all appropriate circumstances, the value of 1919's investment decisions is maximized over time for clients. For equity securities trades, commission cost is one factor considered, but is not necessarily determinative. In seeking best execution for such trades, 1919 typically considers research it receives from broker-dealers, as and to the extent described below.

1919 generally selects broker-dealers to execute securities trades only if 1919's Investment Policy Committee has approved the broker-dealer. The Investment Policy Committee, which meets quarterly, oversees 1919's brokerage practices and is comprised of 1919's Chief Executive Officer, Chief Investment Officer, Head Trader, Chief Financial Officer, Chief Administrative Officer, Chief Compliance Officer, and certain senior 1919 portfolio managers.

1919 investment and trading personnel may propose broker-dealers for Investment Policy Committee approval for reasons that include the broker-dealer's execution capabilities, expertise and personnel, and also research the broker-dealer provides (in the case of broker-dealers proposed for equity securities trading). The Investment Policy Committee typically considers these factors, as applicable, and also information regarding the proposed broker-dealer's financial position.

Unless otherwise noted, orders AKIA portfolio managers place with 1919's Trading Desk to buy or sell securities are considered not-held orders, and are placed for execution with an approved broker-dealer at the discretion of a 1919 trader. The factors 1919 traders consider when selecting broker-dealers to execute securities trades and seeking best execution generally are as follows:

- Competitiveness of commission rates for equity trades and of spreads for fixed income trades.
- Research provided – as and to the extent described in Section B below, considered via (i) target commission amounts 1919 sets for soft dollar arrangements, (ii) ratings of executing broker-dealers assigned by 1919 research analysts, or (iii) 1919 portfolio manager broker-dealer preferences (1919 considers research only for equity trades it effects as a discretionary manager).
- Speed and accuracy of trade execution.
- Broker-dealer commitment of own capital as necessary.
- Ability to execute block trades without significant market impact (see Section D below).
- Electronic trading, reporting and clearing capabilities.
- Back office clearing and settlement capabilities and responsiveness.
- Specialty abilities in particular markets and securities.
- Broker-dealer familiarity with 1919 investment focus.
- Broker-dealer provision of useful market information.

Not all factors are considered for every trade. 1919 determines the reasonableness of commissions charged by considering commission rates then prevailing in the market for similar-sized trades in similar securities, as well as the overall quality of the trade execution services provided for the benefit of 1919's clients. In addition, as and to the extent described below, 1919 considers the value of research it receives.

1919's fixed income traders seek best execution for fixed income securities trades by placing dealers in competitive situations and utilizing offers and bids from numerous local and national broker-dealers. The fixed income traders review the market environment, the new issue calendar, and secondary offerings to help determine a competitive price for the bonds they are trading. By seeking to obtain the highest bid when selling securities, or selecting the broker-dealer with the lowest-priced offers, 1919 generally seeks to ensure that clients obtain best execution on fixed income securities trades.

Subject to compliance with applicable laws, 1919 will cause an affiliated broker-dealer, such as Stifel Nicolaus, to execute trades only for clients that direct 1919 to use such affiliated broker-dealer.

1919's Investment Policy Committee conducts a quarterly review of 1919 trading for clients, which includes review of (i) 1919's allocation of transactions and commissions to broker-dealers, (ii) commission rates and other trading-related fees paid, (iii) 1919 research analysts' ratings of broker-dealers, (iv) soft dollar arrangement-related transactions, and (v) 1919 traders' ratings of executing broker-dealers on certain best execution- related factors.

1919's Use of Client Commissions to Obtain and Pay For Research

As noted above, 1919 regularly receives research from broker-dealers it uses to execute securities trades for client accounts. For equity trades, 1919 generally considers the value of such research in selecting broker-dealers to execute trades and in determining the reasonableness of the commissions charged (in addition to other factors described in Section A above).

Where 1919 considers the value of research, it does so by considering:

- soft dollar arrangements 1919 has established;
- ratings 1919's research analysts assign to executing broker-dealers based on research services these broker- dealers have provided; or
- for certain equity investment strategies, research-based broker-dealer preferences communicated by the strategy's portfolio manager.

For certain equity securities trades, 1919's traders consider target commission amounts that are part of soft dollar arrangements 1919 has established with certain executing broker-dealers. Each arrangement includes an annual target commission amount that 1919 seeks, but is not obligated, to cause client accounts to pay the broker-dealer in return for trade execution and research that is used to benefit clients as described below. The soft dollar arrangements are structured to comply with the safe harbor under Section 28(e) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, which permits an investment adviser to pay more than the lowest available commission in return for trade execution and eligible research if the investment adviser determines in good faith that the commissions paid are reasonable in relation to the value of the brokerage and research provided, viewed in terms of the specific trade or the investment adviser's overall responsibilities to client accounts. 1919's Investment Policy Committee approves and periodically reviews the arrangements, including the target commission amounts and research services, and periodically reviews the arrangements to determine that the commissions paid meet this reasonableness standard.

For certain equity securities trades for which 1919 does not consider soft dollar arrangements, 1919's traders consider ratings 1919's research analysts periodically assign to certain of 1919's approved executing broker-dealers based upon research the broker-dealers have provided to them that aids in furthering AKIA's performance of its investment-decision- making responsibilities to clients.

The commissions 1919 causes client accounts to pay to obtain or pay for research (and trade execution services) as described in this section typically are higher than they would be if 1919 did not consider research in selecting brokers to execute trades. 1919 does not require that research obtained or paid for with commissions be used only to benefit the accounts that paid the commissions, and accounts may not benefit from research paid for by their commissions. 1919 generally uses research obtained or paid for with commissions to benefit a broad range of client accounts. 1919 does not seek to allocate the benefits of research obtained or paid for with commissions to client accounts in proportion to the commissions such accounts paid for such research.

However, 1919 generally seeks to cause a broad range of client accounts to pay commissions to obtain or pay for research so that client accounts do not receive the benefits of the research without having to contribute to its cost. Exceptions to this approach apply for (i) client accounts for which the use of a specific executing broker is directed, and (ii) client accounts that pay brokers asset-based fees for services that include trade execution. Although accounts of clients in these categories generally do not contribute to the cost of research obtained or paid for with 1919 client commissions, these accounts typically do receive the benefits of such research.

When 1919 uses client commissions to pay for or obtain research, 1919 receives a benefit since it does not have to produce the research itself or pay for the research with its own money. As a result, 1919 may have an incentive to select a broker-dealer based on its interest in receiving research. Also, as noted in Item 10 of this brochure, 1919 has soft dollar arrangements under which client commissions are used to pay Stifel Nicolaus and KBW, each an affiliated broker-dealer, for certain research services they provide to 1919. Because of 1919's affiliation with Stifel Nicolaus and KBW, 1919 has an incentive to implement these arrangements in order to use 1919 client commissions to benefit its affiliates, Stifel Nicolaus and KBW. The affiliates are part of the firm's overall vote process and are not afforded any advantage or accommodation through the vote due to their status. 1919 addresses this conflict – potentially using 1919 client commissions to benefit the firm's affiliates - by having its Investment Policy Committee review the continued appropriateness of these arrangements (including the value of the research to 1919's investment decision-making) on a quarterly basis and holding the arrangements to the same standards to which the Committee holds soft dollar arrangements involving research provided by unaffiliated firms.

The research 1919 obtains and pays for with client commissions may only include:

- Advice as to the value of securities, the advisability of investing in, purchasing or selling securities, and the availability of securities or purchasers or sellers of securities; and
- Analyses and reports concerning issuers, industries, securities, economic factors and trends, portfolio strategy and the performance of accounts.

Specific types of research 1919 obtains and pays for with client commissions consist of: (i) fundamental, quantitative and technical issuer, industry, sector, market, economic and policy research reports and analyses, (ii) portfolio strategy research, (iii) meetings and calls with company management representatives and analysts and access to investment conferences, (iv) information and analysis on company activities, operations and properties relevant to the making of investment decisions, and (v) assistance in further developing and refining a valuation framework 1919 uses in making investment decisions. The research is generated by either an executing broker-dealer or a third party.

Under 1919's policy, research paid for with client commissions must be eligible under the Section 28(e) safe harbor and must be used only to provide lawful and appropriate assistance to 1919's performance of its investment decision-making responsibilities. 1919's Investment Policy Committee may allocate a portion of an eligible research service subject to a soft dollar arrangement to client commissions (i.e., soft dollars) and a portion to hard dollars (i.e., 1919's own money).

A research service for which 1919 makes such an allocation may be referred to as a "mixed-use" service. Any allocation for a mixed-use service will be in proportion to 1919's good faith estimate of the value of the service for investment decision-making assistance purposes and the value of the service for non-28(e)-eligible purposes, such as client communications. The

Committee will have a conflict of interest in making this allocation, given that 1919 by definition will pay hard dollar costs out of its own pocket. The Committee will record in writing all mixed-used service allocation decisions and will periodically review such decisions to confirm that they continue to be appropriate.

1919's Practices When a Client Directs Brokerage

If a client directs 1919 to use a specific broker-dealer to execute securities trades, 1919 will do so unless 1919, in its discretion, determines that selecting one or more other broker-dealers would result in better execution and, in the case of a wrap fee program, the program sponsor permits this.

When clients direct 1919 to use a specific broker-dealer to execute securities trades to execute securities trades:

- 1919 will not negotiate the broker-dealer's trade execution services or compensation for such services on behalf of the client account
- 1919 will not be in a position to, and will not, monitor for best price and execution of trades the broker-dealer executes for the client account.
- The prices and execution quality achieved for the account may be less favorable than the prices and execution quality 1919 achieves for other client accounts. In other words, directed brokerage and wrap fee programs and other arrangements involving payment of asset-based fees for services that include trade execution may cost clients more money.
- 1919 will not be able to aggregate trade orders of such client accounts with trade orders of other client accounts, and this may prevent 1919 from being able to reduce trading costs for accounts that direct brokerage or that are in wrap fee programs or other arrangements involving payment of asset-based fees for services that include trade execution.
- 1919 generally will place trades for such accounts after placing trades for client accounts that do not direct 1919 to use a specific broker-dealer and are not in wrap fee program or such other arrangements. This may result in such accounts receiving worse prices on securities trades than other 1919 client accounts. Also, due to operational requirements in wrap fee programs and other arrangements involving payment of asset-based fees for services that include trade execution, 1919 tends to complete placing trades for accounts in wrap fee programs and such other arrangements after trades for other directed brokerage accounts are completed.

In addition, 1919's business relationship with a sponsor firm or broker-dealer may give 1919 an incentive to recommend that a client or sponsor firm issue or continue such a direction, as described below. Conversely, 1919's interest in receiving research paid for with client commissions, instead of 1919's own money, will give 1919 an incentive to recommend that a client or sponsor firm terminate such a direction.

For a broker-dealer that is affiliated with 1919, such as Stifel Nicolaus, this affiliation will give 1919 an incentive to recommend that a client issue or continue a direction to use such broker-dealer. See Item 10 of this brochure for the names of certain 1919-affiliated broker-dealers.

A client or sponsor firm may terminate a direction to use a specific broker-dealer by notifying 1919 in writing.

Trade Aggregation and Allocation

1919's policy is to treat all client accounts for which it exercises investment discretion impartially. If 1919's trading desk receives (from one or more 1919 portfolio managers) multiple orders for the same security on the same side of the market at the same time, the trading desk typically will block the orders together to minimize execution costs and seek best execution. Because portfolio managers manage accounts individually, however, the trading desk often will not receive such orders at the same time and therefore will not block or aggregate the orders.

If an aggregated order is executed in multiple trades at varying prices, each client account participating in the order receives the average price. Circumstances may exist where 1919 may decide that exceptions to its standard approach of aggregating are appropriate, such as with multiple large trades that may create an adverse market impact. In addition, trades for wrap fee program clients and clients who direct their brokerage to specific brokers-dealer generally will not be aggregated with those of clients for which 1919 selects the executing broker-dealer. As a result, these clients may incur greater trading costs and receive less favorable execution.

Most of 1919's investments are in highly liquid securities. Aggregated orders 1919 places for such securities typically are completely filled on the day the order is placed—i.e., the aggregate amount of securities desired to be purchased or sold is actually purchased or sold. However, there may be circumstances in which aggregated trade orders are only partially filled. 1919 allocates partially filled orders pro rata, based on the amounts sought for participating client accounts, or in another manner that 1919 concludes is fair and equitable to each client. Pro rata allocations will be subject to any minimum acceptable amounts for each account. If the pro rata allocations result in odd block sizes, they will be rounded to the nearest acceptable block size. If the order is only partially filled and the securities would be insignificant if spread over all accounts participating in the trade, 1919 will remove an entire account objective from the trade. In this way, the amount of bonds or shares of equity securities purchased or sold is significant to the accounts participating in the trade, and accounts with the same investment objective are treated equally. If 1919 bases the allocation on reasons other than the preceding, it will maintain a record of this decision, which includes a description of the reasons that the general allocation policy was not followed.

The usual practice of AKIA portfolio managers when submitting equity securities orders to 1919's trading desk is to specify the client account or accounts for which the order is being submitted, including the amount of equity securities to be purchased or sold for each participating account. For fixed income securities trades, a portfolio manager may also follow this approach or may initially specify only an aggregate amount of the securities desired to be purchased without specifying the accounts for which the securities are sought. This aggregate amount may be based on an acceptable position size for all accounts managed by the portfolio manager and then estimated by the portfolio manager to be eligible for the purchase. When the securities are obtained in this situation, the portfolio manager will then allocate them across such accounts, generally on a pro rata basis but subject to account-specific considerations such as (i) applicable investment restrictions, (ii) account cash position, (iii) securities of issuer already held by account, and (iv) effect on account duration. These considerations may result in certain accounts initially estimated to be eligible for the purchase receiving more or less than a pro rata allocation, including in some cases no allocation at all.

Dissemination and Implementation of Investment Decisions

AKIA typically provides discretionary investment management services. As part of these services, the client's portfolio manager implements the investment decisions he or she makes for the client's account by placing trades with 1919's Trading Desk for execution as described above. Because of the typically customized nature of AKIA's services and the related need to individually consider each client's or account's particular needs and/or investment situation, a portfolio manager may implement similar investment decisions (e.g., the purchase of a particular stock) for different client accounts at different times, and this may result in clients receiving different prices for the same investment. Alternatively, a portfolio manager in his or her discretion may submit an aggregate order to 1919's Trading Desk for the client accounts he or she manages as

described above.

Recommendation of Broker-Dealers, Custodians and other Service/Product Providers

1919 does not generally recommend clients to direct brokerage to particular broker-dealers. 1919 has negotiated trading-related fee arrangements with Schwab on behalf of clients that select Schwab to serve as their custodian, including an arrangement providing for trade-specific commissions and other charges imposed by Schwab (the “Schwab Trade-Based Pricing Arrangement”). 1919 may recommend that clients that are subject to the Schwab Trade-Based Pricing Arrangement direct brokerage to Schwab and pay Schwab trade-specific compensation according to this arrangement, which sets forth specific commission rates and other charges for securities trades Schwab executes and also fixed dollar fees applicable to trades 1919 effects with broker-dealers other than Schwab (“tradeaway fees”). As noted above, for clients that select Schwab as their custodian, 1919 effects fixed income trades with brokers other than Schwab (regardless of whether such clients direct brokerage to Schwab), causing clients subject to the Schwab Trade-Based Pricing Arrangement to be charged tradeaway fees for such trades.

As described above, 1919 has negotiated a trading-related fee arrangement with Fidelity on behalf of clients that select Fidelity’s affiliate NFS to serve as their custodian and direct brokerage to Fidelity. This arrangement provides for trade-specific commissions and other charges imposed by Fidelity (the “Fidelity Trade-Based Pricing Arrangement”). As noted above, for clients that direct brokerage to Fidelity, 1919 effects fixed income trades with brokers other than Fidelity.

1919, including AKIA, is subject to a conflict of interest when it recommends to clients that they continue to keep their accounts custodied at Fidelity and Fidelity’s affiliate NFS because 1919 has agreed to pay Fidelity a quarterly platform fee if the total account assets of clients that keep their custody accounts at Fidelity and NFS fall below \$15 million.

AKIA may recommend custodians (typically banks or broker-dealer firms) to clients, as well as other service and product providers such as providers of trust services, insurance policies, accounting and tax services and products, legal services, and mortgage lending services. Certain of these service and product providers may refer investment advisory business to 1919, provide products or services to 1919, and/or provide 1919 with access to their representatives so that 1919 or other persons can promote 1919’s investment services or products to such representatives. In addition, certain of these firms are affiliated with 1919, such as Stifel Bank & Trust (which 1919 may recommend as a lender) and Stifel Trust Company, National Association (which 1919 may recommend as a custodian and/or provider of trust services). In these situations, 1919 will have a conflict between recommending the service and product provider in the client’s interest and recommending such firm in order to (i) to obtain favorable terms on any products or services the recommended provider provides or may provide to 1919, (ii) to preserve or obtain additional referred business or promotion-related access from the recommended provider, and/or (iii) in the case of a recommended provider that is affiliated with 1919, to benefit its affiliate. Currently, 1919 has the conflicts of interest in clauses (i) and (ii) above when it recommends Schwab as a custodian and when it recommends Fidelity and NFS as custodian. Each of Schwab and Fidelity and NFS provide 1919 with limited practice management and/or similar business services from time to time, typically at no charge to 1919.

Also, with respect to Fidelity and NFS, the conflict of interest in clause (ii) will exist in part because of 1919’s participation in the Fidelity Wealth Advisor Solutions® Program as described in Item 14 of the 1919 ADV Brochure. 1919 will have an incentive to recommend these firms in order to influence their affiliate, Fidelity Personal Workplace Advisors LLC (“FPWA”), to continue to authorize 1919 to receive referrals in this program.

In addition, for any custodian AKIA recommends, 1919, including AKIA, will be subject to a conflict between its interest in minimizing the number of client custodians with which 1919 has to interact, which will enable 1919 to minimize internal 1919 operational costs, and the client’s interest in receiving superior custody services.

Consistent with 1919's status as a fiduciary, however, AKIA will base any recommendations of custodians, directed brokers, or other service and product providers only on what it believes is in the best interests of clients. The main factors AKIA considers in selecting custodians to recommend to clients include the level of fees such custodians will charge clients for custody services, accounting and reporting capabilities, the level of custody and account servicing such custodians provide to clients, and the manner in which such custodians interact with 1919, including AKIA, in its capacity as the client's investment manager.

Trade Error Correction Policy

In the event of a trade error attributable to 1919, including AKIA, 1919's general policy is to place the client in the position it would have been in absent the error unless otherwise directed by the client. When an error is identified prior to settlement, 1919 normally will move the trade to its error account. In such cases, the profit or loss resulting from the reversing transactions will be owned by 1919.

The Error Committee, along with certain investment professionals, review trade errors to identify trends and areas for improvements.

ITEM 13. REVIEW OF ACCOUNTS

Client accounts are generally reviewed at least annually by the portfolio manager for the account, typically with the assistance of the portfolio associate or investment associate assigned to the account. Portfolio Managers also receive a number of monthly and quarterly reports and analytics for the accounts they oversee. Portfolio managers may review multiple accounts together as part of a larger client relationship. Each review involves monitoring for adherence to client investment objectives, guidelines, needs and preferences, including tax situation, and restrictions, as well as adherence to appropriate investment allocations. This review is most often completed by a client meeting conducted annually to discuss the relationships and any changes contemplated. These meeting can be in person or virtual.

The frequency and scope of the review for each account is based on a combination of the following factors: (i) the type of client; (ii) the size and complexity of the relationship; (iii) the type of the client mandate; (iv) the type of investment product(s) utilized; (v) general market conditions and associated factors; (vi) specific client needs and objectives; (vii) turnover in investment management personnel; and (viii) change in client committee structure or management team.

ITEM 14. CLIENT REFERRALS AND OTHER COMPENSATION

AKIA compensates certain unaffiliated third parties for client referrals in the form of a portion of the investment management fee the referred client pays to AKIA for investment management services. AKIA typically pays this compensation quarterly based on its management fee billing cycle. The amount of the compensation may vary by third party. AKIA has entered into agreements with these third parties that govern their referral activities. These agreements also contemplate that the third parties will have involvement in AKIA's ongoing servicing of referred client accounts.

AKIA may enter into similar referral agreements with additional third parties, including without limitation other registered investment advisers, broker-dealers, financial planners, or clients. AKIA does not charge clients additional fees as a result of any AKIA referral arrangements.

ITEM 15. CUSTODY

Client assets are held by qualified custodians that are selected by the client. In compliance with SEC standards and guidance, these qualified custodians maintain the client assets in a manner that segregates them from assets of other clients of the custodian. 1919 is deemed to have custody of the underlying assets of many of its clients due to AKIA being able to deduct fees, acting as trustee for the client, or having discretionary authority over the client account. These accounts are generally also subject to a year-end audit by a major accounting firm that is a member of, and examined by, the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (“PCAOB”), and the audited financial statements are then provided to clients within 120 days of the end of the fiscal year.

Clients should carefully review the account statements they receive from their custodians and compare them to any account statements they receive from AKIA. If a client does not receive at least quarterly account statements (showing amounts of all funds and securities and all transactions during the quarter) directly from its custodian, the client should contact AKIA right away so AKIA can work with the client and the custodian to arrange for such statements to be delivered directly to the client.

Clients are discouraged from sending their funds (e.g., cash or checks made payable to cash, to AKIA, 1919 or to 1919 personnel) or securities (e.g., original stock certificates or limited partnership interest certificates, originally signed promissory or demand notes) to AKIA or 1919, but instead should send such assets directly to their custodians. In the event that AKIA or any 1919 personnel is in receipt of funds or securities, the firm promptly forwards them to the intended recipient. The only exceptions to this are that clients may send AKIA checks that (i) are made payable to third parties, such as the client’s custodian, or (ii) are made payable to AKIA for fees the client owes to AKIA.

ITEM 16. INVESTMENT DISCRETION

AKIA's standard investment advisory agreement grants the department discretionary authority over client accounts, authorizing AKIA to make purchase and sale decisions for client accounts or to select other advisers for the client. Alternatively, clients may elect to enter into a non-discretionary agreement with AKIA. Under such agreement, AKIA must consult with clients before making any purchase and sale decisions for client accounts and receive client approval for the investment decision.

Clients may place limitations on AKIA's investment authority. Specific client investment restrictions may limit AKIA's ability to manage a client's account like accounts of other clients with the same or similar investment objectives and/or guidelines but without similar client-imposed restrictions. This may impact the performance of the account relative to these other accounts and the benchmark index.

ITEM 17. VOTING CLIENT SECURITIES

AKIA is subject to 1919's proxy voting policies and procedures. 1919 generally has or will accept proxy voting authority on behalf of clients and has adopted a proxy voting policy and procedure that the firm believes are reasonably designed to comply with the requirements of the Advisers Act. Unless directed otherwise by the client, or in the event of a conflict among clients, 1919 will vote all proxies for client accounts in a manner that is consistent with the client's investment guidelines. As a result, 1919 may vote one client's securities differently than the firm votes those of another client.

In the absence of applicable investment guidelines, 1919 generally votes proxies in accordance with proxy voting guidelines prepared by an independent proxy voting firm and approved by 1919's Proxy Voting Committee (the "Committee"). These guidelines seek to maximize the economic interests of shareholders. For clients receiving responsible investing services, 1919 generally votes proxies in accordance with responsible investing proxy voting guidelines prepared by this firm and approved by the Committee. 1919 may vote proxies other than in accordance with applicable guidelines, and in situations where such guidelines do not cover a particular vote, if the Committee approves of such vote. The vote approval process will include seeking to ensure that the vote does not involve a material conflict between the interests of 1919 and its clients. 1919 will consider a conflict to be material if it is significant enough to potentially influence or appear to influence 1919's decision in the voting process.

Except for extraordinary circumstances, in any such instance, the material conflict will be resolved by the Proxy Voting Committee, voting in accordance with the otherwise applicable approved guidelines (if any), or by obtaining the client's consent to the vote after disclosure of the conflict. Alternatively, the Committee may in its sole discretion obtain, and vote in accordance with, the advice or recommendation of an independent third party.

In the event that a custodian does not provide 1919 with the materials necessary to vote proxies in general for securities held in the client's account, 1919 will be unable to vote proxies and will so notify the client. There are legacy accounts related to an acquisition where 1919 does not have and has not sought proxy voting authority.

In exercising its voting authority, 1919 will not consult or enter into agreements with officers, directors or employees of Stifel Financial Corp. or any of its affiliates regarding the voting of any securities owned by its clients.

An account owner may direct 1919 to refrain from voting a specific security, and name themselves or another person to so vote, while 1919 retains voting authority over the other securities in the account.

With respect to shares over which 1919 has voting authority, 1919 will not decline to vote proxies except in extraordinary circumstances where 1919 believes that refraining from voting is in the client's best interests. Nor will 1919 accept direction from others with regard to the voting of proxies. 1919 may vote proxies related to the same security differently for different clients.

The Proxy Voting Committee will meet annually to review and approve proxy voting guidelines. 1919's proxy voting policy at all times shall be directed toward maximizing the value of the assets of managed accounts, for the benefit of the accounts' ultimate owners or beneficiaries. On proxy vote matters specific to a company, such as the election of directors, the appointment of auditors, granting of options, re-pricing of options, mergers and other material issues, the voting decision typically shall be made in accordance with the proxy voting guidelines approved by the Committee, consistent with the policy of maximizing value.

There are times when 1919 may be unable to vote a proxy or may choose not to vote a proxy. Examples of these times include, but are not limited to (1) the meeting notice was received too late, (2) fees imposed to exercise the vote are high and outweigh the benefit of voting, or (3) a proxy voting service is not offered by the client's custodian.

For clients that grant 1919 proxy voting authority, a complete record and file of all votes cast, and where appropriate, the reason therefor, shall be maintained by 1919 with a third party voting service, Institutional Shareholder Services Inc. (ISS). Such clients may obtain information on how their proxies were voted, as well as the more detailed policies and procedures upon which this summary is based, by contacting 1919 at One South Street, Suite 2500, Baltimore, Maryland, 21202, Attention: Compliance Department.

ITEM 18. FINANCIAL INFORMATION

At this time, 1919 is not aware of any financial condition that is reasonably likely to impair AKIA's or 1919's ability to meet its contractual obligations to its clients. 1919 has not been the subject of any bankruptcy petitions, including in the past ten years.