

Item 1 – Cover Page

Registered As: Fermata Advisors, LLC | Doing Business As: Sonoma Wealth Advisors, LLC



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Form ADV Part 2A – Firm Disclosure Brochure

Effective: January 30, 2020

This Form ADV Part 2A (“Disclosure Brochure”) provides information about the qualifications and business practices of Fermata Advisors, LLC (“the firm”). If you have any questions about the contents of this Disclosure Brochure, please contact us at (707) 938-7414 or by email at chris@sonomawealthadvisors.com. The information in this Disclosure Brochure has not been approved or verified by the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC”) or by any state securities authority. Registration of an investment advisor does not imply any specific level of skill or training. This Disclosure Brochure provides information about the firm to assist you in determining whether to retain the firm. Additional information about the firm and its persons is available on the SEC’s website at www.adviserinfo.sec.gov by searching our firm name or our CRD number 305614.

Item 2 – Material Changes

Fermata Advisors, LLC is a newly formed registered investment advisor. Annually, a complete Disclosure Brochure will be offered to clients along with a summary of material changes, if any, within 120 days from the firm's fiscal year-end.

At any time, the current Disclosure Brochure is available on the SEC's Investment Adviser Public Disclosure website at www.adviserinfo.sec.gov by searching the firm name or CRD number 305614. A copy of this Disclosure Brochure may be requested at any time, by contacting (707) 938-7414 or by email at chris@sonomawealthadvisors.com.

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Item 4 – Advisory Business

Firm Information

The firm was organized in California as a limited liability company in August of 2019 and then registered as an investment advisor with the SEC to offer asset management services and financial planning. The firm's approach to working with clients is coaching focused and down-to-earth, with a focus on the best interests of clients. The firm provides a level of expertise with retirement planning, managing investments, establishing company retirement plans (401k's, IRA's, SEP IRA's) and navigating inheritances.

This disclosure brochure provides information regarding the qualifications, business practices and details of the advisory services provided by the firm and the applicable fees.

Executive Management Team

Daren E. Blonski

Daren E. Blonski is the President and Managing Member of the firm. He also serves as an investment advisor representative. Mr. Blonski is a CERTIFIED FINANCIAL PLANNER™, a Certified Retirement Planner Specialist™, a Certified Retirement Planning Counselor™, an Accredited Asset Management Specialist™ and a Smartvestor Pro™ with Dave Ramsey. Additional details about Mr. Blonski's work history and education are available in his individual ADV 2B disclosure brochure.

Christopher D. Sipes

Christopher D. Sipes serves in the capacity of Chief Compliance Officer and an investment advisor representative. Mr. Sipes compliments Mr. Blonski's financial planning experience with over a decade of working as a personal banker and separately with an insurance agency.

Advisory Services Offered

Services are provided primarily to high net worth individuals, individuals and small businesses by providing regular and continuous management and supervision of assets as well as providing financial planning services. Assets are managed with a focus on investment goals, objectives, risk tolerance and financial situation. Investment portfolios consist primarily mutual funds and/or exchange-traded funds ("ETFs") as well as individual stocks as appropriate.

At no time will the firm accept or maintain custody of funds or securities. All client assets will be managed within the designated brokerage account[s] held at the qualified custodian, pursuant to the terms of the account opening documents.

Financial Planning Services

The firm, through its investment advisor representatives, generally provides financial planning as part of a comprehensive asset management engagement. However, financial planning is available separately for a separate fee. The type of plan can vary greatly depending on the scope and complexity of an individual's financial situation, but can include:

Planning Strategies for Families and Individuals

- **Retirement** – planning an investment strategy with the objective of providing inflation-adjusted income as needed by the client.

- **College / Education** – planning to pay the future college / education expenses of a child or grandchild.
- **Insurance Needs** – planning for the financial needs of survivors to satisfy such financial obligations as housing, dependent child-care and spousal arrangements, as well as education.
- **Estate Planning** – planning that focuses on the most efficient and tax friendly option to pass on an estate to a spouse, other family members or a charity.
- **Cash Flow/ Budget Planning** – planning to manage expenses against current and projected income.
- **Wealth Accumulation** – planning to build wealth within a portfolio that takes into consideration risk tolerance and time horizon.
- **Tax Planning** – planning a tax efficient investment portfolio to maximize deductions and offset losses.
- **Investment Planning** – planning an investment strategy consistent with particular objectives, time horizons and risk tolerances.
- **Inheritance Planning** – planning for a tax efficient method to pass wealth to the next generation.

Planning Strategies for Businesses

- **Qualified Retirement Plans** – evaluate the types of retirement plans established by an employer for the benefit of the company’s employees.
- **Stock Option Planning** – planning to maximize the value of employer issued stock options and optimize what to exercise and what to hold.
- **Key Person Planning** – evaluate the life insurance needs required in the event of the sudden loss of a key executive in order to buy time to find a new person or to implement other strategies to continue the business.
- **Executive Benefits** – planning to attract, reward and retain top executive talent.
- **Deferred Compensation Plans** – planning for the use of tax deferred funds to be withdrawn and taxed at some point in the future.
- **Business Succession Planning** – planning for the continuation of a business after key executives move on to new opportunities, retire or pass away with the use of buy-sell agreements, key-man insurance and engaging independent legal counsel as needed.

Prior to engaging the firm to provide stand-alone planning or consulting services, clients are required to enter into a Financial Planning and Consulting Agreement setting forth the terms and conditions of the engagement (including termination), describing the scope of the services to be provided, and the portion of the fee that is due from the client prior to the firm commencing services.

Retirement Plan Consulting Services

Investment advisor representatives assist clients that are trustees or other fiduciaries to retirement plans (“Plans”) by providing fee-based consulting and/or advisory services. Investment advisor representatives perform one or more of the following services, as selected by the client in the client agreement:

- Assistance in the preparation or review of an investment policy statement (“IPS”) for the Plan based upon consultation with the client to ascertain Plan’s investment objectives and constraints.
- Acting as a liaison between the Plan and service providers, product sponsors or vendors.
- Ongoing monitoring of investment manager(s) or investments in relation to the criteria specified in the Plan’s IPS or other written guidelines provided by the client to the Investment advisor representative.
- Preparation of reports describing the performance of Plan investment manager(s) or investments, as well as comparing the performance to benchmarks.
- Ongoing recommendations for consideration and selection by the client about specific investments to be held by the Plan, or, in the case of a participant-directed defined contribution plan, to be made available as investment options under the Plan.
- Training for the members of the Plan Committee regarding their service on the Committee, including education and consulting with respect to fiduciary responsibilities.
- Assistance in enrolling Plan participants in the Plan, including conducting an agreed upon number of enrollment meetings. As part of such meetings, Representatives may provide participants with information about the Plan, which includes information on the benefits of Plan participation, the benefits of increasing Plan contributions, the impact of pre-retirement withdrawals on retirement income, the terms of the Plan and the operation of the Plan.
- Assistance with investment education seminars and meetings for Plan participants. Such meetings may be on a group or individual basis, and include information about the investment options under the Plan (e.g., investment objectives, risk/return characteristics, and historical performance), investment concepts (e.g., diversification, asset classes, and risk and return), and how to determine investment time horizons and assess risk tolerance. Such meetings do not include specific investment advice about investment options under the Plan as being appropriate for a particular participant.
- Assistance making changes to investment options under the Plan.
- Assistance with the preparation, distribution and evaluation of Request for Proposals, finalist interviews, and conversion support in connection with vendor analysis and service provider support.
- Preparation of comparisons of Plan data (e.g., regarding fees and services and participant enrollment and contributions) to data from the Plan’s prior years and/or a benchmark group of similar plans.
- Assistance in identifying the fees and other costs borne by the Plan for, as specified by client, investment management, recordkeeping, participant education, participant communication and/or other services provided with respect to the Plan.

If the Plan makes available publicly traded employer stock (“company stock”) as an investment option under the Plan, Representatives do not provide investment advice regarding company stock and are not responsible for the decision to offer company stock as an investment option. In addition, if participants in the Plan invest the assets in their accounts through individual brokerage accounts, a mutual fund window, or other similar arrangement, or obtain participant loans, IARs do not provide any individualized advice or recommendations to the participants regarding these decisions. Furthermore, IARs do not provide individualized investment advice to Plan participants regarding their Plan assets.

If a client elects to engage the firm and our IARs to perform ongoing investment monitoring and ongoing investment recommendation services in the client agreement, such services will constitute “investment advice” under Section 3(21)(A)(ii) of ERISA. Therefore, the firm and our IAR will be deemed a “fiduciary” as such term is defined under Section 3(21)(A)(ii) of ERISA in connection with those services. Clients should understand that to the extent the firm and our IARs are engaged to perform services other than ongoing investment monitoring and recommendations, those services are not “investment advice” under ERISA, and therefore, the firm and our IARs will not be a “fiduciary” under ERISA with respect to those other services.

Retirement Plan Rollovers

An employee generally has four (4) options for their retirement plan when they leave an employer:

1. Leave the money in his/her former employer’s plan, if permitted
2. Rollover the assets to his/her new employer’s plan, if one is available and permitted
3. Rollover to an Individual Retirement Account (IRA), or
4. Cash out the account value, which has significant tax considerations

The firm provides educational services pertaining to retirement plan assets that could potentially be rolled-over to an IRA managed by the firm. Education is based on an individual client’s financial circumstances. The firm has an incentive to recommend such a rollover based on the compensation received, which is mitigated by the fiduciary duty to act in a client’s best interest and acting accordingly.

ERISA Fiduciary

Such services provided as an IAR are subject to the Investment Advisers Act of 1940 (“Advisers Act”), and the advisor is a fiduciary under the Advisers Act with respect to such services. In addition, if client elects to engage an IAR to perform ongoing investment monitoring and ongoing investment recommendation services to a Plan subject to ERISA in the client agreement, such services will constitute “investment advice” under Section 3(21)(A)(ii) of ERISA. Therefore, the IARs will be deemed a “fiduciary” as such term is defined under Section 3(21)(A)(ii) of ERISA in connection with those services. Clients should understand that to the extent the investment advisor representative is engaged to perform services other than ongoing investment monitoring and recommendations, those services are not “investment advice” under ERISA and therefore, the investment advisor representative will not be a “fiduciary” under ERISA with respect to those other services.

From time to time the IAR may make the Plan or Plan participants aware of and may offer services available from IARs that are separate and apart from the services provided under Retirement Plan Consulting. Such other services may be services to the Plan, to a client with respect to the client's responsibilities to the Plan and/or to one or more Plan participants. In offering any such services, the investment advisor representative is not acting as a fiduciary under ERISA with respect to such offering of services. If any such separate services are offered to a client, the client will make an independent assessment of such services without reliance on the advice or judgment of the IAR.

Client Account Management

Prior to an engagement each client is required to enter into an agreement that defines the scope, conditions, and fees. Asset Management services will also require custodian-specific account opening documents.

Assets Under Management

The firm is a newly established advisor. Assets under management shall be amended following the firm's December 31, 2019 fiscal year. Clients may request more current information at any time by contacting the firm.

Assets Under Management	
Discretionary	\$96,800,000
Non-Discretionary	\$21,000,000
Total	\$117,800,000

Item 5 – Fees and Compensation

Fees for Advisory Services

Investment Management Services

Investment advisory fees are paid monthly, quarterly or as agreed in advance pursuant to the terms of the investment advisory agreement. Fees are based on the market value of assets under management at the end of the prior quarter as agreed in the advisory agreement.

Investment advisory fees are negotiable based on the scope and complexity of the services as well as the amount of time and expertise required, but generally do not exceed 1.25%.

The investment advisory fee in the first period of service is prorated from the inception date of the account[s] to the end of the first month or quarter depending on the fee schedule agreement.

- The firm will not have the authority or responsibility to value portfolio securities.
- If a client terminates an engagement prior to the billing period, a pro-rated fee calculation will be applied prior to releasing the funds.
- Asset management fees are exclusive of, and in addition to, brokerage fees, transaction fees, and other related costs and expenses.

Mutual Fund Share Class Disclosures

Certain mutual fund share classes charge a 12b-1 fee that generally amounts to an additional .25% expense ratio or more. The purpose of 12b-1 fees, as approved by the SEC, are to cover marketing expenses and shareholder services such as support services and “other expenses” like legal, accounting and the administrative services of the custodian. When selecting a mutual fund, investment advisor representatives have a fiduciary duty to select the share class that helps manage the overall fee structure of the account that is in a client's best interest. The overall fee structure includes such fees as the asset management fee, the expense ratio and ticket charges.

- Mutual funds normally offer multiple share classes, including lower-cost share classes that do not charge 12b-1 fees and are therefore usually less expensive but with eligibility requirements.

- Investment adviser representatives will consider investing client funds in 12b-1 fee paying share classes even when a lower-cost share class is available as appropriate to account for the overall fee structure and tax considerations as well as other attributes of a particular fund that are not available for a lesser fee.

Fee Billing

Investment Management Services

Investment advisory fees are calculated by the firm and deducted from the Client's account[s] at the Custodian. The firm shall send an invoice to the Custodian indicating the amount of the fees to be deducted from the Client's account[s] at the respective quarter end date. The amount due is calculated by applying the quarterly rate (annual rate divided by 4) to the total assets under management with the firm at the end of each quarter. Clients will be provided with a statement, at least quarterly, from the Custodian reflecting the deduction of the investment advisory fee. Client's should verify the accuracy of fees.

Financial Planning Services

The firm can charge an hourly or flat fee basis for financial planning services. The total estimated fee, as well as the ultimate fee charged is based on the scope and complexity of the engagement.

- The fee for financial plans that are based on an hourly rate is calculated by a multiple of the anticipated number of hours required and an hourly rate that is generally between \$250 to \$500 an hour.
- The fee for financial plans that are based on a flat rate generally range from \$1,000 to \$2,500.

Hourly Consulting Services

The firm can charge an hourly fee of generally between \$250 to \$500 to provide hourly consulting when a more comprehensive financial plan is not requested.

Retirement Plan Consulting

The fee for Retirement Plan Consulting will generally not exceed 0.75% of plan assets under management. The total estimated fee, as well as the ultimate fee charged is based on the scope and complexity of the engagement. The fee-paying arrangement for Retirement Plan Consulting will be outlined in a separate agreement.

Other Fees and Expenses

Clients can incur certain fees or charges imposed by third parties, other than the firm, in connection with investing that are detailed in the custodial agreement and/or fund prospectus. These fees and expenses will generally be used to pay fund management fees, account administration (e.g., custody, brokerage and account reporting), and possible distribution fees. The fees charged by the firm are separate and distinct from custodial and execution fees.

- Clients are responsible for all execution fees charged by the Custodian and/or executing broker/dealer.
- Clients can make direct investments, without the services of Fermata Advisors, LLC, but would not receive the services designed to assist in determining which products or services are most appropriate.
- Clients are encouraged to review both the fees charged by the fund[s] and the fees charged by the firm and ask questions to fully understand applicable fees.

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

The firm does not charge performance-based fees for its investment advisory services.

The firm does not manage any proprietary investment funds or limited partnerships (for example, a mutual fund or a hedge fund) and has no financial incentive to recommend or implement any particular investment options to its Clients.

Item 7 – Types of Clients

The firm offers investment advisory services primarily to high net worth individuals, individuals and small businesses. The number of each type of Client is provided on Form ADV Part 1A. These amounts change over time and are updated at least annually.

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

Methods of Analysis

The firm primarily employs a combination of behavioral, charting, cyclical, fundamental and technical analysis in developing investment strategies. Research and analysis from the firm is derived from numerous sources, including financial media companies, third-party research materials, Internet sources, and review of company activities, including annual reports, prospectuses, press releases and research prepared by others.

- **Behavioral Analysis**

Behavioral finance analysis involves an examination of conventional economics as well as behavioral and cognitive psychological factors. Behavioral finance methodology seeks to combine a qualitative and quantitative approach to provide explanations for why individuals may, at times, make irrational financial decisions. Where conventional financial theories have failed to explain certain patterns, the behavioral finance methodology investigates the underlying reasons and biases that cause some people to behave against their best interests. The primary risk relating to behavior finance analysis is that it relies on spotting trends in human behavior that may not predict future trends.

- **Charting Analysis**

Charting analysis utilizes various market indicators as investment selection criteria. These criteria are generally pricing trends that may indicate movement in the markets. Assets are deemed suitable if they meet certain criteria to indicate that they are a strong investment with a value discounted by the market. While this type of analysis helps the firm in evaluating a potential investment, it does not guarantee that the investment will increase in value. Assets meeting the investment criteria utilized in the technical and charting analysis may lose value and may have negative investment performance. The firm monitors these market indicators to determine if adjustments to strategic allocations are appropriate.

- **Cyclical Analysis**

Cyclical analysis is similar to technical analysis in that it involves the analysis of market conditions at a macro (entire market/economy) or micro (company specific) level, rather than the overall fundamental analysis of the health of the particular company or investment that the firm is recommending or implementing. The risks with cyclical analysis are similar to those of technical analysis.

- **Fundamental Analysis**

Fundamental analysis utilizes economic and business indicators as investment selection criteria. This criteria consists generally of ratios and trends that may indicate the overall strength and financial viability of the entity being analyzed. Assets are deemed suitable if they meet certain criteria to indicate that they are a strong investment with a value discounted by the market. While this type of analysis helps the firm in evaluating a potential investment, it does not guarantee that the investment will increase in value. Assets meeting the investment criteria utilized in the fundamental analysis may lose value and may have negative investment performance. The firm monitors these economic indicators to determine if adjustments to strategic allocations are appropriate.

- **Technical Analysis**

Technical analysis involves the analysis of past market data rather than specific company data in determining the recommendations made to clients. Technical analysis may involve the use of charts to identify market patterns and trends, which may be based on investor sentiment rather than the fundamentals of the company. The primary risk in using technical analysis is that spotting historical trends may not help to predict such trends in the future. Even if the trend will eventually reoccur, there is no guarantee that the firm will be able to accurately predict such a reoccurrence.

Investment Strategies

- **Income with Capital Preservation.** Designed as a longer-term accumulation account, this investment objective is considered generally the most conservative. Emphasis is placed on generation of current income with minimal risk of capital loss. Lowering the risk generally means lowering the potential income and overall return.
- **Income with Moderate Growth.** This investment objective emphasizes generation of current income with a secondary focus on moderate capital growth.
- **Growth with Income.** This investment objective emphasizes modest capital growth with some focus on generation of current income.
- **Growth.** This investment objective emphasizes achieving high long-term growth and capital appreciation. There is little focus on generation of current income.
- **Aggressive Growth.** This investment objective emphasizes aggressive growth and maximum capital appreciation, with no focus on generation of current income. This objective has a very high level of risk and is for investors with a longer timer horizon.

Risk of Loss

Investing in securities involves certain investment risks. Securities may fluctuate in value or lose value. Clients should be prepared to bear the potential risk of loss. The firm will assist Clients in determining an appropriate strategy based on their tolerance for risk and other factors noted above. However, there is no guarantee that a Client will meet their investment goals.

While the methods of analysis help the firm in evaluating a potential investment, it does not guarantee that the investment will increase in value. Assets meeting the investment criteria utilized in these methods of analysis may lose value and may have negative investment performance. The firm monitors these economic indicators to determine if adjustments to strategic allocations are appropriate.

The specific risks associated with a particular strategy are provided to each Client in advance of investing Client accounts. The firm will work with each Client to determine their tolerance for risk as part of the portfolio construction process. Below is a list of risks that should be considered prior to investing that may apply to the particular investment held in a particular account. Additional unforeseen risks may apply and affect investment performance. Clients are encouraged to consider the following risks and ask questions:

- **Business Risk** – The measure of risk associated with a particular security. It is also known as unsystematic risk and refers to the risk associated with a specific issuer of a security. Generally speaking, all businesses in the same industry have similar types of business risk. More specifically, business risk refers to the possibility that the issuer of a particular company stock or a bond may go bankrupt or be unable to pay the interest or principal in the case of bonds.
- **Call Risk** – This risk is specific to bond issues and refers to the possibility that a debt security will be called prior to maturity. Call risk usually goes hand in hand with reinvestment risk because the bondholder must find an investment that provides the same level of income for equal risk. Call risk is most prevalent when interest rates are falling, as companies trying to save money will usually redeem bond issues with higher coupons and replace them on the bond market with issues with lower interest rates.
- **Company Specific Risk** – An unsystematic risk specific to a certain company's operations, executive decisions and reputation which is difficult to quantify
- **Concentration Risk** – Concentrated portfolios are an aggressive and highly volatile approach to trading and investing and should be viewed as complementary to a stable, highly predictable investment approach. Concentrated portfolios hold fewer different stocks than a diversified portfolio and are much more likely to experience sudden dramatic price swings. In addition, the rise or drop in price of any given holding in the portfolio is likely to have a larger impact on portfolio performance.
- **Credit Risk** – The risk that an investor could lose money if the issuer or guarantor of a fixed income security is unable or unwilling to meet its financial obligations.
- **Currency/Exchange Rate Risk** – The risk of a change in the price of one currency against another.
- **Force Majeure** – A natural and unavoidable catastrophe that interrupts the expected course of events, market structure and access to funds.
- **Interest Rate Risk** – The risk that fixed income securities will decline in value because of an increase in interest rates; a bond or a fixed income fund with a longer duration will be more sensitive to changes in interest rates than a bond or bond fund with a shorter duration.
- **Inflationary Risk** – The risk that future inflation will cause the purchasing power of cash flow from an investment to decline.

- **Legislative Risk** – The risk of a legislative ruling resulting in adverse consequences.
- **Liquidity Risk** – The possibility that an investor may not be able to buy or sell an investment as and when desired or in sufficient quantities because opportunities are limited.
- **Market Risk** – The risk that the value of securities may go up or down, sometimes rapidly or unpredictably, due to factors affecting securities markets generally or particular industries. This is a risk that will affect all securities in the same manner caused by some factor that cannot be controlled by diversification.
- **Reinvestment Risk** – The risk that falling interest rates will lead to a decline in cash flow from an investment when its principal and interest payments are reinvested at lower rates.
- **Social/Political Risk** – The possibility of nationalization, unfavorable government action or social changes resulting in a loss of value.
- **Taxability Risk** – The risk that a security that was issued with tax-exempt status could potentially lose that status prior to maturity. Since municipal bonds carry a lower interest rate than fully taxable bonds, the bond holders would end up with a lower after-tax yield than originally planned.
- **Terrorism Risk** – An act of terror or calculated use of violence against the country, market structure or individuals.

The firms' methods of analysis and investment strategies do not represent any significant or unusual risks, however all strategies have inherent risks and performance limitations.

Types of Investments (Examples, not limitations)

Investment advisor representatives of the firm allocate a client's assets as appropriate to help them reach their individual investment objectives within their time horizon in a manner consistent with their risk profile. Client funds are allocated appropriately in such investments as listed below:

- **Mutual Funds** – A pool of funds collected from many investors for the purpose of investing in securities such as stocks, bonds, money market instruments and similar assets.
 - **Open-End Mutual Funds** – A type of mutual fund that does not have restrictions on the amount of shares the fund will issue and will buy back shares when investors wish to sell. Investing in mutual funds carries the risk of capital loss and thus you may lose money investing in mutual funds. All mutual funds have costs that lower investment returns. The funds can be of bond “fixed income” nature (lower risk) or stock “equity” nature.
 - **Closed-End Mutual Funds** – A type of mutual fund that raises a fixed amount of capital through an initial public offering (IPO). The fund is then structured, listed and traded like a stock on a stock exchange. Clients should be aware that closed-end funds available within the program are not readily marketable. To provide investor liquidity, the funds may offer to repurchase a certain percentage of shares at net asset value on a periodic basis. Thus, clients may be unable to liquidate all or a portion of their shares in these types of funds.

- **Alternative Strategy Mutual Funds** – Certain mutual funds available in the program invest primarily in alternative investments and/or strategies. Investing in alternative investments and/or strategies may not be suitable for all investors and involves special risks, such as risks associated with commodities, real estate, leverage, selling securities short, the use of derivatives, potential adverse market forces, regulatory changes and potential illiquidity. There are special risks associated with mutual funds that invest principally in real estate securities, such as sensitivity to changes in real estate values and interest rates and price volatility because of the fund’s concentration in the real estate industry.
- **Exchange Traded Funds (ETFs)** – An ETF is a portfolio of securities invested to track a market index similar to an index mutual fund, but the shares are traded on an exchange like an equity. An ETF share price fluctuates intraday depending on market conditions instead of having a net asset value (NAV) that is calculated once at the end of the day. The shares may trade at a premium or discount; and as a result, investors pay more or less when purchasing shares and receive more or less than when selling shares. The supply of ETF shares is regulated through a mechanism known as creation and redemption that involves large specialized investors, known as authorized participants (APs). Authorized participants are large financial institutions with a high degree of buying power, such as market makers, banks or investment companies that provide market liquidity. When there is a shortage of shares in the market, the authorized participant creates more (creation). Conversely, the authorized participant will reduce shares in circulation (redemption) when supply falls short of demand. Multiple authorized participants help improve the liquidity of a particular ETF and stabilize the share price. To the extent that authorized participants cannot or are otherwise unwilling to engage in creation and redemption transactions, shares of an ETF tend to trade at a significant discount or premium and may face trading halts and delisting from the exchange.

The performance of ETFs is subject to market risk, including the complete loss of principal. ETFs also have a trading risk based on cost inefficiency if the ETFs are actively traded, and liquidity risk if the ETFs have a large price spread and low trading volume. In addition, investors buying or selling shares in the secondary market pay brokerage commissions, which is a cost not incurred by mutual funds. Like mutual funds, shares of an ETF represent a partial ownership of an underlying portfolio of securities.

- **Leveraged ETFs** - A leveraged ETF is a marketable security that uses financial derivatives and debt to amplify the returns of an underlying index. While a traditional ETF typically tracks the securities in its underlying index on a one-to-one basis, a leveraged ETF may aim for a 2:1 or 3:1 ratio. Leveraged ETFs are available for most indexes, such as the Nasdaq 100 and the Dow Jones Industrial Average (DJIA). Leveraged ETFs have higher fees and will not obtain their objective to multiply index returns over the long-term because of compound interest and sequence of returns.
- **Inverse ETFs** - An inverse EFT seeks to deliver inverse returns of underlying indexes. To achieve their investment results, inverse ETFs generally use derivative securities, such as swap agreements, forwards, futures contracts and options. Inverse ETFs are designed for speculative traders and investors seeking tactical day trades against their respective underlying indexes. Inverse ETFs seek investment results that are the inverse of their benchmarks' performances for one day only. Inverse ETFs carry many risks and are not suitable for risk-averse investors. This type of ETF is best suited for sophisticated, highly risk-tolerant investors who are comfortable with taking on the risks inherent to inverse ETFs. The principal

risks associated with investing in inverse ETFs include compounding risk, derivative securities risk, correlation risk and short sale exposure risk. Compounding risk is one of the main types of risks affecting inverse ETFs. Inverse ETFs held for periods longer than one day are affected by compounding returns. Since an inverse ETF has a single-day investment objective of providing investment results that are one times the inverse of its underlying index, the fund's performance likely differs from its investment objective for periods greater than one day. Investors who wish to hold inverse ETFs for periods exceeding one day must actively manage and rebalance their positions to mitigate compounding risk.

- **Equity** – Equity investment generally refers to buying shares of stocks in return for receiving a future payment of dividends and/or capital gains if the value of the stock increases. The value of equity securities may fluctuate in response to specific situations for each company, industry conditions and the general economic environment.
- **Cash Positions** – Based on perceived or anticipated market conditions and/or events, certain assets may be taken out of the market and held in a defensive cash position. All cash may be included as assets subject to the agreed upon advisory fee. Other investment types may be included as appropriate for a particular client and their respective trading objectives. The firm, generally invests client cash balances in money market funds, FDIC Insured Certificates of Deposit, high-grade commercial paper and/or government backed debt instruments. Ultimately, we try to achieve a reasonable return on our client's cash balances through relatively low-risk, conservative investments.

Past performance is not a guarantee of future returns. Investing in securities and other investments involve a risk of loss that each Client should understand and be willing to bear. Clients are reminded to discuss these risks with the firm.

Item 9 – Disciplinary Information

There are no legal, regulatory or disciplinary events involving the firm or any of its Supervised Persons.

Item 10 – Other Financial Industry Activities and Affiliations

There are no other financial industry activities or affiliations that create a conflict of interest that require disclosure or mitigation controls.

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

Code of Ethics

The firm has implemented a Code of Ethics (the “Code”) that defines our fiduciary commitment to each Client. This Code applies to all persons associated with the firm (our “Supervised Persons”). The Code was developed to provide general ethical guidelines and specific instructions regarding our duties to you, our Client. The firm and its Supervised Persons owe a duty of loyalty, fairness and good faith towards each Client. It is the obligation of the firm's Supervised Persons to adhere not only to the specific provisions of the Code, but also to the general principles that guide the Code. The Code covers a range of topics that address employee ethics and conflicts of interest. To request a copy of our Code, please contact us at (707) 938-7414 or by email at chris@sonomawealthadvisors.com.

Personal Trading with Material Interest

The firm allows our Supervised Persons to purchase or sell the same securities that we recommend or implement on behalf of Clients. The firm does not act as principal in any transactions. In addition, the firm does not act as the general partner of a fund, or advise any investment company. The firm does not have a material interest in any securities traded in a client account.

Personal Trading in Same Securities as Clients

The firm allows our Supervised Persons to purchase or sell the same securities that may be recommended to and purchased on behalf of Clients. Owning the same securities, we may recommend or implement (purchase or sell) to you presents a conflict of interest that, as fiduciaries, we must disclose to you and mitigate through policies and procedures. As noted above, we have adopted the Code to address insider trading (material non-public information controls); gifts and entertainment; outside business activities and personal securities reporting. When trading for personal accounts, Supervised Persons may have a conflict of interest if trading in the same securities. The fiduciary duty to act in the best interest of its Clients can potentially be violated if personal trades are made with more advantageous terms than Client trades, or by trading based on material non-public information. The firm will require that personal securities trades made by its Supervised Persons be reported to the Chief Compliance Officer (“CCO”) for review.

Personal Trading at Same Time as Client

While the firm allows our Supervised Persons to purchase or sell the same securities that may be recommended or implemented to and purchased on behalf of Clients, such trades are typically aggregated with Client orders or traded afterwards. At no time will the firm or any Supervised Person trade to the detriment of any Client.

Item 12 – Brokerage Practices

Charles Schwab & Co., Inc.

The firm recommends that clients establish brokerage accounts with Charles Schwab & Co., Inc. (Schwab) a registered broker-dealer, member FINRA/SIPC, to maintain custody of clients’ assets and to affect trades for their accounts. Schwab provides access to its institutional trading and custody services, which are typically not available to Schwab retail investors. These services generally are available to independent investment advisors on an unsolicited basis, at no charge to them so long as a total of at least \$10 million of the advisor’s clients’ assets are maintained in accounts at Schwab. Schwab’s services include brokerage services that are related to the execution of securities transactions, custody, research, including that in the form of advice, analyses and reports, and access to mutual funds and other investments that are otherwise generally available only to institutional investors or would require a significantly higher minimum initial investment.

For client accounts maintained in its custody, Schwab generally does not charge separately for custody services but is compensated by account holders through commissions or other transaction-related or asset-based fees for securities trades that are executed through Schwab or that settle into Schwab accounts.

While, as a fiduciary, the firm endeavors to act in its clients’ best interests, recommendations that clients maintain their assets in accounts at Schwab may be based in part on the benefits received and the availability of some of the foregoing products and services and other arrangements, not solely on the nature, cost or quality.

Clients should be aware that for accounts where Schwab serves as the custodian, the firm is limited to offering services and investment vehicles that are approved by Schwab, and may be prohibited from offering services and investment vehicles that may be available through other broker/dealers and custodians, some of which may be more suitable for a client’s portfolio than the services and investment vehicles offered through Schwab.

Clients should understand that not all investment advisers recommend that clients custody their accounts and trade through specific broker/dealers.

Benefits Received

Schwab makes available various products and services designed to assist the firm in managing and administering client accounts. Many of these products and services may be used to service all or a substantial number of accounts, including accounts not held with Schwab. These services include software and other technology that provide access to client account data (such as trade confirmation and account statements); facilitate trade execution (and aggregation and allocation of trade orders for multiple client accounts); provide research, pricing information and other market data; facilitate payment of fees; and assist with back-office functions, recordkeeping and client reporting.

Schwab also makes available other services intended to help manage and further develop its business. Some of these services assist the firm to better monitor and service program accounts maintained at Schwab, however, many of these services benefit only the firm, for example, services that assist with growing its business. These support services and/or products may be provided without cost, at a discount, and/or at a negotiated rate, and include practice management-related publications; consulting services; attendance at conferences and seminars, meetings, and other educational and/or social events; marketing support; and other products and services used in furtherance of the operation and development of its investment advisory business.

The products and services described above are provided as part of its overall relationship with Schwab. While as a fiduciary, the firm endeavors to act in its clients' best interests, the receipt of these benefits creates a conflict of interest because the firm's recommendation that clients custody their assets at the custodian is based, in part, on the benefits and the foregoing products and services and not solely on the nature, cost or quality of custody or brokerage services provided.

Best Execution

Although the commissions and/or transaction fees paid by our clients generally comply with our duty to obtain best execution, you may pay a commission that is higher than what another qualified broker-dealer might charge to affect the same transaction when we determine, in good faith, that the commission/transaction fee is reasonable in relation to the value of the brokerage and research services we receive.

In seeking best execution, the determining factor is not the lowest possible cost, but whether the transaction represents the best qualitative execution, taking into consideration the full range of a broker-dealer's services, including the value of research provided, execution capability, commission rates, and responsiveness. Accordingly, although we will seek competitive rates, we may not necessarily obtain the lowest possible commission rates for client transactions. The brokerage commissions or transaction fees charged by the broker-dealer/custodian are exclusive of, and in addition to, our investment management fee. Our best execution responsibility is qualified if the securities we purchase are mutual funds that are traded at net asset value as determined at the daily market close.

Aggregation & Allocation of Transactions

Although each client's portfolio accounts are individually managed, we may purchase or sell the same securities at the same time for multiple clients. When this occurs, it is often advantageous to aggregate the securities of multiple clients into one trading block for execution. If your portfolio securities are purchased or sold in an aggregated transaction with the securities of other clients, you will all receive the same execution price, and if the aggregated purchase or sale involves several executions to complete the transaction, you will all receive the average price paid or received on the aggregated transaction.

However, if an aggregated transaction results in only a partial execution and the equal allocation of the partial execution amongst multiple clients would result in an inefficient trading unit in client portfolios, we reserve the right to allocate the transaction to specific individual clients on an equitable rotational basis so that over time no client is disadvantaged in the management of its portfolio.

Directed Brokerage

The firm does not accept directed brokerage arrangements (when a client requires that account transactions be affected through a specific broker-dealer). In such client directed arrangements, the client will negotiate terms and arrangements for their account with that broker/dealer, and the firm would not seek better execution services or prices from other broker/dealers or be able to “aggregate” the client’s transactions for execution with orders for other accounts managed by the firm. As a result, the client requesting directed brokerage may pay higher commissions or other transaction costs, greater spreads, or receive less favorable net prices on transactions for the account than would otherwise be the case.

Soft Dollars

Soft dollars are revenue programs offered by broker/dealers whereby an advisor enters into an agreement to place security trades in exchange for research and other services.

The firm receives support services without cost, at a discount, and/or at a negotiated rate, that include such things as research reports or other information about particular companies or industries; economic surveys, data and analyses; financial publications; portfolio evaluation services; financial database software and services; computerized news and pricing services; and quotation equipment for use in running software used in investment decision-making.

These support services are provided based on the overall relationship without a minimum production level or value of assets held with the custodian. Consequently, it is not the result of soft dollar arrangements or any other express arrangements that involves the execution of client transactions as a condition to the receipt of services.

Item 13 – Review of Accounts

Frequency of Reviews

Securities in Client accounts are monitored on a regular and continuous basis by the Chief Compliance Officer. Formal reviews are generally conducted at least annually or more as needed. The surveillance process focuses on accounts that have potential issues in the following areas:

- Market Performance
- Trading Inactivity
- High Cash Balance
- Position Concentration
- Asset Allocation
- Risk Tolerance
- Senior Suitability

Causes for Reviews

In addition to the investment monitoring noted above, each Client account shall be reviewed at least annually. Reviews may be conducted more or less frequently at the Client’s request. Accounts may be reviewed as a result of major changes in economic conditions, known changes in the Client’s financial situation, and/or large deposits or withdrawals in the Client’s account. The Client is encouraged to notify the firm if changes occur in the Client’s personal financial situation that might adversely affect the Client’s investment plan. Additional reviews may be triggered by material market, economic or political events.

Review Reports

The Client will receive brokerage statements no less than quarterly from the Custodian. These brokerage statements are sent directly from the Custodian to the Client. The Client may also establish electronic access to the Custodian's website so that the Client may view these reports and their account activity. Client brokerage statements will include all positions, transactions and fees relating to the Client's account[s].

Item 14 – Client Referrals and Other Compensation

Client Referrals from Solicitors

The firm does not engage paid solicitors for Client referrals.

Item 15 – Custody

The firm does not have direct custody of client funds or securities. All of our clients receive at least quarterly account statements directly from their custodians. Upon opening an account with a qualified custodian on a client's behalf, we promptly notify the client in writing of the qualified custodian's contact information. If we decide to also send account statements to clients, such notice and account statements include a legend that recommends that the client compare the account statements received from the qualified custodian with those received from our firm.

- Clients should review the fee calculated and deducted by the custodian to ensure that the fees were calculated correctly.

Item 16 – Investment Discretion

Client can determine to engage the firm to provide investment advisory services on a discretionary, or non-discretionary basis. Full discretion includes the authority to determine the securities to be bought or sold as well as the amount. Prior to the firm assuming discretionary authority over a client's account, the client shall be required to execute a written agreement, granting the firm full or limited authority to buy, sell, or otherwise affect transactions.

Item 17 – Voting Client Securities

The firm does not vote client proxies, but third-party money managers selected or recommended by our firm may vote proxies for clients. Clients will otherwise receive their proxies or other solicitations directly from their custodian. Except in the event a third-party money manager votes proxies, clients maintain exclusive responsibility for:

- directing the manner in which proxies solicited by issuers of securities beneficially owned by the client shall be voted; and,
- making all elections relative to any mergers, acquisitions, tender offers, bankruptcy proceedings or other type events pertaining to the client's investment assets.

Item 18 – Financial Information

Neither the firm, nor its management, have any adverse financial situations that would reasonably impair their ability to meet all obligations to its Clients.

- Neither the firm, nor any of its the control persons, has been subject to a bankruptcy or financial compromise.
- The firm does not collect advance fees of \$1,200 or more for services to be performed six months or more in the future.

Privacy Policy

Effective: January 30, 2020

Our Commitment to You

Fermata Advisors, LLC (“the firm”) is committed to safeguarding the use of personal information of our Clients (also referred to as “you” and “your”) that we obtain as your Investment Adviser, as described here in our Privacy Policy (“Policy”).

Our relationship with you is our most important asset. We understand that you have entrusted us with your private information, and we do everything that we can to maintain that trust. The firm (also referred to as "we", "our" and "us") protects the security and confidentiality of the personal information we have and implements controls to ensure that such information is used for proper business purposes in connection with the management or servicing of our relationship with you.

The firm does not sell your non-public personal information to anyone. Nor do we provide such information to others except for discrete and reasonable business purposes in connection with the servicing and management of our relationship with you, as discussed below. Details of our approach to privacy and how your personal non-public information is collected and used are set forth in this Policy.

Why you need to know?

The firm must share some of your personal information in the course of servicing your account. Federal and State laws give you the right to limit some of this sharing and require RIAs to disclose how we collect, share, and protect your personal information.

What information do we collect from you?

Driver’s license number	Date of birth
Social security or taxpayer identification number	Assets and liabilities
Name, address and phone number(s)	Income and expenses
E-mail address(es)	Investment activity
Account information (including other institutions)	Investment experience and goals

What Information do we collect from other sources?

Custody, brokerage and advisory agreements	Account applications and forms
Other advisory agreements and legal documents	Investment questionnaires and suitability documents
Transactional information with us or others	Other information needed to service account

How do we protect your information?

To safeguard your personal information from unauthorized access and use we maintain physical, procedural and electronic security measures. These include such safeguards as secure passwords, encrypted file storage and a secure office environment. Our technology vendors provide security and access control over personal information and have policies over the transmission of data. Our associates are trained on their responsibilities to protect Client’s personal information. We require third parties that assist in providing our services to you to protect the personal information they receive from us.

How do we share your information?

An RIA shares client personal information to effectively implement its services. In the section below, we list some reasons we may share your personal information.

Basis For Sharing	Do we share?	Can you limit?
Servicing our Clients We share information with technology vendors and third-party service providers to manage and support operations and regulatory compliance (such as administrators, brokers, custodians, regulators, credit agencies, consultants and other financial institutions) as necessary for us to provide agreed upon services to you, consistent with applicable law, including but not limited to: processing transactions; general account maintenance; responding to regulators or legal investigations; and credit reporting.	Yes	No
Marketing Purposes The firm does not disclose, and does not intend to disclose, personal information with non-affiliated third parties to offer you services. Certain laws may give us the right to share your personal information with financial institutions where you are a customer and where the firm or the client has a formal agreement with the financial institution. We will only share information for purposes of servicing your accounts, not for marketing purposes.	No	Not Shared
Authorized Users Your non-public personal information may be disclosed to you and persons that we believe to be your authorized agent(s) or representative(s).	Yes	Yes
Information About Former Clients The firm does not disclose and does not intend to disclose, non-public personal information to non-affiliated third parties with respect to persons who are no longer our Clients.	No	Not Shared

Other Important Information:

For California, North Dakota, and Vermont Customers in response to applicable state law, if the mailing address provided for your account is in California, North Dakota, or Vermont, we will automatically treat your account as if you do not want us to disclose your personal information to non-affiliated third parties for purposes of them marketing to you, except as permitted by the applicable state law.

Changes to our Privacy Policy

We will send you a copy of this Policy annually for as long as you maintain an ongoing relationship with us. Periodically we may revise this Policy and will provide you with a revised policy if the changes materially alter the previous Privacy Policy. We will not, however, revise our Privacy Policy to permit the sharing of non-public personal information other than as described in this notice unless we first notify you and provide you with an opportunity to prevent the information sharing.

Any Questions?

You may ask questions or voice any concerns, as well as obtain a copy of our current Privacy Policy by contacting us at (707) 938-7414 or by email at chris@sonomawealthadvisors.com.