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Form ADV Part 2A Brochure

Collective Family Office, LLC is a registered investment adviser. An "investment adviser" means any person who, for compensation, engages in the business of advising others, either directly or through publications or writings, as to the value of securities or as to the advisability of investing in, purchasing, or selling securities, or who, for compensation and as part of a regular business, issues or promulgates analyses or reports concerning securities. Registration with the SEC or any state securities authority does not imply a certain level of skill or training.

This brochure provides information about the qualifications and business practices of Collective Family Office, LLC. If you have any questions about the contents of this brochure, please contact us at (717) 893-5055. 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 Collective Family Office, LLC is available on the SEC's website at www.adviserinfo.sec.gov.

Material Changes - Item 2

The purpose of this page is to inform you of any material changes since the previous version of this brochure.

On March 9, 2023, we submitted our annual updating amendment filing for fiscal year 2022 and updated Item 4 of our Form ADV Part 2A Brochure to disclose discretionary assets under management of approximately \$311,653,006, and non-discretionary assets under management of approximately \$2,754,143.

If you would like to receive a complete copy of our current brochure free of charge at any time, please contact us at (717) 893-5055 or at info@collectivefo.com.

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Advisory Business - Item 4

Description of Services and Fees

Collective Family Office, LLC (hereinafter "CFO") is a registered investment adviser based in York, Pennsylvania. We are a limited liability company, formed under the laws of the State of Pennsylvania. We have been providing investment advisory services since 2019. David S Sivel, CEO, Trevor Hoffman, COO/CCO and Brian Luster, CIO, are the Managing Members and principal owners of CFO.

You may see the term Associated Person throughout this Brochure. As used in this Brochure, this term refers to anyone from our firm who is an officer, employee, and all individuals providing investment advice on behalf of our firm, including Mr. Sivel, Mr. Hoffman and Mr. Luster. Such persons are properly registered as investment adviser representatives in applicable jurisdictions where required.

Portfolio Management Services

Our firm offers discretionary portfolio management services to our clients. Discretionary portfolio management means we will make investment decisions and place buy or sell orders in your account without contacting you. These decisions would be made based upon your stated investment objectives. If you wish, you may limit our discretionary authority by, for example, setting a limit on the type of securities that can be purchased for your account. Simply provide us with your restrictions or guidelines in writing.

Our investment advice is tailored to meet our clients' needs and investment objectives. If you decide to hire our firm to manage your portfolio, we will meet with you to gather your financial information, determine your goals, and help you decide how much risk you should take in your investments. The information we gather will help us implement an asset allocation strategy that will be specific to your goals, whether we are actively investing for you or simply providing you with advice.

CFO does not recommend one particular type of security over other types of securities, but we do provide advice on various types of securities, such as exchange listed equities, over the counter equities, foreign issues, American depository receipts, corporate debt securities, commercial paper, certificates of deposit, municipal securities, investment company securities (including mutual funds and exchange traded funds), US Government securities, options contracts on securities and/or commodities, private equity instruments, return enhanced notes, and interests in partnership investing in real estate. Additionally, will provide advice on existing investments you may hold at the inception of the advisory relationship or on other types of investments for which you ask advice.

If you engage us for portfolio management services, we will monitor your portfolio's performance on a continuous basis, and rebalance the portfolio whenever necessary, as changes occur in market conditions and/or your financial circumstances.

Recommendation of Sub Advisors

As part of our overall portfolio management strategy, we may use one or more sub-advisors to manage all or a portion of your account. All sub-advisors recommended by our firm must either be registered as investment advisors or exempt from registration requirements. These sub-advisors may specialize in private equity investments, private credit markets, hedge funds or other types of alternative investments. Factors that we take into consideration when making our recommendations include, but are not limited to, the following: the sub-

advisor's performance, methods of analysis, fees, your financial needs, investment goals, risk tolerance, and investment objectives. We will periodically monitor the sub-advisor's performance to ensure its management and investment style remains aligned with your investment goals and objectives. We retain the right to hire and fire sub-advisors and the right to reallocate client assets to other model portfolios at the same sub-advisor.

Management of Held Away Assets

As part of our overall portfolio management services, we may provide asset allocation review, rebalancing and management services for accounts that are not held in custody of the qualified custodian(s) recommended by our firm. These services are provided through an account aggregation service called FeeX Inc. ("FeeX"). This service primarily applies to ERISA and non-ERISA plan assets such as 401(k)s and 403(b)s, and other assets that must be held in custody of the plan custodian(s). We regularly review the available investment options in these accounts, monitor them, and periodically rebalance and implement our strategies using different tools as necessary. If you elect to allow our firm to manage your assets through FeeX, you will be notified via email when CFO places trades through FeeX.

Wrap Fee Programs

We do not sponsor, manage, or participate in any wrap fee programs.

Assets Under Management

As of December 31, 2022, we had approximately \$311,653,006 in discretionary assets under management and approximately \$2,754,143 in non-discretionary assets under management.

Fees and Compensation - Item 5

Portfolio Management Services

For portfolio management services, CFO charges an annual fee of up to 1.00% of assets under management. Fees are payable quarterly in advance and are based on the value of assets on the last day of the previous calendar quarter. Fees will be pro-rated for the first partial quarter and adjusted for any deposits or withdrawals during the quarter. In limited cases, clients may have non-managed assets that are included in portfolio management reviews and performance reports provided to clients. Such assets will be subject to an annual fee of up to 0.15%.

Portfolio management fees are negotiable depending on factors such as the amount of assets under management, range of investments, and complexity of the client's financial circumstances, among others. The agreed upon fee to be paid by the client will be clearly stated in the Agreement signed by the client and the firm.

Generally, the custodian holding the client's account will deduct CFO's fees and any other custodial fees directly from a designated account to facilitate billing provided the client has given written authorization. The qualified custodian will send an account statement at least quarterly. This statement will detail all account activity. Fees may be deducted from a single designated client account to facilitate billing. In limited circumstances, at the sole discretion of CFO, we may agree to invoice you directly for our advisory fee or we may negotiate other fee payment arrangements.

For held away assets managed through FeeX, FeeX does not offer us the ability to deduct fees from the account. As such, fees for the management of held away assets will either be paid directly by the client or deducted from another account that we manage for the client at the qualified custodian(s) recommended by our firm.

Our annual fee is exclusive of, and in addition to brokerage commissions, transaction fees, and other related costs and expenses which will be incurred by the client. However, we will not receive any portion of the commissions, fees, and costs. Please see Item 12 – Brokerage Practices for further information on brokerage and transaction costs.

You may terminate the portfolio management services agreement upon 30-days' written notice to our firm. You will incur a pro rata charge for services rendered prior to the termination of the portfolio management agreement, which means you will incur advisory fees only in proportion to the number of days in the quarter for which you are a client. If you have pre-paid advisory fees that we have not yet earned, you will receive a prorated refund of those fees.

IRA Rollover Considerations

As a normal extension of financial advice, we provide education or recommendations related to the rollover of an employer-sponsored retirement plan. A plan participant leaving employment has several options. Each choice offers advantages and disadvantages, depending on desired investment options and services, fees and expenses, withdrawal options, required minimum distributions, tax treatment, and the investor's unique financial needs and retirement plans. The complexity of these choices may lead an investor to seek assistance from us.

An Associated Person who recommends an investor roll over plan assets into an Individual Retirement Account ("IRA") may earn an asset-based fee as a result, but no compensation if assets are retained in the plan. Thus, we have an economic incentive to encourage an investor to roll plan assets into an IRA. In most cases, fees and expenses will increase to the investor as a result because the above-described fees will apply to assets rolled over to an IRA and outlined ongoing services will be extended to these assets.

We are fiduciaries under the Investment Advisers Act of 1940 and when we provide investment advice to you regarding your retirement plan account or individual retirement account, we are also fiduciaries within the meaning of Title I of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act and/or the Internal Revenue Code, as applicable, which are laws governing retirement accounts. We have to act in your best interests and not put our interest ahead of yours. At the same time, the way we make money creates some conflicts with your interests.

Additional Fees and Expenses

As part of our investment advisory services to you, we may invest, or recommend that you invest, in mutual funds and exchange traded funds. The fees that you pay to our firm for investment advisory services are separate and distinct from the fees and expenses charged by mutual funds or exchange traded funds (described in each fund's prospectus) to their shareholders. These fees will generally include an advisory fee and other fund expenses.

You will also incur custodial fees, transaction charges and/or brokerage fees when purchasing or selling securities. These charges and fees are typically imposed by the broker-dealer or custodian through which your account transactions are executed. We do not share in any portion of the fees or charges imposed by the broker-dealer or custodian. Where suitable, we will recommend no-load mutual funds. To fully understand the total cost you will incur, you should review all the fees charged by mutual funds, exchange traded funds, our firm, and others.

For information on our brokerage practices, please refer to the “Brokerage Practices” section of this Disclosure Brochure.

Negotiability of Fees: We allow Associated Persons servicing the account to negotiate the exact investment management fees within the range disclosed in our Form ADV Part 2A Brochure. As a result, the Associated Person servicing your account may charge more or less for the same service than another Associated Person of our firm. Further, our annual investment management fee may be higher than that charged by other investment advisors offering similar services/programs.

Billing on Cash Positions: The firm treats cash and cash equivalents as an asset class. Accordingly, unless otherwise agreed in writing, all cash and cash equivalent positions (e.g., money market funds, etc.) are included as part of assets under management for purposes of calculating the firm’s advisory fee. At any specific point in time, depending upon perceived or anticipated market conditions/events (there being no guarantee that such anticipated market conditions/events will occur), the firm may maintain cash and/or cash equivalent positions for defensive, liquidity, or other purposes. While assets are maintained in cash or cash equivalents, such amounts could miss market advances and, depending upon current yields, at any point in time, the firm’s advisory fee could exceed the interest paid by the client’s cash or cash equivalent positions.

Billing on Margin: Unless otherwise agreed in writing, the gross amount of assets in the client’s account, including margin balances, are included as part of assets under management for purposes of calculating the firm’s advisory fee. Clients should note that this practice will increase total assets under management used to calculate advisory fees which will in turn increase the amount of fees collected by our firm. This practice creates a conflict of interest in that our firm has an incentive to use margin in order to increase the amount of billable assets. At all times, the firm and its Associated Persons strive to uphold their fiduciary duty of fair dealing with clients. Clients are free to restrict the use of margin by our firm. However, clients should note that any restriction on the use of margin may negatively impact an account’s performance in a rising market.

Periods of Portfolio Inactivity: The firm has a fiduciary duty to provide services consistent with the client’s best interest. As part of its investment advisory services, the firm will review client portfolios on an ongoing basis to determine if any changes are necessary based upon various factors, including but not limited to investment performance, fund manager tenure, style drift, account additions/withdrawals, the client’s financial circumstances, and changes in the client’s investment objectives. Based upon these and other factors, there may be extended periods of time when the firm determines that changes to a client’s portfolio are neither necessary nor prudent. Notwithstanding, unless otherwise agreed in writing, the firm’s annual investment advisory fee will continue to apply during these periods, and there can be no assurance that investment decisions made by the firm will be profitable or equal any specific performance level(s).

Any material conflicts of interest between you and our firm, or our employees are disclosed in this Disclosure Brochure. If at any time, additional material conflicts of interest develop, we will provide you with written notification of the material conflicts of interest or an updated Disclosure Brochure.

Note: Information related to tax or legal consequences that is provided as part of overall portfolio management service is for informative purposes only. Clients are instructed to contact their tax professionals or attorneys for tax or legal advice.

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

Performance-based fees are fees that are based on a share of capital gains or capital appreciation of a client's account. Side-by-side management refers to the practice of managing accounts that are charged performance-based fees while at the same time managing accounts that are not charged performance-based fees. We do not accept performance-based fees or participate in side-by-side management. Our fees are calculated as described in the *Fees and Compensation* section above, and are not charged on the basis of a share of capital gains upon, or capital appreciation of, the funds in your advisory account.

Types of Clients - Item 7

We offer investment advisory services to individuals, high net worth individuals, Pension and profit sharing plans, trusts, estates, charitable organizations, and corporations, or other business entities.

Generally, we require a minimum of \$1,000,000 to establish an advisory relationship. At our sole discretion, we may waive this requirement. This requirement can be met by combining two or more accounts owned by you or related family members.

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

We may use one or more of the following methods of analysis and/or investment strategies when providing investment advice to you:

- *Fundamental Analysis* – involves analyzing individual companies and their industry groups, such as a company's financial statements, details regarding the company's product line, the experience and expertise of the company's management, and the outlook for the company's industry. The resulting data is used to measure the true value of the company's stock compared to the current market value. The primary risk of fundamental analysis is that information obtained may be incorrect and the analysis may not provide an accurate estimate of earnings, which may be the basis for a stock's value. If securities prices adjust rapidly to new information, utilizing fundamental analysis may not result in favorable performance.
- *Technical Analysis* – technical analysis is a technique that relies on the assumption that current market data (such as charts of price, volume, and open interest) can help predict future market trends, at least in the short term. It assumes that market psychology influences trading and can predict when stocks will rise or fall. 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.

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

We may use one or more of the following investment strategies when advising you on investments:

- *Long Term Purchases* – securities purchased with the expectation that the value of those securities will grow over a relatively long period of time, generally greater than one year. Using a long-term purchase strategy generally assumes the financial markets will go up in the long-term which may not be the case. There is also the risk that the segment of the market that you are invested in or perhaps just your particular investment will go down over time even if the overall financial markets advance. Purchasing investments long-term may create an opportunity cost - "locking-up" assets that may be better utilized in the short-term in other investments.
- *Short Term Purchases* – securities purchased with the expectation that they will be sold within a relatively short period of time, generally less than one year, to take advantage of the securities' short-term price fluctuations. Using a short-term purchase strategy generally assumes that we can predict how financial markets will perform in the short-term which may be very difficult and will incur a disproportionately higher amount of transaction costs compared to long-term trading. There are many factors that can affect financial market performance in the short-term (such as short-term interest rate changes, cyclical earnings announcements, etc.) but may have a smaller impact over longer periods of times.
- *Option Writing* – an option is the right either to buy or sell a specified amount or value of a particular underlying investment instrument at a fixed price (i.e. the "exercise price") by exercising the option before its specified expiration date. Options giving you the right to buy are called "call" options. Options giving you the right to sell are called "put" options. When trading options on behalf of a client, we generally use covered options. Covered options involve options trading when you own the underlying instrument on which the option is based. Investments in options contracts have the risk of losing value in a relatively short period of time. Option contracts are leveraged instruments that allow the holder of a single contract to control many shares of an underlying stock. This leverage can compound gains or losses.

Investing in securities involves risk of loss that Clients should be prepared to bear.

The investment advice provided along with the strategies suggested by CFO will vary depending on each client's specific financial situation and goals. This brief statement does not disclose all of the risks and other significant aspects of investing in financial markets. In light of the risks, you should fully understand the nature of the contractual relationship(s) into which you are entering and the extent of your exposure to risk. Certain investing strategies may not be suitable for many members of the public. You should carefully consider whether the

strategies employed would be appropriate for you in light of your experience, objectives, financial resources and other relevant circumstances.

Recommendation of Particular Types of Securities

As disclosed under the “Advisory Business” section in this Brochure, we provide advice on various types of securities and we do not necessarily recommend one particular type of security over another since each client has different needs and different tolerance for risk. Each type of security has its own unique set of risks associated with it and it would not be possible to list here all of the specific risks of every type of investment. Even within the same type of investment, risks can vary widely. However, in very general terms, the higher the anticipated return of an investment, the higher the risk of loss associated with it.

General Investment Risk: All investments come with the risk of losing money. Investing involves substantial risks, including complete possible loss of principal plus other losses and may not be suitable for many members of the public. Investments, unlike savings and checking accounts at a bank, are not insured by the government to protect against market losses. Different market instruments carry different types and degrees of risk and you should familiarize yourself with the risks involved in the particular market instruments in which you intend to invest.

Loss of Value: There can be no assurance that a specific investment will achieve its investment objectives and past performance should not be seen as a guide to future returns. The value of investments and the income derived may fall as well as rise and investors may not recoup the original amount invested. Investments may also be affected by any changes in exchange control regulation, tax laws, withholding taxes, international, political and economic developments, and governmental economic or monetary policies.

Interest Rate Risk: Fixed income securities and funds that invest in bonds and other fixed income securities may fall in value if interest rates change. Generally, the prices of debt securities rise when interest rates fall, and their prices fall when interest rates rise. Longer-term debt securities are usually more sensitive to interest rate changes.

Credit Risk: Investments in bonds and other fixed income securities are subject to the risk that the issuer(s) may not make required interest payments. An issuer suffering an adverse change in its financial condition could lower the credit quality of a security, leading to greater price volatility of the security. A lowering of the credit rating of a security may also offset the security's liquidity, making it more difficult to sell. Funds investing in lower quality debt securities are more susceptible to these problems and their value may be more volatile.

Foreign Exchange Risk: Foreign investments may be affected favorably or unfavorably by exchange control regulations or changes in the exchange rates. Changes in currency exchange rates may influence the share value, the dividends or interest earned and the gains and losses realized. Exchange rates between currencies are determined by supply and demand in the currency exchange markets, the international balance of payments, governmental intervention, speculation, and other economic and political conditions. If the currency in which a security is denominated appreciates against the US Dollar, the value of the security will increase. Conversely, a decline in the exchange rate of the currency would adversely affect the value of the security.

Environmental, Social, and Governance Investment Criteria Risk: If a portfolio is subject to certain environmental, social and governance (ESG) investment criteria it may avoid purchasing certain securities for ESG reasons when it is otherwise economically advantageous to purchase those securities, or may sell certain securities for ESG reasons when it is otherwise economically advantageous to hold those securities. In general,

the application of the portfolio's ESG investment criteria may affect the portfolio's exposure to certain issuers, industries, sectors and geographic areas, which may affect the financial performance of the portfolio, positively or negatively, depending on whether these issuers, industries, sectors or geographic areas are in or out of favor. An adviser can vary materially from other advisers with respect to its methodology for constructing ESG portfolios or screens, including with respect to the factors and data that it collects and evaluates as part of its process. As a result, an adviser's ESG portfolio or screen may materially differ from or contradict the conclusions reached by other ESG advisers concerning the same issuers. Further, ESG criteria are dependent on data and are subject to the risk that such data reported by issuers or received from third-party sources may be subjective, or it may be objective in principle but not verified or reliable.

Risks Associated with Investing in Equities: Investments in equities generally refers to buying shares of stocks by an individual or firms in return for receiving a future payment of dividends and capital gains if the value of the stock increases. There is an innate risk involved when purchasing a stock that it may decrease in value and the investment may incur a loss.

Risks Associated with Investing in Mutual Funds: Mutual funds are professionally managed collective investment systems that pool money from many investors and invest in stocks, bonds, short-term money market instruments, other mutual funds, other securities, or any combination thereof. The fund will have a manager that trades the fund's investments in accordance with the fund's investment objective. While mutual funds generally provide diversification, risks can be significantly increased if the fund is concentrated in a particular sector of the market, primarily invests in small cap or speculative companies, uses leverage (i.e., borrows money) to a significant degree, or concentrates in a particular type of security (i.e., equities) rather than balancing the fund with different types of securities. The returns on mutual funds can be reduced by the costs to manage the funds. In addition, while some mutual funds are "no load" and charge no fee to buy into, or sell out of, other types of mutual funds do charge such fees which can also reduce returns.

Risks Associated with Investing in Exchange Traded Funds (ETF): Investing in stocks & ETF's carries the risk of capital loss (sometimes up to a 100% loss in the case of a stock holding bankruptcy). Investments in these securities are not guaranteed or insured by the FDIC or any other government agency.

Risks Associated with Investing in Private Funds: Private investment funds are not registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission and may not be registered with any other regulatory authority. Accordingly, they are not subject to certain regulatory restrictions and oversight to which other issuers are subject. There may be little public information available about their investments and performance. Moreover, as sales of shares of private investment companies are generally restricted to certain qualified purchasers, it could be difficult for a client to sell its shares of a private investment company at an advantageous price and time. Since shares of private investment companies are not publicly traded, from time to time it may be difficult to establish a fair value for the client's investment in these companies.

Risks Associated with Investing in Options: Transactions in options carry a high degree of risk. A relatively small market movement will have a proportionately larger impact, which may work for or against the investor. The placing of certain orders, which are intended to limit losses to certain amounts, may not be effective because market conditions may make it impossible to execute such orders. Selling ("writing" or "granting") an option generally entails considerably greater risk than purchasing options. Although the premium received by the seller is fixed, the seller may sustain a loss well in excess of that amount. The seller will also be exposed to the risk of

the purchaser exercising the option and the seller will be obliged either to settle the option in cash or to acquire or deliver the underlying investment. If the option is "covered" by the seller holding a corresponding position in the underlying investment or a future on another option, the risk may be reduced.

Risks Associated with Investing in Inverse and Leveraged Funds: Leveraged mutual funds and ETFs generally seek to deliver multiples of the daily performance of the index or benchmark that they track. Inverse mutual funds and ETFs generally seek to deliver the opposite of the daily performance of the index or benchmark that they track. Inverse funds often are marketed as a way for investors to profit from, or at least hedge their exposure to, downward-moving markets. Some Inverse funds are both inverse and leveraged, meaning that they seek a return that is a multiple of the inverse performance of the underlying index. To accomplish their objectives, leveraged and inverse funds use a range of investment strategies, including swaps, futures contracts, and other derivative instruments. Leveraged, inverse, and leveraged inverse funds are more volatile and riskier than traditional funds due to their exposure to leverage and derivatives, particularly total return swaps and futures. At times, we will recommend leveraged and/or inversed funds, which may amplify gains and losses.

Most leveraged funds are typically designed to achieve their desired exposure on a daily (in a few cases, monthly) basis, and reset their leverage daily. A "single day" is measured from the time the leveraged fund calculates its net asset value ("NAV") to the time of the leveraged fund's next NAV calculation. The return of the leveraged fund for periods longer than a single day will be the result of each day's returns compounded over the period. Due to the effect of this mathematical compounding, their performance over longer periods of time can differ significantly from the performance (or inverse performance) of their underlying index or benchmark during the same period of time. For periods longer than a single day, the leveraged fund will lose money when the level of the Index is flat, and the leveraged fund may lose money even if the level of the Index rises. Longer holding periods, higher index volatility, and greater leverage all exacerbate the impact of compounding on an investor's returns. During periods of higher Index volatility, the volatility of the Index may affect the leveraged fund's return as much as or more than the return of the Index itself. Therefore, holding leveraged, inverse, and leveraged inverse funds for longer periods of time increases their risk due to the effects of compounding and the inherent difficulty in market timing. Leveraged funds are riskier than similarly benchmarked funds that do not use leverage. Non-traditional funds are highly volatile and not suitable for all investors. They provide the potential for significant losses.

Risks Associated with Investing in Buffer ETFs: Buffer ETFs are also known as defined-outcome ETFs since the ETF is designed to offer downside protection for a specified period of time. These ETFs are modeled after options-based structured notes, but are generally cheaper, and offer more liquidity. Buffer ETFs are designed to safeguard against market downturns by employing complex options strategies. Buffer ETFs typically charge higher management fees that are considerably more than the index funds whose performance they attempt to track. Additionally, because buffer funds own options, they do not receive dividends from their equity holdings. Both factors result in the underperformance of the Buffer ETF compared to the index they attempt to track. Clients should carefully read the prospectus for a buffer ETF to fully understand the cost structures, risks, and features of these complex products.

Structured Notes: Below are some specific risks related to the structured notes recommended by our firm:

- *Complexity:* Structured notes are complex financial instruments. Clients should understand the reference asset(s) or index(es) and determine how the note's payoff structure incorporates such reference asset(s) or index(es) in calculating the note's performance. This payoff calculation may include leverage

multiplied by the performance of the reference asset or index, protection from losses should the reference asset or index produce negative returns, and/or fees. Structured notes may have complicated payoff structures that can make it difficult for clients to accurately assess their value, risk and potential for growth through the term of the structured note. Determining the performance of each note can be complex and this calculation can vary significantly from note to note depending on the structure. Notes can be structured in a wide variety of ways. Payoff structures can be leveraged, inverse, or inverse-leveraged, which may result in larger returns or losses. Clients should carefully read the prospectus for a structured note to fully understand how the payoff on a note will be calculated and discuss these issues with our firm.

- *Market risk.* Some structured notes provide for the repayment of principal at maturity, which is often referred to as “principal protection.” This principal protection is subject to the credit risk of the issuing financial institution. Many structured notes do not offer this feature. For structured notes that do not offer principal protection, the performance of the linked asset or index may cause clients to lose some, or all, of their principal. Depending on the nature of the linked asset or index, the market risk of the structured note may include changes in equity or commodity prices, changes in interest rates or foreign exchange rates, and/or market volatility.
- *Issuance price and note value:* The price of a structured note at issuance will likely be higher than the fair value of the structured note on the date of issuance. Issuers now generally disclose an estimated value of the structured note on the cover page of the offering prospectus, allowing investors to gauge the difference between the issuer’s estimated value of the note and the issuance price. The estimated value of the notes is likely lower than the issuance price of the note to investors because issuers include the costs for selling, structuring, and/or hedging the exposure on the note in the initial price of their notes. After issuance, structured notes may not be re-sold on a daily basis and thus may be difficult to value given their complexity.
- *Liquidity:* The ability to trade or sell structured notes in a secondary market is often very limited, as structured notes (other than exchange-traded notes known as ETNs) are not listed for trading on securities exchanges. As a result, the only potential buyer for a structured note may be the issuing financial institution’s broker-dealer affiliate or the broker-dealer distributor of the structured note. In addition, issuers often specifically disclaim their intention to repurchase or make markets in the notes they issue. Clients should, therefore, be prepared to hold a structured note to its maturity date or risk selling the note at a discount to its value at the time of sale.
- *Credit risk:* Structured notes are unsecured debt obligations of the issuer, meaning that the issuer is obligated to make payments on the notes as promised. These promises, including any principal protection, are only as good as the financial health of the structured note issuer. If the structured note issuer defaults on these obligations, investors may lose some, or all, of the principal amount they invested in the structured notes as well as any other payments that may be due on the structured notes.

Concentrated Position Risk: Certain accounts may, or may be advised to, hold concentrated positions in specific securities. Therefore, at times, an account may, or may be advised to, hold a relatively small number of securities positions, each representing a relatively large portion of assets in the account. As a result, the account will be subject to greater volatility than a more sector diversified portfolio. Investments in issuers within an industry or economic sector that experiences adverse economic, business, political conditions or other concerns will impact the value of such a portfolio more than if the portfolio’s investments were not so concentrated. A change in the value of a single investment within the portfolio will affect the overall value of the portfolio and will cause greater losses than it would in a portfolio that holds more diversified investments.

Preferred Securities Risk: Preferred Securities have similar characteristics to bonds in that preferred securities are designed to make fixed payments based on a percentage of their par value and are senior to common stock. Like bonds, the market value of preferred securities is sensitive to changes in interest rates as well as changes in issuer credit quality. Preferred securities, however, are junior to bonds with regard to the distribution of corporate earnings and liquidation in the event of bankruptcy. Preferred securities that are in the form of preferred stock also differ from bonds in that dividends on preferred stock must be declared by the issuer's board of directors, whereas interest payments on bonds generally do not require action by the issuer's board of directors, and bondholders generally have protections that preferred stockholders do not have, such as indentures that are designed to guarantee payments – subject to the credit quality of the issuer – with terms and conditions for the benefit of bondholders. In contrast preferred stocks generally pay dividends, not interest payments, which can be deferred or stopped in the event of credit stress without triggering bankruptcy or default. Another difference is that preferred dividends are paid from the issue's after-tax profits, while bond interest is paid before taxes.

Cybersecurity Risks: Our firm and our service providers are subject to risks associated with a breach in cybersecurity. Cybersecurity is a generic term used to describe the technology, processes, and practices designed to protect networks, systems, computers, programs, and data from cyber-attacks and hacking by other computer users, and to avoid the resulting damage and disruption of hardware and software systems, loss or corruption of data, and/or misappropriation of confidential information. In general, cyber-attacks are deliberate; however, unintentional events may have similar effects. Cyber-attacks may cause losses to clients by interfering with the processing of transactions, affecting the ability to calculate net asset value or impeding or sabotaging trading. Clients may also incur substantial costs as the result of a cybersecurity breach, including those associated with forensic analysis of the origin and scope of the breach, increased and upgraded cybersecurity, identity theft, unauthorized use of proprietary information, litigation, and the dissemination of confidential and proprietary information. Any such breach could expose our firm to civil liability as well as regulatory inquiry and/or action. In addition, clients could be exposed to additional losses as a result of unauthorized use of their personal information. While our firm has established a business continuity plan and systems designed to prevent cyber-attacks, there are inherent limitations in such plans and systems, including the possibility that certain risks have not been identified. Similar types of cyber security risks are also present for issuers of securities, investment companies and other investment advisers in which we invest, which could result in material adverse consequences for such entities and may cause a client's investment in such entities to lose value.

Pandemic Risk: Large-scale outbreaks of infectious disease can greatly increase morbidity and mortality over a wide geographic area, crossing international boundaries, and causing significant economic, social, and political disruption. It is difficult to predict the long-term impact of such events because they are dependent on a variety of factors including the global response of regulators and governments to address and mitigate the worldwide effects of such events. Workforce reductions, travel restrictions, governmental responses and policies and macroeconomic factors will negatively impact investment returns.

Recommendation of Other Advisers: In the event we recommend a third-party investment adviser to manage all or a portion of your assets, we will advise you on how to allocate your assets among various classes of securities or third-party investment managers, programs, or managed model portfolios. As such, we will primarily rely on investment model portfolios and strategies developed by the third-party investment advisers and their portfolio managers. If there is a significant deviation in characteristics or performance from the stated strategy and/or benchmark, we may recommend changing models or replacing a third-party investment adviser. The primary risks

associated with investing with a third party is that while a particular third party may have demonstrated a certain level of success in the past; it may not be able to replicate that success in future markets. In addition, as we do not control the underlying investments in third party model portfolios, there is also a risk that a third party may deviate from the stated investment mandate or strategy of the portfolio, making it a less suitable investment for our clients. To mitigate this risk, we seek third parties with proven track records that have demonstrated a consistent level of performance and success over time. A third party's past performance is not a guarantee of future results and certain market and economic risks exist that may adversely affect an account's performance that could result in capital losses in your account. Please refer to the third-party investment adviser's advisory agreements, Form ADV Brochure, and associated disclosure documents for details on their specific investment strategies, methods of analysis, and associated risks.

Cryptocurrency Risk: Cryptocurrency (e.g., bitcoin and ether), often referred to as "virtual currency", "digital currency," or "digital assets," is designed to act as a medium of exchange. Cryptocurrency is an emerging asset class. There are thousands of cryptocurrencies, the most well-known of which is bitcoin. Certain of the firm's clients may have exposure to bitcoin or another cryptocurrency, directly or indirectly through an investment such as an ETF or other investment vehicles. Cryptocurrency operates without central authority or banks and is not backed by any government. Cryptocurrencies may experience very high volatility and related investment vehicles may be affected by such volatility. As a result of holding cryptocurrency, certain of the firm's clients may also trade at a significant premium or discount to NAV. Cryptocurrency is also not legal tender. Federal, state or foreign governments may restrict the use and exchange of cryptocurrency, and regulation in the U.S. is still developing. The market price of many cryptocurrencies, including bitcoin, has been subject to extreme fluctuations. If cryptocurrency markets continue to be subject to sharp fluctuations, investors may experience losses if the value of the client's investments decline. Similar to fiat currencies (i.e., a currency that is backed by a central bank or a national, supra-national or quasi-national organization), cryptocurrencies are susceptible to theft, loss and destruction. Cryptocurrency exchanges and other trading venues on which cryptocurrencies trade are relatively new and, in most cases, largely unregulated and may therefore be more exposed to fraud and failure than established, regulated exchanges for securities, derivatives and other currencies. The SEC has issued a public report stating U.S. federal securities laws require treating some digital assets as securities.

Cryptocurrency exchanges may stop operating or permanently shut down due to fraud, technical glitches, hackers or malware. Due to relatively recent launches, most cryptocurrencies have a limited trading history, making it difficult for investors to evaluate investments. Generally, cryptocurrency transactions are irreversible such that an improper transfer can only be undone by the receiver of the cryptocurrency agreeing to return the cryptocurrency to the original sender. Digital assets are highly dependent on their developers and there is no guarantee that development will continue or that developers will not abandon a project with little or no notice. Third parties may assert intellectual property claims relating to the holding and transfer of digital assets, including cryptocurrencies, and their source code. Any threatened action that reduces confidence in a network's long-term ability to hold and transfer cryptocurrency may affect investments in cryptocurrencies.

Many significant aspects of the U.S. federal income tax treatment of investments in cryptocurrency are uncertain and an investment in cryptocurrency may produce income that is not treated as qualifying income for purposes of the income test applicable to regulated investment companies. Certain cryptocurrency investments may be treated as a grantor trust for U.S. federal income tax purposes, and an investment by the firm's clients in such a vehicle will generally be treated as a direct investment in cryptocurrency for tax purposes and "flow-through" to the underlying investors.

Disciplinary Information - Item 9

Registered investment advisers are required to disclose all material facts regarding any legal or disciplinary events that would be material to your evaluation of CFO's advisory business or of the integrity of its management personnel. We have no material history of legal or disciplinary events to report under this item. However, information regarding management persons of our firm and CFO can be found at www.adviserinfo.sec.gov.

Other Financial Industry Activities or Affiliations - Item 10

Neither CFO nor any of our Associated Persons, including Mr. Sivel, Mr. Hoffman and Mr. Luster, are registered as, or have pending applications to register as, a broker/dealer, Futures Commission Merchant, Commodity Pool Operator, or Commodity Trading Advisor or are currently an associated person of any the foregoing types of entities.

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

Description of Our Code of Ethics

CFO has adopted a Code of Ethics (the "Code") to address investment advisory conduct. The Code focuses primarily on fiduciary duty, personal securities transactions, insider trading, gifts, and conflicts of interest. The Code includes CFO's policies and procedures developed to protect client's interests in relation to the following topics:

- The duty at all times to place the interests of clients first;
- The requirement that all personal securities transactions be conducted in such a manner as to be consistent with the code of ethics.
- The responsibility to avoid any actual or potential conflict of interest or misuse of an employee's position of trust and responsibility;
- The fiduciary principle that information concerning the identity of security holdings and financial circumstances of clients is confidential; and
- The principle that independence in the investment decision-making process is paramount.

A copy of CFO's Code of Ethics is available upon request to Trevor Hoffman, CCO, at (717) 893-5055 or at info@collectivefo.com.

Personal Trading Practices

At times, CFO and/or its Advisory Representatives may take positions in the same securities as clients. This is considered a conflict of interest with clients. CFO and its Advisory Representatives will generally be "last in" and "last out" for the trading day when trading occurs in close proximity to client trades, however, we will uphold our fiduciary responsibilities to our clients. Front running (trading shortly ahead of clients) is prohibited. Should a

conflict occur because of materiality (e.g., a thinly traded stock), disclosure will be made to the client(s) at the time of trading.

Brokerage Practices - Item 12

CFO has an institutional custodial relationship with Charles Schwab & Co., Inc. (Schwab), a FINRA-registered broker-dealer, member SIPC. Schwab Advisor Services (formerly called Schwab Institutional) is Schwab's business serving independent investment advisory firms like us. We are independently owned and operated and not affiliated with Schwab. Schwab will hold your assets in a brokerage account and will buy and sell securities in your account(s) upon our instructions. While we recommend that you use Schwab as custodian/broker, you will decide whether to do so and you will open your account with Schwab by entering into an account agreement directly with them. We do not open the account for you.

Your Custody and Brokerage Costs

Schwab generally does not charge you separately for custody services, but is compensated by charging commissions or other fees on trades that it executes or that settle into your Schwab account. In addition to commissions, Schwab charges a flat dollar amount as a "prime broker" or "trade away" fee for each trade that we have executed by a different broker-dealer but where the securities bought or the funds from the securities sold are deposited (settled) into your Schwab account.

Research and Other Soft Dollar Benefits

Although not considered "soft dollar" compensation, CFO may receive some economic benefits from Schwab Advisor Services in the form of access to its institutional brokerage, trading, custody, reporting and related services, many of which are not typically available to Schwab retail customers. Schwab also makes available various support services. Some of those services help us manage or administer our clients' accounts while others help us manage and grow our business. Schwab's support services are generally available on an unsolicited basis (we don't have to request them) and at no charge to us as long as we keep a total of at least \$10 million of our clients' assets in accounts at Schwab. If we have less than \$10 million in client assets at Schwab, Schwab may charge us quarterly service fees. Below is a detailed description of Schwab's support services.

Services that Benefit You: Schwab's institutional brokerage services include access to a broad range of investment products, execution of securities transactions, and custody of client assets. The investment products available through Schwab include some to which we might not otherwise have access or that would require a significantly higher minimum initial investment by our clients. Schwab's services described in this paragraph generally benefit you and your account.

Services that May Not Directly Benefit You: Schwab also makes available to us other products and services that benefit us but may not directly benefit you or your account. These products and services assist us in managing and administering our clients' accounts. They include investment research, both Schwab's own and that of third parties. We may use this research to service all or some substantial number of our clients' accounts, including accounts not maintained at Schwab. In addition to investment research, Schwab also makes available software and other technology that:

- provide access to client account data (such as duplicate trade confirmations and account statements);

- facilitate trade execution and allocate aggregated trade orders for multiple client accounts;
- provide pricing and other market data;
- facilitate payment of our fees from our clients' accounts; and
- assist with back-office functions, recordkeeping, and client reporting.

Services that Generally Benefit Only Us: Schwab also offers other services intended to help us manage and further develop our business enterprise. These services include:

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

Schwab may provide some of these services itself. In other cases, it will arrange for third-party vendors to provide the services to us. Schwab may also discount or waive its fees for some of these services or pay all or a part of a third party's fees. Schwab may also provide us with other benefits such as occasional business entertainment of our personnel.

Additionally, we have received certain hard dollar benefits from Schwab to help us pay for certain start-up costs, software purchases, and compliance assistance services. Clients should be aware of this conflict and take it into consideration in making a decision whether to custody their assets with firms recommended by our firm. However, CFO understands its duty for best execution and considers all factors in making recommendations to clients. These additional services may be useful in servicing all CFO clients, and may not be used in connection with any particular account that may have paid compensation to the firm providing such services. While CFO may not always obtain the lowest commission rate, CFO believes the rate is reasonable in relation to the value of the brokerage and research services provided.

Brokerage for client Referrals

We do not receive client referrals from broker-dealers and custodians with which we have an institutional advisory arrangement. Also, we do not receive other benefits from a broker-dealer in exchange for client referrals.

Directed Brokerage

In very limited circumstances, and at our sole discretion, some clients may instruct our firm to use one or more particular brokers for the transactions in their accounts. In the event that a client directs CFO to use a particular broker/dealer, the firm may not be authorized to negotiate commissions and may not be able to obtain volume discounts or best execution. In addition, under these circumstances a disparity in commission charges may exist between the commissions charged to clients who direct the firm to use a particular broker/dealer and those that don't.

Trade Aggregation/Block Trading

We combine multiple orders for shares of the same securities purchased for advisory accounts we manage on a discretionary basis whenever possible and where in the clients' best interests (this practice is commonly referred to as "block trading"). We will then distribute a portion of the shares to participating accounts in a fair and equitable manner. The distribution of the shares purchased is typically proportionate to the size of the account, but it is not based on account performance or the amount or structure of management fees. In rare instances, such as partial fills or limited shares of thinly traded or illiquid stocks, it may be necessary to place block trades

for only small groups of clients over a period of time. Subject to our discretion regarding factual and market conditions, when we combine orders, each participating account pays an average price per share for all transactions and pays a proportionate share of all transaction costs. Accounts owned by our firm or persons associated with our firm may participate in block trading with your accounts; however, they will not be given preferential treatment.

Review of Accounts - Item 13

Managed Account Reviews

CFO monitors client's managed accounts on a continuous basis and recommends a formal review with the client at least annually. Accounts are reviewed by Mr. Sivel, Mr. Hoffman and Mr. Luster, or the Associated Person assigned to the account.

Additional reviews may be offered in certain circumstances. Triggering factors that may stimulate additional reviews include, but are not limited to, changes in economic conditions, changes in the client's financial situation or investment objectives, or a client's request. Clients are encouraged to notify our firm if changes occur in their personal financial situation.

Clients will receive statements directly from their account custodian(s) on at least a quarterly basis. Additionally, CFO will provide performance reports on an as needed basis.

Client Referrals and Other Compensation - Item 14

We do not receive economic benefits from third parties in exchange for providing investment advice or other advisory services to our clients.

We and our related persons do not compensate, either directly or indirectly, any person or entity who is not our supervised person for client referrals.

Custody - Item 15

We do not have physical custody of any of your funds and/or securities. However, we are deemed to have custody over your funds or securities because of the fee deduction authority granted by the client and in certain situations where we accept standing letters of authorization from clients to transfer assets to third parties.

Your funds and securities will be held with a bank, broker-dealer, or other independent, qualified custodian. You will receive account statements from the independent, qualified custodian(s) holding your funds and securities at least quarterly. The account statements from your custodian(s) will indicate the amount of our advisory fees deducted from your account. You should carefully review account statements for accuracy. If you have questions

regarding your account or if you did not receive a statement from your custodian, please contact Trevor Hoffman, CCO, at (717) 893-5055.

Investment Discretion - Item 16

CFO offers management services on a discretionary basis. Clients must grant discretionary authority in the advisory agreement. Discretionary authority extends to the types and amounts of securities to be bought and sold in client accounts. Apart from the ability to instruct the custodian to withdraw advisory fees from client accounts, CFO does not have the ability to withdraw funds or securities from client accounts.

If you wish, you may limit our discretionary authority by, for example, setting a limit on the type of securities that can be purchased for your account. Simply provide us with your restrictions or guidelines in writing. Please refer to the "Advisory Business" section in this Brochure for more information on our discretionary management services.

Voting Client Securities - Item 17

Generally, CFO does not vote proxies. It is the client's responsibility to vote proxies. Clients will receive proxy materials directly from the custodian.

However, in limited circumstances, where CFO is required by a corporate trustee and has written authorization to vote proxies, and in accordance with Rule 206(4)-6 under Rules of the Advisers Act, CFO will vote all proxies in respect of securities in client accounts (Client Securities) over which the Company has voting discretion in a manner consistent with the best interests of the Company's clients. Trevor Hoffman, CCO is responsible for ensuring adherence to the Company's Proxy Voting Policy.

The Company generally will monitor proposed corporate actions and proxy issues regarding Client Securities, and will take one or more of the following actions based on the best interests of the clients: (i) determine how to vote the proxies; (ii) abstain; or (iii) follow the recommendations of an independent proxy voting service in voting the proxies. In general, the Company will determine how to vote proxies based on its reasonable judgment of the vote most likely to produce favorable financial results for its clients. Proxy votes generally will be cast in favor of proposals that maintain or strengthen the shared interests of shareholders and management, increase shareholder value, maintain or increase shareholder influence over the issuer's board of directors and management and maintain or increase the rights of shareholders. Proxy votes generally will be cast against proposals having the opposite effect. However, the Company will consider both sides of each proxy issue.

If the CCO determines that a material conflict of interest exists, the Company will:

- disclose the existence and nature of the conflict to the client(s) owning the Client Securities, and seek directions from the client or client's designated representative on how to vote the proxies; or,
- abstain from voting, particularly if there are conflicting client interests (for example, where client accounts hold different Client Securities in a competitive merger situation); or,
- follow the recommendations of an independent proxy voting service in voting the proxies.

The full text of CFO's Proxy Voting Policy is available upon client request. If you have questions regarding our Proxy Voting Policies, please contact Trevor Hoffman, CCO, at (717) 893-5055.

Financial Information - Item 18

Our firm does not have any financial conditions or impairments that would prevent us from meeting our contractual commitments to you. We do not take physical custody of client funds or securities, or serve as trustee or signatory for client accounts, and, we do not require the prepayment of more than \$1,200 in fees six or more months in advance. Therefore, we are not required to include a financial statement with this brochure.

Requirements of State-Registered Advisers - Item 19

This section is not applicable because our firm is SEC registered.

Additional Information

Class Action Lawsuits

From time to time, securities held in the accounts of clients will be the subject of class action lawsuits. CFO has no obligation to determine if securities held by the client are subject to a pending or resolved class action lawsuit. It 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, the firm 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 the firm 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 the client has authorized contact in this manner.

Confidentiality

CFO views protecting its customers' private information as a top priority and, pursuant to the requirements of the Gramm-Leach-Bliley Act, the firm has instituted policies and procedures to ensure that customer information is kept private and secure. CFO does not disclose any non-public personal information about its customers or former customers to any non-affiliated third parties, except as permitted by law. In the course of servicing a client account, CFO may share some information with its service providers, such as transfer agents, custodians, broker-dealers, accountants, and lawyers.

CFO restricts internal access to nonpublic personal information about its clients to those employees who need to know that information in order to provide products or services to the client. CFO maintains physical and procedural safeguards that comply with state and federal standards to guard a client's nonpublic personal

information and ensure its integrity and confidentiality. It is the firm's policy never to sell information about current or former customers or their accounts to anyone. It is also the firm's policy not to share information unless required to process a transaction, at the request of the client, or as required by law.

A copy of the firm's privacy policy notice will be provided to each client prior to, or contemporaneously with, the execution of the agreement for advisory services. Thereafter, the firm will deliver a copy of the current privacy policy notice to its clients on an annual basis. If you have any questions on this policy, please contact Trevor Hoffman, CCO, at (717) 893-5055 or at info@collectivefo.com.