



# WRAP FEE PROGRAM BROCHURE

*This wrap fee brochure provides information about the qualifications and business practices of KG Meyer, P.C.. If you have any questions about the contents of this brochure, please contact us at (615) 491-1608 or by email [at kirk@kgmeyerpc.com](mailto:kirk@kgmeyerpc.com). The information in this brochure has not been approved or verified by the United States Securities and Exchange Commission or by any state securities authority.*

*Additional information about KG Meyer, P.C. is also available on the SEC's website at [www.adviserinfo.sec.gov](http://www.adviserinfo.sec.gov). KG Meyer, P.C.'s CRD number is 297872.*

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*Registration does not imply a certain level of skill or training.*

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## **Item 2: Material Changes**

KG Meyer, P.C. has not yet filed an annual updating amendment to this Wrap Fee Program Brochure. There are material changes to this brochure to report in the fact the corporation's name has changed from KG Meyer, Inc. to KG Meyer, P.C. to reflect a professional corporation in the State of Tennessee.

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## Item 4: Services Fees and Compensation

KG Meyer, P.C.. (“KGM”) offers the following services to advisory clients:

### A. Description of Services

KGM participates in and sponsors wrap fee programs, which means KGM will wrap third-party fees (i.e., custodian fees, brokerage fees, transaction fees, etc.) for wrap fee portfolio management accounts. KGM will charge clients one fee, and pay all transaction fees using the fee collected from the client except the purchase or sale of mutual funds. Accounts participating in the wrap fee program are not charged higher advisory fees based on trading activity, but clients should be aware that KGM has an incentive to limit trading activities for those accounts since the firm absorbs those transaction costs.

Certain other fees are not included in the wrap fee and are paid for separately by the client. These include, but are not limited to, margin costs, charges imposed directly by a mutual fund or exchange-traded fund, fees associated with the purchase and sale of mutual funds, deferred sales charges, odd-lot differentials, transfer taxes, wire transfer and electronic fund fees, and other fees and taxes on brokerage accounts and securities transactions.

The fee schedule is set forth below in Exhibit I:

Total Assets Under Management	Annual Fees
\$0 - \$250,000	1.50%
\$250,001 - \$500,000	1.25%
\$500,001 - \$1,000,000	1.00%
\$1,000,001 - \$3,000,000	0.75%
\$3,000,001 - and up	0.50%

These fees are negotiable depending upon the needs of the client and the complexity of the situation, and the final fee schedule is attached as Exhibit I of the client contract. KGM uses the last day of the previous month for purposes of determining the market value of the assets upon which the advisory fee is based.

Advisory fees are withdrawn directly from the client’s accounts with client written authorization. Fees are paid monthly in advance. Refunds are given on a prorated basis, based on the number of days remaining in the billing period on the effective date of termination. The fee refunded will be the balance of the fees collected in advance minus the daily rate\* times the number of days in the billing period up to and including the

effective date of termination. (\*The daily rate is calculated by dividing the annual fee by 365).

Clients may terminate the contract without penalty, for a full refund, within five business days of signing the contract. After that, clients may terminate the contract with thirty days' written notice.

## **B. Contribution Cost Factors**

The program may cost the client more or less than purchasing such services separately. There are several factors that bear upon the relative cost of the program, including the trading activity in the client's account, the adviser's ability to aggregate trades, and the cost of the services if provided separately (which in turn depends on the prices and specific services offered by different providers).

## **C. Additional Fees**

Clients who participate in the wrap fee program will not have to pay for transaction or trading fees, except for the purchase or sale of mutual funds. However, clients are still responsible for all other account fees, such as annual IRA fees to the custodian, transition fees if the account is moved to another broker, or mutual fund and exchange-traded fund fees.

## **D. Compensation of Client Participation**

Neither KGM nor any representatives of KGM receive any additional compensation beyond advisory fees for the participation of client's in the wrap fee program. However, compensation received may be more than what would have been received if client paid separately for investment advice, brokerage, and other services. Therefore, KGM may have a financial incentive to recommend the wrap fee program to clients.

# **Item 5: Account Requirements and Types of Clients**

KGM generally provides its wrap fee program services to the following types of clients:

- ❖ Individuals
- ❖ High-Net-Worth Individuals
- ❖ Charitable Organizations

There is no account minimum for any of KGM's services.

## **Item 6: Portfolio Manager Selection and Evaluation**

### **A. Selecting/Reviewing Portfolio Managers**

KGM will not select any outside portfolio managers for management of this wrap fee program. KGM will be the sole portfolio manager for this wrap fee program.

#### ***Standards Used to Calculate Portfolio Manager Performance***

KGM will use industry standards to calculate portfolio manager performance.

#### ***Review of Performance Information***

KGM reviews the performance information to determine and verify its accuracy and compliance with presentation standards. The performance information is reviewed quarterly and is reviewed by KGM.

### **B. Related Persons**

KGM and its personnel serve as the portfolio managers for all wrap fee program accounts. This is a conflict of interest in that no outside adviser assesses KGM's management of the wrap fee program. However, KGM addresses this conflict by acting in its clients' best interest consistent with its fiduciary duty as sponsor and portfolio manager of the wrap fee program.

### **C. Advisory Business**

KGM offers portfolio management services to its wrap fee program participants as discussed in Section 4 above.

#### ***Portfolio Management***

KGM offers ongoing portfolio management services based on the individual goals, objectives, time horizon, and risk tolerance of each client. KGM creates an Investment Policy Statement for each client, which outlines the client's current situation (income, tax levels, and risk tolerance levels) and then constructs a plan (the Investment Policy Statement) to aid in the selection of a portfolio that matches each client's specific situation. Portfolio management includes, but is not limited to, the following:

- Investment strategy
- Asset allocation
- Risk tolerance
- Personal investment policy
- Asset selection
- Regular portfolio monitoring

KGM evaluates the current investments of each client concerning their risk tolerance levels and time horizon. Risk tolerance levels are documented in the Investment Policy Statement, which is given to each client.

Portfolio management accounts participating in the wrap fee program will not have to pay for transaction or trading fees. KGM will charge clients one fee and pay transaction fees using the advisory fee collected from the client. Certain other fees are not included in the wrap fee and are paid for separately by the client. These include, but are not limited to, margin costs, charges imposed directly by a mutual fund or exchange-traded fund, purchase and sale fees associated with mutual funds, deferred sales charges, odd-lot differentials, transfer taxes, wire transfer and electronic fund fees, and other fees and taxes on brokerage accounts and securities transactions.

Accounts participating in the wrap fee program are not charged higher advisory fees based on trading activity, but clients should be aware that KGM has an incentive to limit trading activities for those accounts since the firm absorbs those transaction costs. To address this conflict, KGM will always act in the best interest of its clients consistent with its fiduciary duty as an investment adviser.

### ***Performance-Based Fees and Side-By-Side Management***

KGM does not accept performance-based fees or other fees based on a share of capital gains on or capital appreciation of the assets of a client.

### ***Services Limited to Specific Types of Investments***

KGM generally limits its investment advice to mutual funds, fixed income securities, real estate funds (including REITs), insurance products including annuities, equities, hedge funds, private equity funds, ETFs (including ETFs in the gold and precious metal sectors), treasury inflation protected/inflation-linked bonds, commodities, non-U.S. securities and private placements. KGM may use other securities as well as to help diversify a portfolio when applicable.

### ***Client Tailored Services and Client Imposed Restrictions***

KGM will tailor a program for each individual client. This will include an interview session to get to know the client's specific needs and requirements as well as a plan that will be executed by KGM on behalf of the client. KGM will not use "model portfolios" but rather a specific set of recommendations for each client based on their personal restrictions, needs, and targets.

Clients may impose restrictions in investing in certain securities or types of securities by their values or beliefs. However, if the restrictions prevent KGM from properly servicing the client account, or if the restrictions would require KGM to deviate from its standard suite of services, KGM reserves the right to end the relationship.

### ***Wrap Fee Programs***



KGM sponsors and acts as portfolio manager for this wrap fee program. KGM manages the investments in the wrap fee program but does not manage those wrap fee accounts any differently than non-wrap fee accounts. The fees paid to the wrap account program will be given to KGM as a management fee.

### ***Amounts Under Management***

KGM has the following assets under management:

<b>Discretionary Amounts:</b>	<b>Non-discretionary Amounts:</b>	<b>Date Calculated:</b>
\$0	\$0	August 2018

### ***Methods of Analysis and Investment Strategies***

KGM's methods of analysis include Fundamental analysis, Modern portfolio theory and Quantitative analysis.

**Fundamental analysis** involves the analysis of financial statements, the general financial health of companies, and/or the analysis of management or competitive advantages.

**Modern portfolio theory** is a theory of investment that attempts to maximize portfolio expected return for a given amount of portfolio risk, or equivalently minimize risk for a given level of expected return, each by carefully choosing the proportions of various asset.

**Quantitative analysis** deals with measurable factors as distinguished from qualitative considerations such as the character of management or the state of employee morale, such as the value of assets, the cost of capital, historical projections of sales, and so on.

**Investing in securities involves a risk of loss that you, as a client, should be prepared to bear.**

### ***Material Risks Involved***

**Fundamental analysis** concentrates on factors that determine a company's value and expected future earnings. This strategy would normally encourage equity purchases in stocks that are undervalued or priced below their perceived value. The risk assumed is that the market will fail to reach expectations of perceived value.

**Modern portfolio theory** assumes that investors are risk averse, meaning that given two portfolios that offer the same expected return, investors will prefer the less risky one. Thus, an investor will take on increased risk only if compensated by higher expected returns. Conversely, an investor who wants higher expected returns must accept more risk. The exact trade-off will be the same for all investors, but different investors will evaluate the trade-off differently based on individual risk aversion characteristics. The implication is that a rational investor will not invest in a portfolio if a second portfolio

exists with a more favorable risk-expected return profile – i.e., if for that level of risk an alternative portfolio exists which has better-expected returns.

**Quantitative analysis** Investment strategies using quantitative models may perform differently than expected as a result of, among other things, the factors used in the models, the weight placed on each factor, changes from the factors' historical trends, and technical issues in the construction and implementation of the models.

### *Investment Strategies*

**Long-term trading** is designed to capture market rates of both return and risk. Due to its nature, the long-term investment strategy can expose clients to various types of risk that will typically surface at various intervals during the time the client owns the investments. These risks include but are not limited to inflation (purchasing power) risk, interest rate risk, economic risk, market risk, and political/regulatory risk.

**Options transactions** involve a contract to purchase a security at a given price, not necessarily at market value, depending on the market. This strategy includes the risk that an option may expire out of the money resulting in minimal or no value, as well as the possibility of leveraged loss of trading capital due to the leveraged nature of stock options.

**Selection of Other Advisers:** Although KGM will seek to select only money managers who will invest clients' assets with the highest level of integrity, KGM's selection process cannot ensure that money managers will perform as desired and KGM will have no control over the day-to-day operations of any of its selected money managers. KGM 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.

Long-term trading is designed to capture market rates of both return and risk. Frequent trading, when done, can affect investment performance, particularly through increased brokerage and other transaction costs and taxes.

Short-term trading, short sales, margin transactions, and options writing generally hold greater risk and clients should be aware that there is a material risk of loss using any of those strategies.

**Investing in securities involves a risk of loss that you, as a client, should be prepared to bear.**

### *Risks of Specific Securities Utilize*

KGM's use of options trading generally holds greater risk of capital loss. Clients should be aware that there is a material risk of loss using any investment strategy. The investment types listed below (leaving aside Treasury Inflation Protected/Inflation Linked Bonds) are not guaranteed or insured by the FDIC or any other government agency.

**Mutual Funds:** Investing in mutual funds carries the risk of capital loss, and thus you may lose money investing in mutual funds. All mutual funds have costs that lower investment

returns. The funds can be of bond “fixed income” nature (lower risk) or stock “equity” nature.

**Equity** investment generally refers to buying shares of stocks in return for receiving a future payment of dividends and/or capital gains if the value of the stock increases. The value of equity securities may fluctuate in response to specific situations for each company, industry conditions and the general economic environments.

**Fixed income** investments generally pay a return on a fixed schedule, though the amount of the payments can vary. This type of investment can include corporate and government debt securities, leveraged loans, high yield, and investment grade debt and structured products, such as mortgage and other asset-backed securities, although individual bonds may be the best-known type of fixed income security. In general, the fixed income market is volatile, and fixed income securities carry interest rate risk. (As interest rates rise, bond prices usually fall, and vice versa. This effect is usually more pronounced for longer-term securities.) Fixed income securities also carry inflation risk, liquidity risk, call risk, and credit and default risks for both issuers and counterparties. The risk of default on Treasury inflation protected/inflation-linked bonds is dependent upon the U.S. Treasury defaulting (extremely unlikely); however, they carry a potential risk of losing share price value, albeit rather minimal. Risks of investing in foreign fixed income securities also include the general risk of non-U.S. investing described below.

**Exchange Traded Funds (ETFs):** An ETF is an investment fund traded on stock exchanges, similar to stocks. Investing in ETFs carries the risk of capital loss (sometimes up to a 100% loss in the case of a stock holding bankruptcy). Areas of concern include the lack of transparency in products and increasing complexity, conflicts of interest and the possibility of inadequate regulatory compliance. Precious Metal ETFs (e.g., Gold, Silver, or Palladium Bullion backed “electronic shares” not physical metal) specifically may be negatively impacted by several unique factors, among them (1) large sales by the official sector which own a significant portion of aggregate world holdings in gold and other precious metals, (2) a significant increase in hedging activities by producers of gold or other precious metals, (3) a significant change in the attitude of speculators and investors.

**Real estate** funds (including REITs) face several kinds of risk that are inherent in the real estate sector, which historically has experienced significant fluctuations and cycles in performance. Revenues and cash flows may be adversely affected by changes in local real estate market conditions due to changes in national or local economic conditions or changes in local property market characteristics; competition from other properties offering the same or similar services; changes in interest rates and in the state of the debt and equity credit markets; the ongoing need for capital improvements; changes in real estate tax rates and other operating expenses; adverse changes in governmental rules and fiscal policies; adverse changes in zoning laws; the impact of present or future environmental legislation and compliance with environmental laws.

**Annuities** are a retirement product for those who may have the ability to pay a premium now and want to guarantee they receive certain monthly payments or a return on investment later in the future. Annuities are contracts issued by a life insurance company designed to meet the requirement or other long-term goals. An annuity is not a life insurance policy. Variable annuities are designed to be long-term investments, to meet retirement and other long-range goals. Variable annuities are not suitable for meeting

short-term goals because substantial taxes and insurance company charges may apply if you withdraw your money early. Variable annuities also involve investment risks, just as mutual funds do.

**Hedge funds** often engage in leveraging and other speculative investment practices that may increase the risk of loss; can be highly illiquid; are not required to provide periodic pricing or valuation information to investors; May involve complex tax structures and delays in distributing important tax information; are not subject to the same regulatory requirements as mutual funds; and often charge high fees. Also, hedge funds may invest in risky securities and engage in risky strategies.

**Private equity** funds carry certain risks. Capital calls will be made on short notice, and the failure to meet capital calls can result in significant adverse consequences, including but not limited to a total loss of investment.

**Private placements** carry a substantial risk as they are subject to less regulation than are publicly offered securities, the market to resell these assets under applicable securities laws may be illiquid, due to restrictions, and the liquidation may be taken at a substantial discount to the underlying value or result in the entire loss of the value of such assets.

**Commodities** are tangible assets used to manufacture and produce goods or services. Commodity prices are affected by different risk factors, such as disease, storage capacity, supply, demand, delivery constraints, and weather. Because of those risk factors, even a well-diversified investment in commodities can be uncertain.

**Options** are contracts to purchase a security at a given price, risking that an option may expire out of the money resulting in minimal or no value. An uncovered option is a type of options contract that is not backed by an offsetting position that would help mitigate risk. The risk for a “naked” or uncovered put is not unlimited, whereas the potential loss for an uncovered call option is limitless. Spread option positions entail buying and selling multiple options on the same underlying security, but with different strike prices or expiration dates, which helps limit the risk of other option trading strategies. Option transactions also involve risks including but not limited to economic risk, market risk, sector risk, idiosyncratic risk, political/regulatory risk, inflation (purchasing power) risk and interest rate risk.

**Non-U.S.** securities present certain risks such as currency fluctuation, political and economic change, social unrest, changes in government regulation, differences in accounting and the lesser degree of accurate public information available.

**Past performance is not a guarantee of future returns. Investing in securities involves a risk of loss that you, as a client, should be prepared to bear.**

***Voting***            ***Client***  
***Proxies***

KGM will accept voting authority for client securities in certain cases. When KGM does accept voting authority for client securities, it will always seek to vote in the best interests of its clients. KGM does not maintain preapproved voting guidelines but

relies on the investment committee to determine the appropriate course of action in voting client securities that are in the best interest of the client. Clients may direct KGM on how to vote client securities by communicating their wishes in writing or electronically to KGM. When voting client proxies, the investment committee will always hold the interests of the clients above its own interests. Clients of KGM may obtain the voting record of KGM on client securities by contacting KGM at the phone number or e-mail address listed on the cover page of this brochure. Clients may obtain a copy of KGM's proxy voting policies and procedures upon request.

## **Item 7: Client Information Provided to Portfolio Managers**

All client information material for managing the portfolio (including basic information, risk tolerance, sophistication level, and income level) is provided to the portfolio manager. The portfolio manager will also have access to that information as it changes and is updated.

## **Item 8: Client Contact with Portfolio Managers**

KGM places no restrictions on the client ability to contact its portfolio managers. KGM's representative, Kirk G. Meyer can be contacted during regular business hours, and contact information is on the cover page of Kirk G. Meyer's Form ADV Part 2B brochure supplement.

## **Item 9: Additional Information**

### **A. Disciplinary Action and Other Financial Industry Activities**

#### ***Criminal or Civil Actions***

There are no criminal or civil actions to report.

#### ***Administrative Proceedings***

There are no administrative proceedings to report.

#### ***Self-regulatory Organization Proceedings***

There are no self-regulatory organization proceedings to report.

#### ***Registration as a Broker/Dealer or Broker/Dealer Representative***

Neither KGM nor its representatives are registered as or have pending applications to become a broker/dealer or as representatives of a broker/dealer.

#### ***Registration as a Futures Commission Merchant, Commodity Pool Operator, or Commodity Trading Advisor***

Neither KGM nor its representatives are registered as or have pending applications to become a Futures Commission Merchant, Commodity Pool Operator, or Commodity Trading Advisor.

***Registration Relationships Material to this Advisory Business and Possible Conflicts of Interests***

KGM and Kirk G. Meyer have no Conflicts of Interest.

***Selection of Other Advisors or Managers and How This Adviser is Compensated for Those Selections***

KGM will direct clients to third-party money managers. KGM will be compensated via a fee share from the advisors to which it directs those clients. This relationship will be disclosed in each contract between KGM and each third party advisor. The fees shared will not exceed any limit imposed by any regulatory agency. This creates a conflict of interest in that KGM has an incentive to direct clients to the third party money managers that provide KGM with a larger fee split. KGM will always act in the best interests of the client, including when determining which third-party manager to recommend to clients. KGM will ensure that all recommended advisors or managers are licensed or notice filed in the states in which KGM is recommending them to clients.

**B. Code of Ethics, Client Referrals, and Financial Information**

***Code of Ethics***

We have a written Code of Ethics that covers the following areas: Prohibited Purchases and Sales, Insider Trading, Personal Securities Transactions, Exempted Transactions, Prohibited Activities, Conflicts of Interest, Gifts and Entertainment, Confidentiality, Service on a Board of Directors, Compliance Procedures, Compliance with Laws and Regulations, Procedures and Reporting, Certification of Compliance, Reporting Violations, Compliance Officer Duties, Training and Education, Recordkeeping, Annual Review, and Sanctions. Our Code of Ethics is available free upon request to any client or prospective client.

***Recommendations Involving Material Financial Interests***

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

***Investing Personal Money in the Same Securities as Clients***

From time to time, representatives of KGM may buy or sell securities for themselves that they also recommend to clients. This may provide an opportunity for representatives of KGM to buy or sell the same securities before or after recommending the same securities to clients resulting in representatives profiting off the recommendations they provide to clients. Such transactions may create a conflict of interest. KGM will always document any transactions that could be construed as conflicts of interest and will never engage in

trading that operates to the client's disadvantage when similar securities are being bought or sold.

### ***Trading Securities At/Around the Same Time as Clients' Securities***

From time to time, representatives of KGM may buy or sell securities for themselves at or around the same time as clients. This may provide an opportunity for representatives of KGM to buy or sell securities before or after recommending securities to clients resulting in representatives profiting off the recommendations they provide to clients. Such transactions may create a conflict of interest; however, KGM will never engage in trading that operates to the client's disadvantage when similar securities are being bought or sold.

### ***Frequency and Nature of Periodic Reviews and Who Makes Those Reviews***

Client accounts are reviewed at least quarterly only by Kirk G. Meyer, CEO & CCO. Kirk G. Meyer is the chief advisor and is instructed to review clients' accounts with regards to their investment policies and risk tolerance levels. All accounts at KGM are assigned to this reviewer.

### ***Factors That Will Trigger a Non-Periodic Review of Client Accounts***

Reviews may be triggered by material market, economic or political events, or by changes in client's financial situations (such as retirement, termination of employment, physical move, or inheritance).

### ***Content and Frequency of Regular Reports Provided to Clients***

Each client will receive at least quarterly from the custodian, a written report that details the client's account including assets held and asset value which will come from the custodian.

### ***Economic Benefits Provided by Third Parties for Advice Rendered to Clients (Includes Sales Awards or Other Prizes)***

KGM does not receive any economic benefit, directly or indirectly from any third party for advice rendered to KGM clients.

KGM participates in the institutional advisor program (the "Program") offered by InterActive Brokers. InterActive Brokers offers to independent investment advisory services which include custody of securities, trade execution, clearance, and settlement of transactions. KGM receives some benefits from InterActive Brokers through its participation in the Program.

As disclosed above, KG participates in InterActive Broker's institutional advisor program, and KGM may recommend InterActive Brokers to clients for custody and brokerage services. There is no direct link between KGM's participation in the Program and the investment advice it gives to its clients, although KGM receives economic benefits through its participation in the Program that is typically not available to InterActive Broker's retail

investors. These benefits include the following products and services (provided without cost or at a discount): receipt of duplicate client statements and confirmations; research related products and tools; consulting services; access to a trading desk serving KGM 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 KGM's fees deducted directly from client accounts; access to an electronic communications network for client order entry and account information; access to mutual funds with no transaction fees and to certain institutional money managers; and discounts on compliance, marketing, research, technology, and practice management products or services provided to KGM by third party vendors. InterActive Brokers may also pay for business consulting and professional services received by KGM's related persons. Some of the products and services made available by InterActive Brokers through the Program may benefit KGM but may not benefit its client accounts. These products or services may assist KGM in managing and administering client accounts, including accounts not maintained at InterActive Brokers. Other services made available by InterActive Brokers are intended to help KGM manage and further develop its business enterprise. The benefits received by KGM or its personnel through participation in the Program do not depend on the number of brokerage transactions directed to InterActive Brokers. As part of its fiduciary duties to clients, KGM endeavors at all times to put the interests of its clients first. Clients should be aware, however, that the receipt of economic benefits by KGM or its related persons in and of itself creates a conflict of interest and may indirectly influence the KGM's choice of InterActive Brokers for custody and brokerage services.

### ***Compensation to Non – Advisory Personnel for Client Referrals***

KGM does not directly or indirectly compensate any person who is not advisory personnel for client referrals.

### ***Balance Sheet***

KGM does not require nor solicit prepayment of more than \$1,200 in fees per client, six months or more in advance and therefore does not need to include a balance sheet with this brochure.

### ***Financial Conditions Reasonably Likely to Impair Ability to Meet Contractual Commitments to Clients***

Neither KGM nor its management has any financial conditions that are likely to impair our ability to meet contractual commitments to clients reasonably.

### ***Bankruptcy Petitions in Previous Ten Years***

KGM has not been the subject of a bankruptcy petition in the last ten years.