

Item 1: Cover Page

Part 2A of Form ADV Firm Brochure

August 5, 2024

MKT and Associates LLC

SEC No. 801-129572

34303 Pacific Hwy S. Suite 120
Federal Way, WA 98003

phone: 253-252-2359
email: matt@mktandassociates.com

This brochure provides information about the qualifications and business practices of MKT and Associates LLC. If you have any questions about the contents of this brochure, please contact us at 253-252-2359 or via email to matt@mktandassociates.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. Registration with the SEC or state regulatory authority does not imply a certain level of skill or expertise.

Additional information about MKT and Associates LLC is also available on the SEC's website at www.adviserinfo.sec.gov.

Item 2: Material Changes

This Firm Brochure is our disclosure document prepared according to regulatory requirements and rules. Consistent with the rules, we will ensure that you receive a summary of any material changes to this and subsequent Brochures within 120 days of the close of our business fiscal year. Furthermore, we will provide you with other interim disclosures about material changes as necessary. As of August 4, 2024, the firm has moved its main office address to 34303 Pacific Hwy S. Suite 120, Federal Way, WA 98003.

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 and Compensation	7
Item 6: Performance-Based Fees and Side-by-Side Management.....	10
Item 7: Types of Clients.....	11
Item 8: Methods of Analysis, Investment Strategies, and Risk of Loss	12
Item 9: Disciplinary Information.....	26
Item 10: Other Financial Industry Activities and Affiliations.....	27
Item 11: Code of Ethics, Participation or Interest in Client Transactions and Personal Trading	28
Item 12: Brokerage Practices	30
Item 13: Review of Accounts	37
Item 14: Client Referrals and Other Compensation.....	38
Item 15: Custody	39
Item 16: Investment Discretion.....	40
Item 17: Voting Client Securities.....	41
Item 18: Financial Information	42

Item 4: Advisory Business

A. Ownership/Advisory History

MKT and Associates LLC ("MKT" or the firm) is a limited liability company organized in the state of Washington. MKT is owned by Matthew P. Keefe and Brian Scalabrino. MKT became registered as an investment adviser in 2024.

B. Advisory Services Offered

Portfolio Management Services

MKT's portfolio management services are predicated on the client's investment objectives, goals, tolerance for risk, and other personal and financial circumstances. MKT will analyze each client's current investments, investment objectives, goals, age, time horizon, financial circumstances, investment experience, investment restrictions and limitations, and risk tolerance and implement a portfolio consistent with such investment objectives, goals, risk tolerance and related financial circumstances.

For MKT to better understand a client's investment objectives and level of risk tolerance, MKT may utilize Investment Policy Statements ("IPS") to document each client's goals, objectives, risk tolerances, personal and family obligations, and related data points. In addition, MKT may utilize third-party software to analyze individual security holdings and separate account managers utilized within the client's portfolio.

For its discretionary portfolio management services, MKT receives a limited power of attorney to effect securities transactions on behalf of its clients that include securities and strategies described in Item 8 of this brochure.

Clients have the right to provide the firm with any reasonable investment restrictions that should be imposed on the management of their portfolio (must be in writing and sent to the firm), and should promptly notify the firm in writing of any changes in such restrictions or in the client's personal financial circumstances, investment objectives, goals and tolerance for risk. MKT will remind clients of their obligation to inform the firm of any such changes or any restrictions that should be imposed on the management of the client's account. MKT will also contact clients at least annually to determine whether there have been any changes in a client's personal financial circumstances, investment objectives and tolerance for risk.

Third-Party Money Managers

As part of our investment advisory services, we may recommend a third-party money manager to manage a portion of the client's investment portfolio. MKT would generally retain authority to hire/fire the third-party money manager and regularly monitors the performance of the money manager to ensure its management and investment style remain aligned with the client's objectives and risk tolerance. Each third-party money manager maintains a separate disclosure document that will be provided directly to the client from the third-party money manager. The client should carefully review the third-party money manager's disclosure

document for information regarding fees, risks and investment strategies, and conflicts of interest. The third-party money manager will charge fees to the client, which fees will be in addition to the fees charged by MKT.

Financial Planning and Consulting Services

MKT provides financial planning and consulting services to advisory clients who are receiving our portfolio management services. If a client is currently receiving our asset management services, we do not charge a separate fee for financial consulting services. We do not offer standalone financial planning or consulting services for a separate fee.

Services are offered in several areas of a client's financial situation, depending on their goals and objectives. This planning or consulting may encompass one or more areas of need, including but not limited to, cash flow and budgeting, retirement planning, tax planning, and any other solutions which may be indicated and necessary in order to meet the identified needs.

MKT gathers required information through in-depth personal interviews and questionnaires. Information gathered includes a client's current financial status, investment objectives, future goals, and attitudes toward risk. Related documents supplied by the client are carefully reviewed, and a report is prepared covering one or more of the above-mentioned topics as directed by the client.

401K and Retirement Services

MKT provides investment advice to 401k plans and similar accounts as a named fiduciary. Depending upon the form and organization of the retirement accounts (e.g., 401k, pension, profit-sharing plan, money purchase pension plan, IRA, SEP-IRA, etc.), (collectively the "Plan"), the services are determined with each retirement client. As part of these fiduciary investment advice services, MKT may also provide "non-advice services" such as employee training or education to plan participants for the employer who sponsors the 401k (or similar) plan. For these accounts subject to ERISA, we have various tools and educational materials that assist a participant or retirement account holder in the development and determination of an "asset allocation" that makes the most sense for the individual account client. The retirement services we offer include, but are not limited to the following:

Retirement Services Consulting

MKT provides mutual fund evaluation and recommendation services to the retirement plan trustees and /or the account holder. When providing advice to a Plan, the Plan itself is our client. The trustees (one or more employees of the company sponsoring the plan) are "named fiduciaries" to the plan under ERISA and enter into an agreement with MKT, which identifies the services provided. These are either 3 (21) or 3 (38) services by MKT to the Plan and its trustees, as identified under these sections of ERISA.

Non-Discretionary / Consulting

For 3 (21) services, the plan's named fiduciaries are charged with the final determination to accept or reject investment recommendations made by MKT. In addition, these named

fiduciaries are responsible for the overall administration of the plan (and their various service providers, including a broker / custodian, plan administrator, etc.). Services of this nature are provided typically to “daily valued 401k plans”. Advice provided by the plan’s trustees and MKT is for the sole interest of the plan and its participants.

Discretionary Advisory Services

For 3 (38) services under ERISA, MKT, applicable to a few 401k or money purchase pension plans, is a named fiduciary with investment discretionary authority provided by the trustees to MKT. This means that MKT is charged with the development, monitoring, and making changes to the investment options of the plan, including asset allocation models used by the plan and its participants. As stated above, the plan trustees have the responsibility to monitor and provide administration of the plan and its service providers. All services provided by the trustees of the plan and MKT are in the sole interest of the plan and its participants.

C. Client-Tailored Services and Client-Imposed Restrictions

Each client’s account will be managed on the basis of the client’s financial situation and investment objectives and in accordance with any reasonable restrictions imposed by the client on the management of the account—for example, restricting the type or amount of security to be purchased in the portfolio.

D. Wrap Fee Programs

MKT does not participate in wrap fee programs, where brokerage commissions and transaction costs are included in the asset-based fee charged to the client.

E. Client Assets Under Management

As of August 4, 2024, MKT had \$112,965,351 of assets under management.

Item 5: Fees and Compensation

A. Methods of Compensation and Fee Schedule

Portfolio Management Fees

The fee for portfolio management services will be charged a maximum annual fee of 1.75% on the assets under management. Portfolio management fees are negotiable depending on factors such as the number of actual accounts (household); size of the total client relationship; the opportunity to receive additional contributions, investment restriction; client meetings and reporting, among other factors. MKT generally requires a minimum account size of \$250,000. MKT, in its sole discretion, may waive the required minimum.

MKT may modify the fee at any time upon 30 days' written notice to the client. In the event the client has an ERISA-governed plan, fee modifications must be approved in writing by the client.

Asset-based fees are subject to the investment advisory agreement between the client and MKT. Such fees are payable quarterly in advance and are calculated based on the daily average value of the account(s) over the previous quarter. The fees will be prorated if the investment advisory relationship commences otherwise than at the beginning of a calendar quarter.

MKT may utilize leverage in the management of its clients' accounts and calculates its fees on the gross value of the portfolio. Although we strive to place our clients' interests first, this practice creates an economic incentive for a firm to utilize leverage in order to increase its fee revenue.

401k and Retirement Services Fees

Each engagement is individually negotiated in advance and tailored to accommodate the needs of the individual plan sponsor, as memorialized in the agreement, and the fees vary based on the scope of the services to be rendered and assets to be managed.

B. Client Payment of Fees

MKT generally requires fees for portfolio management services to be prepaid on a quarterly basis. MKT requires clients to authorize the direct debit of fees from their accounts. Exceptions may be granted subject to the firm's consent for clients to be billed directly for our fees. For directly debited fees, the custodian's periodic statements will show each fee deduction from the account. Clients may withdraw this authorization for direct billing of these fees at any time by notifying us or their custodian in writing.

MKT will deduct advisory fees directly from the client's account provided that (i) the client provides written authorization to the qualified custodian, and (ii) the qualified custodian sends the client a statement, at least quarterly, indicating all amounts disbursed from the account. The client is responsible for verifying the accuracy of the fee calculation, as the client's custodian will not verify the calculation.

A client investment advisory agreement may be canceled at any time by the client, or by MKT with 30 days' prior written notice to the client. Upon termination, any unearned, prepaid fees will be promptly refunded.

C. Additional Client Fees Charged

All fees paid for investment advisory services are separate and distinct from the fees and expenses charged by exchange-traded funds, mutual funds, separate account managers, private placement, pooled investment vehicles, broker-dealers, and custodians retained by clients. Such fees and expenses are described in each exchange-traded fund and mutual fund's prospectus, each separate account manager's Form ADV and Brochure and Brochure Supplement or similar disclosure statement, each private placement or pooled investment vehicle's confidential offering memoranda, and by any broker-dealer or custodian retained by the client. Clients are advised to read these materials carefully before investing. If a mutual fund also imposes sales charges, a client may pay an initial or deferred sales charge as further described in the mutual fund's prospectus. A client using MKT may be precluded from using certain mutual funds or separate account managers because they may not be offered by the client's custodian.

Please refer to the Brokerage Practices section (Item 12) for additional information regarding the firm's brokerage practices.

D. External Compensation for the Sale of Securities to Clients

MKT's advisory professionals are compensated through a percentage of advisory fees charged to clients. MKT is not paid any sales, service, or administrative fees for the sale of mutual funds or any other investment products with respect to managed advisory assets.

E. Important Disclosure – Custodian Investment Programs

Please be advised that the firm utilizes certain custodians/broker-dealers. Under these arrangements, we can access certain investment programs offered through such custodian(s) that offer certain compensation and fee structures that create conflicts of interest of which clients need to be aware. Please note the following:

Limitation on Mutual Fund Universe for Custodian Investment Programs: There are certain programs in which we participate where a client's investment options may be limited in certain of these programs to those mutual funds and/or mutual fund share classes that pay 12b-1 fees and other revenue sharing fee payments, and the client should be aware that the firm is not selecting from among all mutual funds available in the marketplace when recommending mutual funds to the client.

Conflict Between Revenue Share Class (12b-1) and Non-Revenue Share Class Mutual Funds: Revenue share class/12b-1 fees are deducted from the net asset value of the mutual fund and generally, all things being equal, cause the fund to earn lower rates of return than those mutual funds that do not pay revenue sharing fees. The client is under no obligation to utilize such programs or mutual funds. Although many factors will influence the type of fund to be used, the

client should discuss with their investment adviser representative whether a share class from a comparable mutual fund with a more favorable return to investors is available that does not include the payment of any 12b-1 or revenue sharing fees given the client's individual needs and priorities and anticipated transaction costs. In addition, the receipt of such fees can create conflicts of interest in instances where the custodian receives the entirety of the 12b-1 and/or revenue sharing fees and takes the receipt of such fees into consideration in terms of benefits it may elect to provide to the firm, even though such benefits may or may not benefit some or all of the firm's clients.

Item 6: Performance-Based Fees and Side-by-Side Management

MKT does not charge performance-based fees.

Item 7: Types of Clients

MKT offers its investment services to various types of clients including individuals and high-net-worth individuals, trusts, corporations, and pension and profit sharing plans.

MKT generally requires a minimum account size of \$250,000. MKT, in its sole discretion, may waive the required minimum.

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

A. Methods of Analysis and Investment Strategies

Investing in securities involves a risk of loss that you, as a client, should be prepared to bear. There is no guarantee that any specific investment or strategy will be profitable for a particular client.

Methods of Analysis

MKT uses a variety of sources of data to conduct its economic, investment and market analysis, which may include economic and market research materials prepared by others, conference calls hosted by individual companies or mutual funds, corporate rating services, annual reports, prospectuses, and company press releases, and financial newspapers and magazines. It is important to keep in mind that there is no specific approach to investing that guarantees success or positive returns; investing in securities involves risk of loss that clients should be prepared to bear.

MKT and its investment adviser representatives are responsible for identifying and implementing the methods of analysis used in formulating investment recommendations to clients. The methods of analysis may include quantitative methods for optimizing client portfolios, computer-based risk/return analysis, technical analysis, and statistical and/or computer models utilizing long-term economic criteria.

- Fundamental analysis is a method of evaluating the intrinsic value of an asset and analyzing the factors that could influence its price in the future. This form of analysis is based on external events and influences, as well as financial statements and industry trends.
- Optimization involves the use of mathematical algorithms to determine the appropriate mix of assets given the firm's current capital market rate assessment and a particular client's risk tolerance.
- Quantitative methods include analysis of historical data such as price and volume statistics, performance data, standard deviation and related risk metrics, how the security performs relative to the overall stock market, earnings data, price to earnings ratios, and related data.
- Technical analysis involves charting price and volume data as reported by the exchange where the security is traded to look for price trends.
- Computer models may be used to derive the future value of a security based on assumptions of various data categories such as earnings, cash flow, profit margins, sales, and a variety of other company specific metrics.

In addition, MKT reviews research material prepared by others, as well as corporate filings, corporate rating services, and a variety of financial publications. MKT may employ outside vendors or utilize third-party software to assist in formulating investment recommendations to clients.

Model Portfolios and Investment Process

MKT uses investments in customized asset allocations comprised of traditional asset classes which can include: Equity, Fixed Income, and Alternative Asset Classes.

Security types used for all asset classes include: Mutual funds, exchange traded funds ("ETFs"), active/passive ETFs, across all of the MKT designed Model portfolios (the "Model Portfolios or Models"). These Models are created with varying investment return expectations and associated risks. These Models are designed to provide both passive and active investment management through various asset classes.

MKT offers the following model portfolios that focus on both risk-based and growth objectives:

- Conservative
- Moderate
- Balanced
- Growth
- Equity Growth
- Tax Managed Conservative
- Tax Managed Moderate
- Tax Managed Balanced
- Tax Managed Growth
- Tax Managed Equity Growth

Mutual Funds and Exchange-Traded Funds, Individual Securities, Third-Party Separate Account Managers

MKT may recommend "institutional share class" mutual funds, exchange-traded funds ("ETFs"), and individual securities (including fixed income instruments). MKT may also assist the client in selecting one or more appropriate manager(s) for all or a portion of the client's portfolio. Such managers will typically manage assets for clients who commit to the manager a minimum amount of assets established by that manager—a factor that MKT will take into account when recommending managers to clients.

MKT's selection process cannot ensure that money managers will perform as desired, and MKT will have no control over the day-to-day operations of any of its selected money managers. MKT would not necessarily be aware of certain activities at the underlying money manager level, including without limitation a money manager's engaging in unreported risks, investment "style drift," or even regulatory breaches or fraud.

A description of the criteria to be used in formulating an investment recommendation for mutual funds, ETFs, individual securities (including fixed-income securities), and managers is set forth below.

MKT has formed relationships with third-party vendors that

- provide a technological platform for separate account management
- prepare performance reports

- perform or distribute research of individual securities
- perform billing and certain other administrative tasks

MKT may utilize additional independent third parties to assist it in recommending and monitoring individual securities, mutual funds, and managers to clients as appropriate under the circumstances.

MKT reviews certain quantitative and qualitative criteria related to mutual funds and managers and to formulate investment recommendations to its clients. Quantitative criteria may include

- the performance history of a mutual fund or manager evaluated against that of its peers and other benchmarks
- an analysis of risk-adjusted returns
- an analysis of the manager's contribution to the investment return (e.g., manager's alpha), standard deviation of returns over specific time periods, sector and style analysis
- the fund, sub-advisor or manager's fee structure
- the relevant portfolio manager's tenure

Qualitative criteria used in selecting/recommending mutual funds or managers include the investment objectives and/or management style and philosophy of a mutual fund or manager; a mutual fund or manager's consistency of investment style; and employee turnover and efficiency and capacity. MKT

Quantitative and qualitative criteria related to mutual funds and managers are reviewed by MKT on a quarterly basis or such other interval as appropriate under the circumstances. In addition, mutual funds or managers are reviewed to determine the extent to which their investments reflect efforts to time the market, or evidence style drift such that their portfolios no longer accurately reflect the particular asset category attributed to the mutual fund or manager by MKT (both of which are negative factors in implementing an asset allocation structure).

MKT may negotiate reduced account minimum balances and reduced fees with managers under various circumstances (e.g., for clients with minimum level of assets committed to the manager for specific periods of time, etc.). There can be no assurance that clients will receive any reduced account minimum balances or fees, or that all clients, even if apparently similarly situated, will receive any reduced account minimum balances or fees available to some other clients. Also, account minimum balances and fees may significantly differ between clients. Each client's individual needs and circumstances will determine portfolio weighting, which can have an impact on fees given the funds or managers utilized. MKT will endeavor to obtain equal treatment for its clients with funds or managers, but cannot assure equal treatment.

MKT will regularly review the activities of mutual funds and managers utilized for the client. Clients that engage managers or who invest in mutual funds should first review and understand the disclosure documents of those managers or mutual funds, which contain information relevant to such retention or investment, including information on the methodology used to analyze securities, investment strategies, fees and conflicts of interest.

Material Risks of Investment Instruments

MKT generally invests in the following types of securities:

- Equity securities
- Mutual fund securities
- Exchange-traded funds
- Leveraged and inverse exchange-traded funds
- Exchange-traded notes
- Fixed income securities
- Fixed equity annuities
- Fixed equity indexed annuities
- Variable annuities
- Real Estate Investment Trusts ("REITs")
- Hedge funds
- Private Equity
- Preferred Securities
- Convertible Securities
- Interval Funds
- Derivatives

Equity Securities

Investing in individual companies involves inherent risk. The major risks relate to the company's capitalization, quality of the company's management, quality and cost of the company's services, the company's ability to manage costs, efficiencies in the manufacturing or service delivery process, management of litigation risk, and the company's ability to create shareholder value (i.e., increase the value of the company's stock price). Foreign securities, in addition to the general risks of equity securities, have geopolitical risk, financial transparency risk, currency risk, regulatory risk and liquidity risk.

Mutual Fund Securities

Investing in mutual funds carries inherent risk. The major risks of investing in a mutual fund include the quality and experience of the portfolio management team and its ability to create fund value by investing in securities that have positive growth, the amount of individual company diversification, the type and amount of industry diversification, and the type and amount of sector diversification within specific industries. In addition, mutual funds tend to be tax inefficient and therefore investors may pay capital gains taxes on fund investments while not having yet sold the fund.

Exchange-Traded Funds ("ETFs")

ETFs are investment companies whose shares are bought and sold on a securities exchange. An ETF holds a portfolio of securities designed to track a particular market segment or index.

Some examples of ETFs are SPDRs[®], streetTRACKS[®], DIAMONDSSM, NASDAQ 100 Index Tracking StockSM ("QQQsSM") iShares[®] and VIPERs[®]. ETFs have embedded expenses that the client indirectly bears.

Investing in ETFs involves risk. Specifically, ETFs, depending on the underlying portfolio and its size, can have wide price (bid and ask) spreads, thus diluting or negating any upward price movement of the ETF or enhancing any downward price movement. Also, ETFs require more frequent portfolio reporting by regulators and are thereby more susceptible to actions by hedge funds that could have a negative impact on the price of the ETF. Certain ETFs may employ leverage, which creates additional volatility and price risk depending on the amount of leverage utilized, the collateral and the liquidity of the supporting collateral.

Further, the use of leverage (i.e., employing the use of margin) generally results in additional interest costs to the ETF. Certain ETFs are highly leveraged and therefore have additional volatility and liquidity risk. Volatility and liquidity can severely and negatively impact the price of the ETF's underlying portfolio securities, thereby causing significant price fluctuations of the ETF.

Leveraged and Inverse Exchange-Traded Funds ("ETFs")

Leveraged ETFs employ financial derivatives and debt to try to achieve a multiple (for example two or three times) of the return or inverse return of a stated index or benchmark over the course of a single day. The use of leverage typically increases risk for an investor. However, unlike utilizing margin or shorting securities in your own account, you cannot lose more than your original investment. An inverse ETF is designed to track, on a daily basis, the inverse of its benchmark. Inverse ETFs utilize short selling, derivatives trading, and other leveraged investment techniques, such as futures trading to achieve their objectives. Leverage and inverse ETFs reset each day; as such, their performance can quickly diverge from the performance of the underlying index or benchmark. An investor could suffer significant losses even if the long-term performance of the index showed a gain. Engaging in short sales and using swaps, futures, contracts, and other derivatives can expose the ETF.

There is always a risk that not every leveraged or inverse ETF will meet its stated objective on any given trading day. An investor should understand the impact an investment in the ETF could have on the performance of their portfolio, taking into consideration goals and tolerance for risk. Leveraged or inverse ETFs may be less tax-efficient than traditional ETFs, in part because daily resets can cause the ETF to realize significant short-term capital gains that may not be offset by a loss. Be sure to check with your tax advisor about the consequences of investing in a leveraged or inverse ETF. Leveraged and Inverse ETFs are not suited for long-term investment strategies. These are not appropriate for buy-and-hold or conservative investors and are more suitable for investors who understand leverage and are willing to assume the risk of magnified potential losses. These funds tend to carry higher fees, due to active management, that can also affect performance.

Exchange-Traded Notes ("ETN")

ETNs are structured debt securities. ETN liabilities are unsecured general obligations of the issuer. Most ETNs are designed to track a particular market segment or index. ETNs have expenses associated with their operation. When a fund invests in an ETN, in addition to directly bearing expenses associated with its own operations, it will bear its pro rata portion of the ETN's expenses. The risks of owning an ETN generally reflect the risks of owning the underlying securities the ETN is designed to track, although lack of liquidity in an ETN could result in it being more volatile than the underlying portfolio of securities. In addition, because of ETN expenses, compared to owning the underlying securities directly it may be more costly to own an ETN. The value of an ETN security should also be expected to fluctuate with the credit rating of the issuer.

Fixed Income Securities

Fixed income securities carry additional risks than those of equity securities described above. These risks include the company's ability to retire its debt at maturity, the current interest rate environment, the coupon interest rate promised to bondholders, legal constraints, jurisdictional risk (U.S or foreign) and currency risk. If bonds have maturities of ten years or greater, they will likely have greater price swings when interest rates move up or down. The shorter the maturity the less volatile the price swings. Foreign bonds have liquidity and currency risk.

Fixed Equity Annuities

A fixed annuity is a contract between an insurance company and a customer, typically called the annuitant. The contract obligates the company to make a series of fixed annuity payments to the annuitant for the duration of the contract. The annuitant surrenders a lump sum of cash in exchange for monthly payments that are guaranteed by the insurance company. Please note the following risks: (i) Spending power risk. Social Security retirement benefits have cost-of-living adjustments. Most fixed annuities do not. Consequently, the spending power provided by the monthly payment may decline significantly over the life of the annuity contract because of inflation, (ii) Death and survivorship risk. In a conventional fixed annuity, once the annuitant has turned over a lump sum premium to the insurance company, it will not be returned. The annuitant could die after receiving only a few monthly payments, but the insurance company may not be obligated to give the annuitant's estate any of the money back. A related risk is based on the financial consequences for a surviving spouse. In a standard single-life annuity contract, a survivor receives nothing after the annuitant dies. That may put a severe dent in a spouse's retirement income. To counteract this risk, consider a joint life annuity. (iii) Company failure risk. Private annuity contracts are not guaranteed by the FDIC, SIPC, or any other federal agency. If the insurance company that issues an annuity contract fails, no one in the federal government is obligated to protect the annuitant from financial loss. Most states have guaranty associations that provide a level of protection to citizens in that state if an insurance company also doing business in that state fails. A typical limit of state protection, if it applies at all, is \$100,000. To control this risk, contact the state insurance commissioner to confirm that your state has a guaranty association and to learn the guarantee limits applicable to a

fixed annuity contract. Based on that information, consider dividing fixed annuity contracts among multiple insurance companies to obtain the maximum possible protection. Also check the financial stability and credit ratings of the annuity insurance companies being considered. A.M. Best and Standard & Poor's publish ratings information.

Fixed Equity Indexed Annuities

An equity-indexed annuity is a type of fixed annuity that is distinguished by the interest yield return being partially based on an equities index, typically the S&P 500. The returns (in the form of interest credited to the contract) can consist of a guaranteed minimum interest rate and an interest rate linked to a market index. The guaranteed minimum interest rate usually ranges from 1 to 3 percent on at least 87.5 percent of the premium paid. As long as the company offering the annuity is fiscally sound enough to meet its obligations, you will be guaranteed to receive this return no matter how the market performs. Your index-linked returns will depend on how the index performs but, generally speaking, an investor with an indexed annuity will not see his or her rate of return fully match the positive rate of return of the index to which the annuity is linked — and could be significantly less. One major reason for this is that returns are subject to contractual limitations in the form of caps and participation rates. Participation rates are the percentage of an index's returns that are credited to the annuity. For instance, if your annuity has a participation rate of 75 percent, then your index-linked returns would only amount to 75 percent of the gains associated with the index. Interest caps, meanwhile, essentially mean that during big bull markets, investors won't see their returns go sky-high. For instance, if an index rises 12 percent, but an investor's annuity has a cap of 7 percent, his or her returns will be limited to 7 percent.

Some indexed annuity contracts allow the issuer to change these fees, participation rates and caps from time to time. Investors should also be aware that trying to withdraw the principal amount from a fixed indexed annuity during a certain period — usually within the first 9 or 10 years after the annuity was purchased — can result in fees known as surrender charges, and could also trigger tax penalties. In fact, under some contracts if withdrawals are taken amounts already credited will be forfeited. After paying surrender charges an investor could lose money by surrendering their indexed annuity too soon.

Variable Annuities

Variable Annuities are long-term financial products designed for retirement purposes. In essence, annuities are contractual agreements in which payment(s) are made to an insurance company, which agrees to pay out an income or a lump sum amount at a later date. There are contract limitations and fees and charges associated with annuities, administrative fees, and charges for optional benefits. They also may carry early withdrawal penalties and surrender charges, and carry additional risks such as the insurance carrier's ability to pay claims. Moreover, variable annuities carry investment risk similar to mutual funds. Investors should carefully review the terms of the variable annuity contract before investing.

Real Estate Investment Trusts ("REITs")

A REIT is a tax designation for a corporate entity which pools capital of many investors to purchase and manage real estate. Many REITs invest in income-producing properties in the office, industrial, retail, and residential real estate sectors. REITs are granted special tax considerations, which can significantly reduce or eliminate corporate income taxes. In order to qualify as a REIT and for these special tax considerations, REITs are required by law to distribute 90% of their taxable income to investors. REITs can be traded on a public exchange like a stock, or be offered as a non-traded REIT. REITs, both public exchange-traded and non-traded, are subject to risks including volatile fluctuations in real estate prices, as well as fluctuations in the costs of operating or managing investment properties, which can be substantial. Many REITs obtain management and operational services from companies and service providers that are directly or indirectly related to the sponsor of the REIT, which presents a potential conflict of interest that can impact returns on investments.

Non-traded REITs include: (i) A REIT that is registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) but is not listed on an exchange or over-the-counter market (non-exchange traded REIT); or, (i) a REIT that is sold pursuant to an exemption to registration (Private REIT). Non-traded REITs are generally blind pool investment vehicles. Blind pools are limited partnerships that do not explicitly state their future investments prior to beginning their capital-raising phase. During this period of capital-raising, non-traded REITs often pay distributions to their investors.

The risks of non-traded REITs are varied and significant. Because they are not exchange-traded investments, they often lack a developed secondary market, thus making them illiquid investments. As blind pool investment vehicles, non-traded REITs' initial share prices are not related to the underlying value of the properties. This is because non-traded REITs begin and continue to purchase new properties as new capital is raised. Thus, one risk for non-traded REITs is the possibility that the blind pool will be unable to raise enough capital to carry out its investment plan. After the capital raising phase is complete, non-traded REIT shares are infrequently re-valued and thus may not reflect the true net asset value of the underlying real estate investments. Non-traded REITs often offer investors a redemption program where the shares can be sold back to the sponsor; however, those redemption programs are often subject to restrictions and may be suspended at the sponsor's discretion. While non-traded REITs may pay distributions to investors at a stated target rate during the capital-raising phases, the funds used to pay such distributions may be obtained from sources other than cash flow from operations, and such financing can increase operating costs.

With respect to publicly traded REITs, publicly traded REITs may be subject to additional risks and price fluctuations in the public market due to investors' expectations of the individual REIT, the real estate market generally, specific sectors, the current yield on such REIT, and the current liquidity available in public market. Although publicly traded REITs offer investors liquidity, there can be constraints based upon current supply and demand. An investor when liquidating may receive less than the intrinsic value of the REIT.

Hedge Funds

A hedge fund is an alternative investment vehicle suitable for sophisticated investors, such as institutions and individuals that typically meet the Qualified Investor standard under the Investment Advisers Act of 1940. Hedge funds may invest in traditional securities, such as stocks, bonds, commodities and real estate, but they typically use sophisticated (and risky) investments, strategies, and techniques. Hedge funds typically use long-short strategies, which invest in some balance of long positions (which means buying stocks) and short positions (which means selling stocks with borrowed money, then buying them back later when their price has, ideally, fallen).

Additionally, many hedge funds invest in “derivatives,” which are contracts to buy or sell another security at a specified price. Many hedge funds also use leverage, which is essentially investing with borrowed money—a strategy that could significantly increase return potential, but also creates greater risk of loss.

Third, hedge funds are structured as private funds, exempt from registration, have limited liquidity, and complex tax structures. Most hedge funds, in contrast, seek to generate returns over a specific period of time called a “lockup period,” during which investors cannot sell their shares.

Hedge fund managers earn a “management fee,” typically in the range of 1% to 2% of the net asset value of the fund. In addition, the hedge fund manager receives a percentage of the returns they earn for investors (performance-based fee), which typically is 20% of the net profits over some hurdle or minimum return to the fund investors. Performance-based fee structures may lead the hedge fund managers to invest aggressively to achieve higher returns, increasing investor risk. Investors looking to invest in hedge funds and alternative investment vehicles are urged to carefully review the fund’s offering documents, related investor agreements, and disclosures prior to investing.

Private Equity

Private equity is an ownership interest in a company or portion of a company that is not publicly owned, quoted, or traded on a stock exchange. Private equity takes an ownership interest in a company with the goal of enhancing the company's value by bringing about change. Compared to public equity, long-term results of private equity investments are less dependent on overall market performance. Private equity investments are subject to certain risks such as market and investment style risk. Investments are highly illiquid and subject to greater risk. These risks include lack of liquidity, lack of valuation transparency, conflicts of interest, higher management fees, and complex tax structures. Private equity investments may require a longer holding period and are highly speculative and may result in a loss of invested capital. The strategies discussed may only be appropriate for certain qualified investors.

Preferred Securities

Preferred securities typically are considered to be between standard debt and equity in the capital structure, and can have both bond-like and stock-like qualities. They are generally subject to both types of risks, including interest rate, credit, and prepayment or call risk, as

well as deferral or omission of distributions, subordination to bonds and more senior debt, and limited voting rights. Because the preferred securities market is comprised primarily of securities issued by companies in the financial services industry, these securities may have greater industry-specific risk and changing tax treatments. Furthermore, certain preferred securities have a fixed-to-floating rate structure, meaning that they pay a fixed coupon rate for a specified period of time and then convert to a floating rate coupon for the duration of the issuance or until the security is called. The dividend rate on fixed-to-floating rate preferred securities may be more susceptible to decline when interest rates are falling. A secondary risk associated with declining interest rates is the risk that income earned by an account on floating rate securities may decline due to lower coupon payments on the floating-rate securities.

Convertible Securities

Convertible securities are subject to the risks of stocks when the underlying stock price is high relative to the conversion price (because more of the security's value resides in the conversion feature) and debt securities when the underlying stock price is low relative to the conversion price (because the conversion feature is less valuable). A convertible security is not as sensitive to interest rate changes as a similar non-convertible debt security, and generally have less potential for gain or loss than the underlying stock. Interest-rate movements may affect the share price and yield. Bond prices generally move in the opposite direction of interest rates. As such, as the price of bonds adjust to a rise in interest rates, the bonds share price may decline.

Interval Funds

An interval fund is a type of investment company that periodically offers to repurchase its shares from shareholders. That is, the fund periodically offers to buy back a stated portion of its shares from shareholders. Shareholders are not required to accept these offers and sell their shares back to the fund.

Legally, interval funds are classified as closed-end funds, but they are very different from traditional closed-end funds in that:

- Their shares typically do not trade on the secondary market. Instead, their shares are subject to periodic repurchase offers by the fund at a price based on net asset value.
- They are permitted to (and many interval funds do) continuously offer their shares at a price based on the fund's net asset value.

An interval fund will make periodic repurchase offers to its shareholders, generally every three, six, or twelve months, as disclosed in the fund's prospectus and annual report. Interval funds are not liquid, meaning they are not easily converted into cash. Just as the fund will offer to repurchase a percentage of the fund at intervals, the investor is limited to selling shares at intervals. In other words, interval funds have limited liquidity. As a result, interval funds are only appropriate for clients who do not have short-term cash needs. The price that shareholders will receive on a repurchase will be based on the per share NAV determined as of a specified (and disclosed) date. Note that interval funds are permitted to deduct a

redemption fee from the repurchase proceeds, not to exceed 2% of the proceeds. The fee is paid to the fund, and generally is intended to compensate the fund for expenses directly related to the repurchase. Interval funds may charge other fees as well. An interval fund's prospectus and annual report will disclose the various details of the repurchase offer. Before investing in an interval fund, you should carefully read all of the fund's available information, including its prospectus and most recent shareholder report.

Derivatives

Some ETFs use derivatives, such as swaps, options and futures, among others. Derivative instruments may be illiquid, difficult to value and leveraged so that small changes may produce disproportionate losses to a client. Over-the-counter derivatives, such as swaps, are also subject to counterparty risk, which is the risk that the other party in the transaction will not fulfill its contractual obligation. Losses from investments in derivatives can result from a lack of correlation between the value of those derivatives and the value of the underlying asset or index. In addition, there is a risk that the performance of the derivatives to replicate the performance of a particular asset or asset class may not accurately track the performance of that asset or asset class.

B. Investment Strategy and Method of Analysis Material Risks

Our investment strategy is custom-tailored to the client's goals, investment objectives, risk tolerance, and personal and financial circumstances.

Margin Leverage

Although MKT, as a general business practice, does not recommend leverage, there may be instances in which the use of leverage may be appropriate for certain clients and situations or requested by the clients for personal use. In this regard please review the following:

The use of margin leverage enhances the overall risk of investment gain and loss to the client's investment portfolio. For example, investors are able to control \$2 of a security for \$1. So if the price of a security rises by \$1, the investor earns a 100% return on their investment. Conversely, if the security declines by \$.50, then the investor loses 50% of their investment.

The use of margin leverage entails borrowing, which results in additional interest costs to the investor.

Broker-dealers who carry customer accounts require a minimum equity requirement when clients utilize margin leverage. The minimum equity requirement is stated as a percentage of the value of the underlying collateral security with an absolute minimum dollar requirement. For example, if the price of a security declines in value to the point where the excess equity used to satisfy the minimum requirement dissipates, the broker-dealer will require the client to deposit additional collateral to the account in the form of cash or marketable securities. A deposit of securities to the account will require a larger deposit, as the security being deposited is included in the computation of the minimum equity requirement. In addition, when leverage is utilized and the client needs to withdraw cash, the client must sell a disproportionate amount of

collateral securities to release enough cash to satisfy the withdrawal amount based upon similar reasoning as cited above.

Regulations concerning the use of margin leverage are established by the Federal Reserve Board and vary if the client's account is held at a broker-dealer versus a bank custodian. Broker-dealers and bank custodians may apply more stringent rules as they deem necessary.

Short-Term Trading

Although MKT, as a general business practice, does not utilize short-term trading, there may be instances in which short-term trading may be necessary or an appropriate strategy. In this regard, please read the following:

There is an inherent risk for clients who trade frequently in that high-frequency trading creates substantial transaction costs that in the aggregate could negatively impact account performance.

Short Selling

MKT generally does not engage in short selling but reserves the right to do so in the exercise of its sole judgment. Short selling involves the sale of a security that is borrowed rather than owned. When a short sale is effected, the investor is expecting the price of the security to decline in value so that a purchase or closeout of the short sale can be effected at a significantly lower price. The primary risk of effecting short sales is the availability to borrow the stock, the unlimited potential for loss, and the requirement to fund any difference between the short credit balance and the market value of the security.

Technical Trading Models

Technical trading models are mathematically driven based upon historical data and trends of domestic and foreign market trading activity, including various industry and sector trading statistics within such markets. Technical trading models, through mathematical algorithms, attempt to identify when markets are likely to increase or decrease and identify appropriate entry and exit points. The primary risk of technical trading models is that historical trends and past performance cannot predict future trends, and there is no assurance that the mathematical algorithms employed are designed properly, updated with new data, and can accurately predict future market, industry, and sector performance.

Option Strategies

Various option strategies give the holder the right to acquire or sell underlying securities at the contract strike price up until expiration of the option. Each contract is worth 100 shares of the underlying security. Options entail greater risk but allow an investor to have market exposure to a particular security or group of securities without the capital commitment required to purchase the underlying security or groups of securities. In addition, options allow investors to hedge security positions held in the portfolio. For detailed information on the use of options and option strategies, please contact the Options Clearing Corporation for the current Options Risk Disclosure Statement.

MKT as part of its investment strategy may employ the following option strategies:

- Covered call writing
- Long call options purchases
- Long put options purchases
- Option spreading
- Short call option strategy
- Short put option strategy

Covered Call Writing

Covered call writing is the sale of in-, at-, or out-of-the-money call option against a long security position held in the client portfolio. This type of transaction is used to generate income. It also serves to create downside protection in the event the security position declines in value. Income is received from the proceeds of the option sale. Such income may be reduced to the extent it is necessary to buy back the option position prior to its expiration. This strategy may involve a degree of trading velocity, transaction costs and significant losses if the underlying security has volatile price movement. Covered call strategies are generally suited for companies with little price volatility.

Long Call Option Purchases

Long call option purchases allow the option holder to be exposed to the general market characteristics of a security without the outlay of capital necessary to own the security. Options are wasting assets and expire (usually within nine months of issuance), and as a result can expose the investor to significant loss.

Long Put Option Purchases

Long put option purchases allow the option holder to sell or "put" the underlying security at the contract strike price at a future date. If the price of the underlying security declines in value, the value of the long put option increases. In this way long puts are often used to hedge a long stock position. Options are wasting assets and expire (usually within nine months of issuance), and as a result can expose the investor to significant loss.

Option Spreading

Option spreading usually involves the purchase of a call option and the sale of a call option at a higher contract strike price, both having the same expiration month. The purpose of this type of transaction is to allow the holder to be exposed to the general market characteristics of a security without the outlay of capital to own the security, and to offset the cost by selling the call option with a higher contract strike price. In this type of transaction, the spread holder "locks in" a maximum profit, defined as the difference in contract prices reduced by the net cost of implementing the spread. There are many variations of option spreading strategies; please contact the Options Clearing Corporation for a current Options Risk Disclosure Statement that discusses each of these strategies.

Short Call Option Strategy

Short call option strategy is highly speculative and has theoretical potential for unlimited loss. The seller (writer) of the call option receives proceeds (premium) from the sale of the option. The expectation is that the value of the underlying security will remain below the contract strike price and the option will expire worthless, allowing the option writer to keep the entire amount of the sale proceeds (premium). Should the value of the underlying security increase above the contract strike price, then the option writer can either purchase the call option at a loss, or through a process of exercise and assignment be forced to sell the stock at the contract strike price. If this happens, the option writer will have to go in the open market and buy an equivalent amount of stock to cover the sale at prices that can be materially higher than the amount received from the sale.

Short Put Option Strategy

Short put option strategy is highly speculative and has theoretical potential for significant loss. The seller (writer) of the put option receives proceeds (premium) from the sale of the option. The expectation is that the value of the underlying security will remain above the contract strike price and the option will expire worthless, allowing the option writer to keep the entire amount of the sale proceeds (premium). Should the value of the underlying security decrease below the contract strike price, the option writer can either purchase the put option at a loss, or through a process of exercise and assignment be forced to buy the stock at the contract strike price. If this happens, the option writer will be purchasing the underlying security at a price potentially well above its then-current market value, exposing the investor to potential loss.

C. Concentration Risks

There is an inherent risk for clients who have their investment portfolios heavily weighted in one security, one industry or industry sector, one geographic location, one investment manager, one type of investment instrument (equities versus fixed income). Clients who have diversified portfolios, as a general rule, incur less volatility and therefore less fluctuation in portfolio value than those who have concentrated holdings. Concentrated holdings may offer the potential for higher gain, but also offer the potential for significant loss.

Item 9: Disciplinary Information

A. Criminal or Civil Actions

There is nothing to report on this item.

B. Administrative Enforcement Proceedings

There is nothing to report on this item.

C. Self-Regulatory Organization Enforcement Proceedings

There is nothing to report on this item.

Item 10: Other Financial Industry Activities and Affiliations

A. Broker-Dealer or Representative Registration

Neither MKT nor its affiliates, employees, or independent contractors are registered broker-dealers and do not have an application to register pending.

B. Futures or Commodity Registration

Neither MKT nor its affiliates are registered as a commodity firm, futures commission merchant, commodity pool operator or commodity trading advisor and do not have an application to register pending.

C. Material Relationships Maintained by this Advisory Business and Conflicts of Interest

Affiliated Private Equity Fund

MKT is a related entity to Columbia River Advisors, LLC, which formed Blue Water Investment Fund II, L.P. ("BW II"), and is the GP (the "General Partner"). BW II's primary investment strategy is to provide debt financing to Columbia River Advisors, which in turn combines the loan proceeds with seller-financing, if applicable, to acquire or refinance the acquisition of investment advisory "books of business" (the "Books of Business"). In return for the loan proceeds, the General Partner issues fixed rate and secured promissory notes (the "Promissory Notes") to BW II, subject to priority loan positions. The loans bear an interest at a rate equal to the prime rate (at the time the promissory note is executed) plus five percent (5%) and pay no less frequently than semi-annual payments of the principal and accrued interest during the life of the loan that are amortized with a final balloon payment. The loans by BW II to the General Partner are collateralized by a second position priority lien in the Books of Business acquired by the General Partner (subordinated to any seller financing or commercial bank loans) and, collectively, a first position priority lien on all the General Partner's other assets.

D. Recommendation or Selection of Other Investment Advisors and Conflicts of Interest

Although MKT does not receive any referral remuneration from advisers, investment managers, or other service providers that it recommends to clients, the firm engages sub-advisers to manage MKT client accounts. MKT's fees are separate and distinct from the third-party money managers it utilizes. MKT will always act in the best interests of the client, including when determining which third-party manager to recommend and/or utilize for clients.

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

A. Code of Ethics Description

In accordance with the Advisers Act, MKT has adopted policies and procedures designed to detect and prevent insider trading. In addition, MKT has adopted a Code of Ethics (the "Code"). Among other things, the Code includes written procedures governing the conduct of MKT's advisory and access persons. The Code also imposes certain reporting obligations on persons subject to the Code. The Code and applicable securities transactions are monitored by the chief compliance officer of MKT. MKT will send clients a copy of its Code of Ethics upon written request.

MKT has policies and procedures in place to ensure that the interests of its clients are given preference over those of MKT, its affiliates and its employees. For example, there are policies in place to prevent the misappropriation of material non-public information, and such other policies and procedures reasonably designed to comply with federal and state securities laws.

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

MKT does not engage in principal trading (i.e., the practice of selling stock to advisory clients from a firm's inventory or buying stocks from advisory clients into a firm's inventory). In addition, MKT does not recommend any securities to advisory clients in which it has some proprietary or ownership interest.

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

MKT, its affiliates, employees and their families, trusts, estates, charitable organizations and retirement plans established by it may purchase or sell the same securities as are purchased or sold for clients in accordance with its Code of Ethics policies and procedures. The personal securities transactions by advisory representatives and employees may raise potential conflicts of interest when they trade in a security that is:

- owned by the client, or
- considered for purchase or sale for the client.

Such conflict generally refers to the practice of front-running (trading ahead of the client), which MKT specifically prohibits. MKT has adopted policies and procedures that are intended to address these conflicts of interest. These policies and procedures:

- require our advisory representatives and employees to act in the client's best interest
- prohibit fraudulent conduct in connection with the trading of securities in a client account

- prohibit employees from personally benefitting by causing a client to act, or fail to act in making investment decisions
- prohibit the firm or its employees from profiting or causing others to profit on knowledge of completed or contemplated client transactions
- allocate investment opportunities in a fair and equitable manner
- provide for the review of transactions to discover and correct any trades that result in an advisory representative or employee benefitting at the expense of a client.

Advisory representatives and employees must follow MKT's procedures when purchasing or selling the same securities purchased or sold for the client.

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

MKT, its affiliates, employees and their families, trusts, estates, charitable organizations, and retirement plans established by it may effect securities transactions for their own accounts that differ from those recommended or effected for other MKT clients. MKT will make a reasonable attempt to trade securities in client accounts at or prior to trading the securities in its affiliate, corporate, employee or employee-related accounts. Trades executed the same day will likely be subject to an average pricing calculation. It is the policy of MKT to place the clients' interests above those of MKT and its employees.

Item 12: Brokerage Practices

A. Factors Used to Select Broker-Dealers for Client Transactions

Custodian Recommendations

MKT may recommend that clients establish brokerage accounts with the Schwab Advisor Services division of Charles Schwab & Co., Inc. or Fidelity Institutional division of Fidelity Investments (hereinafter collectively referred to as "custodian"), FINRA registered broker-dealers, members SIPC, to maintain custody of clients' assets and to effect trades for their accounts. Although MKT may recommend that clients establish accounts at the custodian, it is the client's decision to custody assets with the custodian. MKT is independently owned and operated and not affiliated with custodian. For MKT client accounts maintained in its custody, the custodian generally does not charge separately for custody services but is compensated by account holders through commissions and other transaction-related or asset-based fees for securities trades that are executed through the custodian or that settle into custodian accounts.

MKT considers the financial strength, reputation, operational efficiency, cost, execution capability, level of customer service, and related factors in recommending broker-dealers or custodians to advisory clients.

In certain instances and subject to approval by MKT, MKT will recommend to clients certain other broker-dealers and/or custodians based on the needs of the individual client, and taking into consideration the nature of the services required, the experience of the broker-dealer or custodian, the cost and quality of the services, and the reputation of the broker-dealer or custodian. The final determination to engage a broker-dealer or custodian recommended by MKT will be made by and in the sole discretion of the client. The client recognizes that broker-dealers and/or custodians have different cost and fee structures and trade execution capabilities. As a result, there may be disparities with respect to the cost of services and/or the transaction prices for securities transactions executed on behalf of the client. Clients are responsible for assessing the commissions and other costs charged by broker-dealers and/or custodians.

How We Select Brokers/Custodians to Recommend

MKT seeks to recommend a custodian/broker who will hold client 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, the following:

- combination of transaction execution services along with asset custody services (generally without a separate fee for custody)
- capability to execute, clear, and settle trades (buy and sell securities for client accounts)
- capabilities to facilitate transfers and payments to and from accounts (wire transfers, check requests, bill payment, etc.)
- breadth of investment products made available (stocks, bonds, mutual funds, exchange-traded funds (ETFs), etc.)

- availability of investment research and tools that assist us in making investment decisions
- quality of services
- competitiveness of the price of those services (commission rates, margin interest rates, other fees, etc.) and willingness to negotiate them
- reputation, financial strength, and stability of the provider
- their prior service to us and our other clients
- availability of other products and services that benefit us, as discussed below

Client's Custody and Brokerage Costs

For client accounts that the firm maintains, the custodian generally does not charge clients separately for custody services but is compensated by charging transaction fees on trades that it executes or that settle into the custodian's accounts. The custodian's commission rates applicable to the firm's client accounts were negotiated based on the firm's commitment to maintain a certain minimum amount of client assets at the custodian. This commitment benefits the client because the overall commission rates paid are lower than they would be if the firm had not made the commitment. In addition to commissions, the custodian charges a flat dollar amount as a "prime broker" or "trade away" fee for each trade that the firm has executed by a different broker-dealer but where the securities bought or the funds from the securities sold are deposited (settled) into the client's custodian account. These fees are in addition to the commissions or other compensation the client pays the executing broker-dealer. Because of this, in order to minimize the client's trading costs, the firm has the custodian execute most trades for the account.

Soft Dollar Arrangements

MKT does not utilize soft dollar arrangements. MKT does not direct brokerage transactions to executing brokers for research and brokerage services.

Institutional Trading and Custody Services

The custodian provides MKT with access to its institutional trading and custody services, which are typically not available to the custodian's retail investors. These services generally are available to independent investment advisors on an unsolicited basis, at no charge to them so long as a certain minimum amount of the advisor's clients' assets are maintained in accounts at a particular custodian. The custodian's brokerage services include the execution of securities transactions, custody, research, 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.

Other Products and Services

Custodian also makes available to MKT other products and services that benefit MKT but may not directly benefit its clients' accounts. Many of these products and services may be used to service all or some substantial number of MKT's accounts, including accounts not maintained

at custodian. The custodian may also make available to MKT software and other technology that

- provide access to client account data (such as trade confirmations and account statements)
- facilitate trade execution and allocate aggregated trade orders for multiple client accounts
- provide research, pricing and other market data
- facilitate payment of MKT's fees from its clients' accounts
- assist with back-office functions, recordkeeping and client reporting

The custodian may also offer other services intended to help MKT manage and further develop its business enterprise. These services may include

- compliance, legal and business consulting
- publications and conferences on practice management and business succession
- access to employee benefits providers, human capital consultants and insurance providers

The custodian may also provide other benefits such as educational events or occasional business entertainment of MKT personnel. In evaluating whether to recommend that clients custody their assets at the custodian, MKT may take into account the availability of some of the foregoing products and services and other arrangements as part of the total mix of factors it considers, and not solely the nature, cost or quality of custody and brokerage services provided by the custodian, which may create a potential conflict of interest.

Independent Third Parties

The custodian may make available, arrange, and/or pay third-party vendors for the types of services rendered to MKT. The custodian may discount or waive fees it would otherwise charge for some of these services or all or a part of the fees of a third party providing these services to MKT.

Additional Compensation Received from Custodians

MKT may participate in institutional customer programs sponsored by broker-dealers or custodians. MKT may recommend these broker-dealers or custodians to clients for custody and brokerage services. There is no direct link between MKT's participation in such programs and the investment advice it gives to its clients, although MKT receives economic benefits through its participation in the programs that are typically not available to retail investors. These benefits may 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 MKT 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
- Discounts on compliance, marketing, research, technology, and practice management products or services provided to MKT by third-party vendors

The custodian may also pay for business consulting and professional services received by MKT's related persons, and may pay or reimburse expenses (including client transition expenses, travel, lodging, meals and entertainment expenses for MKT's personnel to attend conferences). Some of the products and services made available by such custodian through its institutional customer programs may benefit MKT but may not benefit its client accounts. These products or services may assist MKT in managing and administering client accounts, including accounts not maintained at the custodian as applicable. Other services made available through the programs are intended to help MKT manage and further develop its business enterprise. The benefits received by MKT or its personnel through participation in these programs do not depend on the amount of brokerage transactions directed to the broker-dealer.

MKT also participates in similar institutional advisor programs offered by other independent broker-dealers or trust companies, and its continued participation may require MKT to maintain a predetermined level of assets at such firms. In connection with its participation in such programs, MKT will typically receive benefits similar to those listed above, including research, payments for business consulting and professional services received by MKT's related persons, and reimbursement of expenses (including travel, lodging, meals and entertainment expenses for MKT's personnel to attend conferences sponsored by the broker-dealer or trust company).

As part of its fiduciary duties to clients, MKT endeavors at all times to put the interests of its clients first. Clients should be aware, however, that the receipt of economic benefits by MKT or its related persons in and of itself creates a potential conflict of interest and may indirectly influence MKT's recommendation of broker-dealers for custody and brokerage services.

The Firm's Interest in Custodian's Services

The availability of these services from the custodian benefits the firm because the firm does not have to produce or purchase them. The firm does not have to pay for the custodian's services so long as a certain minimum of client assets is kept in accounts at the custodian. Custodian's services may give the firm an incentive to recommend that clients maintain their accounts with the custodian based on the firm's interest in receiving the custodian's services that benefit the firm's business rather than based on the client's interest in receiving the best value in custody services and the most favorable execution of client transactions. This is a potential conflict of interest. The firm believes, however, that the selection of the custodian as

custodian and broker is in the best interest of clients. It is primarily supported by the scope, quality, and price of the custodian's services and not the custodian's services that benefit only the firm.

Brokerage for Client Referrals

MKT does not engage in the practice of directing brokerage commissions in exchange for the referral of advisory clients.

Directed Brokerage

MKT Recommendations

MKT typically recommends Schwab or Fidelity as custodian for clients' funds and securities and to execute securities transactions on its clients' behalf.

Client-Directed Brokerage

Occasionally, clients may direct MKT to use a particular broker-dealer to execute portfolio transactions for their account or request that certain types of securities not be purchased for their account. Clients who designate the use of a particular broker-dealer should be aware that they will lose any possible advantage MKT derives from aggregating transactions. Such client trades are typically effected after the trades of clients who have not directed the use of a particular broker-dealer. MKT loses the ability to aggregate trades with other MKT advisory clients, potentially subjecting the client to inferior trade execution prices as well as higher commissions.

B. Aggregating Securities Transactions for Client Accounts

Best Execution

MKT, pursuant to the terms of its investment advisory agreement with clients, has discretionary authority to determine which securities are to be bought and sold, and the amount of such securities. MKT recognizes that the analysis of execution quality involves a number of factors, both qualitative and quantitative. MKT will follow a process in an attempt to ensure that it is seeking to obtain the most favorable execution under the prevailing circumstances when placing client orders. These factors include but are not limited to the following:

- The financial strength, reputation and stability of the broker
- The efficiency with which the transaction is effected
- The ability to effect prompt and reliable executions at favorable prices (including the applicable dealer spread or commission, if any)
- The availability of the broker to stand ready to effect transactions of varying degrees of difficulty in the future
- The efficiency of error resolution, clearance and settlement
- Block trading and positioning capabilities

- Performance measurement
- Online access to computerized data regarding customer accounts
- Availability, comprehensiveness, and frequency of brokerage and research services
- Commission rates
- The economic benefit to the client
- Related matters involved in the receipt of brokerage services

Consistent with its fiduciary responsibilities, MKT seeks to ensure that clients receive best execution with respect to clients' transactions by blocking client trades to reduce commissions and transaction costs. To the best of MKT's knowledge, these custodians provide high-quality execution, and MKT's clients do not pay higher transaction costs in return for such execution.

Commission rates and securities transaction fees charged to effect such transactions are established by the client's independent custodian and/or broker-dealer. Based upon its own knowledge of the securities industry, MKT believes that such commission rates are competitive within the securities industry. Lower commissions or better execution may be able to be achieved elsewhere.

Security Allocation

Since MKT may be managing accounts with similar investment objectives, MKT may aggregate orders for securities for such accounts. In such event, allocation of the securities so purchased or sold, as well as expenses incurred in the transaction, is made by MKT in the manner it considers to be the most equitable and consistent with its fiduciary obligations to such accounts.

MKT's allocation procedures seek to allocate investment opportunities among clients in the fairest possible way, taking into account the clients' best interests. MKT will follow procedures to ensure that allocations do not involve a practice of favoring or discriminating against any client or group of clients. Account performance is never a factor in trade allocations.

MKT's advice to certain clients and entities and the action of MKT for those and other clients are frequently premised not only on the merits of a particular investment, but also on the suitability of that investment for the particular client in light of his or her applicable investment objective, guidelines and circumstances. Thus, any action of MKT with respect to a particular investment may, for a particular client, differ or be opposed to the recommendation, advice, or actions of MKT to or on behalf of other clients.

Order Aggregation

Orders for the same security entered on behalf of more than one client will generally be aggregated (i.e., blocked or bunched) subject to the aggregation being in the best interests of all participating clients. Subsequent orders for the same security entered during the same trading day may be aggregated with any previously unfilled orders. Subsequent orders may also be aggregated with filled orders if the market price for the security has not materially changed and the aggregation does not cause any unintended duration exposure. All clients participating in each aggregated order will receive the average price and, subject to minimum ticket charges and possible step outs, pay a pro rata portion of commissions.

To minimize performance dispersion, "strategy" trades should be aggregated and average priced. However, when a trade is to be executed for an individual account and the trade is not in the best interests of other accounts, then the trade will only be performed for that account. This is true even if MKT believes that a larger size block trade would lead to best overall price for the security being transacted.

Allocation of Trades

All allocations will be made prior to the close of business on the trade date. In the event an order is "partially filled," the allocation will be made in the best interests of all the clients in the order, taking into account all relevant factors including, but not limited to, the size of each client's allocation, clients' liquidity needs and previous allocations. In most cases, accounts will get a pro forma allocation based on the initial allocation. This policy also applies if an order is "over-filled."

MKT acts in accordance with its duty to seek best price and execution and will not continue any arrangements if MKT determines that such arrangements are no longer in the best interest of its clients.

Trade Errors

From time to time, MKT may make an error in submitting a trade order on the client's behalf. When this occurs, MKT may place a correcting trade with the broker-dealer. If an investment gain results from the correcting trade, the gain will remain in client's account unless the same error involved other client account(s) that should have received the gain, it is not permissible for client to retain the gain, or MKT confers with client and client decides to forego the gain (e.g., due to tax reasons).

If the gain does not remain in client's account and Schwab is the custodian, Schwab will donate the amount of any gain \$100 and over to charity. If a loss occurs greater than \$100, MKT will pay for the loss. Schwab will maintain the loss or gain (if such gain is not retained in client's account) if it is under \$100 to minimize and offset its administrative time and expense. Generally, if related trade errors result in both gains and losses in client's account, they may be "netted."

Item 13: Review of Accounts

A. Schedule for Periodic Review of Client Accounts or Financial Plans and Advisory Persons Involved

Accounts are reviewed by Matthew Keefe. The frequency of reviews is determined based on the client's investment objectives, but reviews are conducted no less frequently than annually. More frequent reviews may also be triggered by a change in the client's investment objectives, tax considerations, large deposits or withdrawals, large purchases or sales, loss of confidence in the underlying investment, or changes in macro-economic climate.

B. Review of Client Accounts on Non-Periodic Basis

MKT may perform ad hoc reviews on an as-needed basis if there have been material changes in the client's investment objectives or risk tolerance, or a material change in how MKT formulates investment advice.

C. Content of Client-Provided Reports and Frequency

MKT reports to the client on a quarterly basis or at some other interval agreed upon with the client, information on contributions and withdrawals in the client's investment portfolio, and the performance of the client's portfolio measured against appropriate benchmarks (including benchmarks selected by the client).

The client's independent custodian provides account statements directly to the client no less frequently than quarterly. The custodian's statement is the official record of the client's securities account and supersedes any statements or reports created on behalf of the client by MKT.

Item 14: Client Referrals and Other Compensation

A. Economic Benefits Provided to the Advisory Firm from External Sources and Conflicts of Interest

Product Wholesalers

MKT uses Mutual Funds and ETFs created and managed by third-party broker dealers/investment advisers. These firms have sales and service representatives ("Wholesalers") located regionally across the country. These firms assist MKT and other investment advisers in the growth of business. This is through Mutual Fund/ETF information, portfolio construction ideas/optimization, among others. In addition, these Wholesalers and their firms may provide economic assistance to MKT through the underwriting of Client events. These events include the following examples: A holiday boat cruise, a baseball game, meetings, town halls, etc. While this compensation is a potential conflict of interest, MKT is not required to hold or commit certain asset sizes to the Wholesaler's Mutual Funds or ETFs. We maintain our objectivity in selecting securities to use with clients. The Wholesalers who provide to MKT economic support are required by their companies to attend events where they provide such economic assistance.

Custodian Benefits

MKT receives an economic benefit from Schwab and Fidelity in the form of the support products and services it makes available to us and other independent investment advisors that have their clients maintain accounts at Schwab. These products and services, how they benefit us, and the related conflicts of interest are described above in Item 12: Brokerage Practices. The availability of Schwab's products and services to us is not based on our giving particular investment advice, such as buying particular securities for our clients.

B. Advisory Firm Payments for Client Referrals

MKT does not pay for client referrals.

Item 15: Custody

MKT is considered to have custody of client assets for purposes of the Advisers Act for the following reasons:

- The client authorizes us to instruct their custodian to deduct our advisory fees directly from the client's account. The custodian maintains actual custody of clients' assets.
- Our authority to direct client requests, utilizing standing instructions, for wire transfer of funds for first-party money movement and third-party money movement (checks and/or journals, ACH, Fed-wires). The firm has elected to meet the SEC's seven conditions to avoid the surprise custody exam, as outlined below:
 1. 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.
 2. 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.
 3. 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.
 4. The client has the ability to terminate or change the instruction to the client's qualified custodian.
 5. 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.
 6. 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.
 7. The client's qualified custodian sends the client, in writing, an initial notice confirming the instruction and an annual notice reconfirming the instruction.

Individual advisory clients will receive at least quarterly account statements directly from their custodian containing a description of all activity, cash balances, and portfolio holdings in their accounts. Clients are urged to compare the account balance(s) shown on their account statements to the quarter-end balance(s) on their custodian's monthly statement. The custodian's statement is the official record of the account.

Item 16: Investment Discretion

Clients may grant a limited power of attorney to MKT with respect to trading activity in their accounts by signing the appropriate custodian limited power of attorney form. In those cases, MKT will exercise full discretion as to the nature and type of securities to be purchased and sold, and the amount of securities for such transactions. Investment limitations may be designated by the client as outlined in the investment advisory agreement. In addition, subject to the terms of its investment advisory agreement, MKT may be granted discretionary authority for the retention of independent third-party investment management firms. Investment limitations may be designated by the client as outlined in the investment advisory agreement. Please see the applicable third-party manager's disclosure brochure for detailed information relating to discretionary authority.

Item 17: Voting Client Securities

MKT does not take discretion with respect to voting proxies on behalf of its clients. All proxy material will be forwarded to the client by the client's custodian for the client's review and action. Clients may contact the firm with questions regarding proxies they have received.

MKT will endeavor to make recommendations to clients on voting proxies regarding shareholder vote, consent, election or similar actions solicited by, or with respect to, issuers of securities beneficially held as part of MKT supervised and/or managed assets. In no event will MKT take discretion with respect to voting proxies on behalf of its clients.

Except as required by applicable law, MKT will not be obligated to render advice or take any action on behalf of clients with respect to assets presently or formerly held in their accounts that become the subject of any legal proceedings, including bankruptcies.

From time to time, securities held in the accounts of clients will be the subject of class action lawsuits. MKT has no obligation to determine if securities held by the client are subject to a pending or resolved class action lawsuit. MKT also has no duty to evaluate a client's eligibility or to submit a claim to participate in the proceeds of a securities class action settlement or verdict. Furthermore, MKT has no obligation or responsibility to initiate litigation to recover damages on behalf of clients who may have been injured as a result of actions, misconduct, or negligence by corporate management of issuers whose securities are held by clients.

Where MKT receives written or electronic notice of a class action lawsuit, settlement, or verdict affecting securities owned by a client, it will forward all notices, proof of claim forms, and other materials to the client. Electronic mail is acceptable where appropriate and where the client has authorized contact in this manner.

Item 18: Financial Information

A. Balance Sheet

MKT does not require the prepayment of fees of \$1200 or more, six months or more in advance, and as such is not required to file a balance sheet.

B. Financial Conditions Reasonably Likely to Impair Advisory Firm's Ability to Meet Commitments to Clients

MKT does not have any financial issues that would impair its ability to provide services to clients.

C. Bankruptcy Petitions During the Past Ten Years

There is nothing to report on this item.