



Virtus Financial Partners
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Item 1: Firm Brochure (Form ADV Part 2A)

This brochure provides information about the qualifications and business practices of Virtus Financial Partners, LLC. If you have any questions about the contents of this brochure, please contact us at the phone number listed above. The information in this brochure has not been approved or verified by the United States Securities and Exchange Commission or by any state securities authority. Registration (e.g. “registered investment advisor”) does not imply a certain level of skill or training.

Additional information about Virtus Financial Partners, LLC also is available on the SEC’s website at www.adviserinfo.sec.gov.

Item 2: Material Changes

Pursuant to SEC rules, Virtus Financial Partners, LLC will ensure that clients receive a summary of any material changes to this and subsequent disclosure brochures within 120 days after the Firm’s fiscal year end, December 31. This means that if there were any material changes over the past year, clients will receive a summary of those changes no later than April 30. At that time, Virtus Financial Partners, LLC will also offer a copy of its most current disclosure brochure and may also provide other ongoing disclosure information about material changes as necessary. If there are no material changes over the past year, no notices will be sent.

Clients and prospective clients can always receive the most current disclosure brochure for Virtus Financial Partners, LLC at any time by contacting their investment advisor representative.

April 25, 2023 – Since the last annual updating amendment filing on March 30, 2023, certain disclosures were amended to reflect updated services and fee billing practices by Virtus Financial Partners (Items 4 and 5), referral fees (Item 14), and proxy voting (Item 17).

Item 3 Table of Contents

Item 1: Firm Brochure (Form ADV Part 2A)	1
Item 2: Material Changes	1
Item 3 Table of Contents	2
Item 4 Advisory Business	3
Item 5 Fees and Compensation	4
Item 6 Performance-Based Fees and Side-By-Side Management	7
Item 7 Types of Clients	7
Item 8 Methods of Analysis, Investment Strategies and Risk of Loss	7
Item 9 Disciplinary Information	11
Item 10 Other Financial Industry Activities and Affiliations	11
Item 11 Code of Ethics, Conflicts of Interest, and Personal Trading	12
Item 12 Brokerage Practices	13
Item 13 Review of Accounts	14
Item 14 Client Referrals and Other Compensation	15
Item 15 Custody	15
Item 16 Investment Discretion	15
Item 17 Voting Client Securities	15
Item 18 Financial Information	15

Item 4 Advisory Business

A. Firm Description

Virtus Financial Partners, LLC ("VFP" or the "Firm") is an SEC registered investment advisor. VFP was founded in August of 2015.

The Principal Owner and Chief Compliance Officer of VFP is Stanley P. Stewart.

B. Types of Advisory Services

The Firm offers a large variety of services, including portfolio management, investment analysis and financial planning for individuals, high net worth individuals, and small businesses. The Firm offers these services to clients or potential clients ("clients").

Investment Advisory Services

VFP specializes in quantitative, fundamental, technical, and economic analysis to determine what investments are in favor of VFP's investment models. VFP assesses clients' current holdings and ensures alignment with both short- and long-term goals. The Firm performs ongoing reviews of investment performance and portfolio exposure to market conditions. Accordingly, the Firm is authorized to perform various functions without further approval from the client, such as the determination of securities to be purchased or sold without prior permission from the client for each transaction. Any and all trades are made in the best interest of the client as part of VFP's fiduciary duty. However, risk is inherent to any investing strategy and model. Therefore, VFP does not guarantee any results or returns.

Prior to engaging VFP to provide any investment advisory services, VFP requires a written financial service agreement ("FSA") signed by the client prior to the engagement of any services. The FSA will outline services to which the client is entitled and fees the client will incur.

In instances in which VFP utilizes model portfolios, VFP will select model portfolios of securities for client accounts made available by professional asset managers. The professional asset managers shall supervise and invest the assets in each client account in accordance with the investment strategy set forth by the client and VFP. VFP will have the discretion to hire and fire professional asset managers at their discretion. Professional asset manager fees are paid from the fees charged by VFP.

VFP is an asset-based fee investment management firm. The firm does not receive commissions for purchasing or selling stocks, bonds, mutual funds, real estate investment trusts, or other commissioned products for clients. The firm is not affiliated with entities that sell financial products or securities. No commissions in any form are accepted.

VFP does not act as a custodian of client assets. The client always maintains asset control. VFP places trades for clients under a limited power of attorney through qualified custodian/broker.

Pontera

Our firm will also provide service for accounts not directly held in our custody, but where we do have discretion, and may leverage an Order Management System (Pontera) to implement asset allocation and opportunistic rebalancing strategies on behalf of the client. Pontera is a clerical service that facilitates orders from VFP to client accounts not held in our custody, for example, employer sponsored retirement plans like 401(k)s. This service does not facilitate account billing and fees are paid through a separate billing process.

The accounts that will utilize these services will be primarily 401(k) accounts, HSAs, and other assets that VFP does not have custody of. Our firm will regularly review, rebalance, and implement our strategies using different tools as necessary.

We regularly review the available investment options in these accounts, monitor them, and rebalance and implement our strategies in the same way we do other accounts, though using different tools as necessary. Clients

who choose to participate in this program will be notified when our firm places a trade through Pontera implementing any and all changes to your account. The fees charged in these situations are the same as described in the table under “Fees and Compensation.” The Advisor and not the Client pays any fees charged by Pontera.

Investment Discretion

Where you engage us for portfolio management services, you will be required to grant VFP the discretionary authority to implement its investment recommendations directly within your investment accounts held at the custodian without obtaining your specific consent prior to each transaction. This authority will include the ability to engage and terminate third-party managers (“TPMs”) to manage all or a portion of your account, and to determine the allocation of assets between and among such TPMs within the pre-determined asset allocation ranges for your account(s).

Financial Planning

Financial plans and financial planning may include but are not limited to advice with respect to some or all the following financial topics: retirement income, risk management, tax reduction strategies, and investment strategies. Our financial planning advice will be delivered to you in the form of a written financial plan, a shorter report or checklist, or via informal discussions with you (in-person, via telephone or tele-video conference, or via e-mail), as we may agree in a written financial planning agreement.

VFP provides financial planning for recent college graduates. This service includes planning meetings and discussions around cash flow, student loans and goal setting.

Some clients only wish to engage us in financial planning. In this scenario, the client retains the sole discretion to accept or reject any of our financial planning advice, in whole or in part, and is responsible for implementation and monitoring of all investments held away from the accounts designated for our investment advisory services.

C. Services Tailored to Clients’ Needs

Services are provided based on a client’s specific needs within the scope of the services provided as discussed above. A review of the information provided by the client regarding the client’s current financial situation, goals, and risk tolerances will be performed and advice will be provided that is in line with available information.

D. Wrap Fee Program versus Portfolio Management Program

VFP does not offer a Wrap Fee Program.

E. Assets Under Management

As of March 23, 2023, Virtus had \$39,051,000 in discretionary and \$17,655,000 in non-discretionary client assets under management.

Item 5 Fees and Compensation

Lower fees for comparable services may be available from other sources.

A. Fees and other charges

Individually Managed Accounts:

Fees for individually managed accounts are tier priced as follows:

Account Size	Fee (Annual percentage)*
\$0.00 - \$500,000.00	1.35%
\$500,001.00 - \$1,000,000.00	1.20%
\$1,000,001.00 - \$2,000,000.00	1.00%
\$2,000,001.00 - \$3,000,000.00	0.75%
\$3,000,001+	0.50%

Individual investment adviser representatives of VFP shall determine the fees their client's will pay within the above framework. All asset based fees are deducted by the qualified custodian of record on a quarterly basis in advance, or as otherwise indicated in the client agreement. Client statements for prior deductions will be provided on a quarterly basis.

You will separately pay the selected TPMs a fee for their asset management services (a "Sub-Advisory Fee"). VFP does not share in the Sub-Advisory Fees paid to any TPM. The specific annual asset-based fee we will charge you is determined based on the number of TPMs utilized, the amount of their Sub-Advisory Fees, and the overall complexity of monitoring your account.

The specific Sub-Advisory Fees charged by each TPM will be set forth in their Form ADV Part 2A (or disclosure brochure containing the equivalent information) and/or within your advisory agreement with VFP. TPMs will typically directly deduct their Sub-Advisory Fees from the client's account held at the custodian. Sub-Advisory Fees are separate and distinct from VFP's advisory fees. In no event will the annual asset management fees paid by client, including third party fees, exceed 2.5% of assets under management.

All fees paid to Adviser for investment advisory services are separate and distinct from the expenses charged by mutual funds to their shareholders. These fees and expenses are described to the client in the funds' prospectus. These fees will generally include the mutual fund manager's fee and other fund expenses.

Adviser will provide investment advisory services and portfolio management services but will not provide custodial or other administrative services. At no time will Adviser accept or maintain custody of a client's funds or securities except for authorized fee deduction. The Client may contact the Custodian directly for disbursements, or account record changes, and may also do so in writing to the custodian. Adviser may act at the client's convenience to facilitate such written communications to the Custodian, provided that such action is not construed to be custody of client assets.

Client is responsible for all custodial and securities execution fees charged by the custodian and executing broker-dealer. Fees paid to Adviser are separate and distinct from the custodian and execution fees.

Clients may request to terminate their advisory contract with Adviser, in whole or in part, by providing advance written notice. Upon termination, any fees paid in advance will be prorated to the date of termination and any excess will be refunded to client through the Custodian. Client's advisory agreement with the Advisor is non-transferable without Client's written approval.

B. Fee Deduction Disclosure

The annual fee being charged to the client will be set forth and identified in the investment management service agreement and/or the most recent fee schedule between Adviser and that client. We retain the ability to negotiate other fee schedules depending on the size of the account, type of account, the level of client service required and other factors we consider relevant, including timing of client relationship.

For the fee charged as a percentage of assets under management, fees are charged quarterly in advance based on the market value of the client's account(s), as determined by the custodian, on the last business day of the quarter.

For partial quarters, fees are pro-rated. Unless other arrangements are made, fees are directly debited from a client's account(s), and each client is required to provide the qualified custodian of the client's account(s) written authorization to deduct the fees described.

The custodian sends the client a statement, at least quarterly, indicating the amount of our fees and all amounts disbursed from the account to Adviser for our management fees. If a client does not have sufficient cash in the account(s) to cover the payment of fees, some or all of the securities held by the client will be liquidated in order to pay the fees.

The custodian is responsible for sending the client account statements, clients will not receive an account statement or a fee invoice from us. Asset-based fees are always subject to the management agreement between the client and Adviser, and we generally retain the right to amend our fee schedule with 30 days prior written notice to the client.

Financial Planning Fees

Fees for Financial Planning services may vary based on complexity of assets and planning services needed. Fee arrangements may be hourly or monthly, as described further in your Financial Planning Agreement. Monthly fees are tiered at \$200 per month, \$375 per month, or \$500 per month and are charged in advance. Hourly fees are charged for those clients with more complex assets that wish to engage in a planning arrangement. The hourly fee is negotiable, but in no event will exceed \$500 per hour, contingent upon how many times Adviser and Client meet per year and complexity of the plan. An estimate of the number of hours the project will take is determined up front and the estimated fee is billed in advance. VFP also provides a planning service for new college graduates for a \$59 monthly fee for the first 18 months, and \$200 per month thereafter. See Section 4 for an explanation of this service.

Clients may terminate their planning agreement without penalty, for a full refund of VFP's fees, within five business days of signing the Financial Planning Agreement. Thereafter, clients may terminate the Financial Planning Agreement generally upon written notice. Upon termination, any unearned fee will be refunded to the client.

Lower fees for comparable services may be available from other sources.

Right of Cancellation

In addition to the right to terminate an agreement pursuant to its terms, a client may cancel an agreement with Adviser within five (5) business days of first receiving a copy of this disclosure brochure and supplement without penalty or fee.

C. Client Responsibility for Third-Party Fees

Clients may incur certain fees or charges imposed by third-parties other than Adviser in connection with investments or recommendations made by the Firm. We do not receive any portion of these fees. These fees and charges are separate and distinct from the fees or charges stated above and may include, but not be limited to: brokerage and transactions fees, mutual fund 12b-1 fees, certain deferred sales charges on previously purchased mutual funds transferred into the account, other transaction related fees, IRA and Qualified Retirement Plan fees, interest charged on margin borrowing, bank service fees, interest charged on debit balanced, "spreads" imposed by brokers and dealers representing implicit transaction costs, commissions and transfer taxes. Information regarding fees or charges assessed by any mutual funds held in client accounts is available in the appropriate prospectus. The firm is not responsible for, and does not receive any portion of, the fees imposed by such third parties. Please note, such fees will differ from client to client based on their own unique situation and selection of products and services.

D. Prepayment of Fees

Adviser's Investment management fees are payable quarterly in advance, based on the market value of the client's account(s), as determined by the custodian, on the last business day of the quarter. Monthly and hourly financial planning fees are also billed in advance. Upon termination, any fees paid in advance will be prorated to the date of termination and any excess will be refunded to client by check issued to the customer as soon as practicable.

E. Outside Compensation for the Sale of Securities to Clients

Where acting in the capacity of an insurance agent, representatives of VFP may as agent effect insurance transactions for typical and customary compensation. This practice presents a conflict of interest by creating an incentive to recommend investment products based on the compensation received, rather than on a client's needs. Clients of VFP are not required to utilize the representatives in their capacity as insurance agents for the purchase of investment products. VFP has established a Code of Ethics to address conflicts of interest. See the response to Item 11 below for more information on the Code of Ethics. A client may be able to invest in products recommended by the firm directly, without the services of VFP. In that case, the client would not receive the services provided by VFP which are designed, among other things, to assist the client in determining which products or services are most appropriate to each client's financial condition and objectives. Clients should be aware that commissions from the sale of investment products do not represent 50% or more of the revenues received by VFP. VFP does not charge advisory fees on client assets invested in insurance products.

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

VFP does not charge or accept performance-based fees.

Item 7 Types of Clients

VFP provides investment advice to many different types of clients. These clients generally include individuals, trusts, estates, small businesses, corporations, and other types of business entities.

Minimum Account Size

The Firm does not require a minimum account size. However, there is a minimum fee of \$2,400 per year to engage in our investment advisory services. This minimum is exclusive of new graduate services, which are offered at lower prices. VFP reserves the right to waive this minimum fee. Third-party managed programs generally have account minimum requirements, and these minimum requirements vary from manager to manager. Account minimums are generally higher on fixed income accounts than equity-based accounts.

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

A. Methods of Analysis

The Firm may use the following methods when considering investment strategies and recommendations.

Charting Review

Charting is a technical analysis that charts the patterns of stocks, bonds, and commodities to help determine buy and sell recommendations for clients. It is a way of gathering and processing price and volume information in a security by applying mathematical equations and plotting the resulting data onto graphs in order to predict future price movements. A graphical historical record assists the analyst in spotting the effect of key events on a security's price, its performance over a period of time, and whether it is trading near its high, near its low or in between. Chartists believe that recurring patterns of trading, commonly referred to as indicators, can help them forecast future price movements.

Fundamental Review

A fundamental analysis is a method of evaluating a company or security by attempting to measure its intrinsic value. Fundamental analysis attempts to determine the true value of a company or security by looking at all aspects of the company or security, including both tangible factors (e.g., machinery, buildings, land, etc.) and intangible factors (e.g., patents, trademarks, "brand" names, etc.). Fundamental analysis also involves examining related economic factors (e.g., overall economy and industry conditions, etc.), financial factors (e.g., company debt, interest rates, management salaries and bonuses, etc.), qualitative factors (e.g., management expertise, industry cycles, labor relations, etc.), and quantitative factors (e.g., debt-to-equity and price-to-equity ratios).

The end goal of performing fundamental analysis is to produce a value that an investor can compare with the security's current price with the aim of determining what sort of position to take with that security (e.g., if underpriced, the security should be bought; if overpriced the security should be sold). Fundamental analysis uses real data to evaluate a security's value. Although most analysts use fundamental analysis to value stocks, this method of valuation can be used for many types of securities.

Technical Review

A technical analysis is a method of evaluating securities that analyzes statistics generated by market activity, such as past prices and volume. Technical analysis does not attempt to measure a security's intrinsic value, but instead uses past market data and statistical tools to identify patterns that can suggest future activity. Historical performance of securities and the markets can indicate future performance.

Cyclical Review

A cyclical analysis assumes the market reacts in reoccurring patterns that can be identified and leveraged to provide performance. Cyclical analysis of economic cycles is used to determine how these reoccurring patterns, or cycles, affect the returns of a given investment, asset, or company. Cyclical analysis is a time-based assessment which incorporates past and present performance to determine future value. Cyclical analyses exist because the broad economy has been shown to move in cycles, from periods of peak performance to periods of low performance. The risks of this strategy are two-fold: (1) the markets do not always repeat cyclical patterns; and (2) if too many investors begin to implement this strategy, it changes the very cycles of which they are trying to take advantage.

Economic Review

An economic analysis determines the economic environment over a certain time horizon. This involves following and updating historic economic data such as U.S. gross domestic product and consumer price index as well as monitoring key economic drivers such as employment, inflation, and money supply for the world's major economies.

Quantitative Analysis

VFP uses mathematical models and statistical modeling in an attempt to obtain more accurate measurements of a company's quantifiable data, such as the value of a share price or earnings-per-share and predict changes to that data, where appropriate. A risk in using quantitative analysis is that the models used may be based on assumptions that prove to be incorrect. Quantitative analysis does not necessarily factor in all variables.

B. Investment Strategies And Risk of Loss

When implementing investment advice to clients, the Firm may employ a variety of strategies to best pursue the objects of clients. Depending on market trends and conditions, VFP will employ any technique or strategy herein described, at the Firm's discretion and in the best interests of the client. The Firm does not recommend any particular security or type of security. Instead, the Firm makes recommendations to meet a particular client's financial objectives. There is inherent risk to any investment and clients may suffer loss of ALL OR PART of a principal investment.

Long-Term Purchases

Long-term purchases are securities that are purchased with the expectation that the value of those securities will grow over a relatively long period, generally greater than one year. Long-term purchases may be affected by unforeseen changes in the company in which a client is invested or in the overall market. Long term trading is designed to capture market rates of both return and risk. Frequent trading can affect investment performance, particularly through increased brokerage and other transaction costs and taxes. Due to its nature, the long-term strategy can expose clients to various other types of risk that will typically surface at various intervals during the time the client owns the investments. These risks include, but are not limited to, inflation (purchasing power) risk, interest rate risk, economic risk, and political/regulatory risk.

Short-Term Purchases

Short-term purchases are securities that are purchased with the expectation that they will be sold within a relatively short period of time, generally less than one year, to take advantage of the securities' short-term price fluctuations. Short-term trading generally holds greater risk. Frequent trading can affect investment performance due to increased brokerage fees and other transaction costs and taxes.

Strategic Asset Allocation

Asset allocation is a combination of several different types of investments; typically, this includes stocks, bonds, and cash equivalents among various asset classes to achieve diversification. The objective of asset allocation is to manage risk and market exposure while still positioning a portfolio to meet financial objectives.

Investing inherently involves risk up to and including loss of the principal sum. Further, past performance of any security is not necessarily indicative of future results. Therefore, future performance of any specific investment or investment strategy based on past performance should not be assumed as a guarantee. VFP does not provide any

representation or guarantee that the financial goals of clients will be achieved.

The potential return or gain and potential risk or loss of an investment varies, generally speaking, with the type of product invested in. Below is an overview of the types of products available on the market and the associated risks of each:

General Risks. Investing in securities always involves risk of loss that you should be prepared to bear. We do not represent or guarantee that our services or methods of analysis can or will predict future results, successfully identify market tops or bottoms, or insulate clients from losses due to market corrections or declines. We cannot offer any guarantees or promises that your financial goals and objectives can or will be met. Past performance is in no way an indication of future performance. We also cannot assure that third parties will satisfy their obligations in a timely manner or perform as expected or marketed.

General Market Risk. Investment returns will fluctuate based upon changes in the value of the portfolio securities. Certain securities held may be worth less than the price originally paid for them, or less than they were worth at an earlier time.

Common Stocks. Investments in common stocks, both directly and indirectly through investment in shares of ETFs, may fluctuate in value in response to many factors, including, but not limited to, the activities of the individual companies, general market and economic conditions, interest rates, and specific industry changes. Such price fluctuations subject certain strategies to potential losses. During temporary or extended bear markets, the value of common stocks will decline, which could also result in losses for each strategy.

Portfolio Turnover Risk. High rates of portfolio turnover could lower performance of an investment strategy due to increased costs and may result in the realization of capital gains. If an investment strategy realizes capital gains when it sells its portfolio investments, it will increase taxable distributions to you. High rates of portfolio turnover in a given year would likely result in short-term capital gains and under current tax law you would be taxed on short-term capital gains at ordinary income tax rates, if held in a taxable account.

Non-Diversified Strategy Risk. Some investment strategies may be non-diversified (e.g., investing a greater percentage of portfolio assets in a particular issuer and owning fewer securities than a diversified strategy). Accordingly, each such strategy is subject to the risk that a large loss in an individual issuer will cause a greater loss than it would if the strategy held a larger number of securities or smaller positions sizes.

Model Risk. Financial and economic data series are subject to regime shifts, meaning past information may lack value under future market conditions. Models are based upon assumptions that may prove invalid or incorrect under many market environments. We may use certain model outputs to help identify market opportunities and/or to make certain asset allocation decisions.

There is no guarantee any model will work under all market conditions. For this reason, we include model related results as part of our investment decision process but we often weigh professional judgment more heavily in making trades or asset allocations.

ETF Risks, including Net Asset Valuations and Tracking Error. An ETF's performance may not exactly match the performance of the index or market benchmark that the ETF is designed to track because 1) the ETF will incur expenses and transaction costs not incurred by any applicable index or market benchmark; 2) certain securities comprising the index or market benchmark tracked by the ETF may, from time to time, temporarily be unavailable; and 3) supply and demand in the market for either the ETF and/or for the securities held by the ETF may cause the ETF shares to trade at a premium or discount to the actual net asset value of the securities owned by the ETF. Certain ETF strategies may from time to time include the purchase of fixed income, commodities, foreign securities, American Depositary Receipts, or other securities for which expenses and commission rates could be higher than normally charged for exchange-traded equity securities, and for which market quotations or valuation may be limited or inaccurate.

Clients should be aware that to the extent they invest in ETF securities they will pay two levels of advisory compensation – advisory fees charged by Adviser plus any advisory fees charged by the issuer of the ETF. This scenario may cause a higher advisory cost (and potentially lower investment returns) than if a Client purchased the ETF directly. An ETF typically includes embedded expenses that may reduce the ETF's net asset value, and therefore directly affect the ETF's performance and indirectly affect a Client's portfolio performance or an index benchmark comparison. Expenses of the ETF may include investment advisor management fees, custodian fees,

brokerage commissions, and legal and accounting fees. ETF expenses may change from time to time at the sole discretion of the ETF issuer. ETF tracking error and expenses may vary.

Inflation, Currency, and Interest Rate Risks. Security prices and portfolio returns will likely vary in response to changes in inflation and interest rates. Inflation causes the value of future dollars to be worth less and may reduce the purchasing power of an investor's future interest payments and principal. Inflation also generally leads to higher interest rates, which in turn may cause the value of many types of fixed income investments to decline. In addition, the relative value of the U.S. dollar-denominated assets primarily managed by Adviser may be affected by the risk that currency devaluations affect Client purchasing power.

Liquidity Risk. Liquidity is the ability to readily convert an investment into cash to prevent a loss, realize an anticipated profit, or otherwise transfer funds out of the particular investment. Generally, investments are more liquid if the investment has an established market of purchasers and sellers, such as a stock or bond listed on a national securities exchange. Conversely, investments that do not have an established market of purchasers and sellers may be considered illiquid. Your investment in illiquid investments may be for an indefinite time, because of the lack of purchasers willing to convert your investment to cash or other assets.

Legislative and Tax Risk. Performance may directly or indirectly be affected by government legislation or regulation, which may include, but is not limited to: changes in investment advisor or securities trading regulation; change in the U.S. government's guarantee of ultimate payment of principal and interest on certain government securities; and changes in the tax code that could affect interest income, income characterization and/or tax reporting obligations, particularly for options, swaps, master limited partnerships, Real Estate Investment Trust, Exchange Traded Products/Funds/Securities. We do not engage in tax planning, and in certain circumstances a Client may incur taxable income on their investments without a cash distribution to pay the tax due. Clients and their personal tax advisors are responsible for how the transactions in their account are reported to the IRS or any other taxing authority.

Foreign Investing and Emerging Markets Risk. Foreign investing involves risks not typically associated with U.S. investments, and the risks may be exacerbated further in emerging market countries. These risks may include, among others, adverse fluctuations in foreign currency values, as well as adverse political, social, and economic developments affecting one or more foreign countries.

In addition, foreign investing may involve less publicly available information and more volatile or less liquid securities markets, particularly in markets that trade a small number of securities, have unstable governments, or involve limited industry. Investments in foreign countries could be affected by factors not present in the U.S., such as restrictions on receiving the investment proceeds from a foreign country, foreign tax laws or tax withholding requirements, unique trade clearance or settlement procedures, and potential difficulties in enforcing contractual obligations or other legal rules that jeopardize shareholder protection. Foreign accounting may be less transparent than U.S. accounting practices and foreign regulation may be inadequate or irregular.

Information Security Risk. We may be susceptible to risks to the confidentiality and security of its operations and proprietary and customer information. Information risks, including theft or corruption of electronically stored data, denial of service attacks on our website or websites of our third-party service providers, and the unauthorized release of confidential information are a few of the more common risks faced by us and other investment advisers. Data security breaches of our electronic data infrastructure could have the effect of disrupting our operations and compromising our customers' confidential and personally identifiable information. Such breaches could result in an inability of us to conduct business, potential losses, including identity theft and theft of investment funds from customers, and other adverse consequences to customers. We have taken and will continue to take steps to detect and limit the risks associated with these threats.

Tax Risks. Tax laws and regulations applicable to an account with Adviser may be subject to change and unanticipated tax liabilities may be incurred by an investor as a result of such changes. In addition, customers may experience adverse tax consequences from the early assignment of options purchased for a customer's account. Customers should consult their own tax advisers and counsel to determine the potential tax-related consequences of investing.

Advisory Risk. There is no guarantee that our judgment or investment decisions on behalf of particular any account will necessarily produce the intended results. Our judgment may prove to be incorrect, and an account might not achieve her investment objectives. In addition, it is possible that we may experience computer equipment failure,

loss of internet access, viruses, or other events that may impair access to accounts' custodians' software. Adviser and its representatives are not responsible to any account for losses unless caused by Adviser breaching our fiduciary duty.

TPM Risks. A TPM's past track record of success cannot be relied upon as a predictor of success in the future. In addition, the underlying holdings of your TPM account(s) are determined by TPM directly, and may change overtime without advance warning to VFP, creating the potential for overlap with other investments held in your account. This increase in the correlation of your holdings will increase the risk of loss where the value of any overlapping holdings should decrease. There is also a risk that a TPM may deviate from the stated investment mandate or strategy of the account, which could make the holding(s) less suitable for the client's portfolio. TPM does not control any TPM's daily business and compliance operations, and thus our firm may be unaware of any lack of internal controls necessary to prevent business, regulatory or reputational deficiencies.

Dependence on Key Employees. An accounts success depends, in part, upon the ability of our key professionals to achieve the targeted investment goals. The loss of any of these key personnel could adversely impact the ability to achieve such investment goals and objectives of the account.

C. If the firm recommends primarily a particular type of security, explain the material risks involved. If the type of security involves significant or unusual risks, discuss these risks in detail.

Adviser does not primarily recommend a particular type of security.

Item 9 Disciplinary Information

Neither VFP nor its management persons have any legal or disciplinary events to report that are material to a client's or prospective client's evaluation of the advisory business or integrity of the Firm's management.

Item 10 Other Financial Industry Activities and Affiliations

A. Registration as a Broker/Dealer or Broker/Dealer Representative

Neither VFP nor any of its management persons are registered, or have an application pending to register, as a broker dealer or a registered representative of a broker dealer.

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

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

C. Registration Relationships Material to this Advisory Business and Possible Conflicts of Interest

Certain representatives of VFP are licensed insurance agents. From time to time, they will offer clients advice or products from those activities. Clients should be aware that these services pay a commission and involve a conflict of interest, as commissionable products conflict with the fiduciary duties of a registered investment adviser. Some recent graduate clients that purchase insurance products may receive complementary financial planning services for one year. VFP always acts in the best interest of the client, including the sale of commissionable products to advisory clients. Clients always have the right to decide whether or not to utilize the services of any representative of VFP in such individual's outside capacity.

VFP also receives one-time referral fees from certain banks for referring individuals to the bank for loans designed to build or grow their practices. VFP will receive the fee where the referred individual takes out the loan. To the extent that the referred individual is an advisory client of VFP, this is also a conflict of interest due to the incentive to recommend the banks because of the additional compensation rather than what is best for the client. VFP and

its personnel are fiduciaries by law and are required to always do what is best for clients. In addition, VFP maintains a Code of Ethics that sets forth the basic policies of ethical conduct for all managers, officers, and employees of the advisor. All VFP personnel are required to comply with the Code of Ethics.

D. Selection of other Advisors

VFP may at times utilize outside management platforms and select managers and strategists on those platforms. For more information, see Items 4 and 5 of this brochure.

Item 11 Code of Ethics, Conflicts of Interest, and Personal Trading

A. Fiduciary Status

An investment advisor is considered a fiduciary. As a fiduciary, it is an investment advisor's responsibility to provide fair and full disclosure of all material facts. In addition, an investment advisor has a duty of utmost good faith to act solely in the best interest of each of its clients. VFP and its representatives have a fiduciary duty to all clients.

VFP and its representatives' fiduciary duty to clients is considered the core underlying principle for VFP's Code of Ethics and represents the expected basis for all representatives' dealings with clients. VFP has the responsibility to ensure that the interests of clients are placed ahead of it or its representatives' own investment interest. All representatives will conduct business in an honest, ethical, and fair manner. All representatives will comply with all federal and state securities laws at all times. Full disclosure of all material facts and potential conflicts of interest will be provided to clients prior to services being conducted. All representatives have a responsibility to avoid circumstances that might negatively affect or appear to affect the representatives' duty of complete loyalty to their clients.

B. Investment Recommendations Involving a Material Financial Interest and Conflict of Interest

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

Retirement Plan Rollovers. A client or prospective client leaving an employer has several options for the company retirement plan, which may include leaving the assets in the plan, moving to another employer's plan, moving the assets to an Individual Retirement Account (IRA), or withdrawing the assets altogether (which could have adverse tax consequences). VFP reviews all these options with the client or prospective client including the costs and administrative and investment impact of each. If VFP recommends that the client roll over the retirement plan assets into an account managed by VFP, such a recommendation creates a conflict of interest if VFP will earn additional fees on the rolled over assets. No client is under any obligation to roll over any retirement plan assets to an account managed by VFP.

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

Adviser and/or its investment advisory representatives may from time-to-time purchase or sell products or investments that they may recommend to clients. Adviser has adopted a Code of Ethics that sets forth the basic policies of ethical conduct for all managers, officers, and employees of the adviser.

In addition, the Code of Ethics governs personal trading by each employee of Adviser deemed to be an Access Person and is intended to ensure that securities transactions effected by Access Persons of Adviser are conducted in a manner that avoids any actual or potential conflict of interest between such persons and clients of the adviser or its affiliates.

Adviser collects and maintains records of securities holdings and securities transactions effected by Access Persons. These records are reviewed to identify and resolve potential conflicts of interest. Adviser's Code of Ethics is available upon request.

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

VFP does not maintain a firm proprietary trading account and does not have a material financial interest in any securities being recommended and therefore no conflicts of interest exist. However, employees may buy or sell securities at the same time they buy or sell securities for clients. In order to mitigate conflicts of interest such as front running, employees are required to disclose all reportable securities transactions as well as provide VFP with copies of their brokerage statements.

The Chief Compliance Officer of VFP is Stanley Stewart. He reviews all employee trades each quarter. The personal trading reviews ensure that the personal trading of employees does not affect the markets and that clients of the firm receive preferential treatment over employee transactions.

Item 12 Brokerage Practices

A. Selection and Recommendation

VFP has a duty to select brokers, dealers and other trading venues that provide best execution for clients. The duty of best execution requires an investment adviser to seek to execute securities transactions for clients in such a manner that the client's total cost or proceeds in each transaction is the most favorable under the circumstances, taking into account all relevant factors. The lowest possible commission, while very important, is not the only consideration. VFP will recommend clients utilize its custodian of choice.

It is the policy of the Firm to seek best execution in all portfolio trading activities for all investment disciplines and products, regardless of whether commissions are charged. This applies to trading in any instrument, security, or contract including equities, bonds, and forward or derivative contracts.

The standards and procedures governing best execution are set forth in several written policies. Generally, to achieve best execution, VFP considers the following factors, without limitation, in selecting brokers and intermediaries:

- Execution capability
- Order size and market depth
- Availability of competing markets and liquidity
- Trading characteristics of the security
- Availability of accurate information comparing markets
- Quantity and quality of research received from the broker dealer
- Ability to address current market conditions
- Financial responsibility of the broker-dealer
- Confidentiality
- Reputation and integrity
- Responsiveness
- Recordkeeping
- Ability and willingness to commit capital
- Available technology

VFP evaluates the execution, performance, and risk profile of the broker-dealers it uses at least quarterly.

B. Research and Other Soft Dollar Benefits

Soft dollar practices are arrangements whereby an investment adviser directs transactions to a broker-dealer in exchange for certain products and services that are allowable under SEC and rules. Client commissions may be used to pay for brokerage and research services and products as long as they are eligible under Section 28(e) of the Exchange Act of 1934. Section 28(e) sets forth a "safe harbor," which provides that an investment adviser that has discretion over a client account is not in breach of its fiduciary duty when paying more than the lowest commission rate available if the adviser determines in good faith that the rate paid is commensurate with the value of brokerage and research services provided by the broker-dealer.

VFP does not currently have any explicit soft dollar benefit arrangements. Our custodian provides some benefits to VFP in exchange for custody of our assets with a threshold minimum of \$5,000,000 to be held with the custodian, which may present a conflict of interest. However, if these benefits were to be construed as a soft dollar benefit, they fall within the Section 28(e) safe harbor discussed above. Additionally, we conduct a best execution analysis on an

annual basis to mitigate any conflicts of interest.

C. Brokerage for Client Referrals

VFP does not receive client referrals from third parties for recommending the use of specific broker-dealer brokerage services.

D. Directed Brokerage

Securities transactions are executed by brokers recommended by VFP. VFP generally will not accept directed brokerage arrangements.

E. Order Aggregation

VFP may, at times, aggregate sale and purchase orders of securities ("block trading") for advisory accounts with similar orders in order to obtain the best pricing averages and minimize trading costs. This practice is reasonably likely to result in administrative convenience or an overall economic benefit to the client. Clients also benefit relatively from better purchase or sale execution prices, or beneficial timing of transactions or a combination of these and other factors. Aggregate orders will be allocated to client accounts in a systematic non-preferential manner. VFP may aggregate or "bunch" transactions for a client's account with those of other clients in an effort to obtain the best execution under the circumstances.

F. Trade Error Policy

VFP maintains a record of any trading errors that occur in connection with investment activities of its clients. Both gains and losses that result from a trading error made by VFP will be borne or realized by VFP. (Recommended)

Item 13 Review of Accounts

A. Periodic Reviews

The Firm regularly reviews and evaluates client accounts for compliance with each client's investment objectives, policies and restrictions. The Firm analyzes rates of return and allocation of assets to determine strategy effectiveness. Such reviews are conducted by the Chief Compliance Officer of VFP and shall occur at least once per calendar year.

B. Intermittent Review Factors

Intermittent reviews may be triggered by substantial market fluctuation, economic or political events, or changes in the client's financial status (such as retirement, termination of employment, relocation, inheritance, etc.). Clients are advised to notify VFP promptly if there are any material changes in their financial situation, investment objectives, or in the event they wish to place restrictions on their account.

C. Reports

Clients may receive confirmations of purchases and sales in their accounts and will receive, at least quarterly, statements containing account information such as account value, transactions, and other relevant information. Confirmations and statements are prepared and delivered by the custodian. These statements will be written or electronic depending upon what you selected when you opened the account.

D. Financial Plans

All financial planning accounts are reviewed upon financial plan creation and plan delivery by Stanley Stewart. There are multiple levels of review for each financial plan. Each financial planning client will receive the financial plan upon completion.

Item 14 Client Referrals and Other Compensation

Client Referrals and Other Compensation

As noted in Item 10, VFP receives a one-time referral fee from certain banks for referring individuals to the bank for loans designed to build or grow the client's practice. The receipt of referral fees is a conflict of interest. Representatives of VFP are required to act only in the interest of clients and must comply with VFP's Code of Ethics. Also, clients referred to the banks will be made aware of the referral fee.

VFP does not directly or indirectly compensate any person who is not a supervised person for client referrals.

Item 15 Custody

VFP does not have custody of client funds or securities, except for the withdrawal of advisory fees directly from client accounts. However, as noted in Item 13 above, clients will receive statements not less than quarterly from the qualified custodian, and we encourage you to review those statements carefully. Any discrepancies should be immediately brought to the firm's attention.

Item 16 Investment Discretion

VFP may exercise full discretionary authority to supervise and direct the investments of a client's account, including the securities to be bought or sold, and the amount of securities to be bought or sold, or where third-party investment managers manage some or all of a client's portfolio, the ability to engage or terminate the services of those third-party managers. This authority will be granted by clients upon completion of VFP's investment advisory agreement. This authority allows VFP and its affiliates to implement investment decisions without prior consultation with the client. Such investment decisions are made in the client's best interest and in accordance with the client's investment objectives. Other than agreed upon management fees due to VFP, this discretionary authority does not grant the Firm the authority to have custody of any assets in the client's account or to direct the delivery of any securities or the payment of any funds held in the account to VFP. The discretionary authority granted by the client to the Firm does not allow VFP to direct the disposition of such securities or funds to anyone except the account holder.

Item 17 Voting Client Securities

VFP will not vote, nor advise clients how to vote, proxies for securities held in client accounts. The client clearly keeps the authority and responsibility for the voting of these proxies. Also, VFP cannot give any advice or take any action with respect to the voting of these proxies. The client and FIRM agree to this by contract. Clients will receive proxy solicitations from their custodian and/or transfer agent.

Item 18 Financial Information

A. Balance Sheet Requirement

VFP is not the qualified custodian for client funds or securities and does not require prepayment of fees of more than \$1,200 per client, six (6) months or more in advance.

B. Financial Condition

VFP does not have any financial impairment that would preclude the Firm from meeting contractual commitments to clients.

C. Bankruptcy Petition

VFP has never been the subject of a bankruptcy petition.