



FIRST REPUBLIC INVESTMENT MANAGEMENT

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EAGLE INVEST WRAP FEE PROGRAM BROCHURE

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This wrap fee program brochure provides information about the qualifications and business practices of First Republic Investment Management, Inc. (“FRIM”). If you have any questions about the contents of this brochure, please contact us at the phone number above. The information in this wrap fee program brochure has not been approved or verified by the United States Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC”) or by any state securities authority.

Additional information about FRIM also is available on the SEC’s website at www.adviserinfo.sec.gov.

FRIM is a federally-registered investment adviser with the SEC. Registration of an investment adviser does not imply a certain level of skill or training.

Item 2 - Material Changes

FRIM routinely makes updates throughout the Brochure to improve and clarify the description of its business practices, compliance policies and procedures and conflicts of interest, as well as to respond to evolving industry best practices. While FRIM has made updates to this Eagle Invest Wrap Fee Program Brochure since FRIM's update on January 3, 2023, FRIM does not believe those changes are material.

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Item 4 - Service, Fees and Compensation

Eagle Invest is an online investment management platform (the “Service”) offered by FRIM, an SEC-registered investment adviser with its principal place of business located in San Francisco, California. FRIM was acquired by First Republic Bank (“FRB” or the “Bank”) in 1999. FRIM is a wholly-owned subsidiary of FRB, a publicly-held California state-chartered commercial bank which is listed on the NYSE (symbol FRC). FRB was founded in 1985.

The Service is only available to accounts that are held in custody through First Republic Securities Company, LLC (“FRSC”), an affiliate of FRIM, through its clearing broker Pershing LLC (“Pershing”).

This wrap fee program brochure describes the services, fees and other necessary information clients should consider prior to becoming a client of Eagle Invest. Clients should carefully read it in its entirety before opening an advisory account and beginning to invest through Eagle Invest to ensure that the Service is suitable and appropriate for their investment needs. FRIM will issue updates to this brochure no less than annually, and existing clients should read each brochure amendment in its entirety for material information that could affect the advisory relationship. For a complete description of the other services offered by FRIM and the fees charged for those services, clients should refer to FRIM’s Form ADV Part 2A (the “Brochure”). Clients may obtain a copy of the Brochure by contacting FRIM at 415-392-1400.

FRIM is the sponsor of the wrap fee program described below. A wrap fee program is an advisory program under which a specified fee or fees not based directly on transactions in a client’s account is charged for advisory services, including investment management services, custodial services and the execution of client transactions. In evaluating the Service, clients and prospective clients should consider the level of the wrap fee charged, the amount of portfolio activity in the client’s account, the value of custodial and other services which are provided under the arrangement and other factors. The wrap fee will for some clients exceed the aggregate cost of such services if they were purchased separately. In addition, as described below, the Service is made available through a website(s) and mobile application(s), and communications concerning the Service are intended to occur primarily through electronic means. Therefore, the Service differs from more traditional or full-service advisory relationships in which an advisor has more frequent personal interactions with a client. Potential clients should consider these factors as well when deciding whether the Service will provide the type of advisory relationship they desire.

Service

FRIM is responsible for the development and ongoing maintenance of the model portfolios used in the Service. FRIM utilizes a proprietary portfolio management algorithm licensed from Nvest, Inc., which is the parent company of SigFig Wealth Management LLC (“SigFig”), for ongoing monitoring, rebalancing and tax loss harvesting. SigFig is a federally registered investment adviser registered with the SEC and provider of digital investment advisory and other related technology and consulting services.

Strategies and Models: The Service is a centrally managed, algorithm-based investment management service that is made available to clients through one or more interactive websites or mobile applications (the “Site”). Based on information clients provide directly or in aggregate to FRIM, the Service invests in and manages on an ongoing basis a diversified investment portfolio generally comprised of exchange-traded funds (“ETFs”) combined with money market funds or the Eagle Sweep Program (described below), as applicable. The portfolio of ETFs and money market funds includes up to six asset classes across equity and fixed income. The Service generates investment recommendations through proprietary, automated

computer algorithms (“Algorithm”) of SigFig, the Service’s sub-adviser, based upon model portfolios constructed by FRIM and selected for an account as described below.

The Service provides ongoing investment management of advisory accounts on a discretionary basis by monitoring and rebalancing a client’s portfolio as needed to keep the client’s portfolio consistent with the client’s selected investment objective and risk profile, unless rebalancing is not in the best interest of the client. There is no guarantee the model portfolios will meet their objectives or will result in positive investment returns.

Each model portfolio is designed to be consistent with a combination of unique goals, time horizon and risk tolerances. FRIM constructs and maintains the model portfolios, which include securities holdings, relative weightings and potential replacement securities for tax harvesting purposes. Each account is allowed only one model portfolio. SigFig and clients cannot change or customize the model portfolio. See Item 6: Portfolio Manager Selection and Evaluation for more information. Clients have the right to impose reasonable restrictions. Eagle Invest clients can restrict a security from being bought as long as it is less than 10% of their portfolio.

Enrollment Process: Investors participating in the Service are required to enter into an investment management agreement with FRIM (the “Investment Management Agreement”), open a designated advisory account (or multiple accounts) with Pershing as custodian and transfer at least the Service minimum of \$5,000 of eligible assets (including cash) into that account. During the application process, clients agree and acknowledge their ability and willingness to conduct their advisory and brokerage relationship with FRIM, SigFig and Pershing on an electronic basis, receiving all information and documents, including this Brochure, supplements and other documents, through the Site and/or the Service’s electronic communications, and signing all agreements related to the Service electronically. This agreement and acknowledgment are a requirement both now and in the future irrespective of any other agreement with FRIM or its affiliates to the contrary. Clients have an obligation to maintain an accurate and current email address with FRIM and to ensure that the client has the ability to read, download, print and retain documents the client receives from FRIM or SigFig. If a client is unable or unwilling to accept electronic delivery, the client’s enrollment in the Service and the client’s account may be terminated. If a client’s account is terminated, the client will be required to transfer the account to self-management (Eagle Invest will “de-link”, removing FRIM’s management authority from the account) or another brokerage account or liquidate the account assets and have the proceeds sent to them.

As part of the account opening process, clients are asked a series of questions that FRIM uses to determine a client’s investment risk profile, investment objective and the appropriate model portfolio. Clients are asked to carefully consider whether their participation in the Service is appropriate for their investment needs and goals prior to enrollment. Clients are also asked to review and approve their initial investment objective. Clients can change their investment objective from their online dashboard. Clients should periodically review their existing investment risk profile and update it when their goals, risk tolerance or other aspects of their financial situation change to ensure the correct investment objective. Failure by the client to promptly update the client’s investment objective and other reported profile information as needed will result in a client remaining in a model portfolio that is no longer aligned with the client’s investment profile.

Clients can enroll directly through the online tool or with the assistance of an Eagle Invest team member. The enrollment process seeks to determine whether the Service is appropriate for clients. The process may not elicit the same information received as a face-to-face interview would. The Service does not consider concentration in any securities, income, debt, assets held outside the account or other financial considerations and as such is not a complete investment program and may not be suitable for all investors. Clients should consider the suitability of the Service based on their financial needs and investment

objectives. This Service is intended for long-term investors and is not a cash management program.

Clients can fund their account with eligible existing holdings that can include securities that are not part of the model portfolio (“non-model securities”). Clients grant investment discretion to FRIM and SigFig to manage and make trades in their accounts according to the model portfolio, and subject to certain limitations as described below, to hold or liquidate non-model securities. Hence, clients should not transfer non-model securities that they are not willing to have liquidated.

Investment Restrictions: There are instances when a client’s managed portfolio can hold non-model securities. Clients can restrict a non-model security from being purchased, as long as it is less than 10% of their Service portfolio. In addition, FRIM and/or SigFig can decide to hold off from selling non-model securities to limit tax consequences for the client. In both instances, the Algorithm will do its best to maintain the overall target allocation of the client’s managed portfolio by adjusting other holdings.

Imposing investment restrictions on the management of an account may result in delays in the management of an account, or clients may be notified that an account cannot be managed with those investment restrictions. Such investment restrictions, which are changes from a model portfolio, can affect the performance of the account. The Service is not responsible for any deviation in the performance of the account as compared to an unrestricted account invested in the same model portfolio without the restriction. Eagle Invest could refuse to accept an account for management in cases where they find a client’s restriction to be onerous or where it impedes the ability to implement the strategy for an account or implement tax harvesting options selected for the account.

Updates to Information and Financial Advisor Support: If a material change occurs to the client’s goals, financial circumstances or investment objectives, or if they wish to impose or modify reasonable restrictions on the management of their account, it is the client’s responsibility to promptly update their information online. Clients will be reminded on an annual and quarterly basis to review their investment objectives and restrictions and make updates if anything changes.

Aggregation of Trades: Pershing will aggregate purchase or sale orders for account(s) in the Service in most cases, although it is under no obligation to do so.

No Trading Access: The Service will make the trading decisions in clients’ accounts, and once enrolled in the Service, clients will not be able to place trades in their accounts.

Tax Loss Harvesting: The Service performs tax-loss harvesting strategies for clients. The Service is permitted to conduct tax-loss harvesting when deemed acceptable by the Algorithm based on available tax lot information. Holdings with missing tax lot information will be excluded from tax-loss harvesting until missing information is obtained. Clients should consult with their personal tax advisors or check the Internal Revenue Service (“IRS”) website at www.irs.gov regarding the tax consequences of engaging in tax-loss harvesting, based on their particular circumstances and its impact on their tax return. Clients and/or their personal tax advisors are responsible for their own tax reporting to the IRS or any other tax authority. Tax loss harvesting is not intended to eliminate taxes altogether, but to offset current year taxable gains. The Service’s tax-loss harvesting strategy is not intended as tax advice, and neither FRIM nor SigFig represents that any particular tax consequences will be obtained.

Withdrawals: Clients may withdraw assets from their account by completing an online request or contacting the Eagle Invest team. Withdrawals from IRA accounts may incur tax consequences, which are the client’s responsibility. Eagle Invest reserves the right to terminate an account if it is not brought up to the required minimum.

Rebalancing: The rebalancing component of the Algorithm is designed to conduct a daily review of client accounts to determine if rebalancing is appropriate based on factors established by SigFig and approved by FRIM. If the Algorithm initiates a rebalancing trade order, the trade order is reviewed by SigFig prior to being routed for execution. The Algorithm may also trigger rebalancing in the event there is a change in the model portfolio or in cases when a client makes changes to their investment profile or when a client requests to impose or modify investment restrictions on the management of their account. The Service monitors accounts on a daily basis; however, this does not mean accounts will be traded daily. During periods where the accounts do not drift outside of the established parameters, no rebalancing trades will be required. In instances where the account value drops below a minimum \$5,000 threshold, the Service may be unable to rebalance the account to meet the parameters. Monitoring and trading in the account at any given time are subject to systems and technology constraints and availability.

When a client makes redemptions in an account, the Service first considers the client's investment strategy and redeems those investments where the account is overweighted. Clients can select the day of the month that the funds are desired (in months where the selected day is not available, funds will be made available the prior business day). Note that if automated redemption takes place in an account and the account balance is below the technical minimum required for an account, the Service can terminate an account.

Fees and Compensation

Clients pay an annual wrap fee of 0.40% of assets under management (which will include cash, dividends and accrued interest) for investment management, administration, trade execution, custody and related services. FRIM, in its sole discretion, can waive or negotiate lower or higher management fees with different clients based upon a variety of criteria (i.e., anticipated future additional assets, dollar amount of assets to be managed, broader business relationship between client and FRB). From time to time, FRIM will offer promotions in the form of account fee waivers where new or existing Service clients can receive reduced account fees or other incentives for a period of time. Such promotions have in the past run indefinitely in some instances and for a limited period of time in others. FRIM reserves the right, in its sole discretion, and to the extent required by applicable law, to waive or offset fees for certain clients. The initial account fee is deducted at the end of the first billable month. Billing is pro-rated for clients who have opened an account during that month. Subsequently, the annual fee is prorated and generally billed monthly in arrears, based upon the market value of the assets, including cash balances, subject to the fee on the last business day of the previous month (or, in the absence of a then-current known market value, the last known market value). The fees are deducted directly from clients' Service accounts. Clients or FRIM can terminate the Service upon formal notice to the other party in accordance with the Investment Management Agreement.

In evaluating the Service, clients and prospective clients should consider the level of the wrap fee charged, the amount of portfolio activity in the client's account, the value of custodial and other services which are provided under the arrangement and other factors. The wrap fee will for some clients exceed the aggregate cost of such services if they were purchased separately. In addition, the wrap fee may be higher than the fees charged by other investment advisors for similar services, and the investment products available to be purchased in the Service can be purchased by clients outside of a Service account, through broker-dealers or other investment firms not affiliated with FRIM.

Clients in the Service will incur additional charges imposed by third parties (including Pershing), or by FRIM in addition to the Service fee. These charges will include sales charges, redemption fees and other costs associated with ETFs, mutual funds and other investments in the account, which are disclosed in the funds' prospectuses, statements of information and other disclosure documents; odd-lot differentials; transfer taxes; margin fees and interest; wire transfer and electronic funds transfer fees; clearing fees and other fees, expenses and taxes on accounts and securities transactions.

Pursuant to an agreement between FRIM and SigFig, FRIM compensates SigFig directly for its services, including the Algorithm and related software, through an annual sub-advisory fee (tiered based on total Service assets under management by SigFig). In addition, FRIM pays SigFig certain development costs and other licensing and platform fees for maintaining the proprietary technology platform on which the Service operates. A separate fee is not charged to clients for SigFig services.

FRIM accepts referrals from employees of FRIM, its affiliate FRSC and its parent FRB, and provides compensation if employees successfully refer Service clients to FRIM. The referring employee is paid a bonus payout for the successful referral of a Service account, and the amount of the bonus payout varies based on the number of accounts referred or the client assets under management in the Eagle Invest account at time of client enrollment. This practice presents a conflict of interest because an incentive exists to recommend the Service based upon the compensation received rather than on a client's needs. However, when providing investment advisory services to clients, FRIM is a fiduciary and is required to act solely in the best interest of clients. FRIM addresses the conflict through disclosure in this brochure and the Investment Management Agreement, and by adopting internal policies and procedures that require investment advice to be consistent with the fiduciary duty for advisory clients (based upon the client's reported profile information). Notwithstanding the foregoing, FRIM reserves the right to reject any referral in its sole discretion and will only offer investment advice where it can do so in a mutually beneficial manner with the client in accordance with its fiduciary duties under the Investment Advisers Act of 1940, as amended (the "Advisers Act").

FRSC receives a periodic, flat, per-account fee from Pershing, for each active FRSC account introduced to Pershing, including FRIM advisory accounts custodied at Pershing through FRIM's affiliate FRSC (which includes Service accounts). The revenue to FRSC from this per-account fee is not shared with FRIM or with any individual financial professionals at FRSC or FRIM.

FRSC receives a quarterly contingent cash incentive ("CCI") for net new assets custodied at Pershing by FRSC, including FRIM advisory accounts (which includes Service accounts). The revenue to FRSC from this CCI is not shared with FRIM or with any individual financial professionals at FRIM or FRSC.

FRSC also marks up the following fees imposed by the clearing broker: inactivity fees, reorganization fees, safekeeping fees, cash interest due and fees for extension of margin. As of December 31, these FRSC mark-ups totaled approximately \$72,803 for 2022. The fact that FRSC charges mark-ups on these account fees creates a conflict of interest on behalf of FRIM, because those fees constitute additional revenue to an affiliate of FRIM. FRSC's account fees change over time but a current schedule of FRSC's account fees is available at <https://www.firstrepublic.com/frsc-schedule-of-fees>.

As noted above, Service client portfolios are generally comprised of ETFs combined with money market funds or the Eagle Sweep Program, which automatically deposits, or "sweeps," uninvested cash balances into FRB deposit accounts. FRIM and its affiliates have an incentive (in the form of payments, source of funding, etc.) to direct clients' uninvested cash balances into the Eagle Sweep Program, which presents potential conflicts of interests as discussed below under "Other Financial Industry Activities and Affiliation."

The billing system FRIM uses to generate account statements relies on security prices provided by Pershing (the clearing broker-dealer utilized by FRSC) to the extent available.

Item 5 - Account Requirements and Types of Clients

The Service is available to individuals age 18 or older, for their related investment and retirement accounts, excluding employee benefit plans subject to the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974, as amended (“ERISA”). Clients are required to have a pre-existing customer relationship with FRIM or its affiliates.

The Service also allows individuals to open an account jointly with another person, or under the titling of their Revocable Living Trust, provided all account holders or trustees are age 18 or older, although certain features and functionality will differ for the second Service client. FRIM reserves the right to reject any account application, or to terminate any existing Program account, in its sole discretion, for any reason or no reason at all, and will only offer investment advice where it can do so in a mutually beneficial manner with the client in accordance with its fiduciary duties under the Advisers Act.

The Service requires the transfer of at least the minimum of \$5,000 of eligible assets (including cash) into an account, as described above in Item 4. FRIM reserves the right to terminate an account and Investment Management Agreement if at any time the amount of assets in the account is less than the minimum.

Item 6 - Portfolio Manager Selection and Evaluation

FRIM is the sponsor and portfolio manager of the Service. This brochure focuses on Eagle Invest, an online investment management platform, which is also referred to as the Service throughout this brochure.

FRIM also provides full-service personalized wealth management solutions for individuals, trusts, families, foundations, endowments, pensions, defined contribution plans, profit sharing plans, banks, for-profit and not-for-profit corporations and other business entities. FRIM assists these clients in formulating long-term wealth management strategies that are customized to meet their unique needs or circumstances. For a complete description of the other services offered by FRIM and the fees charged for those services, clients should refer to FRIM’s Form ADV Part 2A (the “Brochure”) which can be obtained by contacting us at 415-392-1400.

SigFig

SigFig has been designated the Service’s sub-adviser. As sub-adviser, SigFig develops and provides the Algorithm that generates the Service’s financial projections and investment decisions, which it implements on clients’ behalf. In addition, SigFig serves as the Service’s technology services provider, maintaining the proprietary platform on which the Service operates. FRIM believes that SigFig has the expertise and capabilities to serve in these various capacities.

SigFig was founded in 2011 and is a federally registered investment adviser and provider of digital investment advisory and other related technology and consulting services. FRIM is using SigFig to power Eagle Invest through SigFig’s Digital Advice platform. The Digital Advice platform includes online enrollment flow, dashboard for client use and managing assets according to FRIM’s research strategies (investment model portfolios, list of eligible securities, asset allocation, asset classes, model parameters and thresholds) while applying SigFig’s Algorithm.

SigFig offers investment advisory services using their proprietary algorithm but without FRIM’s customizations, research and portfolio management. Those products are available to the client away from FRIM at different, and sometimes lower, fees than the Eagle Invest Program. Neither FRIM nor any of its affiliates or employees control directly or indirectly the operations of SigFig or its affiliated companies.

Additional information about SigFig and its services are available on its website at <https://www.sigfig.com> and on the SEC's website at www.adviserinfo.sec.gov.

In the future, FRIM may select a different party(s) to execute any or all of the services that SigFig performs or may designate SigFig to execute additional functions for the Service. The determination to adjust SigFig's role with the Service is based on internal reviews as well as considering what is in the best interest of FRIM's clients. Through an investment committee, FRIM monitors the performance of SigFig and the Algorithm on an ongoing basis, to ensure SigFig meets FRIM's overall standards of quality, performance and reliability.

Description of the Service

As described in Item 4, the Service is a centrally managed, algorithm-based investment management service made available to clients online via the Site. Based on information clients provide directly or in aggregate to FRIM, the Service manages a diversified investment portfolio generally comprised of ETFs combined with money market funds or the Eagle Sweep Program, as applicable. The Service provides ongoing investment management of an advisory account on a discretionary basis by monitoring and rebalancing the client's portfolio as needed to keep a client's portfolio consistent with their selected investment objective unless rebalancing may not be in the best interest of the client. The Service is a wrap fee program, whereby a single advisory fee is charged that includes investment management services, custodial services and the execution of client transactions. Clients in the Service will incur additional charges as previously described in Item 4.

FRIM is the investment advisor and sponsor for the Service. FRIM will have discretion over a client's advisory account with respect to suitability, selection and oversight of the service providers (including the sub-advisor and broker-dealer) and various other duties and responsibilities, including providing inputs (i.e., the investment model portfolios, list of eligible securities, asset allocation, asset classes, model parameters and thresholds) for the Algorithm, client communication and proxy voting. SigFig has been designated the Service's sub-advisor and will have investment discretion with respect to any changes to a client's investment, including discretion to adjust asset allocations and replace or reduce investments. SigFig's investment decisions, in addition to its financial and/or retirement goal projections, are generated by the Algorithm, which relies on inputs provided by FRIM. Pershing acts as the qualified custodian for the Service accounts and provides trade execution and related services for the Service accounts.

Performance Based Fees and Side-By-Side Management

The Service does not charge performance-based fees.

Method of Analysis, Investment Strategies and Risk of Loss

Clients are asked a series of questions that FRIM uses to determine the clients' investment risk profile, investment objective and appropriate model portfolio. Based on the clients' investment risk profile and investment objective, one of six model portfolios will be used: Income, Diversified Income, Conservative Balanced, Balanced, Moderate Growth and Growth. Portfolios for each goal type are determined by FRIM to be in line with FRIM's Asset Allocation Committee's strategic thinking. FRIM's approach to equity management combines both quantitative and qualitative research as FRIM believes the blended approach produces better results than either method alone. The quantitative approach uses multiple numeric measures to gauge an equity security's relative attractiveness. Qualitative analysis extends the quantitative analysis to identify stocks suitable for the investment strategy and trading at attractive prices.

FRIM constructs and maintains the model portfolios, which include securities holdings, relative weightings

and potential replacement securities for tax-loss harvesting purposes. The models are differentiated for each client's unique goal type, time horizon and preferred risk tolerance. Each account is allowed only one model portfolio. SigFig and clients cannot change or customize the model portfolio. Clients have the right to impose reasonable restrictions. Eagle Invest clients can restrict a security from being purchased as long as it is less than 10% of their portfolio.

The Service follows FRIM's Tactical Asset Allocation models as determined by FRIM. Capital Market Assumptions ("CMAs") are inputs to the Tactical Asset Allocation models and are primarily quantitative-based with the process reviewed by FRIM for quantitative rigor and validation. FRIM reviews the preliminary quantitative framework, evaluating (1) return assumptions; (2) correlations in down markets, volatility and maximum drawdown; and (3) data and optimization methodologies. The CMAs could be incorrect, which would cause a client to accept more or less risk than desired and compromise the Service's ability to help a client reach his/her goal. Any changes to the asset allocation are implemented in all Eagle Invest accounts by the SigFig trading team following notification by FRIM.

As part of the enrollment process, a client is able to view the portfolio allocation recommendation based on the data they have entered. Allocation information is available on the client's dashboard in the Site.

Risk of Loss

Clients and prospective clients should be aware that investing in securities involves risk of loss that clients should be prepared to bear. The risks involved for different client accounts or funds will vary based on each client's investment strategy and the type of securities or other investments held in the client's account. The following are descriptions of various risks associated with the Service. Not all possible risks are described below.

Algorithm Risks - The Service depends on the Algorithm for its financial projections and investment decisions. There are limitations inherent in the use of an Algorithm to manage Eagle Invest accounts; for instance, the Algorithm is designed to manage an account according to the asset allocation selected for that account and is not designed to actively manage asset allocations based on short-term market fluctuations. Another example is, the Algorithm is not designed to consider certain factors such as short-term asset class volatility or individual tax circumstances such as capital gains taxes; rather, it consists of proposing a portfolio based on a client's answers to the online questionnaire, identifying opportunities for tax-loss harvesting and rebalancing and initiating buy/sell orders accordingly. FRIM's Research Team oversees the Algorithm but does not personally or directly monitor each individual Eagle Invest account. There is a risk that the Algorithm and related software used in Eagle Invest for strategy selection, tax-loss harvesting and rebalancing and related functions may not perform within intended parameters, which could result in a recommendation of a portfolio that may be more aggressive or conservative than necessary and trigger or fail to initiate rebalancing and/or tax-loss harvesting trading. Mistakes in the construction and implementation of the Algorithm (including, for example, data problems and/or software issues) may create errors or limitations that might go undetected or are discovered only after the errors or limitations have negatively impacted performance. There is no guarantee that the use of these investment models will result in effective investment decisions for a portfolio.

Asset Allocation Risk - Asset allocation strategies do not assure profit or diversification and do not protect against loss.

Asset Class Risk - Securities in an asset class in a portfolio have in the past and likely will in the future underperform in comparison to the general securities markets, a particular securities market or other asset classes.

Commodity Risk - Negative changes in a commodity market could have an adverse impact on the value of commodity-linked investments, including companies that are susceptible to fluctuations in commodity markets. The value of commodity-linked investments has in the past and likely will in the future be affected by changes in overall market movements, taxation, terrorism, nationalization or expropriation, commodity index volatility, changes in interest rates or factors affecting a particular industry or commodity, such as weather (e.g., drought and flooding), livestock disease, embargoes, tariffs and international economic, political and regulatory developments. The prices of sector commodities (e.g., energy, metals, agriculture and livestock) have in the past and likely will in the future fluctuate widely due to factors such as changes in value, supply and demand and governmental regulatory policies.

Concentration Risk - Concentrating investments in an issuer or issuers, in a particular country, group of countries, region, market, industry, group of industries, sector or asset class means that performance will be more susceptible to loss due to adverse occurrences affecting that issuer or issuers, particular country, group of countries, region, market, industry, group of industries, sector or asset class than a more diversified mix of investments.

Conversion of Equity Investments - After its purchase, a non-equity investment directly or indirectly held by a portfolio (such as a convertible debt obligation) could convert to an equity security (converted investment). Alternatively, a portfolio could directly or indirectly acquire equity securities in connection with a restructuring even related to one or more of its non-equity investments. The portfolio can then be unable to liquidate the converted investment at an advantageous time or price, impacting the performance of the portfolio.

Counterparty Risk - Transactions, including certain derivative transactions, entered into directly with a counterparty are subject to the risks that a counterparty will fail to perform its obligations in accordance with the agreed terms and conditions of a transaction. A counterparty could become bankrupt or otherwise fail to perform its obligations due to financial difficulties, resulting in significant delays in obtaining any recovery in a bankruptcy or other reorganization proceeding or no recovery in such circumstances.

Credit/Default Risk - Debt issuers and other counterparties of fixed income securities or instruments could default on their obligation to pay interest, repay principal or make a margin payment or default on any other obligation. Additionally, the credit quality of securities or instruments could deteriorate (e.g., be downgraded by ratings agencies), which could impair a security's or instruments liquidity and decrease its value.

Currency Risk - Currencies have in the past and likely will in the future be purchased or sold for a portfolio through the use of forward contracts or other instruments. A portfolio that seeks to trade in foreign currencies has in the past and likely will in the future have limited access to certain currency markets due to a variety of factors including government regulations, adverse tax treatment, exchange controls and currency convertibility issues. A portfolio has in the past and likely will in the future hold investments denominated in currencies other than the currency in which the portfolio is denominated. Currency exchange rates can be volatile, particularly during times of political or economic unrest or as a result of actions taken by central banks. A change in the exchange rates has in the past and likely will in the future produce significant losses to a portfolio.

Cyber Security Risk - With the increased use of technologies to conduct business, a portfolio is susceptible to operational, information security and related risks. In general, cyber incidents can result from deliberate attacks or unintentional events and are not limited to gaining unauthorized access to digital systems and misappropriating assets or sensitive information, corrupting data or causing operational disruption, including the denial-of-service attacks on websites. A successful penetration or circumvention of the security of the firm's systems by unauthorized third parties could result in the loss or theft of an investor's data or funds,

the inability to access electronic systems, loss or theft of proprietary information or corporate data, physical damage to a computer or network system or costs associated with system repairs. Such incidents could cause the firm or its service providers to incur regulatory penalties, reputational damage, additional compliance costs or financial loss. In addition, the firm may incur substantial costs related to investigation of the origin and scope of a cybersecurity incident, increasing and upgrading cybersecurity protections including its administrative, technical, organizational and physical controls, acts of identity theft, unauthorized use or loss of proprietary information, adverse investor reaction, increased insurance premiums or difficulties obtaining insurance coverage, or litigation, regulatory actions or other legal risks. Cyber security failures or breaches by a third-party service provider and the issuers of securities in which the portfolio invests, have the ability to cause disruptions and impact business operations, potentially resulting in financial losses, the inability to transact business, violations of applicable privacy and other laws, regulatory fines, penalties, reputational damage, reimbursement or other compensation costs and/or additional compliance costs, including the cost to prevent cyber incidents. Third party investment managers engaged to manage Client assets are subject to and present cyber security risk. Similar types of operational and technology risks are also present for the companies in which the Funds invest, which could have material adverse consequences for such companies, and may cause the Funds' investments to lose value.

Developed Countries Risk - Investment in developed countries will subject a portfolio to regulatory, political, currency, security, demographic and economic risk specific to developed countries. Developed countries will potentially be impacted by changes to the economic health of certain key trading partners, regulatory burdens, debt burdens, tariffs, trade agreements and the price or availability of certain commodities. Developed countries tend to represent a significant portion of the global economy and have generally experienced slower economic growth than some other countries or regions.

Emerging Markets Risk - Investments in emerging markets are potentially subject to a greater risk of loss than investments in more developed markets, as they are more likely to experience inflation risk, political turmoil and rapid changes in economic conditions. Investing in the securities of emerging markets involves certain considerations not typically associated with investing in more developed markets, including but not limited to, the small size of such securities markets and the low volume of trading (possibly resulting in potential lack of liquidity and in price volatility), political risks of emerging markets including unstable governments, government intervention in securities or currency markets, nationalization, restrictions on foreign ownership and investment, laws preventing repatriation of assets and legal systems that do not adequately protect property rights. Further, emerging markets can be adversely affected by changes to the economic health of certain key trading partners, such as the U.S., regional and global conflicts, terrorism and war. Emerging markets often have less uniformity in accounting and reporting requirements, unreliable securities valuation and greater risk associated with custody of securities. Economies in these regions may also be more susceptible to natural disasters (including earthquakes and tsunamis) or adverse changes in climate or weather. In addition, certain countries in this region with less established health care systems have experienced outbreaks of pandemic or contagious diseases from time to time, including, but not limited to, coronavirus, avian flu and severe acute respiratory syndrome. The risks of such phenomena and resulting social, political, economic and environmental damage (including nuclear pollution) cannot be quantified. Economies in which agriculture occupies a prominent position, and countries with limited natural resources (such as oil and natural gas), may be especially vulnerable to natural disasters and climatic changes.

Equity Securities Risk - Equity securities are subject to changes in value and their values can be more volatile than other asset classes. The value of equity securities varies in response to many factors. These factors include, without limitation, factors specific to an issuer and the industry in which the issuer securities are subject to stock risk. Historically, U.S. and non-U.S. stock markets have experienced periods of substantial price volatility and will do so again in the future.

ETFs, Mutual Funds and Other Pooled Vehicles Risk – In addition to all of the risks associated with investing in securities generally, ETFs, mutual funds and other pooled vehicles are subject to the risk that they may not effectively achieve the performance of the index, industry or other market(s) they are intended to track (if they seek such tracking), in addition to the risks that expenses reduce returns, that management is not successful at its stated program, that there are conflicts of interest, that the investment is illiquid or has low trading volume and that non-investment operations become subject to error and mismanagement, resulting in losses. These securities may also have exposure to derivative instruments, which may not perform as expected, along with other investment risks described in their prospectuses, statements of information and other disclosure documents.

Hedging Risk - Hedging techniques could involve a variety of derivatives, including futures contracts, exchanged listed and over-the-counter put and call options on securities, financial indices, forward foreign currency contracts and various interest rate transactions. A transaction used as a hedge to reduce or eliminate losses associated with a portfolio holding or particular market that a portfolio has exposure, including currency exposure, can also reduce or eliminate gains. Hedges are sometimes subject to imperfect matching between the hedging transaction and its reference portfolio holding or market (correlation risk), and there can be no assurance that a portfolio's hedging transaction will be effective. In particular, the variable degree of correlation between price movements of hedging instruments and price movements in the position being hedged creates the possibility that losses on the hedge can be greater than gains in the value of the positions of the portfolio. Increased volatility will generally reduce the effectiveness of the portfolio's currency hedging strategy. Hedging techniques involve costs, which could be significant, whether or not the hedging strategy is successful. Hedging transactions, to the extent they are implemented, have in the past and will likely in the future not be completely effective in insulating portfolios from currency or other risks.

High Levels of Trading Risk – Investment strategies such as portfolio rebalancing and tax-loss harvesting can lead to high levels of trading. High levels of trading could result in (a) bid-ask spread expense; (b) trade executions that may occur at prices beyond the bid-ask spread (if quantity demanded exceeds quantity available at the bid or ask); (c) trading that may adversely move prices, such that subsequent transactions occur at worse prices; (d) trading that may disqualify some dividends from qualified dividend treatment; (e) unfulfilled orders or portfolio drift, in the event that markets are disorderly or trading halts altogether and (f) unforeseen trading errors.

Income Risk - A portfolio's income will likely decline when interest rates decrease. During periods of falling interest rates an issuer can repay principal prior to the security's maturity ("prepayment"), causing the portfolio to have to reinvest in securities with a lower yield, resulting in a decline in the portfolio's income. The United States is experiencing a rising market interest rate environment, which may increase a portfolio's exposure to risks associated with rising market interest rates. Rising market interest rates have unpredictable effects on the markets and may expose fixed-income and related markets to heightened volatility.

Index-Related Risk - Index strategies are passively managed and do not take defensive positions in declining markets. There is no guarantee that a portfolio managed to an index strategy ("index portfolio") will achieve a high degree of correlation to its underlying index and therefore achieve its investment objective. Market disruptions and regulatory restrictions could have an adverse effect on the index portfolio's ability to adjust its exposure to the required levels in order to track its underlying index. Errors in index data occur from time to time and are sometimes not identified and corrected for a period of time and can have an adverse impact on a portfolio managed to the index. The index provider does not provide any warranty or accept any liability in relation to the quality, accuracy or completeness of data in respect of their indices and does not guarantee that the index will be in line with its described index methodology. Errors and rebalances carried out by the index provider to the underlying index has in the past and likely will in the future increase the costs and market exposure risk of a portfolio.

Inflation Risk - Inflation risk is the risk that the value of assets or income from investments will be worth less in the future as inflation decreases the value of payments at future dates. As inflation increases, the real value of a portfolio could decline. Inflation rates may change frequently and drastically as a result of various factors and a portfolio's investments may not keep pace with inflation, which may result in losses. Inflation has recently increased, and it cannot be predicted whether it may decline.

Interest Rate Risk - When interest rates increase, fixed income securities or instruments will generally decline in value. Long-term fixed income securities or instruments will normally have more price volatility because of this risk than short-term fixed income securities or instruments. The United States is experiencing a rising market interest rate environment, which may increase a portfolio's exposure to risks associated with rising market interest rates. Rising market interest rates have unpredictable effects on the markets and may expose fixed-income and related markets to heightened volatility.

Issuer Risk - A portfolio's performance depends on the performance of individual securities to which the portfolio has exposure. Changes to the financial condition or credit rating of an issuer of those securities can cause the value of the securities to decline or become worthless.

Investment Style Risk - Different investment styles tend to shift in and out of favor depending upon market and economic conditions and investor sentiment. Portfolios will outperform or underperform other portfolios that invest in similar asset classes but employ different investment styles.

Legal and Regulatory Risk - Legal, tax, and regulatory changes may adversely affect the Clients' portfolios. New (or revised) laws or regulations or interpretations of existing law may be issued by the IRS or U.S. Treasury, the U.S. Commodity Futures Trading Commission (the "CFTC"), the SEC, the U.S. Federal Reserve or other banking regulators, or other governmental regulatory authorities, or self-regulatory organizations that supervise the financial markets that could adversely affect the Clients' portfolios. The Clients' portfolios also may be adversely affected by changes in the enforcement or interpretation of existing statutes and rules by these governmental regulatory authorities or self-regulatory organizations. It is impossible to predict what, if any, changes in regulations may occur, but any regulation or change in enforcement or interpretation that restricts the ability to trade in securities could have a material adverse impact on the performance of a Client's portfolio, and a regulation that imposes restrictions on banks (and their affiliates) could have an adverse impact on FRB and FRIM.

Management Risk - A portfolio is subject to management risk, which is the risk that the investment process, techniques and analyses applied will not produce the desired results, and those securities or other financial instruments selected for a portfolio have in the past and likely will in the future result in returns that are inconsistent with the portfolio's investment objective. In addition, legislative, regulatory or tax developments will affect the investment techniques or opportunities, available in connection with managing the portfolio and has in the past and likely will in the future also adversely affect the ability of the portfolio to achieve its investment objective.

Market Risk - The market value of the instruments in which a portfolio invests goes up or down in response to the prospects of individual companies; particular sectors or governments; political, regulatory, market and social developments; and/or general economic conditions throughout the world due to increasingly interconnected global economies and financial markets. In addition, turbulence in financial markets and reduced liquidity in equity, credit and/or fixed income markets may negatively affect many issuers, which could adversely affect market value. Market risk may be magnified if certain events or developments adversely interrupt the global supply chain; in these and other circumstances, such risks might affect companies world-wide. Examples include pandemic risks related to the coronavirus as well as war, terrorism, extreme climate events and geopolitical events. The financial services industry generally and investment activities are affected by general economic and market conditions, including interest rates, availability of

credit, lack of price transparency, inflation rates, economic uncertainty, changes in tax and other applicable laws and regulations, trade barriers, national and international and environmental and socioeconomic circumstances.

Model Risk - The Service uses quantitative analyses and/or models. Any imperfections, limitations or inaccuracies in its analyses and/or models could affect its ability to implement strategies. By necessity, these tools make simplifying assumptions that may limit their effectiveness. Models that appear to explain prior market data can fail to predict future market events. Further, the data used in models may be inaccurate, and/or it may not include the most current information available.

Municipal Securities Risk - Municipal securities can be significantly affected by political or economic changes, as well as uncertainties in the municipal market related to taxation, changes in interest rates, relative lack of information about certain issuers of municipal securities, legislative changes or the rights of municipal security holders. Municipal securities backed by current or anticipated revenues from a specific project or specific assets can be negatively affected by the inability to collect revenues for the project or from the assets.

Non-U.S. Securities Risk - Investments in the securities of non-U.S. issuers are subject to the risks associated with non-U.S. markets in which those non-U.S. issuers are organized and operate, including but not limited to, risks related to foreign currency, limited liquidity, less government regulation, privatization and the possibility of substantial volatility due to adverse political, economic or geographic events or other developments, differences in accounting, auditing and financial reporting standards, the possibility of repatriation, expropriation or confiscatory taxation, adverse changes in investment or exchange controls or other regulations and potential restrictions on the flow of international capital. These risks are often heightened for investments in smaller capital markets, emerging markets, developing markets or frontier markets.

Operational Risk - A portfolio can suffer a loss arising from shortcomings or failures in internal processes, people or systems or from external events. Operational risk can arise from many factors ranging from routine processing errors to potentially costly incidents related to, for example, major systems failures.

Real Estate Risk - Historically real estate has experienced significant fluctuations and cycles in value and local market conditions which has in the past and likely will in the future result in reductions in real estate opportunities, value of real property interests and, possibly, the amount of income generated by real property. All real estate-related investments are subject to the risk attributable to, but not limited to: (i) inability to consummate investments on favorable terms; (ii) inability to complete renovation, expansion or development on advantageous terms; (iii) adverse government, environmental and tax regulations; (iv) leasing delays, tenant bankruptcies and low occupancy levels and lease rates; and (v) changes in the liquidity of real estate markets. Real estate investment strategies that employ leverage are subject to risks normally associated with debt financing, including the risk that: (a) cash flow after debt service will be insufficient to accumulate sufficient cash for distributions; (b) existing indebtedness (which is unlikely to be fully amortized at maturity) will not be able to be refinanced; (c) terms of available refinancing will not be as favorable as the terms of existing indebtedness; or (d) the loan covenants will not be complied with. It is possible that property could be foreclosed upon or otherwise transferred to the mortgagee, with a consequent loss of income and asset value.

Research Risk - Fundamental analysis entails attempting to measure the intrinsic value of a security by examining related economic, financial and other qualitative and quantitative factors. Fundamental analysis attempts to produce a value for a security which can be compared with the current price. There are several weaknesses of fundamental analysis including that models are time consuming and specific to industries or

companies, models are based on assumptions which introduce subjectivity and models are subject to biases of the analyst and the definition of fair value. Fundamental analysis should be approached with caution. An inherent risk involved in the analysis is the assumption that the market or security will reach an expected value. Qualitative analysis is a non-statistical oriented analysis. It uses subjective judgment based on unquantifiable information, for example, management expertise, industry cycles, strength of research and development and labor relations. The risk involved with qualitative analysis is that there are biases introduced by the analyst. Quantitative analysis is a method of analysis that seeks to understand behavior by using complex mathematical and statistical modeling. The risk involved with the analysis is that there is no guarantee that these models will accurately forecast results or reduce risk. There can be no assurance that a model will achieve its objective. Technical analysis is based on past market data including price and volume. The risks associated with this model are the assumption that the market will follow a pattern. However, markets do not always follow patterns or predictions of the pattern can be flawed.

Risk of Advisory Account Restrictions - Clients can impose certain restrictions on the sale of certain securities currently held in Service accounts. The holdings in accounts with such restrictions will diverge from the holdings in the appropriate model portfolio and such restrictions have in the past and likely will in the future cause the account to perform differently from accounts without.

Risk Tolerance; Risk of Liquidation-Driven Losses - Clients in the Service need to be comfortable with the risk tolerance and time horizon selected. Clients must carefully consider the tradeoff between risk and return in deciding upon the desired risk tolerance. A lower risk tolerance could reduce the possibility that a client will reach his/her financial and/or retirement goal. A higher risk tolerance could expose clients to higher volatility than what he/she is comfortable to bear. In addition, if a client needs access to the assets in his/her account at any point prior to the end of the reported investment time horizon, the prices at which these assets are liquidated may cause the client to experience a material loss and will negatively compromise the ability of FRIM to help the client meet the client's investment objective.

Small & Mid-Cap Risk – Compared to large-capitalization companies, small-capitalization and mid-capitalization companies can be less stable and more susceptible to adverse developments, and their securities can be more volatile and less liquid.

Software, Technology and Cybersecurity Risk – SigFig's services are reliant on software, and it is possible that such software may not always perform exactly as intended or as disclosed on the Site, especially in certain combinations of unusual circumstances. For example, there may be occasions where a number of client accounts may not experience tax-loss harvesting (even if tax-loss harvesting has been activated for such accounts) or rebalancing back to the client's target asset allocation for extended periods of time, due to certain errors in the deployment of the software. Additionally, the Service depends on various computer and telecommunication technologies, many of which are provided by or are dependent on third parties. The ability of the Service and the Site to successfully operate could be severely compromised by system or component failure, delays in data transmission, telecommunication failure, power loss, a system crash, unauthorized system access or use (such as "hacking"), computer viruses, worms and similar programs, fire or water damage, human errors in using or accessing relevant systems or various other events or circumstances. These events may impact trading in a client's account. It is not possible to provide comprehensive and foolproof protection against all such events, and no assurance can be given about the ability of applicable third parties to continue providing their services. As an automated, algorithmic investment advisory service, any event that interrupts the Service's computer and/or telecommunication systems or operations could compromise the Service for an extended time period and causing the account to experience losses, including by preventing the Service from trading, modifying, liquidating and/or monitoring the investments. In addition, there are operational, information security and related risks associated with the use of electronic, Internet-based technologies to provide the Service. In general, cyber incidents can result from deliberate attacks or unintentional events and are not limited to gaining

unauthorized access to digital systems and misappropriating assets or sensitive information, corrupting data or causing operational disruption, including denial-of-service attacks on websites. Cybersecurity failures or breaches affecting the Service or its third party vendors have the ability to cause disruptions to the Service, potentially causing the client to experience financial losses, the inability to access the Service and/or other damages.

Tax-loss Harvesting Risk - Clients should consult with their personal tax advisors or check the Internal Review Service (“IRS”) website at www.irs.gov regarding the tax consequences of engaging in tax-loss harvesting, based on their particular circumstances and its impact on their tax return. Clients and/or their personal tax advisors are responsible for how the transactions in clients’ account are reported to the IRS or any other tax authority. The Service tax-loss harvesting strategy is not intended as tax advice, and neither FRIM nor SigFig represents that any particular tax consequences will be obtained. FRIM and SigFig assume no responsibility for the tax consequences of any transaction. The performance of the new securities purchased for tax-loss harvesting purposes may be better or worse relative to the performance of the securities that are sold for tax-loss harvesting purposes. The effectiveness of the tax-loss harvesting strategy to reduce the tax liability of a client will depend on the client’s entire tax and investment profile, including purchases and dispositions in a client’s (or client’s spouse’s) account outside of the Adviser and type of investments (e.g., taxable or nontaxable) or holding period (e.g., short-term or long-term). There is no guarantee that the tax-loss harvesting strategy will reduce, defer or eliminate the tax liability generated by a client’s investment portfolio in any given year. Transactions outside the Service may affect whether a loss is successfully harvested and, if so, whether that loss is usable by the client in the most efficient manner. The utilization of losses harvested through the strategy will depend upon the recognition of capital gains in the same or future tax period, and in addition may be subject to limitations under applicable tax laws. Losses harvested through the strategy that are not utilized in the tax period when recognized generally may be carried forward to offset future capital gains, if any. SigFig only monitors for wash sales for accounts managed under this Service. Clients are responsible for monitoring their and their spouse’s account outside of the Service to ensure that transactions in the same security or substantially similar security do not create a “wash sale.” A wash sale is the sale at a loss and purchase of the same security or substantially similar security within 30 days of each other. If a wash sale transaction occurs, IRS may disallow or defer the loss for current tax reporting purposes. More specifically, the wash sale period for any sale at a loss consists of 61 calendar days: the day of the sale, the 30 days before the sale and the 30 days after the sale. The wash sale rule postpones losses on a sale if replacement shares are bought around the same time.

U.S. Economic Risk - The United States is a significant trading partner with other countries. Certain changes in the U.S. economy could have an adverse effect on the economy and markets of other countries.

Underlying Fund Risk - A portfolio investing in funds (underlying funds), includes, but is not limited to the performance of the underlying fund and investment risk of the underlying funds’ investment, as the underlying funds could involve highly speculative investment techniques, including extremely high leverage, highly concentrated portfolios, workouts and startups, control positions and illiquid investments. In particular, the risks for a portfolio operating under a fund of funds structure include, but are not limited to, the following: the performance of the portfolio will depend on the performance of the underlying funds’ investments; there can be no assurance that a multi-manager approach will be successful or diversified, or that the collective performance of underlying fund investments will be profitable; one or more underlying funds will be allocated a relatively large percentage of the portfolio’s assets; there can be limited information about or influence regarding the activities of the underlying fund’s investment advisors and underlying funds, like any other asset, will be subject to trading restrictions or liquidity risk. Portfolio investments in underlying funds will generally be charged the proportionate share of the expenses of investing in the underlying fund(s).

Valuation Risk - The net asset value of a portfolio as of a particular date can be materially greater than or less than its net asset value that would be determined if a portfolio’s investments were to be liquidated as of such

date. For example, if a portfolio was required to sell a certain asset or all or a substantial portion of its assets on a particular date, the actual price that a portfolio would realize upon the disposition of such asset or assets could be materially less than the value of such asset or assets as reflected in the net asset value of a portfolio. Volatile market conditions could also cause reduced liquidity in the market for certain assets, which could result in liquidation values that are materially less than the values of such assets as reflected in the net asset value of a portfolio.

Volatility Risk - The prices of a portfolio's investments can be highly volatile. Price movements of assets are influenced by, among other things, interest rates, general economic conditions, the condition of the financial markets, developments or trends in any particular industry, the financial condition of the issuers of such assets, changing supply and demand relationships, programs and policies of governments and national and international political and economic events and policies.

Voting Client Securities

Service accounts are set up to have proxy voting default to FRIM. In addition, FRIM's Eagle Invest team is notified of any voluntary corporate actions via automatic email alerts from Pershing. Corporate actions and proxy voting are rare as Eagle Invest primarily uses Exchange Traded Funds (ETFs) rather than individual securities. Clients also have the option to vote their own proxy by noting that during enrollment.

In accordance with FRIM's fiduciary duties, FRIM has adopted and implemented policies and procedures it believes are reasonably designed to ensure that proxies are voted in the best interest of Clients. In addition to SEC requirements governing advisers, the proxy voting policies reflect environmental, social and governance and the long-standing fiduciary standards and responsibilities for ERISA accounts.

It is the policy of FRIM to vote Client proxies in the best interest of the client. It is also the policy of FRIM to disclose proxy voting policies and procedures to Clients. FRIM can provide copies of the policies and procedures upon request, and to advise clients how they can obtain information on how proxies were voted by FRIM. The information requested by the Client will be furnished free of charge and within a reasonable period of time. FRIM can be contacted by calling the Eagle Invest team. FRIM will vote in a way that it believes is consistent with its fiduciary duty and will cause the value of the issue to increase the most or decline the least. Consideration will be given to both short- and long-term implications when considering the optimal vote.

Any general or specific proxy voting guidelines provided in writing by advisory Clients or its designated agent will supersede this policy. Clients can have their proxies voted by an independent third-party or other named fiduciary or agent, at the Client's expense.

In certain markets, proxy voting involves logistical issues which can affect FRIM's ability to vote such proxies, as well as the desirability of voting such proxies. These issues include but are not limited to: (i) untimely notice of, shareholder meetings; (ii) restrictions on a foreigner's ability to exercise votes; (iii) requirements to vote proxies in person; (iv) "share blocking" (requirements that investors who exercise their voting rights surrender the right to dispose of their holdings for some specified period in proximity to the shareholder meeting); (v) potential difficulties in translating the proxy; (vi) requirements to provide local agents with unrestricted powers of attorney to facilitate voting instructions; and (vii) regulatory or contractual threshold constraints.

As a matter of practice, it is FRIM's policy not to reveal or disclose to any Client how the Adviser voted (or intends to vote) on a particular proxy until after such proxies have been counted at a shareholder's meeting. FRIM will generally refrain from disclosing such information to unrelated third parties.

FRIM engages an unaffiliated third-party proxy vendor, Institutional Shareholder Services, Inc. (“ISS”), to administer proxy voting on FRIM’s behalf. ISS will pre-populate their votes based on their guidelines. To the extent that ISS automates and electronically pre-populates its voting recommendations prior to submission deadlines, FRIM reserves the right to vote against ISS’s recommendations. It is FRIM’s policy to provide sufficient ongoing oversight of ISS to ensure that the proxies are voted in the best interests of FRIM clients. When applicable, FRIM considers additional soliciting material that becomes available from issuers. To avoid material conflicts of interest, FRIM will generally vote proxies according to the ISS Proxy Voting Guidelines and when applicable Socially Responsible Investment Voting Guidelines. There are a limited number of situations where FRIM might vote against ISS recommendations. In those situations, FRIM will document the reasons FRIM chose to vote against ISS recommendations.

Class Action Lawsuit Recoveries

When a Client elects discretionary advisory services, for the sake of efficiency, FRIM has engaged the services of an unaffiliated firm, Chicago Clearing Corporation, to participate in class action shareholder lawsuits, on a best efforts basis, for securities beneficially owned by clients during relevant class action periods. Chicago Clearing Corporation earns a contingency fee of seventeen and a half percent (17.5%) of all monies recovered for clients through the filing and administration of class action lawsuit claims. Clients can choose to track their holdings versus relevant shareholder class action lawsuits, opt in or opt out of the class action and/or complete the paperwork instead and in lieu of Chicago Clearing Corporation, in the Client’s sole discretion.

Item 7 - Client Information Provided to Portfolio Managers

A client’s Wealth Manager(s) and FRIM’s Eagle Invest team are FRIM employees. A client’s Wealth Manager(s) and FRIM’s Eagle Invest team have access to all of the information the client provides to participate in the Service including financial information, investment objectives, risk tolerance level, tax status, investment experience, financial status and other information relating to client’s investment profile, trading activity and account(s). In addition, SigFig has access to this information in order to service the Service account.

FRIM has adopted a Privacy Policy, in accordance with Regulation S-P under section 504 of the Gramm-Leach-Bliley Act, which restricts FRIM and FRIM employees use of and access to client nonpublic personal information. In order for FRIM and its Wealth Managers to effectively manage client accounts and assist in meeting financial objectives, clients must update FRIM and the Wealth Managers as soon as possible when any changes to reported personal or financial information occur. Clients may obtain a complete copy of FRIM’s Privacy Policy by contacting the main office at the number on the front of this brochure.

Item 8 - Client Contact with Portfolio Managers

There are no restrictions on a client’s ability to contact and consult with FRIM, their Wealth Manager(s) if applicable, or the Eagle Invest team during normal business hours. FRIM promotes open lines of communication between the Wealth Manager(s), the Eagle Invest team and clients encouraging the Wealth Manager’s accessibility to remain available to Clients during normal business hours to discuss investment philosophy, objectives and to answer Client questions. However, clients who would like frequent communication with the Wealth Manager or the Eagle Invest team or portfolio customization might want to reconsider the Service, which is a predominantly digital service.

Item 9 - Additional Information

Disciplinary Information

In February 2018, the SEC announced an industry-wide initiative to identify and remedy conflicts of interest that arise where investment advisers failed to make required disclosures relating to their selection of certain mutual fund share classes that paid the adviser (or its related entities) a fee pursuant to Rule 12b-1 under the Investment Company Act of 1940 (a “12b-1 fee”) when a lower-cost share class for the same fund was available to clients. FRIM elected to participate in this initiative and, based on information that FRIM provided, the SEC issued an Order Instituting Administrative and Cease-and-Desist Proceedings against FRIM on March 11, 2019 (the “Order”). The SEC determined that, for the period January 1, 2014, to July 3, 2018, FRIM purchased, recommended or held for advisory clients mutual fund share classes that paid 12b-1 fees to FRIM (or its affiliated broker-dealer) instead of lower-cost share classes for the same funds for which the clients were eligible. The SEC determined that FRIM did not adequately disclose this conflict of interest, and that the failure to do so constituted breaches of FRIM’s fiduciary duties and willful violations of Sections 206(2) and 207 of the Investment Advisers Act of 1940 (the “Advisers Act”). The SEC, among other things, censured FRIM and ordered FRIM to cease-and-desist from any future violations of Sections 206(2) and 207 of the Advisers Act, and to pay \$924,661.43 in disgorgement and \$80,532.82 in prejudgment interest to FRIM’s affected investors, in accordance with procedures set forth in the Order. The SEC did not order a civil monetary penalty or fine. FRIM consented to the Order without admitting or denying the SEC’s findings (except as to jurisdiction, which was admitted). (On the same day that FRIM settled, the SEC settled with 78 other investment advisers for similar conduct.) Prior to the entry of the Order, in July 2018, FRIM implemented remedial measures to address the practices described in the Order, including revised disclosures and the crediting of all 12b-1 fees to advisory accounts on a going forward basis. The SEC’s Order can be found at <https://www.sec.gov/litigation/admin/2019/ia-5192.pdf>.

In December 2018, the SEC staff requested documents and information from FRIM investigating and seeking to identify conflicts of interest that arise where investment advisers failed to adequately make required disclosures relating to their selection of certain mutual funds or share classes and money market fund cash sweeps that paid the adviser or its related entities revenue sharing payments when other funds or share classes of the same funds or other money market fund cash sweeps were available to the clients that presented a more favorable value for those clients under the particular circumstances in place at the time of the transactions. FRIM cooperated with the SEC’s investigation and elected to make an offer of settlement to the SEC, and based on information that FRIM provided, the SEC issued an Order Instituting Administrative Cease-and-Desist Proceedings against FRIM on May 19, 2022 (the “Order”). The SEC alleged that, for the period February 2014 to December 2018 for mutual funds and share class selection and December 2019 for money market fund cash sweeps, FRIM recommended or invested for advisory clients mutual funds or share classes or money market fund cash sweeps that paid revenue sharing payments to FRIM’s affiliated broker-dealer instead of lower-cost funds or share classes for the same mutual funds or money market fund cash sweeps for which the clients were eligible. The SEC alleged that FRIM did not adequately disclose this conflict of interest, and that the failure to do so constituted breaches of FRIM’s fiduciary duty, duty to seek best execution, obligation to maintain an effective compliance program, and willful violations of Sections 206(2) and 206(4) of the Advisers Act and Rule 206(4)-7 promulgated thereunder. The SEC, among other things, censured FRIM and ordered FRIM to cease-and-desist from any future violations of Sections 206(2) and 206(4) of the Advisers Act and Rule 206(4)-7 promulgated thereunder, and to pay \$1,332,664 in disgorgement, \$243,289 in prejudgment interest, and a \$250,000 civil monetary penalty. FRIM consented to the Order without admitting or denying the SEC’s findings (except as to jurisdiction and the subject matter of the action, which was admitted) and undertook to: review disclosures concerning its selection process for mutual funds and share classes; evaluate whether to move clients to different mutual funds or share classes; evaluate and review for effectiveness FRIM’s compliance policies and procedures; notify affected investors of the terms of the Order; and certify compliance with its undertakings. Prior to the entry of the Order, in January 2019, FRIM implemented remedial measures to address the mutual fund and share class selection practices described in the Order, and in January 2020,

FRIM implemented remedial measures to address the money market fund cash sweep practices described in the Order, including revised disclosures and investing client accounts in the lowest-cost available mutual fund or share class or money market fund cash sweep unless the client's particular circumstances or investment goals require a different investment. The SEC's Order can be found at <https://www.sec.gov/litigation/admin/2022/ia-6030.pdf>.

Other Financial Industry Activities and Affiliation

Affiliated Bank

FRIM is a wholly owned subsidiary of FRB, a publicly-traded bank that offers a broad spectrum of banking products and financial services to consumers, small businesses and commercial clients. FRB is a member of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation ("FDIC"). As a subsidiary of FRB, FRIM is under common ownership and control with several other providers of financial services, including those set forth below with which it has a material business relationship. The services provided by these affiliated companies are separate and distinct from the advisory services of FRIM, and they are provided for separate and additional compensation.

Affiliated Broker-Dealer

FRIM is affiliated through common ownership and control with FRSC, a registered securities broker-dealer. Client accounts at FRSC are cleared on a fully-disclosed basis at Pershing, which has custody of the FRSC customer accounts. Pershing is a clearing broker that is not affiliated with FRSC or FRIM.

The majority of Wealth Managers and FRIM management and representatives are registered, or have an application pending to register, as representatives and associated persons of FRSC.

Affiliated Trust Companies

FRIM is affiliated through common ownership and control with First Republic Trust Company ("FRTC"), a division of FRB, First Republic Trust Company of Delaware, LLC ("FRTC-DE") and First Republic Trust Company of Wyoming, LLC ("FRTC-WY"). Some client trust accounts are held in custody with FRTC, FRTC-DE or FRTC-WY. When appropriate, FRIM, on the one hand, and FRTC, FRTC-DE or FRTC-WY, on the other hand, refer clients to each other. This creates potential conflicts of interest with clients which are addressed as set forth below.

Relationships with Affiliates

When appropriate, FRSC provides a broad range of brokerage services to FRIM clients for which it receives compensation. This creates conflicts of interest with clients which are addressed as set forth below.

FRSC serves as a placement agent for certain funds on FRIM's private investment platform Eagle Alternative Investments Fund(s) which includes the Altair Funds. Neither the investors in the Eagle Alternative Investments Funds nor the Eagle Alternative Investments Funds pay a fee to FRSC for serving as private placement agent. FRIM, using its own assets, pays FRSC a flat fee, which is intended to reimburse FRSC for its reasonable, expenses in providing private placement services.

In certain instances, FRSC serves as placement agent for investments in Private Funds not advised by FRIM ("unaffiliated Private Funds"). In such instances, if a client elects to invest in an unaffiliated Private Fund through FRSC, the client has in the past and likely will in the future be charged a placement agent fee in addition to the unaffiliated Private Fund's fees (e.g., management and administration fees). FRSC has in the

past and likely will in the future also receive ongoing fees from the Private Fund or the third-party manager for the placement. These relationships present a conflict of interest because they create an incentive for FRIM to recommend unaffiliated Private Funds that pay a one-time and/or ongoing fee to FRSC. To the extent permissible under applicable law, FRSC and its affiliates may generate additional revenue to the extent an investor funds its investment in a Private Fund using margin where FRSC or its affiliates have a revenue share agreement in place with a third party sponsor of the margin account. This additional revenue may present a potential conflict of interest.

Margin buying is buying securities with cash borrowed from a broker-dealer (including an affiliate of FRIM) by using other securities as collateral. In cases where margin is used in a client account, the marginable securities in the accounts are pledged for collateral to borrow and buy additional securities in that account. This has the effect of magnifying any profit or loss. The securities serve as collateral for the loan, and this margin loan must be repaid even if the residual value of the client account is insufficient. FRIM will have an incentive to recommend borrowing money on a client account and pledge the assets as collateral through FRIM's affiliated broker dealer, FRSC. Both entities are under common control, and FRSC receives compensation for FRIM clients' use of margin. These conflicts are addressed as set forth below.

FRSC receives Rule 12b-1 (distribution), revenue-sharing, service and administrative fees for certain open-ended investment companies (mutual funds) purchased by non-advisory clients of FRIM. Additionally, FRSC receives Rule 12b-1 (distribution), revenue-sharing, service and administrative fees for advisory clients of FRIM for money market mutual funds accessed by a cash balance "sweep" for which FRSC's clearing broker is unable to credit the fees to client accounts.

Client assets are sometimes invested in shares of registered funds (such as mutual funds) that offer several classes of shares with different fees. Some mutual funds, or some share classes thereof, or their affiliates, charge Rule 12b-1 (distribution) fees, shareholder services fees or administrative fees and pay these fees to FRSC, and some funds and classes generate revenue-sharing fees that are paid to FRSC. Distribution payments, or 12b-1 fees, and revenue sharing fees compensate FRSC for selling registered fund shares. Shareholder services and administrative fees compensate FRSC for customer account services and administration such as account and trade detail recordkeeping, customer statement preparation and delivery, tax reporting and other services that the registered mutual fund otherwise would have provided. Distribution, shareholder services and administrative fees typically are deducted from the mutual fund's assets and indirectly paid by the fund's shareholders. Revenue-sharing payments typically are paid by a fund's affiliate out of the fund adviser's management fee. Registered funds often offer one or more share classes that do not charge 12b-1, revenue-sharing, administrative or shareholder services fees. Clients in some cases be able to invest in lower-cost share classes directly.

In an effort to reduce client costs and minimize the conflicts of interest presented by Rule 12b-1 fees, shareholder services fees or administrative fees and revenue-sharing payments: (1) as of July 1, 2018, FRSC will for all advisory account clients on a going-forward basis, credit Rule 12b-1 fees it receives to the advisory clients' account(s), except for money market mutual funds for which FRSC's clearing broker is unable to credit the Rule 12b-1 fees to client accounts, (2) as of July 1, 2018, FRSC will for all advisory client accounts credit service and administrative fees received from mutual funds that do not also make revenue-sharing payments to the advisory client account(s), and (3) as of October 1, 2020, FRSC no longer receives any revenue-sharing payments from mutual funds in advisory client account(s), except for money market mutual funds for which FRSC's clearing broker is unable to credit the revenue-sharing payments to client accounts. These money market mutual funds, which are accessed by a cash balance "sweep," are described in more detail below, along with the associated conflicts of interest. Any credits to advisory client account(s) will be subject to the advisory fee if they remain in a client account at the time of billing.

FRIM selects the lowest-cost share class of a mutual fund for which each of its clients is eligible at such client's custodian and that is available at such custodian, based on the total expense ratio shown in the fund's prospectus and without factoring in any rebates (except that money market mutual funds accessed via cash balance "sweep" are treated differently, as described below). Certain mutual funds have lower-cost share classes which are not available for investment by all of FRIM's clients because FRIM is not able to access them at each client's custodian.

Although there can be legitimate reasons that a particular client is invested in a more expensive share class, FRIM has taken steps to minimize the conflict of interest presented by FRSC's receipt of fees: through 12b-1 fee and certain service and administrative fee advisory account credits beginning on July 1, 2018, except for money market mutual funds for which FRSC's clearing broker is unable to credit the Rule 12b-1 fees to client accounts, for such fees received after that date; by renegotiating FRSC's agreement with its clearing broker to eliminate the receipt of revenue-sharing payments beginning on October 1, 2020; through disclosure in this brochure; through internal policies and procedures that require investment advice to be appropriate for advisory clients; by ensuring that individual Wealth Managers are not directly compensated for recommendations to purchase share classes of registered funds that pay fees to FRSC; by restricting Wealth Managers' recommendations to funds and share classes on FRIM's approved list; and by systematically evaluating when a lower fee share class of a registered fund on FRIM's approved list is available. It will not always be possible or in the client's best interest for FRIM to select or to convert to SEC-registered mutual fund investments that do not pay fees to FRSC. Accordingly, despite the foregoing efforts to minimize conflicts of interest, FRIM clients should not assume that they will be invested in or moved to the registered fund or share class with the lowest possible fees; however, between FRIM's efforts to move clients to the lowest-cost share class and the advisory account credits described above, FRIM believes its clients are invested in the share class that will be the lowest cost to clients.

FRSC makes available to clients several options for holding uninvested cash in clients' FRSC brokerage accounts, including accounts for investment advisory clients of FRIM. The primary, and default, option for those who qualify is the Eagle Sweep program. The Eagle Sweep Account is a deposit account opened and maintained by FRSC's clearing agent, Pershing, at FRSC's affiliated bank, FRB. FRIM's parent, FRB, and FRSC benefit from cash balances that are "swept" from Eagle Sweep Accounts, as discussed further below.

Another option for holding uninvested cash in clients' FRSC brokerage accounts is money market mutual funds and money market deposit accounts. FRSC earns income from cash balances that are "swept" from client accounts into money market mutual funds and money market deposit accounts. FRSC earns and keeps an immaterial amount of the Rule 12b-1, revenue-sharing, service and administrative fees it receives from the money market mutual funds to which cash balances are "swept" from FRIM client accounts. FRSC generally receives less compensation when these fees are reduced or waived completely, or when there is no fee. FRSC keeps all 12b-1, revenue-sharing, service and administrative fees it receives from these "sweep" money market mutual funds. Because FRSC retains these payments from the money market mutual funds' affiliates, FRIM has a conflict of interest with respect to the selection and retention of those money market mutual funds or share classes thereof. This conflict arises because those payments and fees create an incentive for FRIM Wealth Managers to choose those money market mutual funds or share classes over other funds or share classes that do not make such payments or that make lower payments, since doing so results in higher compensation for FRSC.

When a FRIM client deposits cash in an FRSC custodial account and the client uses the Eagle Sweep Program the funds are subject to Securities Investor Protection Corporation ("SIPC") coverage from the time of receipt in the brokerage account until the funds are swept to the Eagle Sweep Program account, and the cash balance is only eligible for FDIC insurance attaches, to the extent provided for under the Federal Deposit Insurance Act and FDIC rules, when those funds are received at FRB. The FDIC insurance limit is \$250,000 per person, and a client's other deposits at FRB in the same right and capacity will counts towards

this limit. It is the client's responsibility to monitor their total deposits at FRB to determine the extent of FDIC insurance coverage available to them, and FRIM does not conduct that monitoring for clients.

Funds swept into FRB deposit accounts under the Eagle Sweep Program provide FRIM's parent, FRB, a relatively low-cost source of funds for the Bank that can be lent or invested at higher rates, thus enabling FRB to earn a profit based on the spread between the rate paid to its customers and the interest earned by FRB on the assets. The availability of the Eagle Sweep Program creates a conflict of interest with FRIM clients because FRIM has an incentive to recommend that clients "sweep" cash balances to FRB bank deposits in the Eagle Sweep Program for the reasons described below. The interest rates paid to customers on the Eagle Sweep Program are set by FRB in its sole discretion. FRB does not have a duty to provide the highest rates available and has in the past and likely will in the future pay a low rate FRB has in the past and likely will in the future pay rates of interest on Eagle Sweep Program deposits that are lower than the prevailing market interest rates paid on account otherwise opened directly with FRB.

FRB registers a monthly per-account credit to FRSC in its internal books and records for each FRSC account, including each FRIM advisory client account, that utilizes the Eagle Sweep Program. FRB employees receive referral payments based on asset levels in accounts of clients such employees have referred to FRIM or FRSC, which includes sweep deposit balances. Information regarding the Eagle Sweep Program, including information regarding the scope of FDIC insurance coverage and the existence of the conflicts of interest with respect to the programs has been provided to participating clients in each program. These conflicts of interest are addressed as set forth below.

The asset-based management fee charged by FRIM to advisory clients covers cash and cash equivalents, including cash allocated to Eagle Sweep Program accounts at FRB. This fee and the benefits described above to FRB for the Eagle Sweep Program, and the fees and benefits described above to FRSC for the Eagle Sweep Program, create a conflict of interest for FRIM because it provides FRIM an incentive to maintain a larger cash balance in FRIM client accounts using the Eagle Sweep Program. The Rule 12b-1 fees, revenue-sharing payments and service and administrative fees that FRSC receives from money market funds accessed by cash balance "sweep" also create a conflict of interest for FRIM because they provide FRIM an incentive to sweep client assets into these funds. The conflicts of interest created by the application of this fee to cash and cash equivalents are addressed as set forth below. Additionally, FRIM has a policy to monitor for cash balances in FRIM accounts that depart from the client's agreed-upon guidelines in the client's Investment Policy Statement. Further, FRIM's Wealth Managers do not receive any extra compensation for cash allocated to the Eagle Sweep Program or invested in money market mutual funds, which helps mitigate these conflicts of interest.

Wealth Managers are directly compensated for referring clients to FRB for Bank products and services. This compensation creates an incentive for Wealth Managers to refer clients to Bank products or services so they can receive compensation and not necessarily because they are appropriate products or services for such clients, which is a conflict of interest. Such compensation has in the past and likely will in the future comprise a meaningful part of the total compensation package for many Wealth Managers. Certain specific products and services offered by FRB and the related conflicts of interests are discussed further below.

FRB offers a securities-based lending program that allows clients to satisfy short-term cash needs without selling assets, and Wealth Managers refer clients to FRB's program. The minimum loan amount is generally \$500,000, the loans are typically structured as 12-month revolving line of credit with auto-renewal, and the loans cannot be used to buy additional securities. FRB seeks to earn a profit from this program by making loans to clients at interest rates higher than its cost of funds. The loans are secured by eligible marketable securities held at FRSC or FRTC. The use of securities as collateral exposes the client to a risk of forced liquidation if the market declines, which can potentially disrupt a long-term investment plan or incur capital

gains taxes, a risk which is magnified for positions that are concentrated in a single security or market sector. Depending on the nature of the referral, Wealth Managers receive compensation for the referral. In addition, clients of FRIM will still incur their standard management fee for those assets in the FRIM account serving as collateral for the loan, along with any borrowing fees required by the loan. These borrowing fees are paid to FRB. This creates an incentive to refer clients to FRB's securities-based lending program which is a conflict of interest. To help mitigate any conflicts of interest associated with the referral process: Wealth Managers must determine that a securities-based lending is in the best interest of the client before any referral is made for that client; prior to making a referral, the Wealth Manager must inform the client of the risks and limitations of such a loan; FRIM personnel associated with making a referral are separated from FRB personnel involved in the credit review and approval of loans including the securities-based lending team who will review the nature of the credit and provide the client with additional product details and answer any additional questions a client might have; Wealth Managers receive enhanced training on the advantages and disadvantages associated with the securities-based lending program; FRB markets the securities-based lending program on only a minimal basis to clients or prospects, relying instead on internal awareness of the program; all securities-based lending applications are required to go through a formal application, credit review and approval process conducted by FRB's securities loan team; and FRSC monitors referrals for potential issues.

As noted on FRB's Schedule 14A Proxy 2021, the Vanguard Group ("Vanguard") and BlackRock, Inc. ("BlackRock") are each considered a "related person" of FRB because they each beneficially own more than five percent of our outstanding common stock. A subsidiary of Vanguard serves as the directed trustee and record keeper of FRB's 401(k) Plan. In connection with these services, FRB paid a fee of approximately \$340,000 in 2021. FRB may in the ordinary course of business engage in transactions with BlackRock, including selling BlackRock investment products to our clients or placing our client funds in their mutual funds. In connection with these transactions, FRB received distribution, servicing and other administrative fees from BlackRock of \$1.0 million in 2021. Additionally, BlackRock served as the guarantor for loans under an FRB professional loan program with BlackRock, in which BlackRock affiliated professionals were able to obtain loans from FRB. No fees were earned from BlackRock in connection with this guarantee, and the guarantee was terminated in early 2022 and replaced with an agreement by BlackRock to assist in the sale of interests underlying the loan collateral for repayment of the related defaulted loan. Transactions with BlackRock and Vanguard were entered into on an arm's length basis and contain customary terms and conditions.

Conflicts Related to Affiliations and Affiliated Activities

In their separate capacities as registered representatives and/or insurance agents, FRIM management persons, Wealth Managers and employees who are separately licensed as registered representatives with FRSC or as insurance agents with FRSC will be able to effect securities transactions, financial planning and consulting services and/or purchase or refer insurance and insurance-related investment products for FRIM's advisory clients, for which they will receive separate and additional compensation. Clients, however, are not under any obligation to engage these individuals when considering the purchase/sale of securities or insurance.

Clients should be aware that the receipt of additional compensation by FRIM and its employees creates a conflict of interest due to its affiliated entities which conflict of interest could impair the objectivity of FRIM and these individuals when making advisory recommendations. FRIM endeavors at all times to put the interest of its clients first as part of its fiduciary duty as a registered investment adviser and takes the following steps to address this and other conflicts of interest arising due to FRIM's various affiliations:

1. FRIM discloses to clients the existence of all material conflicts of interest, including the potential for FRIM and its employees to earn compensation from advisory clients in addition to FRIM's advisory fees;

2. FRIM discloses to clients that they are not obligated to purchase recommended investment products from FRIM's employees or related companies;
3. FRIM collects, maintains and documents accurate, complete and relevant client background information, including the client's financial goals, objectives and risk tolerance;
4. FRIM conducts reviews of client accounts to verify that recommendations made to a client are in the best interest of the client, considering the client's reported needs and circumstances;
5. FRIM requires that its employees seek prior approval of any outside business activity so that FRIM can ensure that any conflicts of interests in such activities are properly addressed;
6. FRIM periodically monitors these outside business activities to verify that any conflicts of interest continue to be properly addressed by FRIM; and
7. FRIM educates its employees regarding the responsibilities of a fiduciary, including the need for having a reasonable and independent basis for the investment advice provided to clients.

Conflicts Related to Unaffiliated Activities

FRIM is also an insurance agency, DBA Eagle Private Insurance Services. No new insurance business is conducted with FRIM as the insurance agency of record, however, FRIM and its former agents, now agents of FRSC, have in the past received certain renewal or other "trail" compensation for historical sales sold through an unaffiliated entity which FRIM had an agreement with.

Conflicts Related to Private Fund Activities

FRIM is the investment adviser to the Eagle Alternative Investments Funds, which generally invest in private funds that are managed by third-party fund managers. FRIM or a person affiliated with FRIM has, and in the future will likely have, business, family or personal relationships with such private funds, third-party fund managers and their managers, affiliated entities, or key principals. Similarly, affiliates of FRIM have, and in the future will likely have, business relationships with FRIM clients who invest in Eagle Alternative Investments Funds. For example, FRB or its subsidiaries currently and, in the future, may lend to, accept deposits from, or provide banking, trust, custody, advisory, or other services to certain private funds, third-party fund managers and their managers, affiliated entities or key principals (or their respective family members and entities). These business relationships create conflicts of interest between FRIM and FRIM's clients. FRIM's goal is to avoid conflicts of interest or address any identified conflict consistent with the best interest of clients. Addressing identified conflicts includes disclosing such conflicts or mitigating the conflicts through internal controls and review processes.

For purposes of complying with applicable bank regulations, Eagle Alternative Investments Funds often elect to be treated as bank holding companies with respect to an Eagle Alternative Investments Fund's ability to vote its interest in an underlying Private Fund advised by a third party investment manager. Accordingly, to the extent that the Eagle Alternative Investments Fund's interest in the underlying Private Fund exceeds a designated percentage of any "class" of "voting securities" of the underlying Private Fund (as such terms are defined in Federal Reserve Regulation Y), such excess interests are expected to become a non-"voting" interests under the terms of the limited partnership agreement of the underlying Private Fund (the "Underlying Fund LPA"). Even with such election, the Eagle Alternative Investments Fund shall seek to retain its ability, to the extent applicable, to vote to remove the underlying Private Fund's general partner for cause or to approve a replacement general partner who has been terminated or resigned. The Eagle

Alternative Investments Fund shall also seek to retain its ability to vote or consent on matters involving a significant adverse change to its rights and benefits as a limited partner of the underlying Private Fund, the issuance of senior securities by the underlying Private Fund or the dissolution of an underlying Private Fund, as applicable. While the Eagle Alternative Investments Fund will seek to retain its ability to vote or consent on such important matters, it is possible that in the event that a vote of the limited partners of the underlying Private Fund is required under the Underlying Fund LPA or pursuant to applicable law, the Eagle Alternative Investments Fund might not be able to exert significant influence over the outcome of such vote even if it holds a significant economic interest in the underlying Private Fund. In addition, Eagle Alternative Investments Funds generally will limit their respective percentage ownership of the applicable underlying Private Fund in order to establish a regulatory presumption of non-control, at thresholds intended to simplify compliance with complex regulatory control tests. Such ownership limitation may result in the Eagle Alternative Investments Fund being excused from funding capital calls to the Private Fund and/or completely or partially withdrawing from the Private Fund at times and in amounts the Eagle Alternative Investments Fund would not otherwise seek to do so absent such limitations.

Conflicts Related to Sub-Advisory Activities

FRIM acts as a sub-advisor to Spearhead Capital Advisors, LLC that acts as an investment manager for insurance companies, solely in respect of one or more separate investment accounts or sub-accounts, each of which is established by the applicable insurance company for the purpose of supporting benefits payable under an insurance policy characterized under Section 817(d) of the IRC as a “variable contract.” FRIM receives fees for these sub-advisory services. If a client expresses to a Wealth Manager an interest in purchasing a variable contract, or a Wealth Manager determines that it might be advisable for a client to purchase a variable contract, the Wealth Manager can recommend that the client purchase a variable contract from an insurance company with respect to which FRIM provides such sub-advisory services. Wealth Managers will have financial incentives to make such recommendations due to the fees payable to FRIM for its sub-advisory services. FRIM seeks to mitigate this conflict by reviewing whether such recommendations are in the best interest of the client, taking into account the client’s reported needs and circumstances.

Conflicts Related to Retirement Assets

A Client or prospective Client leaving an employer has four options regarding an existing retirement plan (and can engage in a combination of these options): (i) leave the money in the former employer’s plan, if permitted, (ii) roll over the assets to the new employer’s plan, if one is available and rollovers are permitted, (iii) roll over to an Individual Retirement Account, or (iv) cash out the account value (which could, depending upon client’s age, result in adverse tax consequences). If FRIM recommends that a Client roll over their retirement plan assets into an account to be managed by FRIM, such a recommendation creates a conflict of interest if FRIM will earn a new (or increase its current) advisory fee as a result of the rollover. No Client is under any obligation to roll over retirement plan assets to an account managed by FRIM.

Conflicts Generally

While FRIM endeavors to resolve all conflicts in a fair and impartial manner, there can be no assurance that its own interests will not influence its conduct and decisions.

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

FRIM maintains a comprehensive Code of Ethics (the “Code”) in accordance with Rule 204A-1 of the Advisers Act and other applicable laws and regulations. The Code supplements FRB’s code of conduct. FRIM’s Code is based on the overriding principle that the FRIM employees have a fiduciary duty to FRIM

clients. FRIM employees shall conduct their activities in accordance with the following standards: clients' interests come first, conflicts of interest shall be avoided, compromising situations shall be avoided, and that there is a general prohibition against fraud, deceit and manipulation. The Code sets forth specific rules and procedures that are consistent with these fiduciary standards. However, all activities by FRIM employees are required to conform to these standards regardless of whether the activity is specifically covered in the Code. The Code is provided to all FRIM employees and each employee is responsible to acknowledge receipt. Employees are required to promptly report any known or suspected violation of the Code.

Procedures established in the Code are intended to address any conflicts of interest and to prevent and detect prohibited activities in connection with personal trading or certain other activities on the part of FRIM employees. The provisions of the Code are applicable to any person employed by FRIM or FRSC ("Access Persons") and their immediate family members living in the employee's household unless otherwise noted as well as certain FRB employees that are deemed to be Access Persons.

FRIM requires all Access Persons to pre-clear their personal securities transactions for securities that are covered under its Code of Ethics.

The following are restrictions on personal trading activities or conduct by Access Persons in the Code of Ethics:

- Prohibition on Initial Public Offerings and Initial Coin Offerings;
- Pre-clearance requirement for Private Investments;
- Prohibition on Short-Term Trading Profits (30 day hold requirement);
- Restriction on rating changes and price target changes: One full trading day black out period for changes to FRIM's recommended list;
- For investment professionals, a prohibition on buying or selling a security of an issuer traded in an associated client account within 5 days (2 days prior to the client trade, same day or 2 days after) the client trade, except for De-Minimis trades defined as daily transactions in Covered Securities no greater than the share quantities and transaction values (or principal values) indicated as follows:
 - 5,000 shares and a transaction value of \$50,000 in a security whose market capitalization is \$5 billion or under; or
 - 10,000 shares and a transaction value of \$100,000 in securities whose market capitalization is above \$5 billion; or
 - principal value of \$100,000 in a fixed income security;
- Prohibition of Trading in FRC stock during the period FRIM has designated as a "Closed Period";
- Prohibition of borrowing and/or lending money or securities to and from clients;
- Prohibition on conducting a "cross" trades or "transfer of ownership/interest" in an investment with a client;
- Limits relating to gifts & entertainment given or received from any person or entity doing business with First Republic entities;
- Restriction on trading securities on FRIM's Watch List and Restricted List;
- Pre-clearance requirements on certain outside business activities and political contributions activities;
- Requirements to certify to the Code and report information required by the Code.

A full copy of the aforementioned Code of Ethics is available to any client or prospective client upon request to the Chief Compliance Officer ("CCO") at the address or phone number provided on the cover page of this brochure.

From time to time, FRIM invests in securities on behalf of clients that are of the same type in which FRB or

FRIM employees, officers or directors also invest. Wealth Managers are exempt from pre-clearance rules when their interests are aligned, they invest in the same strategy as their client, and they trade the same way alongside their client (i.e., they buy or sell the same securities at the same time and at the same price and they aggregate and average prices on these purchases and sales). Employees can invest in the same private securities in which FRIM clients invest; however, as noted above, employees who are Access Persons must pre-clear Private Investments. FRIM also assists with transfers of investors' interest in private funds to persons related, or unrelated, to such investors. These transfers are initiated by investors and are generally subject to FRIM's review and approval, when FRIM is the investment adviser to the private fund. FRIM monitors these transfers and neither FRIM nor any affiliate receive compensation related to these transfers.

Neither FRIM nor any related person is an issuer of any securities purchased for clients on a discretionary basis, and neither FRIM nor any related person has a material financial interest in any security purchased for any client on a discretionary basis.

Neither FRIM nor any related person acts as a general partner to a partnership in which clients are solicited to invest or offered to advisory clients, however, FRIM is an adviser to the Eagle Alternative Investment family of private pooled investment vehicles, and the conflict that this represents is described in the Private Placement Memorandum for each such fund.

FRIM's CCO is responsible for the implementation and administration of the Code. The Compliance department has the following monitoring responsibilities, including but not limited to pre-clearance of all FRIM employee personal trade requests in covered securities, monitoring of employee activity and maintenance of records in accordance with applicable laws and regulations. Any violation of the Code, including engaging in a prohibited transaction or failing to meet reporting requirements, could result in disciplinary action, up to and including, suspension or termination of employment. The Chief Compliance Officer is required to report to FRIM's Compliance Committee any circumstance of fraud, deceit or a manipulative practice that could be found to have been practiced on a client of FRIM in connection with an employee's unapproved personal trading and other material violations of the Code.

Review of Accounts

Periodic Reviews

SigFig generates and sends an Annual Suitability email to all clients at the end of each year to ensure the information on file is still accurate and thus, that the asset allocation is appropriate for the client. If email delivery fail notifications are received, an Eagle Invest Advisor will reach out to that client to confirm their allocation via phone.

Regular Reports

Investment advisory clients receive standard account statements from their custodian at least quarterly.

Trade Errors

It is FRIM's policy that trading errors must be corrected at no cost to the client and the promise of future trade commissions must not be used to compensate a broker/dealer for absorbing the cost of a trade error. FRIM has in the past kept gains from trade errors at its discretion. Implemented in the beginning of 2022, net gains, if any, from trading errors caused by an employee of FRIM are remitted as a donation to charity at the end of the calendar year.

Client Referrals and Other Compensation

FRB refers clients of the Bank to FRIM and vice versa. FRIM encourages Bank referrals and offers

compensation, recognition and awards for bankers who refer business to FRIM, and the Bank encourages FRIM referrals and offers compensation, recognition and awards for FRIM Wealth Managers and Wealth Advisors who refer business to the Bank. Additionally, FRSC, FRTC, FRTC-DE and FRTC-WY refer clients to FRIM and vice versa. FRIM offers compensation to the Bank, FRSC, FRTC, FRTC-DE and FRTC-WY for these referrals, and those entities share that compensation with their employees who make the referrals.

This practice presents a conflict of interest for FRIM because an incentive exists to recommend the products of the aforementioned First Republic entities based upon the compensation received rather than on a client's needs. This practice also presents a conflict of interest for the aforementioned First Republic entities because an incentive exists to recommend FRIM products based upon the compensation received by such First Republic entities rather than on a client's needs. However, when providing investment advisory services to clients, FRIM is a fiduciary and is required to act in the best interest of clients. FRIM addresses this conflict through disclosure in this brochure, through disclosure at the time of referral, and by adopting internal policies and procedures that require investment advice to be in the best interest of advisory clients (in accordance with the client-approved Investment Policy Statement).

Notwithstanding the foregoing, FRIM reserves the right to reject any referral in its sole discretion and will only offer investment advice where it can do so in a mutually beneficial manner with the client in accordance with its fiduciary duties under the Advisers Act and other applicable laws and regulations.

As discussed above in the Relationship from Affiliates section, FRB offers a securities-based lending program, and Wealth Managers refer clients to FRB's program. Depending on the nature of the referral, Wealth Managers receive compensation for the referral, which creates an incentive to refer clients to FRB's securities-based lending program and is a conflict of interest, as discussed above. FRIM takes steps to help mitigate any conflicts of interest associated with the referral process as described in Relationship from Affiliates above.

Additional Compensation

FRIM compensates some of its employees whereby the employee upon bringing a new client to FRIM, receives a portion of the fees paid by the client to FRIM, as described above in Item 4. Additionally, some FRIM Wealth Managers are also registered with FRSC as broker-dealer representatives. In such capacities, FRIM Wealth Managers provide brokerage and related services to clients, including recommending the purchase and sale of individual stocks, bonds, mutual funds, private investment funds and other securities, and sales of life insurance policies and annuities. This practice presents a conflict of interest because it gives FRIM Wealth Managers an incentive to recommend investment products based upon the compensation received rather than on a client's needs. However, when providing investment advisory services to clients, FRIM Wealth Managers are fiduciaries and are required to act in the best interest of clients. FRIM addresses this conflict through disclosure in this brochure and by adopting internal policies and procedures that require Wealth Managers to provide investment advice that is consistent with the fiduciary duty for advisory clients (based upon information in the client-approved Investment Policy Statement).

FRIM provides investment advisory services to clients through managed account programs (dual contract) sponsored by unaffiliated broker-dealers and other financial intermediaries. In a dual contract program, FRIM provides its advisory services pursuant to an advisory agreement directly with the client. A client can separately arrange with one or more unaffiliated third parties for custody, financial advisory and certain trading services to be provided. For these accounts, FRIM is appointed to act as an investment adviser through a process generally administered or assisted by the managed account program sponsor. Clients participating in a program, generally with assistance from the sponsor, can select FRIM to provide investment advisory services for their account (or a portion thereof) for a particular strategy.

FRIM receives an economic benefit from certain third-party custodians by receiving having fees reduced or by not being charged for utilizing specialized investment adviser electronic information downloads, access to specialized institutional brokerage trading and customer service teams and specialized batched statements. From these services, FRIM is then able to more efficiently and readily manage clients' accounts. These benefits present a conflict of interest because it gives FRIM an incentive to recommend custody based upon the benefits FRIM received rather than on a client's needs. However, when providing investment advisory services to clients, FRIM is a fiduciary and is required to act solely in the best interest of clients. This conflict is addressed through disclosure in this brochure and by adopting internal policies and procedures that require it provide investment advice consistent with the fiduciary duty for advisory clients (based upon information in the client-approved Investment Policy Statement).

FRIM is a party to a referral arrangement with an unaffiliated third-party manager, pursuant to which FRIM has, in the past, acted as a promoter for the unaffiliated third-party manager. While FRIM does not currently anticipate referring any new clients to the unaffiliated third-party manager, it does receive referral fees from the unaffiliated third-party manager for one or more prior referrals. Due to FRIM's ongoing receipt of such referral fees, it is in FRIM's interest for the client(s) it referred to the unaffiliated third-party manager to continue their relationship with the unaffiliated third-party manager. Going forward, to the extent any services provided by FRIM under its agreement with the unaffiliated third-party manager constitute an endorsement under SEC Rule 206(4)-1, FRIM will seek to make conflicts of interest disclosures to the recipient of such endorsement, as required by its agreement with the unaffiliated third-party manager. FRIM is also a party to referral arrangements with unaffiliated third-party promoters, constructed in accordance with Rule 206(4)-1 of the Advisers Act, whereby third-party promoters will refer potential clients to FRIM in exchange for compensation based on a percentage of advisory fees collected. The details of referral arrangements by FRIM to the third-party managers, or by third-party promoters to FRIM, are disclosed to clients at the time of referral.

FRSC serves as a placement agent for certain funds on FRIM's Eagle Alternative Investments Funds platform. Neither the investors in the Eagle Alternative Investment Funds nor the Eagle Alternative Investments Funds pay a fee to FRSC for serving as private placement agent. FRIM, using its own assets, pays FRSC a flat fee, which is intended to reimburse FRSC for its reasonable expenses in providing private placement services.

Financial Information

FRIM is a wholly owned subsidiary of FRB, a publicly-traded company, the balance sheet of which is publicly available.

FRIM does not require or solicit prepayment of more than \$1,200 in fees per client, six months or more in advance and therefore a balance sheet of FRIM is not required to be disclosed.

FRIM has no financial condition to disclose that is reasonably likely to impair its ability to meet contractual commitments to clients at this time.

FRIM has not been the subject of a bankruptcy petition at any time during the past ten years.