

Scherer Financial Advisory Services, LLC Wrap Fee Program Brochure

This wrap fee program brochure provides information about the qualifications and business practices of Scherer Financial Advisory Services, LLC. If you have any questions about the contents of this brochure, please contact us at (972) 267-9655 or by email at: scott.scherer@schererfinancial.net. The information in this brochure has not been approved or verified by the United States Securities and Exchange Commission or by any state securities authority.

Additional information about Scherer Financial Advisory Services, LLC is also available on the SEC's website at www.adviserinfo.sec.gov. Scherer Financial Advisory Services, LLC's CRD number is:317435.

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Registration as an investment adviser does not imply a certain level of skill or training.

Version Date: 03/15/2023

Item 2: Material Changes

Scherer Financial Advisory Services, LLC has not yet filed an annual updating amendment to this Wrap Fee Program Brochure. Therefore, there are no material changes to this brochure to report.

The material changes in this this Wrap Fee Program Brochure from the last annual updating amendment of Scherer Financial Advisory Services, LLC on February 10, 2022 are described below. This list summarizes changes to policies, practices or conflicts of interests concerning this Wrap Fee Program Brochure only.

- Scott Scherer and Howard Montfort are no longer registered as registered representatives or investment advisor representative with Raymond James. (Item 9)
- Scherer Financial Advisory Services, LLC utilizes third party money managers. (Item 6 and 9)

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Item 4: Advisory Business

A. Description of the Advisory Firm

Scherer Financial Advisory Services, LLC (hereinafter "SFAS") provides portfolio management to clients under this wrap fee program as sponsor and portfolio manager.

Total Assets	Annual Fee
All Assets	Max 1.99%

These fees are generally negotiable, and the final fee schedule will be memorialized in the client's advisory agreement.

Portfolio management fees are withdrawn directly from the client's accounts with client's written authorization on a quarterly basis.

Fees are paid in advance. The advisory fee is calculated using the value of the assets on the last business day of the prior billing period. Refunds for any fees paid in advance but not yet earned will be refunded on a prorated basis and returned within fourteen days to the client via check or return deposit back into the client's account. For all asset-based fees paid in advance, the fee refunded will be equal to the balance of the fees collected in advance minus the daily rate* times the number of days elapsed in the billing period up to and including the day of termination. (*The daily rate is calculated by dividing the annual asset-based fee rate by 365.)

Clients may terminate the agreement without penalty, for full refund of SFAS's fees, within five business days of signing the Investment Advisory Contract. Thereafter, clients may terminate the Investment Advisory Contract immediately upon written notice.

Custody is also disclosed in Form ADV because SFAS has authority to transfer money from client account(s), which constitutes a standing letter of authorization (SLOA). Accordingly, SFAS will follow the safeguards specified by the SEC rather than undergo an annual audit.

B. Contribution Cost Factors

The program may cost the client more or less than purchasing such services separately. There are several factors that bear upon the relative cost of the program, including the trading activity in the client's account, the adviser's ability to aggregate trades, and the cost of the services if provided separately (which in turn depends on the prices and specific services offered by different providers).

C. Additional Fees

SFAS will wrap third party fees (i.e., custodian fees, brokerage fees, mutual fund fees, transaction fees, etc.) for wrap fee portfolio management accounts. SFAS will charge clients one fee, and pay all transaction fees using the fee collected from the client. Accounts participating in the wrap fee program are not charged higher advisory fees based on trading activity, but clients should be aware that SFAS has an incentive to limit trading activities for those accounts since the firm absorbs those transaction costs.

Certain other fees are not included in the wrap fee and are paid for separately by the client. These include, but are not limited to, margin costs, charges imposed directly by a mutual fund or exchange traded fund, fees associated with “step out” transactions if the account uses different custodians or broker-dealers, deferred sales charges, odd-lot differentials, transfer taxes, wire transfer and electronic fund fees, and other fees and taxes on brokerage accounts and securities transactions.

D. Compensation of Client Participation

Neither SFAS, nor any representatives of SFAS receive any additional compensation beyond advisory fees for the participation of client’s in the wrap fee program. However, compensation received may be more than what would have been received if client paid separately for investment advice, brokerage, and other services. Therefore, SFAS may have a financial incentive to recommend the wrap fee program to clients.

Item 5: Types of Clients

SFAS generally offers advisory services to the following types of clients:

- ❖ Individuals
- ❖ High-Net-Worth Individuals

There is no account minimum.

Item 6: Portfolio Manager Selection and Evaluation

A. Selecting/Reviewing Portfolio Managers

SFAS will not select outside portfolio managers for management of this wrap fee program. SFAS will be the sole portfolio manager for this wrap fee program.

SFAS will use industry standards to calculate portfolio manager performance.

SFAS reviews the performance information to determine and verify its accuracy and compliance with presentation standards. The performance information is quarterly and is reviewed by SFAS.

B. Related Persons

SFAS and its personnel serve as the portfolio managers for all wrap fee program accounts. This is a conflict of interest in that no outside adviser assesses SFAS's management of the wrap fee program. However, SFAS addresses this conflict by acting in its clients' best interest consistent with its fiduciary duty as sponsor and portfolio manager of the wrap fee program.

C. Advisory Business

SFAS offers ongoing wrap fee portfolio management services based on the individual goals, objectives, time horizon, and risk tolerance of each client. SFAS creates an Investment Policy Statement for each client, which outlines the client's current situation (income, tax levels, and risk tolerance levels). Portfolio management services include, but are not limited to, the following:

- | | |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| • Determine investment strategy | • Personal investment policy |
| • Asset allocation | • Asset selection |
| • Assessment of risk tolerance | • Regular portfolio monitoring |

SFAS evaluates the current investments of each client with respect to their risk tolerance levels and time horizon.

SFAS will request discretionary authority from clients in order to select securities and execute transactions without permission from the client prior to each transaction.

Risk tolerance levels are documented in the Investment Policy Statement, which is given to each client.

Portfolio management accounts participating in the wrap fee program will not have to pay for transaction or trading fees. SFAS will charge clients one fee, and pay transaction fees using the advisory fee collected from the client. Certain other fees are not included in the wrap fee and are paid for separately by the client. These include, but are not limited to, margin costs, charges imposed directly by a mutual fund or exchange traded fund, deferred sales charges, odd-lot differentials, transfer taxes, wire transfer and electronic fund fees, and other fees and taxes on brokerage accounts and securities transactions.

Accounts participating in the wrap fee program are not charged higher advisory fees based on trading activity, but clients should be aware that SFAS has an incentive to limit trading activities for those accounts since the firm absorbs those transaction costs. To address this conflict, SFAS will always act in the best interest of its clients consistent with its fiduciary duty as an investment adviser.

Selection of Other Advisers

SFAS may direct clients to third party investment advisers. Before selecting other advisers for clients, SFAS will verify that all recommended advisers are properly licensed, notice filed, or exempt in the states where SFAS is recommending the adviser to clients.

Services Limited to Specific Types of Investments

SFAS generally limits its investment advice to mutual funds, equities, fixed income securities, ETFs, ETFs in the gold and precious metal sectors, real estate funds, REITs, non-U.S. securities, Commodities, and insurance products including annuities. SFAS may use other securities as well to help diversify a portfolio when applicable.

Client Tailored Services and Client Imposed Restrictions

SFAS offers the same suite of services to all of its clients. However, specific client investment strategies and their implementation are dependent upon the client's current situation (income, tax levels, and risk tolerance levels). Clients are not permitted to impose restrictions in investing in certain securities or types of securities in accordance with their values or beliefs.

Wrap Fee Programs

As discussed herein, SFAS sponsors and acts as portfolio manager for this wrap fee program. SFAS manages the investments in the wrap fee program but does not manage those wrap fee accounts any differently than it would manage non-wrap fee accounts. The fees paid to the wrap account program will be given to SFAS as a management fee.

Amounts Under Management

SFAS has the following assets under management:

Discretionary Amounts:	Non-Discretionary Amounts:	Date Calculated:
\$88,306,829	\$18,898,924	December 2022

Performance-Based Fees and Side-By-Side Management

SFAS does not accept performance-based fees or other fees based on a share of capital gains on or capital appreciation of the assets of a client.

Clients paying a performance-based fee should be aware that investment advisers have an incentive to invest in riskier investments when paid a performance-based fee due to the higher risk/higher reward attributes.

Methods of Analysis and Investment Strategies

Methods of Analysis

SFAS's methods of analysis include modern portfolio theory.

Modern portfolio theory is a theory of investment that attempts to maximize portfolio expected return for a given amount of portfolio risk, or equivalently minimize risk for a given level of expected return, each by carefully choosing the proportions of various assets.

Investment Strategies

SFAS uses/recommends long term investing and long term investing.

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

Material Risks Involved

Methods of Analysis

Modern portfolio theory assumes that investors are risk averse, meaning that given two portfolios that offer the same expected return, investors will prefer the less risky one. Thus, an investor will take on increased risk only if compensated by higher expected returns. Conversely, an investor who wants higher expected returns must accept more risk. The exact trade-off will be the same for all investors, but different investors will evaluate the trade-off differently based on individual risk aversion characteristics. The implication is that a rational investor will not invest in a portfolio if a second portfolio exists with a more favorable risk-expected return profile – i.e., if for that level of risk an alternative portfolio exists which has better expected returns.

Investment Strategies

SFAS's use of options trading generally holds greater risk, and clients should be aware that there is a material risk of loss using any of those strategies.

Long term investing is designed to capture market rates of both return and risk. Due to its nature, the long-term investment strategy can expose clients to various types of risk that will typically surface at various intervals during the time the client owns the investments. These risks include but are not limited to inflation (purchasing power) risk, interest rate risk, economic risk, market risk, and political/regulatory risk.

Options transactions involve a contract to purchase a security at a given price, not necessarily at market value, depending on the market. This strategy includes the risk that

an option may expire out of the money resulting in minimal or no value, as well as the possibility of leveraged loss of trading capital due to the leveraged nature of stock options.

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

Risks of Specific Securities Utilized

SFAS's use of options trading generally holds greater risk of capital loss. Clients should be aware that there is a material risk of loss using any investment strategy. The investment types listed below (leaving aside Treasury Inflation Protected/Inflation Linked Bonds) are not guaranteed or insured by the FDIC or any other government agency.

Equity investment generally refers to buying shares of stocks in return for receiving a future payment of dividends and/or capital gains if the value of the stock increases. The value of equity securities may fluctuate in response to specific situations for each company, industry conditions and the general economic environments.

Fixed income investments generally pay a return on a fixed schedule, though the amount of the payments can vary. This type of investment can include corporate and government debt securities, leveraged loans, high yield, and investment grade debt and structured products, such as mortgage and other asset-backed securities, although individual bonds may be the best known type of fixed income security. In general, the fixed income market is volatile and fixed income securities carry interest rate risk. (As interest rates rise, bond prices usually fall, and vice versa. This effect is usually more pronounced for longer-term securities.) Fixed income securities also carry inflation risk, liquidity risk, call risk, and credit and default risks for both issuers and counterparties. The risk of default on treasury inflation protected/inflation linked bonds is dependent upon the U.S. Treasury defaulting (extremely unlikely); however, they carry a potential risk of losing share price value, albeit rather minimal. Risks of investing in foreign fixed income securities also include the general risk of non-U.S. investing described below.

Exchange Traded Funds (ETFs): An ETF is an investment fund traded on stock exchanges, similar to stocks. Investing in ETFs carries the risk of capital loss (sometimes up to a 100% loss in the case of a stock holding bankruptcy). Areas of concern include the lack of transparency in products and increasing complexity, conflicts of interest and the possibility of inadequate regulatory compliance. Because ETFs use "authorized participants" (APs) as agents to facilitate creations or redemptions (primary market), there is a risk that an AP decides to no longer participate for a particular ETF; however, that risk is mitigated by the fact that other APs can step in to fill the vacancy of the withdrawing AP [an ETF typically has multiple APs] and ETF transactions predominantly take place in the secondary market without need for an AP. Like other liquid securities, ETF pricing changes throughout the trading day and there can be no guarantee that an ETF is purchased at the optimal time in terms of market movements. Moreover, due to market fluctuations, ETF brokerage costs, differing demand and characteristics of underlying securities, and other factors, the price of an ETF can be lower than the aggregate market price of its cash and component individual securities (net asset value –

NAV). An ETF is subject to the same market risks as those of its underlying individual securities, and also has internal expenses that can lower investment returns.

Mutual Funds: Investing in mutual funds carries the risk of capital loss and thus you may lose money investing in mutual funds. All mutual funds have costs that lower investment returns. The funds can be of bond “fixed income” nature (lower risk) or stock “equity” nature.

Precious Metal ETFs (e.g., Gold, Silver, or Palladium Bullion backed “electronic shares” not physical metal) specifically may be negatively impacted by several unique factors, among them (1) large sales by the official sector which own a significant portion of aggregate world holdings in gold and other precious metals, (2) a significant increase in hedging activities by producers of gold or other precious metals, (3) a significant change in the attitude of speculators and investors.

Real Estate exposure (including REITs) entails several kinds of risk that are inherent in the real estate sector, which historically has experienced significant fluctuations and cycles in performance. Specifically, revenues and cash flows may be adversely affected by: changes in local real estate market conditions due to changes in national or local economic conditions or changes in local property market characteristics; competition from other properties offering the same or similar services; changes in interest rates and in the state of the debt and equity credit markets; the ongoing need for capital improvements; changes in real estate tax rates and other operating expenses; adverse changes in governmental rules and fiscal policies; adverse changes in zoning laws; the impact of present or future environmental legislation and compliance with environmental laws.

Annuities are retirement products for those who may have the ability to pay a premium now and want to guarantee they receive certain payments or a return on investment in the future. Annuities are contracts issued by a life insurance company designed to meet requirement or other long-term goals. An annuity is not a life insurance policy. Variable annuities are designed to be long-term investments, to meet retirement and other long-range goals. Variable annuities are not suitable for meeting short-term goals because substantial taxes and insurance company charges may apply if you withdraw your money early. Variable annuities also involve investment risks, just as mutual funds do.

Commodities are tangible assets used to manufacture and produce goods or services. Commodity prices are affected by different risk factors, such as disease, storage capacity, supply, demand, delivery constraints and weather. Because of those risk factors, even a well-diversified investment in commodities can be uncertain.

Options are contracts to purchase a security at a given price, risking that an option may expire out of the money resulting in minimal or no value. An uncovered option is a type of options contract that is not backed by an offsetting position that would help mitigate risk. The risk for a “naked” or uncovered put is not unlimited, whereas the potential loss for an uncovered call option is limitless. Spread option positions entail buying and selling multiple options on the same underlying security, but with different strike prices or expiration dates, which helps limit the risk of other option trading strategies. Option

transactions also involve risks including but not limited to economic risk, market risk, sector risk, idiosyncratic risk, political/regulatory risk, inflation (purchasing power) risk and interest rate risk.

Non-U.S. securities present certain risks such as currency fluctuation, political and economic change, social unrest, changes in government regulation, differences in accounting and the lesser degree of accurate public information available.

Initial Public Offering (“IPO”) shares have no trading history, are speculative and are not suitable for all investors. Although IPOs and new-to-market securities have the potential to deliver returns, they also carry serious risks for any investor, including the broader risks associated with equities. Founders may try to drum up interest in the offering in order to drive up the IPO valuation. As a result, share prices at the time of an IPO can be artificially high, meaning that shares can lose value rapidly and soon after the time of the IPO. New-to-market securities do not have the historical performance, pricing history, or other important details that publicly traded securities are required to provide. Additionally, even when a private company discloses all relevant information, it is still more difficult for an investor to predict how the company will perform post-IPO, as the public offering often necessitates a shift in the company’s strategy.

Past performance is not indicative of future results. Investing in securities involves a risk of loss that you, as a client, should be prepared to bear.

Voting Client Securities (Proxy Voting)

SFAS will not ask for, nor accept voting authority for client securities. Clients will receive proxies directly from the issuer of the security or the custodian. Clients should direct all proxy questions to the issuer of the security.

Item 7: Client Information Provided to Portfolio Managers

All client information material to managing the portfolio (including basic information, risk tolerance, sophistication level, and income level) is provided to the portfolio manager. The portfolio manager will also have access to that information as it changes and is updated.

Item 8: Client Contact with Portfolio Managers

SFAS does not restrict clients from contacting portfolio managers. SFAS’s representatives can be contacted during regular business hours using the information on the Form ADV Part 2B cover page.

Item 9: Additional Information

A. Disciplinary Action and Other Financial Industry Activities

Criminal or Civil Actions

There are no criminal or civil actions to report.

Administrative Proceedings

There are no administrative proceedings to report.

Self-Regulatory Organization (SRO) Proceedings

There are no self-regulatory organization proceedings to report.

Registration as a Broker/Dealer or Broker/Dealer Representative

Neither SFAS nor its representatives are registered as or have pending applications to become a broker/dealer or as representatives of a broker/dealer.

Registration as a Futures Commission Merchant, Commodity Pool Operator, or a Commodity Trading Advisor

Neither SFAS nor its representatives are registered as or have pending applications to become either a Futures Commission Merchant, Commodity Pool Operator, or Commodity Trading Advisor or an associated person of the foregoing entities.

Registration Relationships Material to this Advisory Business and Possible Conflicts of Interests

Scott Stephen Scherer is an accountant with Scott S Scherer CPA, LLC. From time to time, he may offer clients advice or products from those activities. Clients should be aware that these services may involve a conflict of interest; however, SFAS always acts in the best interest of the client. Clients are free to obtain these services or products through another provider and always have the right to utilize or decline the services of any SFAS representative in such individual's outside capacity.

Scott Stephen Scherer is an independent licensed insurance agent and from time to time may offer clients advice or products from those activities. Clients should be aware that these services may involve a conflict of interest; however, SFAS always acts in the best interest of the client. Clients are free to obtain these services or products through another

provider and always have the right to utilize or decline the services of any SFAS representative in such individual's outside capacity.

Howard William Montfort is an independent licensed insurance agent and from time to time may offer clients advice or products from those activities. Clients should be aware that these services may involve a conflict of interest; however, SFAS always acts in the best interest of the client. Clients are free to obtain these services or products through another provider and always have the right to utilize or decline the services of any SFAS representative in such individual's outside capacity.

Selection of Other Advisers or Managers and How This Adviser is Compensated for Those Selections

SFAS will direct clients to third party money managers. SFAS will be compensated via a fee share from the advisors to which it directs those clients. This relationship will be disclosed in each contract between SFAS and each third party advisor. The fees shared will not exceed any limit imposed by any regulatory agency. This creates a conflict of interest in that SFAS has an incentive to direct clients to the third party money managers that provide SFAS with a larger fee split. SFAS will always act in the best interests of the client, including when determining which third party manager to recommend to clients. SFAS will ensure that all recommended advisors or managers are licensed or notice filed in the states in which SFAS is recommending them to clients.

B. Code of Ethics, Client Referrals, and Financial Information

Code of Ethics

SFAS has a written Code of Ethics that covers the following areas: Prohibited Purchases and Sales, Insider Trading, Personal Securities Transactions, Exempted Transactions, Prohibited Activities, Conflicts of Interest, Gifts and Entertainment, Confidentiality, Service on a Board of Directors, Compliance Procedures, Compliance with Laws and Regulations, Procedures and Reporting, Certification of Compliance, Reporting Violations, Compliance Officer Duties, Training and Education, Recordkeeping, Annual Review, and Sanctions. SFAS's Code of Ethics is available free upon request to any client or prospective client.

Recommendations Involving Material Financial Interests

SFAS does not recommend that clients buy or sell any security in which SFAS or a related person has a material financial interest.

Investing Personal Money in the Same Securities as Clients

From time to time, representatives of SFAS may buy or sell securities for themselves that they also recommend to clients. This may provide an opportunity for representatives of

SFAS to buy or sell the same securities before or after recommending the same securities to clients resulting in representatives profiting off the recommendations they provide to clients. Such transactions may create a conflict of interest. SFAS will always document any transactions that could be construed as conflicts of interest and will never engage in trading that operates to the client's disadvantage when similar securities are being bought or sold.

Trading Securities At/Around the Same Time as Clients' Securities

From time to time, representatives of SFAS may buy or sell securities for themselves at or around the same time as clients. This may provide an opportunity for representatives of SFAS to buy or sell securities before or after recommending securities to clients resulting in representatives profiting off the recommendations they provide to clients. Such transactions may create a conflict of interest; however, SFAS will never engage in trading that operates to the client's disadvantage if representatives of SFAS buy or sell securities at or around the same time as clients.

Frequency and Nature of Periodic Reviews

Accounts are reviewed at least quarterly by Scott Stephen Scherer, Manager, with regard to clients' respective investment policies and risk tolerance levels.

Factors That Will Trigger a Non-Periodic Review of Client Accounts

Reviews may be triggered by material market, economic or political events, or by changes in client's financial situations (such as retirement, termination of employment, physical move, or inheritance).

Content and Frequency of Regular Reports Provided to Clients

Each client will receive a monthly account statement from the custodian.

Economic Benefits Provided by Third Parties for Advice Rendered to Clients

SFAS does not receive any economic benefit, directly or indirectly from any third party for advice rendered to SFAS clients.

While SFAS has no formal soft dollars program in which soft dollars are used to pay for third party services, SFAS may receive research, products, or other services from custodians and broker-dealers in connection with client securities transactions ("soft dollar benefits"). SFAS may enter into soft-dollar arrangements consistent with (and not outside of) the safe harbor contained in Section 28(e) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended. There can be no assurance that any particular client will benefit from soft dollar research, whether or not the client's transactions paid for it, and SFAS does not seek to allocate benefits to client accounts proportionate to any soft dollar credits generated by the accounts. SFAS benefits by not having to produce or pay for the research, products or services, and SFAS will have an incentive to recommend a broker-dealer based on receiving research or services. Clients should be aware that SFAS's acceptance of soft dollar benefits may result in higher commissions charged to the client.

Compensation to Non – Advisory Personnel for Client Referrals

SFAS does not directly or indirectly compensate any person who is not advisory personnel for client referrals.

Balance Sheet

SFAS neither requires nor solicits prepayment of more than \$1,200 / \$500.

Financial Conditions Reasonably Likely to Impair Ability to Meet Contractual Commitments to Clients

SFAS does not have any financial condition that would impair its ability to meet contractual commitments to clients.

Bankruptcy Petitions in Previous Ten Years

SFAS has not been the subject of a bankruptcy petition.

Item 10: Requirements For State Registered Advisers

Please see the “*Recommendations Involving Material Financial Interests*” and “*Registration Relationships Material to this Advisory Business and Possible Conflicts of Interests*” sections above.