

**Item 1: Cover Page
Part 2A of Form ADV: Firm Brochure
July 16, 2020**



**2150 Shattuck Avenue, Suite 700
Berkeley, CA 94704**

Mindful.Money

**Firm Contact:
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Chief Compliance Officer**

This brochure provides information about the qualifications and business practices of DeYoe Wealth Management, Inc dba Mindful Money. If you have any questions about the contents of this brochure, please contact us by telephone at 510-848-0012 or email glieberman@deyoewealthmanagement.com. The information in this brochure has not been approved or verified by the United States Securities and Exchange Commission or by any State Securities Authority. Additional information about DeYoe Wealth Management, Inc. dba Mindful Money is available on the SEC's website at www.adviserinfo.sec.gov by searching CRD # 170130.

Please note that the use of the term "registered investment adviser" and description of DeYoe Wealth Management, Inc. dba Mindful Money and/or our associates as "registered" does not imply a certain level of skill or training. You are encouraged to review this Brochure and Brochure Supplements for our firm's associates who advise you for more information on the qualifications of our firm and our employees.

Item 2: Material Changes

Mindful Money (“MM”) is required to make clients aware of information that has changed since the last annual update to the Firm Brochure (“Brochure”) and that may be important to them. Clients can then determine whether to review the brochure in its entirety or to contact us with questions about the changes.

Since the last annual amendment filed on 01/27/2020, the following changes have been made:

- Our firm has obtained financial assistance by participating in Paycheck Protection Program (“PPP”) established by the U.S. Small Business Administration (“SBA”).
- Our firm pays referral fees to solicitors for the referrals of clients to our firm. Please see Item 14 for further information.
- Our primary business name has changed to Mindful Money.

Item 3: Table of Contents

Item 1: Cover Page.....	1
Item 2: Material Changes.....	2
Item 3: Table of Contents.....	3
Item 4: Advisory Business.....	4
Item 5: Fees & Compensation.....	6
Item 6: Performance-Based Fees & Side-By-Side Management.....	8
Item 7: Types of Clients & Account Requirements.....	8
Item 8: Methods of Analysis, Investment Strategies & Risk of Loss.....	9
Item 9: Disciplinary Information.....	15
Item 10: Other Financial Industry Activities & Affiliations.....	15
Item 11: Code of Ethics, Participation or Interest in.....	16
Item 12: Brokerage Practices.....	17
Item 13: Review of Accounts or Financial Plans.....	21
Item 14: Client Referrals & Other Compensation.....	22
Item 15: Custody.....	23
Item 16: Investment Discretion.....	23
Item 17: Voting Client Securities.....	24
Item 18: Financial Information.....	24

Item 4: Advisory Business

We are dedicated to providing individuals and other types of clients with a wide array of investment advisory services. Our firm is a corporation formed in the State of California. Our firm has been in business as an investment adviser since 2014 and is owned wholly by Jonathan K. DeYoe.

Our firm provides asset management and investment consulting services for many different types of clients to help meet their financial goals while remaining sensitive to risk tolerance and time horizons. As a fiduciary, it is our duty to always act in the client's best interest. This is accomplished in part by knowing the client. Our firm has established a service-oriented advisory practice with open lines of communication. Working with clients to understand their investment objectives while educating them about our process, facilitates the kind of working relationship we value.

Description of the Types of Advisory Services We Offer

Customized Asset Management:

We emphasize continuous and regular account supervision. As part of our asset management service, we generally create a portfolio, consisting of individual stocks or bonds, exchange traded funds ("ETFs"), options, mutual funds and other public and private securities or investments. The client's individual investment strategy is tailored to their specific needs and may include some or all of the previously mentioned securities. Each portfolio will be initially designed to meet a particular investment goal, which we determine to be suitable to the client's circumstances. Once the appropriate portfolio has been determined, we review the portfolio at least quarterly and if necessary, rebalance the portfolio based upon the client's individual needs, stated goals and objectives. Each client has the opportunity to place reasonable restrictions on the types of investments to be held in the portfolio.

Our firm utilizes the sub-advisory services of a third-party investment advisory firm or individual advisor to aid in the implementation of an investment portfolio designed by our firm. Before selecting a firm or individual, our firm will ensure that the chosen party is properly licensed or registered. Our firm will not offer advice on any specific securities or other investments in connection with this service. We will provide initial due diligence on third party money managers and ongoing reviews of their management of client accounts. In order to assist in the selection of a third-party money manager, our firm will gather client information pertaining to financial situation, investment objectives, and reasonable restrictions to be imposed upon the management of the account.

Our firm will periodically review third party money manager reports provided to the client at least annually. Our firm will contact clients from time to time in order to review their financial situation and objectives; communicate information to third party money managers as warranted; and, assist the client in understanding and evaluating the services provided by the third-party money manager. Clients will be expected to notify our firm of any changes in their financial situation, investment objectives, or account restrictions that could affect their financial standing.

Financial Planning & Consulting:

We provide a variety of financial planning and consulting services to individuals, families and other clients regarding the management of their financial resources based upon an analysis of the client's

current situation, goals, and objectives. Generally, such financial planning services will involve preparing a financial plan or rendering a financial consultation for clients based on the client's financial goals and objectives. This planning or consulting may encompass one or more of the following areas: Investment Planning, Retirement Planning, Estate Planning, Charitable Planning, Education Planning, Corporate and Personal Tax Planning, Cost Segregation Study, Corporate Structure, Real Estate Analysis, Mortgage/Debt Analysis, Insurance Analysis, Lines of Credit Evaluation, Business and Personal Financial Planning.

Our written financial plans or financial consultations rendered to clients usually include general recommendations for a course of activity or specific actions to be taken by the clients. For example, recommendations may be made that the clients begin or revise investment programs, create or revise wills or trusts, obtain or revise insurance coverage, commence or alter retirement savings, or establish education or charitable giving programs. It should also be noted that we refer clients to an accountant, attorney or other specialist, as necessary for non-advisory related services. For written financial planning engagements, we provide our clients with a written summary of their financial situation, observations, and recommendations. For financial consulting engagements, we usually do not provide our clients with a written summary of our observations and recommendations as the process is less formal than our planning service. Plans or consultations are typically completed within six (6) months of the client signing a contract with us, assuming that all the information and documents we request from the client are provided to us promptly. Implementation of the recommendations will be at the discretion of the client.

Our firm also offers a subscription financial consulting service offering for ongoing group consulting services regarding the management of their financial resources based upon an analysis of the client's current situation, goals, and objectives. Generally, this will involve rendering a financial consultation for clients based on the client's financial goals and objectives. This financial consulting may encompass one or more of the following areas: Investment Planning, Retirement Planning, Education Planning, and Mortgage/Debt review, Business and Personal Financial Planning.

Our Mindful Money subscription financial consulting service offering includes a regular education webinar / conference call with a Q&A session, access to our private Facebook group, and may include one personalized advice / plan review call or digital meeting every year.

Retirement Plan Consulting:

Our firm provides retirement plan consulting services to employer plan sponsors on an ongoing basis. Generally, such consulting services are limited to Participant Education. As a part of this service, we will provide opportunities to educate plan participants about their retirement plan offerings, different investment options, and general guidance on allocation strategies.

In certain circumstances, our firm may provide services reaching 3(21) and 3(38) fiduciary service thresholds. As a 3(21) fiduciary our firm will work with the company to build investment options, regularly review the investment selections, and make recommendations to the company owner. As a 3(38) fiduciary, our firm will make decisions about what to include in the plan menu, implement the investment options and manage the investments on an ongoing basis.

Mindful Money – Automated Advisory Services:

Mindful Money Automated Digital Service is an automated online platform that guides clients through the entire investment management process and provides management services. Clients

subscribing to the Mindful Money Automated Digital Service authorize our firm to select money managers to implement proprietary portfolio models. As part of the Mindful Money Automated Digital Service, clients complete an online personal risk tolerance assessment and provide additional information about their financial goals. Based on the information provided, the appropriate model portfolio is selected or created for the client. Information about the client's model portfolio is available on the online platform, which includes their investment style, objectives, and a list of ETFs and other investments with shares that are included in and traded through them. The client can also submit or modify risk preferences, investment objectives, investment size and any other restrictions for their accounts directly through the online platform or through contacting our firm. The money managers will periodically rebalance client model portfolios based upon the client's individual needs, stated goals and objectives. Before selecting money managers, we make sure that they are properly licensed or registered. Clients who subscribe to this service will enter into a dual contract with us and the money manager.

Tailoring of Advisory Services

We offer individualized investment advice to clients utilizing our Asset Management service. Additionally, we offer general investment advice to clients utilizing our Financial Planning & Consulting service. Each client has the opportunity to place reasonable restrictions on the types of investments to be held in the portfolio. Restrictions on investments in certain securities or types of securities may not be possible due to the level of difficulty this would entail in managing the account. Restrictions would be limited to our Asset Management service. We do not manage assets through our other services.

Participation in Wrap Fee Programs

Our firm does not offer or sponsor a wrap fee program.

Regulatory Assets Under Management

As of December 31, 2019, we manage \$247,415,000 on a discretionary basis and \$5,405,000 on a non-discretionary basis.

Item 5: Fees & Compensation

Compensation for Our Advisory Services

Asset Management:

Assets Under Management	Annual Percentage of Assets Charge
\$500,000 - \$999,999	1.50%
\$1,000,000 - \$2,499,999	1.25%
\$2,500,000 - \$5,000,000	1.15%
Over \$5,000,000	1.00%

We require a minimum aggregated account balance of \$500,000 for this service. The fee to be assessed to each account will be detailed in the client's signed advisory agreement. Fees are billed on a pro-rata basis quarterly in arrears based on the value of the account(s) on the time-weighted daily average of the quarter. Fees are negotiable and will be deducted from the account(s). Please note that fees will be adjusted for deposits and withdrawals made during the quarter. If accounts are opened

during the quarter, the pro-rata advisory fees will be deducted during the next regularly scheduled billing cycle. Participant 401k accounts being managed via the FEEX platform will be billed quarterly in arrears based on the value of the account on the last day of the quarter per the FEEX platform.. As part of this process, clients understand the following:

- (a) Client provides authorization permitting MM, Sub-Adviser and/or SMA to be directly paid by these terms; and
- (b) Client's independent custodian sends statements, at least quarterly, showing the market values for each security included in the Assets and all account disbursements, including the amount of the advisory fees paid to MM; and
- (c) MM will send an invoice directly to the custodian. If MM sends an invoice to the Client, a legend urging the comparison of information provided in the statement with those from the qualified custodian will be included.

The maximum annual fee charged to clients utilizing Third Party Managers will not exceed the maximum fee published above for this service. Our firm will debit fees for this service as laid out in the executed advisory agreement between the client and our firm. This fee shall be in addition to any fees assessed by the chosen third-party money manager. The third-party money managers we recommend will not directly charge you a higher fee than they would have charged without us introducing you to them. Third party money managers establish and maintain their own separate billing processes over which we have no control. They will directly bill you and describe how this works in their separate written disclosure documents.

Financial Planning & Consulting:

We charge on a flat fee basis for financial planning and consulting services. The total estimated fee, as well as the ultimate fee that we charge you, is based on the scope and complexity of our engagement with you. Flat fees are negotiable and generally range from \$2,500 to \$10,000. Financial Education courses are available for \$250 to \$4000. We generally require payment of the full Financial Planning fee upfront. In all cases, we will not require a retainer exceeding \$1,200 when services cannot be rendered within 6 months.

Mindful Money clients that wish to engage in our subscription Financial Consulting services will be billed at a maximum rate of \$200 per month billed monthly in advance.

These clients will have access to a Do-It-Yourself Financial Plan tool costing a flat \$2,000.00.

Retirement Plan Consulting:

Our Retirement Plan Consulting services are billed as a fee based on the percentage of Plan assets under management. The total estimated fee, as well as the ultimate fee charged, is based on the scope and complexity of our engagement with the client. Fees based on a percentage of managed Plan assets will not exceed 0.45 %. Fees will be deducted from plan assets.

Mindful Money – Automated Advisory Services:

The total annual fee is 0.60 % of all assets invested through the platform. The fees to be assessed the account(s) will be outlined in the advisory agreement to be signed by the client. Fees are billed on a pro-rata basis quarterly in arrears based on the value of the account(s) on the time-weighted daily average of the quarter. Fees are non-negotiable and will be deducted from the account(s). Please note that fees will be adjusted for deposits and withdrawals made during the quarter. If accounts are

opened during the quarter, the pro-rata advisory fees will be deducted during the next regularly scheduled billing cycle. As part of this process, clients understand the following:

- (a) Client provides authorization permitting MM, Sub-Adviser and/or SMA to be directly paid by these terms; and
- (b) Client's independent custodian sends statements, at least quarterly, showing the market values for each security included in the Assets and all account disbursements, including the amount of the advisory fees paid to MM; and
- (c) MM will send an invoice directly to the custodian. If MM sends an invoice to the Client, a legend urging the comparison of information provided in the statement with those from the qualified custodian will be included.

Other Fees

Clients will incur transaction charges for trades executed in their accounts. These transaction fees are separate from our firm's advisory fees and will be disclosed by the chosen custodian. TD Ameritrade, Inc. ("TD Ameritrade") does not charge transaction fees for U.S. listed equities and exchange traded funds.

Clients may also pay holdings charges imposed by the chosen custodian for certain investments, charges imposed directly by a mutual fund, index fund, or exchange traded fund, which shall be disclosed in the fund's prospectus (i.e., fund management fees, initial or deferred sales charges, mutual fund sales loads, 12b-1 fees, surrender charges, variable annuity fees, IRA and qualified retirement plan fees, and other fund expenses). Our firm does not receive a portion of these fees.

Refunds Following Termination

Either party may terminate the signed advisory agreement at any time. Upon notice of termination pro-rata advisory fees for services rendered to the point of termination will be charged. If advisory fees cannot be deducted, our firm will send an invoice for due advisory fees to the client.

Either party may terminate the Financial Planning & Consulting Agreement before services are rendered at any time by providing written notice for a full refund.

Commissionable Securities Sales

Our firm and representatives do not sell securities for a commission in advisory accounts.

Item 6: Performance-Based Fees & Side-By-Side Management

Our firm does not charge performance-based fees.

Item 7: Types of Clients & Account Requirements

We have the following types of clients: Individuals and High Net Worth Individuals; Trusts, Estates or Charitable Organizations; Qualified Retirement Plans; and Corporations, Limited Liability Companies and/or Other Business Types.

We require a minimum aggregated account balance of \$500,000 for our Asset Management service, a minimum aggregated account balance of \$10,000 for our Mindful Money automated advisory service offering. Our Fees and Minimums are negotiable.

Item 8: Methods of Analysis, Investment Strategies & Risk of Loss

The following methods of analysis and investment strategies may be utilized in formulating our investment advice and/or managing client assets, provided that such methods and/or strategies are appropriate to the needs of the client and consistent with the client's investment objectives, risk tolerance, and time horizons, among other considerations.

General Risks of Owning Securities

The prices of securities held in client accounts and the income they generate may decline in response to certain events taking place around the world. These include events directly involving the issuers of securities held as underlying assets of mutual funds in a client's account, conditions affecting the general economy, and overall market changes. Other contributing factors include local, regional, or global political, social, or economic instability and governmental or governmental agency responses to economic conditions. Finally, currency, interest rate, and commodity price fluctuations may also affect security prices and income.

The prices of, and the income generated by, most debt securities held by a client's account may be affected by changing interest rates and by changes in the effective maturities and credit ratings of these securities. For example, the prices of debt securities in the client's account generally will decline when interest rates rise and increase when interest rates fall. In addition, falling interest rates may cause an issuer to redeem, "call," or refinance a security before its stated maturity, which may result in our firm having to reinvest the proceeds in lower yielding securities. Longer maturity debt securities generally have higher rates of interest and may be subject to greater price fluctuations than shorter maturity debt securities. Debt securities are also subject to credit risk, which is the possibility that the credit strength of an issuer will weaken and/or an issuer of a debt security will fail to make timely payments of principal or interest and the security will go into default.

The guarantee of a security backed by the U.S. Treasury or the full faith and credit of the U.S. government only covers the timely payment of interest and principal when held to maturity. This means that the current market values for these securities will fluctuate with changes in interest rates.

Investments in securities issued by entities based outside the United States may be subject to increased levels of the risks described above. Currency fluctuations and controls, different accounting, auditing, financial reporting, disclosure, regulatory and legal standards and practices could also affect investments in securities of foreign issuers. Additional factors may include expropriation, changes in tax policy, greater market volatility, different securities market structures, and higher transaction costs.

Finally, various administrative difficulties, such as delays in clearing and settling portfolio transactions, or in receiving payment of dividends can increase risk. Finally, investments in securities issued by entities domiciled in the United States may also be subject to many of these risks.

Methods of Analysis

Securities analysis methods rely on the assumption that the companies whose securities are purchased and/or sold, the rating agencies that review these securities, and other publicly-available sources of information about these securities, are providing accurate and unbiased data. While our firm is alert to indications that data may be incorrect, there is always a risk that our firm's analysis may be compromised by inaccurate or misleading information.

Fundamental Analysis: Analysis of a business's financial statements (usually to analyze the business's assets, liabilities, and earnings), health, and its competitors and markets. When analyzing a stock, futures contract, or currency using fundamental analysis, there are two basic approaches one can use: bottom up analysis and top down analysis. The terms are used to distinguish such analysis from other types of investment analysis, such as quantitative and technical. Fundamental analysis is performed on historical and present data, but with the goal of making financial forecasts. There are several possible objectives: (a) to conduct a company stock valuation and predict its probable price evolution; (b) to make a projection on its business performance; (c) to evaluate its management and make internal business decisions; (d) and/or to calculate its credit risk; and (e) to find out the intrinsic value of the share.

When the objective of the analysis is to determine what stock to buy and at what price, there are two basic methodologies investors rely upon: (a) Fundamental analysis maintains that markets may misprice a security in the short run but that the "correct" price will eventually be reached. Profits can be made by purchasing or short selling the mispriced security and then waiting for the market to recognize its "mistake" and reprice the security; and (b) Technical analysis maintains that all information is reflected already in the price of a security. Technical analysts analyze trends and believe that sentiment changes predate and predict trend changes. Investors' emotional responses to price movements lead to recognizable price chart patterns. Technical analysts also analyze historical trends to predict future price movement. Investors can use one or both of these different but complementary methods for stock picking. This presents a potential risk, as the price of a security can move up or down along with the overall market regardless of the economic and financial factors considered in evaluating the stock.

Mutual Fund and/or Exchange Traded Fund ("ETF") Analysis: Analysis of the experience and track record of the manager of the mutual fund or ETF in an attempt to determine if that manager has demonstrated an ability to invest over a period of time and in different economic conditions. The underlying assets in a mutual fund or ETF are also reviewed in an attempt to determine if there is significant overlap in the underlying investments held in another fund(s) in the Client's portfolio. The funds or ETFs are monitored in an attempt to determine if they are continuing to follow their stated investment strategy. A risk of mutual fund and/or ETF analysis is that, as in all securities investments, **past performance does not guarantee future results.** A manager who has been successful may not be able to replicate that success in the future. In addition, as our firm does not control the underlying investments in a fund or ETF, managers of different funds held by the Client may purchase the same security, increasing the risk to the Client if that security were to fall in value. There is also a risk that a manager may deviate from the stated investment mandate or strategy of the fund or ETF, which could make the holding(s) less suitable for the Client's portfolio.

Technical Analysis: A security analysis methodology for forecasting the direction of prices through the study of past market data, primarily price and volume. A fundamental principle of technical analysis is that a market's price reflects all relevant information, so technical analysts look at the history of a security's trading pattern rather than external drivers such as economic, fundamental

and news events. They believe price action tends to repeat itself due to investors collectively tending toward patterned behavior – hence technical analysis focuses on identifiable trends and conditions. Technical analysts also widely use market indicators of many sorts, some of which are mathematical transformations of price, often including up and down volume, advance/decline data and other inputs. These indicators are used to help assess whether an asset is trending up or down, and if it is, the probability of its direction and of continuation. Technical analysts also look for relationships between price/volume indices and market indicators. Technical analysis employs models and trading rules based on price and volume transformations, such as the relative strength index, moving averages, regressions, inter-market and intra-market price correlations, business cycles, stock market cycles or, classically, through recognition of chart patterns. Technical analysis is widely used among traders and financial professionals and is very often used by active day traders, market makers, and pit traders. The risk associated with this type of analysis is that Technical analysts use subjective judgment to decide which pattern(s) a particular instrument reflects at a given time and what the interpretation of that pattern should be.

Investment Strategies & Asset Classes

Asset Allocation: The implementation of an investment strategy that attempts to balance risk versus reward by adjusting the percentage of each asset in an investment portfolio according to the investor's risk tolerance, goals and investment time frame. Asset allocation is based on the principle that different assets perform differently in different market and economic conditions. A fundamental justification for asset allocation is the notion that different asset classes offer returns that are not perfectly correlated, hence diversification reduces the overall risk in terms of the variability of returns for a given level of expected return. Although risk is reduced as long as correlations are not perfect, it is typically forecast (wholly or in part) based on statistical relationships (like correlation and variance) that existed over some past period. Expectations for return are often derived in the same way.

An asset class is a group of economic resources sharing similar characteristics, such as risk and return. There are many types of assets that may or may not be included in an asset allocation strategy. The "traditional" asset classes are stocks (value, dividend, growth, or sector-specific, or a "blend" of any two or more of the preceding; large-cap, mid-cap, small-cap, or micro-cap; domestic, developed foreign, or frontier markets), bonds (fixed income securities such as investment-grade or high-yield; government or corporate; short-term, intermediate, or long-term; domestic, foreign, or emerging markets), and cash or cash equivalents. Allocation among these three asset classes provides a starting point. Usually included are hybrid instruments such as convertible bonds and preferred stocks, counting as a mixture of bonds and stocks. Other alternative assets that may be considered include: commodities such as precious metals, nonferrous metals, agriculture, energy; commercial or residential real estate (also REITs); collectibles such as art, coins, or stamps; insurance products (annuity, life settlements, catastrophe bonds, personal life insurance products, etc.); derivatives such as long-short or market neutral strategies, options, collateralized debt, and futures; foreign currency; venture capital; private equity; and/or distressed securities.

Exchange Traded Funds (“ETFs”): An ETF is a type of Investment Company (usually, an open-end fund or unit investment trust) whose primary objective is to achieve the same return as a particular market index. The vast majority of ETFs are designed to track an index, so their performance is designed to be close to that of an index mutual fund, but they are not exact duplicates. A tracking error, or the difference between the returns of a fund and the returns of the index, can arise due to differences in composition, management fees, expenses, and handling of dividends. ETFs benefit from continuous pricing; they can be bought and sold on a stock exchange throughout the trading day.

Because ETFs trade like stocks, you can place orders just like with individual stocks - such as limit orders, good-until-canceled orders, stop loss orders etc. They can also be sold short. Traditional mutual funds are bought and redeemed based on their net asset values (“NAV”) at the end of the day. ETFs are bought and sold at the market prices on the exchanges, which resemble the underlying NAV but are independent of it. However, arbitrageurs work to ensure that ETF prices are kept very close to the NAV of the underlying securities. Although an investor can buy just one share of an ETF, most buy in board lots. Anything bought in less than a board lot will increase the cost to the investor. Any investor can buy any ETF no matter where in the world it trades. This provides a benefit over mutual funds, which generally can only be bought in the country in which they are registered.

One of the main features of ETFs are their low annual fees, especially when compared to traditional mutual funds. The passive nature of index investing, reduced marketing, and distribution and accounting expenses all contribute to the lower fees. However, individual investors with brokerage accounts must pay a brokerage commission to purchase and sell ETF shares; for brokerage investors who trade frequently, this can significantly increase the cost of investing in ETFs.

Fixed Income: Fixed income is a type of investing or budgeting style for which real return rates or periodic income is received at regular intervals at reasonably predictable levels. Fixed-income investors are often retired individuals who rely on their investments to provide a regular, stable income stream. This demographic tends to invest heavily in fixed-income investments because of the reliable returns they are designed to offer. Fixed-income investors who live on set amounts of periodically paid income face the risk of inflation eroding their spending power.

Some examples of fixed-income investments include: U.S. treasuries, money market instruments, corporate bonds, asset-backed securities, municipal bonds, and international bonds. The primary risk associated with fixed-income investments is the borrower defaulting on its payment. Other considerations include exchange rate risk for international bonds and interest rate risk - especially for longer-dated securities. The most common type of fixed-income security is a bond. Bonds are issued by federal governments, local municipalities, and major corporations. Fixed-income securities are often recommended for investors seeking a diverse portfolio; however, the percentage of the portfolio dedicated to fixed income depends on your own personal investment style. You can also diversify the fixed-income component of a portfolio. Riskier fixed-income products, such as junk bonds and longer-dated products, should generally comprise a lower percentage of your overall portfolio.

The interest payment on fixed-income securities is considered regular income and is determined based on the creditworthiness of the borrower and current market rates. In general, bonds and fixed-income securities with longer-dated maturities pay a higher rate, also referred to as the coupon rate, because they are considered riskier. The longer the security is on the market, the more time it has to lose its value and/or default. At the end of the bond term, or at bond maturity, the borrower agrees to return the amount borrowed, also referred to as the principal or par value.

Long-Term Purchases: Our firm may buy securities for your account and hold them for a relatively long time (more than a year) in anticipation that the security’s value will appreciate over a long horizon. The risk of this strategy is that our firm could miss out on potential short-term gains that could have been profitable to your account, or it’s possible that the security’s value may decline sharply before our firm make a decision to sell.

Mutual Funds: A mutual fund is a company that pools money from many investors and invests the money in a variety of differing security types based upon the objectives of the fund. The portfolio of

a fund consists of the combined holdings it owns. Each share represents an investor's proportionate ownership of the fund's holdings and the income those holdings generate. The price that investors pay for mutual fund shares is the fund's per share NAV plus any shareholder fees that the fund imposes at the time of purchase (such as sales loads). Investors typically cannot ascertain the exact make-up of a fund's portfolio at any given time, nor can they directly influence which securities the fund manager buys and sells or the timing of those trades. With an individual stock, investors can obtain real-time (or close to real-time) pricing information with relative ease by checking financial websites or by calling a broker or your investment adviser. Investors can also monitor how a stock's price changes from hour to hour—or even second to second. By contrast, with a mutual fund, the price at which an investor's purchases or redemptions will be executed typically depends on the fund's NAV, which is calculated daily after market close.

The benefits of investing through mutual funds include: (a) Mutual funds are professionally managed by an investment adviser who researches, selects, and monitors the performance of the securities purchased by the fund; (b) Mutual funds typically have the benefit of diversification, which is an investing strategy that generally sums up as “Don't put all your eggs in one basket.” Spreading investments across a wide range of companies and industry sectors can help lower the risk if a specific company or sector fails. Some investors find it easier to achieve diversification through ownership of mutual funds rather than through ownership of individual stocks or bonds.; (c) Some mutual funds accommodate investors who do not have a lot of money to invest by setting relatively low dollar amounts for initial purchases, subsequent monthly purchases, or both.; and (d) At any time, mutual fund investors can readily redeem their shares at the current NAV, less any fees and charges assessed on redemption.

Mutual funds also have features that some investors might view as disadvantages: (a) Investors must pay sales charges, annual fees, or other expenses regardless of how the fund performs. Depending on the timing of their investment, investors may also have to pay taxes on any capital gains distribution they receive. This includes instances where the fund performed poorly after they purchased shares; (b) Investors typically cannot ascertain the exact make-up of a fund's portfolio at any given time, nor can they directly influence which securities the fund manager buys and sells or the timing of those trades.; and (c) With an individual stock, investors can obtain real-time (or close to real-time) pricing information with relative ease by checking financial websites or by calling a broker or your investment adviser. Investors can also monitor how a stock's price changes from hour to hour—or even second to second. By contrast, with a mutual fund, the price at which an investor purchases or redeems shares will typically depend on the fund's NAV, which the fund might not calculate until many hours after the investor placed the order. In general, mutual funds must calculate their NAV at least once every business day, typically after the major U.S. exchanges close.

When investors buy and hold an individual stock or bond, the investor must pay income tax each year on the dividends or interest the investor receives. However, the investor will not have to pay any capital gains tax until the investor actually sells and makes a profit. Mutual funds are different. When an investor buys and holds mutual fund shares, the investor will owe income tax on any ordinary dividends in the year the investor receives or reinvests them. Moreover, in addition to owing taxes on any personal capital gains when the investor sells shares, the investor may have to pay taxes each year on the fund's capital gains. That is because the law requires mutual funds to distribute capital gains to shareholders if they sell securities for a profit, and mutual fund investors cannot use losses to offset these gains.

Covered Calls: The risks associated with this type of strategy involve having the underlying stock called away. Each contract has a strike price at which the writer of the contract agrees to allow the

purchaser call the stock away from the writer. This can create a taxable event whereby the writer of the option is required to recognize a capital gain on the underlying security. Furthermore, the market price could appreciate beyond the strike price, forcing the writer to sell their holdings below current market value.

Short-Term Purchases: Our firm may also purchase securities with the intention to sell them within a relatively short time (typically a year or less). Our firm does this in an attempt to take advantage of conditions that our firm believes will soon result in a price swing in the securities our firm purchase. The potential risks associated with this investment strategy are that (1) our assumptions may prove incorrect, and (2) short-term investments may be more susceptible to currency or exchange rate risk. Currency or exchange rate risk is a form of risk that arises from the change in price of one currency against another. The constant fluctuations in the foreign currency in which an investment is denominated vis-à-vis one's home currency may add risk to the value of a security. Currency risk is greater for shorter term investments, which do not have time to level off like longer term foreign investments.

Trading: On rare occasions, our firm may purchase securities with the intention to sell them very quickly (typically within 30 days or less). Our firm may do this in an attempt to take advantage of our predictions of brief price swings. Trading involves risks that may not be suitable for every investor, and often involves a high volume of trading activity. An active trading strategy should be considered speculative in nature, since its objective is to generate short-term profits. This strategy may result in the loss of more than 100% of an investment.

Risk of Loss

Investing in securities involves risk of loss that clients should be prepared to bear. While the stock market may increase and your account(s) could enjoy a gain, it is also possible that the stock market may decrease and your account(s) could suffer a loss. It is important that you understand the risks associated with investing in the stock market, are appropriately diversified in your investments, and ask us any questions you may have.

Capital Risk: Capital risk is one of the most basic, fundamental risks of investing; it is the risk that you may lose 100% of your money. All investments carry some form of risk and the loss of capital is generally a risk for any investment instrument.

Credit Risk: Credit risk can be a factor in situations where an investment's performance relies on a borrower's repayment of borrowed funds. With credit risk, an investor can experience a loss or unfavorable performance if a borrower does not repay the borrowed funds as expected or required. Investment holdings that involve forms of indebtedness (i.e. borrowed funds) are subject to credit risk.

Currency Risk: Fluctuations in the value of the currency in which your investment is denominated may affect the value of your investment and thus, your investment may be worth more or less in the future. All currency is subject to swings in valuation and thus, regardless of the currency denomination of any particular investment you own, currency risk is a factor you should consider. That said, currency risk is generally a much larger factor for investment instruments denominated in currencies other than the most widely used currencies (U.S. dollar, British pound, German mark, Euro, Japanese yen, French franc, etc.).

Economic Risk: The prevailing economic environment is important to the health of all businesses. Some companies, however, are more sensitive to changes in the domestic or global economy than others. These types of companies are often referred to as cyclical businesses. Countries in which a large portion of businesses are in cyclical industries are thus also very economically sensitive and carry a higher amount of economic risk. If an investment is issued by a party located in a country that experiences wide economic swings, or if certain elements of an investment instrument rely on dealings in such countries, the investment instrument will generally be subject to a higher level of economic risk.

Financial Risk: Financial risk is a product of internal disruptions within an investment or the issuer of an investment that can lead to unfavorable performance of the investment. Examples of financial risk include cases like Enron or the many companies that received extraordinary market valuations during the dot.com bubble that were not based on a solid financial footing.

Inflation Risk: Inflation risk is the distinct possibility that in the future your investment (or proceeds from your investment) will not be worth what they are today. Throughout time, the prices of resources and end-user products generally increase and thus, the same general goods and products today will likely be more expensive in the future. The longer an investment is held, the greater the chance that the proceeds from that investment will be worth less in the future than what they are today. Said another way, a dollar tomorrow will likely buy you less than what it can today.

Interest Rate Risk: Certain investments involve the payment of a fixed or variable rate of interest to the investment holder. Once an investor has acquired or has acquired the rights to an investment that pays a particular rate (fixed or variable) of interest, changes in overall interest rates in the market will affect the value of the interest-paying investment(s) they hold. In general, changes in prevailing interest rates in the market will have an inverse relationship to the value of existing, interest paying investments. In other words, as interest rates move up, the value of an instrument paying a particular rate (fixed or variable) of interest will go down. The reverse is generally true as well.

Liquidity Risk: Certain assets may not be readily converted into cash or may have a very limited market in which they trade. Such investments might not be able to be liquidated quickly, thus, extending the holding period before you can receive the proceeds from your investment. Liquidity risk can also result in unfavorable pricing when you are exiting a particular investment, (i.e. you can't get out of the investment before the price drops significantly,) which can have a negative impact on your investment returns.

Item 9: Disciplinary Information

There are no legal or disciplinary events that are material to the evaluation of our advisory business or the integrity of our management.

Item 10: Other Financial Industry Activities & Affiliations

Our firm is not registered, nor does it have an application pending to register, as a broker-dealer, investment company or pooled investment vehicle, other investment adviser or financial planner, futures commission merchant, commodity pool operator, commodity trading advisor, banking or thrift institution, accountant or accounting firm, lawyer or law firm, insurance company or agency,

pension consultant, real estate broker or dealer or a sponsor or syndicator of limited partnership, or an associated person of the foregoing entities.

Representatives of our firm are insurance agents. They offer insurance products and receive customary fees as a result of insurance sales. A conflict of interest exists as these insurance sales create an incentive to recommend products based on the compensation adviser and/or our supervised persons may earn. To mitigate this potential conflict, our firm will act in the client's best interest.

Item 11: Code of Ethics, Participation or Interest in Client Transactions & Personal Trading

We recognize that the personal investment transactions of members and employees of our firm demand the application of a high Code of Ethics and require that all such transactions be carried out in a way that does not endanger the interest of any client. At the same time, we believe that if investment goals are similar for clients and for members and employees of our firm, it is logical and even desirable that there be common ownership of some securities.

Therefore, in order to prevent conflicts of interest, we have in place a set of procedures with respect to transactions effected by our members, officers and employees for their personal accounts¹. In order to monitor compliance with our personal trading policy, we have a quarterly securities transaction reporting system for all of our associates.

Furthermore, our firm has established a Code of Ethics which applies to all of our associated persons. An investment adviser is considered a fiduciary. As a fiduciary, it is an investment adviser's responsibility to provide fair and full disclosure of all material facts and to act solely in the best interest of each of our clients at all times. We have a fiduciary duty to all clients. Our fiduciary duty is considered the core underlying principle for our Code of Ethics which also includes Insider Trading and Personal Securities Transactions Policies and Procedures. We require all of our supervised persons to conduct business with the highest level of ethical standards and to comply with all federal and state securities laws at all times. Upon employment or affiliation and at least annually thereafter, all supervised persons will sign an acknowledgement that they have read, understand, and agree to comply with our Code of Ethics. Our firm and supervised persons must conduct business in an honest, ethical, and fair manner and avoid all circumstances that might negatively affect or appear to affect our duty of complete loyalty to all clients. This disclosure is provided to give all clients a summary of our Code of Ethics. However, if a client or a potential client wishes to review our Code of Ethics in its entirety, a copy will be provided promptly upon request.

Neither our firm nor a related person recommends to clients, or buys or sells for client accounts, securities in which our firm or a related person has a material financial interest.

Related persons of our firm may buy or sell securities and other investments that are also recommended to clients. In order to minimize this conflict of interest, our related persons will place

¹ For purposes of the policy, our associate's personal account generally includes any account (a) in the name of our associate, his/her spouse, his/her minor children or other dependents residing in the same household, (b) for which our associate is a trustee or executor, or (c) which our associate controls, including our client accounts which our associate controls and/or a member of his/her household has a direct or indirect beneficial interest in.

client interests ahead of their own interests and adhere to our firm's Code of Ethics, a copy of which is available upon request.

Related persons of our firm may buy or sell securities for themselves at or about the same time they buy or sell the same securities for client accounts. In order to minimize this conflict of interest, our related persons will place client interests ahead of their own interests and adhere to our firm's Code of Ethics, a copy of which is available upon request. Further, our related persons will refrain from buying or selling the same securities within 24 hours prior to buying or selling for our clients, unless the related person's trades are entered as part of a general rebalance for all clients on the same model, at the same time. If related persons' accounts are included in a block trade, our related persons will receive the same average price allocated to all clients.

Item 12: Brokerage Practices

Selecting a Brokerage Firm

We seek to recommend a custodian/broker who will hold your assets and execute transactions on terms that are overall most advantageous when compared to other available providers and their services. We consider a wide range of factors, including, among others, these:

- Ability to maintain the confidentiality of trading intentions
- Timeliness of execution
- Timeliness and accuracy of trade confirmations
- Liquidity of the securities traded
- Willingness to commit capital
- Ability to place trades in difficult market environments
- Research services provided
- Ability to provide investment ideas
- Execution facilitation services provided
- Record keeping services provided
- Custody services provided
- Frequency and correction of trading errors
- Ability to access a variety of market venues
- Expertise as it relates to specific securities
- Financial condition
- Business reputation

With this in consideration, our firm participates in the TD Ameritrade Institutional program. TD Ameritrade Institutional is a division of TD Ameritrade, Inc. ("TD Ameritrade") member FINRA/SIPC. TD Ameritrade is an independent [and unaffiliated] SEC-registered broker-dealer. TD Ameritrade offers services to independent investment advisers which includes custody of securities, trade execution, clearance and settlement of transactions. TD Ameritrade enables us to obtain many no-load mutual funds without transaction charges and other no-load funds at nominal transaction charges. TD Ameritrade does not charge client accounts separately for custodial services. Client accounts will be charged transaction fees, commissions or other fees on trades that are executed or settle into the client's custodial account. Transaction fees are negotiated with TD Ameritrade and are

generally discounted from customary retail commission rates. This benefits clients because the overall fee paid is often lower than would be otherwise.

TD Ameritrade may make certain research and brokerage services available at no additional cost to our firm. Research products and services provided by TD Ameritrade may include: research reports on recommendations 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; quotation equipment for use in running software used in investment decision-making; and other products or services that provide lawful and appropriate assistance by TD Ameritrade to our firm in the performance of our investment decision-making responsibilities. The aforementioned research and brokerage services qualify for the safe harbor exemption defined in Section 28(e) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934.

TD Ameritrade does not make client brokerage commissions generated by client transactions available for our firm's use. The aforementioned research and brokerage services are used by our firm to manage accounts for which our firm has investment discretion. Without this arrangement, our firm might be compelled to purchase the same or similar services at our own expense.

As part of our fiduciary duty to our clients, our firm will endeavor at all times to put the interests of our clients first. Clients should be aware, however, that the receipt of economic benefits by our firm or our related persons creates a potential conflict of interest and may indirectly influence our firm's choice of TD Ameritrade as a custodial recommendation. Our firm examined this potential conflict of interest when our firm chose to recommend TD Ameritrade and have determined that the recommendation is in the best interest of our firm's clients and satisfies our fiduciary obligations, including our duty to seek best execution.

Our non-wrap fee clients may pay a transaction fee or commission to TD Ameritrade that is higher than another qualified broker dealer might charge to effect the same transaction where our firm determines in good faith that the commission is reasonable in relation to the value of the brokerage and research services provided to the client as a whole. TD Ameritrade does not charge transaction fees for U.S. listed equities and exchange traded funds.

In seeking best execution, the determinative 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. Although our firm will seek competitive rates, to the benefit of all clients, our firm may not necessarily obtain the lowest possible commission rates for specific client account transactions.

For our clients' accounts maintained at Betterment Securities, Betterment Securities does not charge you separately for custody/brokerage services, but is compensated as part of the Betterment for Advisors (defined below) platform fee, which is charged for a suite of platform services, including custody, brokerage, and sub-advisory services provided by Betterment and access to the Betterment for Advisors platform. The platform fee is an asset-based fee charged as a percentage of assets in your Betterment account. Clients utilizing the Betterment for Advisors platform may pay a higher aggregate fee than if the investment management, brokerage and other platform services are purchased separately. Nonetheless, for those Clients participating in the Betterment for Advisors platform, we have determined that having Betterment Securities execute trades is consistent with our duty to seek "best execution" of your trades. Best execution means the

most favorable terms for a transaction based on all relevant factors, including those listed above (see “How we select brokers/custodians”).

When using the Betterment for Advisors platform, we and you are subject to the trading policies and procedures established by Betterment. These policies and procedures limit our ability to control, among other things, the timing of the execution of certain trades (including in response to withdrawals, deposits, or asset allocation changes) within your account. You should not expect that trading on Betterment is instant, and, accordingly, you should be aware that Betterment does not permit you or us to control the specific time during the day that securities are bought or sold in your account. You should not expect that trading on Betterment is instant, and accordingly, you should be aware that Betterment does not permit you or us to control the specific time during a day that securities are bought or sold in your account (i.e., to “time the market”.) Betterment describes its trading policies in Betterment LLC’s For ADV Part 2A. As detailed in that document, Betterment generally trades on the same business day as it receives instructions from you or us. However, transactions will be subject to processing delays in certain circumstances. In particular, orders initiated on non-business days and after markets close generally will not transact until the next business day. Betterment also maintains a general approach of not placing securities orders during approximately the first thirty minutes after the opening of any market session. Betterment also generally stops placing orders arising from allocation changes in existing portfolios approximately thirty minutes before the close of any market session. Betterment maintains a general approach of not placing orders around the time of scheduled Federal Reserve interest rate announcements. Furthermore, Betterment may delay or manage trading in response to market instability. For further information, please consult Betterment LLC’s Form ADV Part 2A.

Soft Dollars

TD Ameritrade and Betterment may make certain research and brokerage services available at no additional cost to our firm. These services may be directly from independent research companies, as selected by our firm (within specific parameters). Research products and services provided by TD Ameritrade and Betterment may include research reports on recommendations 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; quotation equipment for use in running software used in investment decision-making; and other products or services that provide lawful and appropriate assistance by TD Ameritrade to our firm in the performance of our investment decision-making responsibilities.

Betterment Securities serves as broker-dealer to Betterment for Advisors, an investment and advice platform serving independent investment advisory firms like us (“Betterment for Advisors”). Betterment for Advisors also makes available various support services which may not be available to Betterment’s retail customers. Some of those services help us manage or administer our clients’ accounts, while others help us manage and grow our business. Betterment for Advisors’ support services are generally available on an unsolicited basis (we don’t have to request them) and at no charge to us. Following is a more detailed description of Betterment for Advisors’ support services:

1. **SERVICES THAT BENEFIT YOU.** Betterment for Advisors includes access to a globally diversified, low-cost portfolio of ETFs, execution of securities transactions, and custody of client assets through Betterment Securities. In addition, a series of model portfolios created by third-party providers are also available on the platform. Betterment Securities’ services described in this paragraph generally benefit you and your account.

2. **SERVICES THAT MAY NOT DIRECTLY BENEFIT YOU.** Betterment for Advisors also makes available to us other products and services that benefit us, but may not directly benefit you or your account. These products and services assist us in managing and administering our clients' accounts, such as software and technology that may:
 - Assist with back-office functions, recordkeeping, and client reporting of our clients' accounts.
 - Provide access to client account data (such as duplicate trade confirmations and account statements).
 - Provide pricing and other market data.

3. **SERVICES THAT GENERALLY BENEFIT ONLY US.** By using Betterment for Advisors, we may be offered other services intended to help us manage and further develop our business enterprise. These services include:
 - Consulting (including through webinars) on technology and business needs.
 - Access to publications and conferences on practice management and business succession.

The availability of these services from Betterment for Advisors benefits us because we do not have to produce or purchase them. In addition, we do not have to pay for Betterment Securities' services. We may have an incentive to recommend that you maintain your account with Betterment Securities, based on our interest in receiving Betterment for Advisors and Betterment Securities' services that benefit our business rather than based on your interest in receiving the best value in custody services and the most favorable execution of your transactions. This is a potential conflict of interest. We believe, however, that our selection of Betterment Securities as custodian and broker is in the best interests of our clients. Our selection is primarily supported by the scope, quality, and price of Betterment Securities' services (see "How we select brokers/custodian") and not Betterment for Advisors and Betterment Securities' services that benefit only us or that may not directly benefit you.

Client Brokerage Commissions

TD Ameritrade and Betterment Securities do not make client brokerage commissions generated by client transactions available for our firm's use.

Client Transactions in Return for Soft Dollars

Our firm does not direct client transactions to a particular broker-dealer in return for soft dollar benefits.

Brokerage for Client Referrals

Our firm does not refer clients to particular broker-dealers in exchange for client referrals from those broker-dealers.

Directed Brokerage

We do not support client-directed brokerage accounts.

Special Considerations for ERISA Clients

A retirement or ERISA plan client may direct all or part of portfolio transactions for its account through a specific broker or dealer in order to obtain goods or services on behalf of the plan. Such direction is permitted provided that the goods and services provided are reasonable expenses of the plan incurred in the ordinary course of its business for which it otherwise would be obligated and empowered to pay. ERISA prohibits directed brokerage arrangements when the goods or services purchased are not for the exclusive benefit of the plan. Consequently, we will request that plan sponsors who direct plan brokerage provide us with a letter documenting that this arrangement will be for the exclusive benefit of the plan.

Aggregation of Purchase or Sale

We perform investment management services for various clients. There are occasions on which portfolio transactions may be executed as part of concurrent authorizations to purchase or sell the same security for numerous accounts served by our firm, which involve accounts with similar investment objectives. Although such concurrent authorizations potentially could be either advantageous or disadvantageous to any one or more particular accounts, they are affected only when we believe that to do so will be in the best interest of the effected accounts. When such concurrent authorizations occur, the objective is to allocate the executions in a manner which is deemed equitable to the accounts involved. In any given situation, we attempt to allocate trade executions in the most equitable manner possible, taking into consideration client objectives, current asset allocation and availability of funds using price averaging, proration and consistently non-arbitrary methods of allocation.

Item 13: Review of Accounts or Financial Plans

We review accounts on at least a quarterly basis for our clients utilizing our Asset Management service. The nature of these reviews is to learn whether clients' accounts are in line with their investment objectives, appropriately positioned based on market conditions, and investment policies, if applicable. We provide written reports to clients during annual reviews and when asked to do so. Verbal reports to clients take place on at least an annual basis when we contact clients who utilize to our Asset Management service. Only our Financial Advisors or Portfolio Managers will conduct reviews.

We may review client accounts more frequently than described above. Among the factors which may trigger an off-cycle review are major market or economic events, the client's life events, requests by the client, etc.

Financial Planning clients receive an annual review and may schedule an off-cycle consultation at any time. We provide ongoing services to financial planning clients, and meet with such clients upon their request to discuss updates to their plans, changes in their circumstances, etc. Financial Planning clients receive written or verbal updated reports regarding their financial plans.

Item 14: Client Referrals & Other Compensation

TD Ameritrade Inc.

Our firm may recommend TD Ameritrade to clients for custody and brokerage services. There is no direct link between our firm's participation in the program and the investment advice given to clients, although we receive economic benefits through our participation in the program that are typically not available to TD Ameritrade retail investors. These benefits include the following products and services (provided without cost or at a discount): receipt of duplicate client statements and confirmations; research related products and tools; consulting services; access to a trading desk serving our firm's participants; access to block trading (which provides the ability to aggregate securities transactions for execution and then allocate the appropriate shares to client accounts); the ability to have advisory fees deducted directly from client accounts; access to an electronic communications network for client order entry and account information; access to mutual funds with no transaction fees and to certain institutional money managers; and discounts on compliance, marketing, research, technology, and practice management products or services provided to us by third party vendors. TD Ameritrade may also have paid for business consulting and professional services received by our firm's related persons. Some of the products and services made available by TD Ameritrade through the program may benefit our firm but may not benefit our client accounts. These products or services may assist us in managing and administering client accounts, including accounts not maintained at TD Ameritrade. Other services made available by TD Ameritrade are intended to help us manage and further develop our business enterprise. The benefits received by our firm or our personnel through participation in the program do not depend on the amount of brokerage transactions directed to TD Ameritrade. As part of our fiduciary duties to our clients, we endeavor at all times to put the interests of our clients first. Clients should be aware, however, that the receipt of economic benefits by our firm or our related persons in and of itself creates a potential conflict of interest and may indirectly influence our firm's choice of TD Ameritrade for custody and brokerage services.

Betterment Securities

We receive a non-economic benefit from Betterment for Advisors and Betterment Securities in the form of the support products and services it makes available to us and other independent investment advisors whose clients maintain their accounts at Betterment Securities. These products and services, how they benefit us, and the related conflicts of interest are described above (see Item 12 – Brokerage Practices.) The availability to us of Betterment for Advisors' and Betterment Securities' products and services is not based on us giving particular investment advice, such as buying particular securities for our clients.

Referral Fees

Our firm pays referral fees (non-commission based) to independent solicitors for the referral of their clients to our firm in accordance with relevant state statutes and rules. Such referral fee does not represent a share of our investment advisory fee charged to our clients as we pay a flat fee in order to be referred to clients as well as receive prospective client contact information. This arrangement will not result in higher costs to the referred client. In this regard, our firm maintains Solicitors Agreements in compliance with Rule 206 (4)-3 of the Investment Advisers Act of 1940 and applicable state and federal laws. All clients referred by solicitors to our firm will be given full written disclosure describing the terms and fee arrangements between our firm and solicitors.

Item 15: Custody

Our firm does not have custody of client funds or securities. All of our clients receive account statements directly from their qualified custodians at least quarterly upon opening of an account. If our firm decides 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 are encouraged to raise any questions with us about the custody, safety or security of their assets and our custodial recommendations.

The SEC issued a no-action letter (“Letter”) with respect to the Rule 206(4)-2 (“Custody Rule”) under the Investment Advisers Act of 1940 (“Advisers Act”). The letter provided guidance on the Custody Rule as well as clarified that an adviser who has the power to disburse client funds to a third party under a standing letter of instruction (“SLOA”) is deemed to have custody. As such, our firm has adopted the following safeguards in conjunction with the account custodian:

- The client provides an instruction to the qualified custodian, in writing, that includes the client’s signature, the third party’s name, and either the third party’s address or the third party’s account number at a custodian to which the transfer should be directed.
- The client authorizes the investment adviser, in writing, either on the qualified custodian’s form or separately, to direct transfers to the third party either on a specified schedule or from time to time.
- The client’s qualified custodian performs appropriate verification of the instruction, such as a signature review or other method to verify the client’s authorization, and provides a transfer of funds notice to the client promptly after each transfer.
- The client has the ability to terminate or change the instruction to the client’s qualified custodian.
- The investment adviser has no authority or ability to designate or change the identity of the third party, the address, or any other information about the third party contained in the client’s instruction.
- The investment adviser maintains records showing that the third party is not a related party of the investment adviser or located at the same address as the investment adviser.
- The client’s qualified custodian sends the client, in writing, an initial notice confirming the instruction and an annual notice reconfirming the instruction.

Item 16: Investment Discretion

Clients have the option of providing our firm with investment discretion on their behalf, pursuant to an executed investment advisory client agreement. By granting investment discretion, we are authorized to execute securities transactions, which securities are bought and sold and the total amount to be bought and sold. Limitations may be imposed by the client in the form of specific constraints on any of these areas of discretion with our firm’s written acknowledgement.

Item 17: Voting Client Securities

We do not and will not accept the proxy authority to vote client securities. Clients will receive proxies or other solicitations directly from their custodian or a transfer agent. In the event that proxies are sent to our firm, we will forward them on to you and ask the party who sent them to mail them directly to you in the future. Clients may call, write or email us to discuss questions they may have about particular proxy votes or other solicitations.

Item 18: Financial Information

We are not required to provide financial information in this Brochure because we do not require the prepayment of more than \$1,200 in fees and six or more months in advance, and we do not take custody of client funds or securities.

We have never been the subject of a bankruptcy proceeding.

Our firm has obtained financial assistance by participating in Paycheck Protection Program (“PPP”) established by the U.S. Small Business Administration (“SBA”). PPP is intended to assist us with maintaining our business in response to the COVID-19 pandemic by providing low-interest loans for business essentials such as payroll. These loans are eligible for forgiveness, but it is not guaranteed as it will be based on factors such as being used for payroll, overhead with the firm, and any interest payments previously made to the firm.