

Item 1. Introduction

Atlantic Wealth Partners, LLC ("AWP," "firm," "we," "us," and "our") is an investment advisor registered with the United States Securities and Exchange Commission. Brokerage and investment advisory services and fees differ, and it is important that you understand the differences. Please note that free and simple tools are available to research advisory and brokerage firms and their associated financial professionals at [Investor.gov/CRS](https://www.investor.gov/CRS), which also provides educational materials about broker-dealers, investment advisors, and investing.

Item 2. Relationships and Services

What investment services and advice can you provide me?

We offer Private Wealth Management Services ("PWM") to retail investors. Prior to forming an investment advisor-client relationship with you, we may offer a complimentary general consultation to discuss the nature of our service offerings and to determine the possibility of a potential advisory relationship. Investment advisory services begin only after the client and AWP execute a written investment advisory agreement.

In a PWM engagement, we provide you with ongoing portfolio management and organic financial planning services. We will review your financial circumstances, design, monitor, and manage your investment accounts on an ongoing basis. We will directly invest the assets deposited to your account and/or strategically allocate your assets to certain independent third-party asset managers ("TPAMs") that have been vetted by our firm. You will typically be required to grant us discretionary authority to buy and sell investments in your account without obtaining your consent prior to each transaction. In limited circumstances, we may agree to non-discretionary relationship where we must obtain your consent prior to each transaction. We generally do not allow you to impose restrictions on the types of investments to be bought and sold for your account. We will review your investment accounts at least bi-annually and provide you with written "summary recommendations" concerning your financial planning matters (e.g., retirement/estate planning, tax and education planning, budgeting/cash management). We will update these recommendations annually. You are responsible for all investment decisions, implementation, and monitoring of assets held outside the investment accounts placed under our direct management.

We advise our clients regarding investments stocks, bonds, mutual funds, exchange traded funds ("ETFs"), limited partnerships (such as hedge funds or private equity), selection of TPAMs, variable and indexed annuities, life insurance (including private placement life insurance), and direct investments in real estate, oil, gas, or other privately held businesses, among other investment types.

More detailed information about our advisory services and account minimums is contained in our Form ADV Part 2A "firm brochure" at Items 4 and 7.

CONVERSATION STARTER: ASK US:

- 1) "Given my financial situation, should I choose an investment advisory service? Why or why not?"
- 2) "How will you choose investments to recommend to me?"

- 3) "What is your relevant experience, including your licenses, education, and other qualifications? What do these qualifications mean?"

Item 3. Fees, Costs, Conflicts, and Standard of Conduct

What fees will I pay?

PWM clients pay annual asset-based management fees ranging from 0.75% - 1.50% per year of the value of their investment account. These fees are charged quarterly, in advance, based on the market value of the client's account at the end of the previous quarter. All fees are pro-rated for partial billing periods.

Our advisory fees do not include (i) brokerage commissions and transaction costs, custodial charges, taxes, wire transfer fees or any other similar fees or expenses associated with activity in your investment accounts, (ii) internal management fees and costs associated with mutual funds, ETFs, variable products (life insurance and annuities), and alternative investments held in the client's account, or (iii) costs associated with any TPAMs or other third-party service providers.

Where you pay us an asset-based fee, you should consider that the more assets you have in your account the more you will pay us, creating an incentive for us to encourage you to increase the level of assets in your account. On the same basis, this also incentivizes us to maximize your returns, and minimize your downside risk, relative to your stated risk tolerance.

You will pay fees and costs whether you make or lose money on your investments. Fees and costs will reduce any amount of money you make on your investments over time. Please make sure you understand what fees and costs you are paying.

More detailed information about our advisory fees is contained in our Form ADV Part 2A "firm brochure" at Item 5.

CONVERSATION STARTER: ASK US:

"Help me understand how these fees and costs might affect my investments. If I give you \$10,000 to invest, how much will go to fees and costs, and how much will be invested for me?"

What are your legal obligations to me when acting as my investment advisor? How else does your firm make money and what conflicts of interest do you have?

When we act as your investment advisor, we must act in your best interest and not put our interest ahead of yours. At the same time, the way we make money creates some conflicts with your interests. You should understand and ask us about these conflicts because they can affect the investment advice we provide you. Here are some examples to help you understand what this means:

Example 1: The value of your asset-based advisory fee account goes up, and while the annual percentage we charge may stay the same, the total compensation you pay us goes up proportionately.

Example 2: Your account value goes down, but you still must pay us an asset-based fee advisory fee proportional to your assets under management.

Representatives of our firm are individually licensed to sell insurance, may sell insurance products to clients, and may receive commissions in connection with such transactions. AWP

is also affiliated with Prudent Insurance, LLC, a licensed general insurance agency which may also receive compensation as a result of sales of insurance products to clients. Certain representatives of our firm are individually licensed real estate brokers and may receive customary fees and commissions associated with real estate transactions conducted on the behalf of advisory clients. We are also affiliated with Stephen T. Olson, Inc. a licensed real estate brokerage firm which may also receive compensation as a result of real estate transactions with clients.

AWP may recommend that clients purchase interests of certain privately offered pooled investment vehicles ("Affiliated Funds") that are sponsored, managed, and advised by AWP and/or its affiliates, some or all of whom may share personnel. When clients elect to purchase interests in our Affiliated Funds, certain of AWP's personnel and affiliates will benefit and receive additional compensation indirectly as a result of such transactions.

Advisory fees paid to AWP are separate and distinct from any commissions or other compensation which may be received by representatives of our firm or our affiliates. Our advisory fees will not be reduced by the amount of any insurance or real estate related commissions or other compensation received by any of our affiliates. The foregoing arrangements create conflicts of interest with clients. As fiduciaries, we will only transact business, recommend insurance products, or recommend investments in the Affiliated Funds or the services offered by our affiliates when fully disclosed, suitable, and appropriate for the client. You are never obligated to use any of our representatives or affiliates for any of the foregoing products or services and you are never obligated to invest in the Affiliated Funds.

More detailed information related to these conflicts of interest is contained in our Form ADV Part 2A "firm brochure" at Items 5 and 10.

CONVERSATION STARTER: ASK US:

"How might your conflicts of interest affect me, and how will you address them?"

How do your financial professionals make money?

Our financial professionals are compensated with annual salaries and/or discretionary bonuses. Additional compensation may be received as described above.

More detailed information about our conflicts of interest is contained in our Form ADV Part 2A "firm brochure" at Items 5 and 10.

Item 4. Disciplinary History

Do you or your financial professionals have legal or disciplinary history?

No. We encourage you to visit [Investor.gov/CRS](https://www.investor.gov/crs) for a free and simple search tool to research any of our financial professionals.

CONVERSATION STARTER: ASK US:

"As a financial professional, do you have any disciplinary history? For what type of conduct?"

Item 5. Additional Information

Additional information regarding our firm, including our firm brochure and this Client Relationship Summary can be obtained by visiting <https://adviserinfo.sec.gov/firm/summary/289440>, our firm website at www.atlanticwp.com, or by contacting us by telephone at 561-632-0566. We are always available to answer any of your questions.

CONVERSATION STARTER: ASK US:

"Who is my primary contact person? Is he/she a representative of an investment advisor or a broker dealer? Who can I talk to if I have concerns about how this person is treating me?"

Summary of Material Changes

This Client Relationship Summary contains the following material changes from the prior version dated March 31, 2022:

- Item 2 has been amended to reflect that we no longer offer Financial Planning as a stand-alone service and we no longer offer Family Office services. Item 3 has been amended to remove references to the fees we charge for these discontinued service offerings.
- Item 3 has been amended to remove references to our affiliation with AWP Trust & Tax Solutions, LLC. This entity has been dissolved and the firm and its affiliates no longer offer tax services of any kind.

Additional Rollover Educational Information

The below information is included as an additional resource to help guide your ("**you**" and "**your**") rollover decision in light of the recommendations provided by Atlantic Wealth Partners, LLC ("**Advisor**," "**firm**," "**we**," "**our**," and "**us**"). Please review it carefully and let us know if you have any questions or would like to have one of our financial professionals walk you through the specific advantages or disadvantages of the proposed rollover transaction. Please again be reminded that you are under no obligation, contractually or otherwise, to complete the recommended rollover transaction(s).

Employer Plan Rollovers

If you retire, separate from your employer, or are otherwise entitled to a distribution of assets held in your employer-sponsored Plan account, it is important that you understand your options and the advantages and disadvantages of each before selecting a course of action. Many employers permit former employees to keep their retirement assets in their company plan. Also, current employees can sometimes move assets out of their company plan before they retire or change jobs. You should carefully consider the costs and benefits of each prospective rollover option before entering into any rollover transaction.

An employee will typically have four rollover options:

1. leaving the funds in the employer's (or former employer's) plan;
2. rolling the funds into an IRA rollover account;
3. moving the funds to a new employer's retirement plan; or
4. cashing out and taking a taxable distribution from the plan.

Amongst many factors to evaluate in coming to a decision (some of which are described in more detail below), it is important to note that the first three options above defer the taxation of your distribution, while the fourth will result in an immediate taxable event.

You should consider the information below as a high-level list of some, but not necessarily all, factors you should consider when analyzing your specific situation and considering a rollover of assets from an employer Plan. You are advised to gather all pertinent information from your current Plan administrator and to consult with our firm and your independent tax and legal professionals before making any rollover decision.

Advantages of rolling over your Plan to a Rollover IRA account managed by us:

- **It can be easier to manage your money when it's all at one place.** By consolidating your accounts at one custodian, it can be easier to monitor the status of your overall portfolio and maintain your total asset allocations. It can be cumbersome to direct multiple different parties to monitor and manage your investments and/or to log in to multiple different investment platforms or custodians to manage your accounts. When you rollover assets to a Rollover IRA managed by us, where authorized to do so by you, we will implement transactions on your behalf and provide centralized reporting on your assets.
- **A tailored investment strategy.** Unlike employer Plans that can be cookie cutter by design (since they are meant for all employees), we can offer you an investment strategy that considers your individual risk tolerance, goals, and retirement plan. We will construct a portfolio of investments and/or implement portfolio strategies within your account based on our analysis of your unique financial circumstances and needs. As with any investment strategy, our portfolio designs involve the risk of loss that clients should be prepared to bear. The past performance of any investment or portfolio strategy is not indicative of future results.
- **Possibility of more investment options.** Most retirement plans tend to have limited investment offerings. The firm may have access to a wider array of offerings within a rollover IRA account. More investment choices means that you are able to

seek broader diversification of your investments and allows us greater flexibility to design a portfolio that is tailored to your unique financial circumstances and needs.

- **Flexibility to choose services, service providers, and investments.** By rolling over to an IRA, you have discretion as to the service providers (broker-dealers, custodians, money managers) services, and investments to be utilized with respect to your account. In addition, you hold the discretion to change the selected service providers, services, and investments in the future.
- **Possibility of lower fees.** Some Plans may charge a quarterly plan administration fee on top of a professional asset manager fee. Employers may also pass on certain plan and recordkeeping fees to you, and administrative fees may increase with time. Your Plan's fees are disclosed in the Plan documents, including, without limitation, the Plan's 404a-5 disclosure statement referenced above. In contrast, the firm charges you an asset-based fee (*i.e.*, a fee calculated as a percentage of the market value of your assets under management) based on a fee schedule that will be disclosed to you upfront, in writing. Please see below for more discussion about fees.
- **Possibility of more flexible distribution and withdrawal options.** IRAs are often, but not always, more flexible than Plans with respect to withdrawals and distributions (*e.g.*, setting up regular periodic payments or an unscheduled withdrawal). Also, IRAs don't charge for periodic payments or special distributions (*e.g.*, medical needs or family events), whereas many Plans do.
- **Opportunity for Qualified Charitable Distributions ("QCDs").** The QCD option is only available for charitable rollovers from traditional IRAs. A retired taxpayer could roll over some or all their Plan assets to an IRA and then make a QCD directly from the rollover IRA.
- **Opportunity for future ROTH conversion.** After transferring your Plan assets into a Rollover IRA, you may decide in the future to take advantage of Roth conversions in years when it could make sense tax-wise. With ROTH conversions, you pay taxes on the balance at the time of conversion (all or a portion) but then you'll enjoy tax-free growth. You can work closely with your independent tax professional to carefully implement this potentially valuable but complex strategy to minimize future taxes on IRA withdrawals.
- **Possibility of penalty-free withdrawals.** You can avoid the 10% federal tax on withdrawals before the age of 59½ if you use the funds for health insurance premiums while unemployed, unreimbursed medical expenses, permanent disability, qualified higher education expenses, or to buy, build, or rebuild a home.
- **Financial planning services and other ancillary advisory services may be provided by the firm.** Depending on the level of advisory services for which you engage us, we may provide complimentary (or reduced cost) financial planning and/or consulting services to you when you we advise on the management of your rollover IRA. Personalized financial planning services may or may not be provided to you within the Plan.

Disadvantages of rolling over your Plan to a Rollover IRA account managed by us:

- **Possibility of less protection from creditors.** Funds remaining in a qualified employer retirement account may generally be subject to a higher level of protection from creditors and legal judgments under federal law (ERISA). However, rollovers from a qualified employer plan to an IRA inherit the unlimited protections of their former qualified plan. SEP and Simple IRA plans are treated like employer plans. If they are rolled over into an IRA, they are treated as individual IRAs and may have less protection from creditors.
- **Possibility of elimination of certain investment options.** Plans sometimes offer employees the opportunity to purchase shares of employer stock and/or other securities at a discount or securities (or specific share classes) that may not be available or accessible for your investment outside of the Plan. By rolling over your assets to an IRA, these investment options may be eliminated.
- **Possibility of higher fees and costs.** In some cases, the fees charged by underlying funds in your current Plan portfolio may be lower than those charged by the funds to which our firm has access. In addition, there is a possibility that our advisory fees will exceed the management fees, administrative fees, and other fees charged to your account within the Plan.
- **Penalty-free withdrawals may no longer be possible.** If you separate from service during or after the year you reach age 55 (age 50 for public safety employees and certain government employees) you may be able to take penalty-free withdrawals from your qualified retirement Plan. Also, funds held in an employer's 457 Plan can be withdrawn for any reason prior to age 59 ½ without being subject to the 10% early withdrawal penalty that applies to most IRAs.
- **No Required Minimum Distributions ("RMD") for older workers.** If you are over age 72 and still working, assets held in your current employer's qualified retirement Plan generally are not subject to annual required minimum distributions. This

would not apply to Plan participants who are more than 5% owners of the business sponsoring the plan. They must begin their RMDs no later than April 1st of the year following their age 72 year. You generally have to start taking withdrawals from your IRA, SEP IRA, SIMPLE IRA, or retirement plan account when you reach age 72 (70 ½ if you reached 70 ½ before January 1, 2020).

- **No loans.** You will not be able to take a loan against your IRA account. Any outstanding Plan loan balances would need to be repaid prior to rolling over into the new rollover IRA or you may incur income taxes and potentially a 10% tax penalty (there are special exceptions – you should consult your independent tax advisor).
- **No plan fiduciary oversight.** If your money remains in a Plan, federal law (ERISA) requires that the named plan fiduciaries (typically your employer and/or a money manager engaged to advise the Plan) prudently monitor the costs and quality of the investment options made available within the Plan. When you rollover your account to an IRA, the plan fiduciary will no longer be responsible to monitor these items.
- **Giving up possible tax break.** When rolling company stock held within an employer's qualified retirement account over into an IRA, you may be giving up a tax break on company stock within the Plan, since all withdrawals will be taxed as ordinary income. If instead you transfer the company shares to a taxable account when you terminate employment with or retire from the employer who contributed the shares, then any net unrealized appreciation (*i.e.*, the difference between the market value of the company at the time your employer contributed to your retirement plan and the market value at the time of distribution) may be taxed at the lower capital gains income tax rate.

Advantages of rolling over your Plan to your new employer's Plan:

- **Possibility of lower costs.** It is possible that the Plan offered by your new employer offers lower administrative fees, asset management fees, and recordkeeping fees than your previous employer's Plan or a rollover IRA.
- **Possibility of more investment options.** It is possible that the Plan offered by your new employer may offer more investment options, unique investment options, and/or investment options at a lower cost than your previous employer's Plan or a rollover IRA.
- **Possibility of increased ancillary services.** It is possible that the Plan offered by your new employer offers a greater scope of ancillary services to you than your previous employer's Plan or a rollover IRA. For example, some Plans offer financial planning services or tailored investment advisory services to Plan participants, while others do not.
- **Possibility of rolling over existing plan loan(s).** If you have an existing plan loan, you may be able to roll it over to your new employer's plan through a "direct" rollover, rather than having to repay the outstanding balance. This is not possible in a rollover IRA scenario.
- **Possibility of greater protection from creditors.** Depending on the state where you reside, Plans may offer better creditor protection than IRAs.
- **Maintaining all Plan funds in one location.** By rolling your current Plan funds to your new employer's Plan, you can continue to have all of your Plan funds in one place. Once you meet the eligibility criteria of the new employer's plan, you can continue to make contributions as you have in the past.
- **No RMDs for older workers.** If you are over age 72 and still working, assets held in your new employer's qualified retirement Plan generally are not subject to annual required minimum distributions. This would not apply to plan participants who are more than 5% owners of the business sponsoring the plan. They must begin their RMDs no later than April 1st of the year following their age 72 year. You generally have to start taking withdrawals from your Traditional IRA, SEP IRA, or SIMPLE IRA account when you reach age 72 (70 ½ if you reached 70 ½ before January 1, 2020).
- **Possibility of Plan loans.** Your new employer's Plan may offer the possibility of loans. You will not be able to take a loan against your IRA account.

Disadvantages of rolling your Plan to your new employer's Plan:

- **Possibility of Waiting Period.** Your new employer's Plan may contain a waiting period before you will be permitted to roll your old Plan assets into the new Plan. This waiting period may not be agreeable with your personal retirement plan/timeline and may result in your inability to make contributions to your account for a period of time.
- **Possibility of higher costs.** It is possible that the Plan offered by your new employer offers higher administrative fees, asset management fees, and recordkeeping fees than your previous employer's Plan or a rollover IRA.

- **Possibility of less investment options.** It is possible that the Plan offered by your new employer may offer less and investment options or offer investment options at a higher cost than your previous employer's Plan or a rollover IRA.
- **Possibility of reduced ancillary services.** It is possible that the Plan offered by your new employer does not offer the same scope of ancillary services to you as your previous employer's Plan or a rollover IRA. For example, some Plans offer financial planning services or tailored investment advisory services to Plan participants, while others do not.

Advantages of taking a taxable distribution from your Plan account:

- **Discretion regarding use of funds.** When you take a distribution from your account you are able to use the net proceeds (after taxes) for any purpose you wish, such as buying a new home or making an investment.
- **Possibility of tax advantages related to employer stock.** If you have employer stock in your Plan account that has substantially appreciated, there may be tax advantages to taking a distribution of these shares. You should consult your independent tax advisor.

Disadvantages of taking a taxable distribution from your Plan account:

- **Tax event.** When you take a distribution from your Plan account you will owe federal and/or state taxes on the amount withdrawn. In general, the federal government requires 20% withholding on federal income taxes. In addition, the withdrawn monies may place you in a higher tax bracket which will result in a further increased tax payable in the year of the distribution.
- **Early distribution penalty.** If you are under the age of 59½ (55 if you separate from service during or after the year you reach age 55, age 50 for public safety employees and certain government employees) at the time of taking a distribution, you will also incur an additional 10% early distribution penalty, further reducing the net proceeds you will receive.
- **Adjustment to retirement plan, budget, and time horizon.** By electing to take a distribution and spending the net proceeds, you will reduce your retirement savings and the time period during which you have to save for retirement. You should carefully consider how taking a taxable distribution will affect your planned retirement budget and whether it will cause any delay in your retirement age or reduction of standard of living in retirement.

IRA Rollovers and Transfers

There may be a number of reasons to rollover your current IRA account to a Plan account, to transfer your IRA account to another IRA custodian, or to convert to a different type of IRA account. For example, you may wish to rollover your IRA to a Plan, to another IRA custodian, or to another type of IRA to reduce fees or taxes, to increase your investment options, or to obtain access to services you otherwise cannot access or which would require the payment of additional fees. There are various factors you should consider before deciding whether to rollover or transfer your existing IRA account.

You should consider the information below as a high-level summary of some, but not necessarily all, factors you should consider when analyzing your specific situation and considering the rollover or transfer of your IRA account. You are advised to gather all pertinent information from the broker and custodian of your current IRA account and to consult with our firm and your independent tax and legal professionals before making any rollover or transfer decision.

Advantages of rolling/transferring your IRA to your new employer's Plan or other IRA:

- **Possibility of lower costs.** It is possible that the Plan offered by your new employer or the new IRA offers lower overall fees and costs than your current IRA.
- **Possibility of more investment options.** It is possible that the Plan offered by your new employer or the new IRA may offer more investment options, unique investment options, and/or investment options at a lower cost than your current IRA. For example, certain IRA types may permit you to hold private placements, limited partnerships, commodities, precious metals, real estate, and other alternative investment types. As another example, your new employer's Plan may offer access to employer securities or special classes of securities not available or only available to you at higher cost in your current IRA.
- **Possibility of increased ancillary services.** In the case of a rollover to a Plan, it is possible that the Plan offered by your new employer offers a greater scope of ancillary services to you than your current IRA. For example, the new employer's Plan

may offer financial planning services or tailored investment advisory services, while you may pay additional fees to receive such services in your current IRA.

- **Possibility of Plan loans.** In the case of a rollover to a Plan, it is possible that the Plan offered by your new employer may offer the possibility of loans. You will not be able to take a loan against your IRA account.
- **Possible tax advantages through ROTH conversion.** You may consider converting your traditional IRA to a ROTH IRA in years when it could make sense tax-wise. With ROTH conversions, you pay taxes on the balance of your IRA at the time of conversion (all or a portion) but then you'll enjoy tax-free growth. You can work closely with your independent tax professional to carefully implement this potentially valuable but complex strategy to minimize future taxes on IRA withdrawals.

Disadvantages of rolling/transferring your IRA to your new employer's Plan or another IRA:

- **Possibility of Waiting Period.** Your new employer's Plan may contain a waiting period before you will be permitted to roll your current IRA assets into the new Plan. This waiting period may not be agreeable with your personal retirement plan/timeline and may result in your inability to make contributions to your account for a period of time.
- **Possibility of higher costs.** It is possible that the Plan offered by your new employer or the new IRA offers higher overall fees and costs than your current IRA.
- **Possibility of less investment options.** It is possible that the Plan offered by your new employer or the new IRA may offer less investment options than your current IRA. For example, while the universe of investments that can be accessed in most IRAs spans publicly traded stocks, bonds, mutual funds, and exchange traded funds and some types of IRAs may even offer access to alternative investments, many Plans have limited investment options and are cookie cutter by design. The investment options made available by the Plan sponsor have not been chosen based on your specific investment needs.
- **Possibility of reduced ancillary services.** In the case of a rollover to a Plan, it is possible that the Plan offered by your new employer does not offer the same scope of ancillary services to you as your current IRA. For example, some Plans do not offer financial planning services, distribution planning advice, or tailored investment advisory services to Plan participants. When our firm manages your IRA, we will provide you with tailored investment advice, distribution advice, and may provide certain additional advisory services, including financial planning.

Commission-based Account Rollovers

Brokerage and investment advisory services and fees differ, and it is important that you understand the differences when considering rolling over a brokerage account to an advisory account.

In a *brokerage account*, your financial professional and brokerage firm typically earns compensation in the form of mark-ups and/or commissions which are based upon the frequency, type, and size of the transactions occurring in your account and the types of securities purchased and sold. Your financial professional may have a financial incentive to recommend certain securities and other investment products to you over others based on differences in the compensation the financial professional will receive. For example, your financial professional may receive increased compensation as a result of selling a mutual fund or an ETF that is sponsored or managed by his or her brokerage firm or its affiliate. This possibility raises a conflict of interest that you should consider in your rollover decision. In this type of account, your financial professional must make *suitable investment recommendations* based on your investment objectives, risk profile, and a number of other factors, however, they are not bound to act as your fiduciary. In addition, your financial professional will typically not provide any ongoing service or monitoring of your investments. They will dispense advice at the time of each trade and will receive a markup or commission on each transaction. This is typically referred to as a commission-based account.

The fees you will pay in an *advisory account* are not based on the frequency, type, and size of transactions or the types of securities bought and sold for your account. Rather, your financial professional will act as your *fiduciary* and be legally bound under state and federal securities laws to place your interests above theirs when providing investment advice. Your financial professional will typically monitor your investments on an ongoing or periodic basis (as agreed in an advisory contract) and charge you a fee calculated as a percentage of the value of your assets under management. In addition to the fee you pay to your financial professional for investment advice, you may also separately pay the custodian of your account for trading commissions, mark-ups, custodial fees, or other similar charges. You should note that you will pay advisory fees to your financial professional irrespective of whether there are any transactions whatsoever in your account during a given billing period. This creates an incentive for your financial professional to encourage you to increase the value of the assets placed

under their management and to discourage withdrawals of capital from your account. This possibility raises a conflict of interest that you should consider in your rollover decision. Your financial professional may be retained on a discretionary basis, meaning that they may be granted the authority to direct the broker-dealer of your account to execute transactions for your account without your prior approval of each transaction. In other circumstances, you may retain your financial professional on a non-discretionary basis which will require that they obtain your consent prior to executing any transactions for your account. This is typically referred to as a fee-based account.

You should consider the information below as a high-level summary of some, but not necessarily all, factors you should consider when analyzing your specific situation and considering a rollover from a commission-based account to a fee-based account. You are advised to gather all pertinent information from the broker and custodian of your current commission-based account and to consult with our firm and your independent tax and legal professionals before making any rollover decision.

Advantages of maintaining your assets in a commission-based account:

- **Possibility of lower net costs.** The costs you will bear in a commission-based account are determined based upon the frequency, type, and size of the transactions occurring in your account and the types of securities purchased and sold. If you typically employ a long term or "buy and hold" type investment strategy, a commission-based brokerage account may cost you less on a net basis than a fee-based advisory account. In general, the greater the number of transactions in your account, the more commissions you will pay.
- **Enhanced control of investment decisions.** If you typically prefer to monitor your own investments, have a limited need for ongoing investment advice, and generally prefer to make your own investment decisions, a brokerage account will typically provide you with a greater level of control and flexibility over your investments. Brokerage accounts also typically allow you to utilize margin, options, and other advanced trading strategies as you may desire, whereas in an advisory account, your financial professional typically chooses the investments and the investment strategies to be pursued.

Disadvantages of maintaining your assets in a commission-based account:

- **Suitability standard.** In a commission-based account, your financial professional is subject to a suitability standard of conduct. This means that your financial professional's recommendations must be based on your investment objectives, risk profile, and a number of other factors, rather than a fiduciary standard. The firm follows a fiduciary standard in recommending investments to you.
- **Possibility of greater conflicts of interest.** Your financial professional is compensated based on the frequency, type, and size of transactions in your account, and the types of securities purchased and sold. They may have financial incentives to recommend certain securities and investment products over others based on the compensation they will receive, rather than your best interests.

Advantages of rolling your assets to a fee-based account:

- **Ongoing advice, monitoring, and re-balancing of investments.** If you desire ongoing advice, periodic or ongoing monitoring and rebalancing of your investments, then an advisory account may be a better choice. Your financial professional will recommend an investment strategy, supervise your account either on an ongoing or periodic basis, and recommend or implement changes to your holdings as necessary to maintain the desired portfolio of investments. In a brokerage account, your financial professional does not have a duty to recommend an investment strategy or to supervise your account and you will be responsible to monitor and maintain the desired portfolio of investments.
- **Fiduciary standard of conduct.** Advisory accounts are supervised by a fiduciary financial professional who must place your interests first at all times. In an advisory account, your financial professional's fiduciary duties to you include (i) the provision of investment advice that is suitable for your investment needs, goals, and limitations; (ii) full disclosure of all material facts; (iii) full disclosure of all potential conflicts of interest; (iv) utmost and exclusive duty of loyalty and good faith; and (v) the best execution of transactions for your account. In a brokerage account, your financial professional is bound only by a duty to ensure the suitability of your investments.
- **Ancillary Services.** In an advisory account, your financial professional may offer certain services in addition to management of your portfolio. These services may include financial planning, financial consulting advice, distribution advice, account monitoring services, asset allocation services, educational seminars, and/or other services.

Disadvantages of rolling your assets to a fee-based account:

- **Possibility of higher net costs.** The costs you will bear in a fee-based account are determined based upon the value of your assets under management. You will pay your financial professional an asset-based fee irrespective of whether there are any transactions in your account in a given period. If you typically employ a long term or “buy and hold” type investment strategy, a fee-based advisory account may cost you more on a net basis than a commission-based brokerage account. In addition to the fee you pay to your financial professional for investment advice, you may also separately pay the custodian of your account for trading commissions, mark-ups, custodial fees, and other similar charges.
- **Possibility of decreased control of investments.** Where you roll your assets to a fee-based account and grant your financial professional discretionary authority, they will implement changes to your investment portfolio without obtaining your prior consent to each specific transaction. In this context, you should be comfortable with having your financial professional control investment decisions related to your account.

Defined Benefit Plans

If you are weighing the option of staying in a defined benefit plan (such as a pension plan) that provides a guaranteed income stream for life, or converting your benefits to another plan or IRA, you should do so carefully and with the assistance of the resources provided by your employer. That is a special situation that these materials do not cover.

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ATLANTIC WEALTH
P A R T N E R S

Item 1: Cover Page

Part 2A of Form ADV
March 28, 2024

MAIN OFFICE

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Firm Contact:

STEPHEN T. OLSON
Founder and Managing Principal

This brochure provides information regarding qualifications and business practices of Atlantic Wealth Partners, L.L.C. ("Atlantic Wealth Partners"). If you have questions about the contents of this brochure, please call us at (561) 632-0566. The information in this brochure has not been approved or verified by the United States Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC") or by any state securities authority. Additional information about our firm is available on the SEC's website at www.adviserinfo.sec.gov by searching for our firm by name or by its unique CRD number (CRD No. 289440).

Please note that the use of the term "registered investment adviser" and description of our firm and/or our associates as "registered" does not imply a certain level of skill or training. Clients are encouraged to review this firm brochure and any brochure supplements for more information on the qualifications of our firm and our associates.

Item 2: Material Changes

Open communication and transparency form the foundation of our client relationships. Atlantic Wealth Partners will provide you with complete and accurate information in a timely manner. We encourage all current and prospective clients to read this brochure carefully and encourage you to discuss any questions you may have with us by contacting us at the telephone number on the cover page. Your feedback ensures that we continually improve.

We are required to notify you of all material changes to our brochure on at least an annual basis. This brochure reflects the following material changes since the filing of our last annual update to this document dated March 29, 2023:

- Item 1 has been updated to disclose the address of our branch office.
- Item 4 has been updated to reflect that we no longer offer Financial Planning and Consulting as a stand-alone service. These services may now only be accessed as part of a Private Wealth Management engagement that includes ongoing portfolio management services. Item 5 has been updated to remove references to the fees associated with stand-alone Financial Planning and Consulting engagements.
- Item 4 has been updated to reflect that we no longer offer Family Office services. Item 5 has been updated to remove references to the fees associated with Family Office services engagements.
- Item 5 has been updated to reflect that we now bill fees for our Private Wealth Management services quarterly in advance based on the end of period market value of the client's account as of the close of the prior billing period. These fees are adjusted on a pro-rata basis for partial billing periods (based on the number of days in the period) and for mid-period deposits and withdrawals of capital to or from your accounts (based on the underlying transaction date).
- Item 10 has been amended to remove reference to our prior affiliation with AWP Tax & Trust Solutions, LLC ("AWP Tax"). AWP Tax was voluntarily dissolved and is no longer an affiliate.
- Item 12 has been amended to reflect that we now recommend Charles Schwab & Co., Inc. ("Schwab") to serve as the custodian and executing broker for client accounts. Prior versions of this brochure stated that we had recommended both Schwab and TD Ameritrade, Inc. ("TDA") for these services. Schwab acquired TDA in 2019 and the two firms combined operations in 2023.

We will update this brochure and summarize in this Item 2 the occurrence of any material changes with respect to our business in accordance with applicable law. All current clients will receive a Summary of Material Changes to this and subsequent brochures within 120 days of the close of our fiscal year and certain additional updates regarding changes with respect to our firm and our business practices as they may occur. Updated information concerning these changes will be provided to you free of charge. A Summary of Material Changes is also included within our brochure found on the SEC's website at www.adviserinfo.sec.gov. You can obtain additional information about our firm by searching for us on the foregoing website by our firm name or by our unique CRD number (289440).

A copy of this brochure will be provided to you free of charge by contacting us at the telephone number reflected on the cover page.

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Our Firm and Our Services

Atlantic Wealth Partners is an SEC registered investment advisor established in 2017 as a limited liability company formed under the laws of the State of Florida. Stephen T. Olson is the founder and sole Managing Principal of our firm. Our principal office is located in Jupiter, Florida.

The information contained below describes our investment advisory services, practices, and fees. Please refer to the description of each investment advisory service listed below for information on how we tailor our services to the needs of our clients. As used throughout this firm brochure, the words "we," "our," "firm," "AWP" and "us" refer to Atlantic Wealth Partners, and the words "you," "your," and "client" refer to you as either a client or prospective client of our firm.

We provide individuals and families with customized, comprehensive wealth management, financial planning, and investment advisory services to meet their goals while remaining sensitive to their emotional and financial tolerance to risk and the time horizon for their investments and financial objectives.

As your fiduciary, it is our legal and moral duty to always act in your best interests. This is accomplished by understanding the details and challenges of our clients' financial lives. Together, we:

1. Identify areas of financial, legal, and tax exposure in order to establish and set clear financial objectives; and
2. Collaborate and coordinate with your tax and legal advisors to establish clear, written, and unbiased recommendations.

Prior to forming an investment advisor-client relationship with you, we may offer a complimentary general consultation to discuss the nature of our service offerings and to determine how we may best assist you to achieve your financial goals and objectives. Investment advisory services begin only after the client and AWP execute a written investment advisory agreement. There is no obligation to engage our firm for further services.

We offer the following investment advisory services to our clients:

Private Wealth Management ("PWM") Services

Our PWM Services combine ongoing portfolio management and organic financial planning services designed to assist our clients in the overall management of their financial affairs. Our long-term relationship with you under this program is strengthened by regular consultations focused on goal-driven strategy and execution.

As a PWM Services client, you will typically be required to grant AWP *discretionary authority* to manage your designated account(s). This means AWP will be authorized to implement its investment recommendations directly within your designated account(s) held at the custodian without obtaining your prior approval for each specific transaction. We will only exercise this authority in accordance with our understanding of your unique investment objectives, needs, and suitability. In rare instances, we may agree to manage your account on a non-discretionary basis. In these circumstances, we will be required to obtain your approval prior to implementing any transactions within your account.

During the initial and early stage information share meetings we seek to review, evaluate, and understand the entirety of your financial situation, existing resources, goals, and your tolerances for risk. We will then develop, document, and share our immediate considerations to further your stated goals.

Based on our dialogue and the supporting information, we will then develop and present you with a detailed, individualized investment portfolio typically comprised of mutual funds and exchange traded funds ("ETFs"), fixed income instruments (e.g., treasuries, money market funds, corporate bonds, asset-backed securities, municipal bonds and international bonds)

individual equity securities (i.e., stocks), and/or other public and private securities or investments. At your request, we may also provide you with recommendations for the disposition of any legacy assets contained in your account at the onset of our relationship.

Depending on your investment objectives and needs, we may utilize an "Overlay Management Feature" that creates a custom asset allocation model for your account incorporating the use of certain independent third-party asset managers, sub-advisors, and/or private investment managers (collectively, "TPAMs") that we may recommend to manage all or a portion of your account. We will only recommend TPAMs when we believe the same to be in your best interests, acting in our capacity as your fiduciary. Through our overlay feature, we will recommend allocations of your assets to the recommended TPAMs who will in-turn conduct investment research, implement trade orders, invest and reinvest your assets in the strategy designated or selected by our firm on a discretionary basis, and perform any necessary periodic rebalancing of your account. You will be provided with a copy of each recommended TPAM's Form ADV Part 2 (or equivalent disclosure information) prior to entering into any TPAM engagements.

Following implementation of your initial investment portfolio, we will monitor the performance of your account on an ongoing basis, including any assets managed by TPAMs, and implement changes as needed or appropriate, in consideration of current economic conditions, our market opinions and assumptions, and your individual financial circumstances, all in pursuit of your ultimate investment goals. It is your ongoing responsibility to advise us in writing of any material changes to your financial circumstances during our relationship.

In addition to ongoing management of your investment portfolio, we will also provide you with financial planning services that may encompass a variety of topics such as retirement and estate planning, investment planning, education planning, tax planning, debt/credit analysis, charitable giving, and other areas, as may be relevant to you. These planning services will include delivery of an informal written summary or checklist of action items and recommendations addressing the selected financial topics ("Summary Recommendations"). Our Summary Recommendations will be updated annually, or otherwise, at your reasonable request. Frequent requests for updates of our Summary Recommendations may require payment of additional fees at our then applicable rates.

Implementation decisions regarding any of our Summary Recommendations for assets held away from the accounts we manage directly on your behalf are at the exclusive discretion of the client and may be completed by our firm, at your option, subject to the payment of applicable advisory fees. You are under no obligation to use our firm to implement any of our Summary Recommendations for assets held away from the account placed under our direct management.

Pension Consulting Services

We offer ongoing Pension Consulting Services to employee benefit plans and their fiduciaries based upon the needs of the plan and the services requested by the plan sponsor or named fiduciary. In general, these services may include an existing plan review and analysis, plan-level advice regarding fund selection and investment options, and/or education services to plan participants regarding risk tolerance and investment choices.

NOTE: Certain plans we may provide services to are regulated under the Employee Retirement Income Securities Act of 1974 ("ERISA"). We will provide Pension Consulting Services to the plan sponsor and/or fiduciaries as described above for the fees set forth in Item 5 of this brochure. The consulting services we provide are advisory in nature. In providing services to any plan and its underlying participants, our status is that of an investment adviser registered with the SEC. We are not subject to any disqualifications under Section 411 of ERISA. In performing fiduciary services, we are acting as a fiduciary of the Plan as defined in Section 3(21) under ERISA, only. In all cases, our status as a fiduciary under ERISA is clearly disclosed in a written advisory agreement. If there is any discrepancy between the disclosures in this paragraph and the agreement, the agreement shall govern.

Types of Investments Recommended

We typically recommend the following types of investments: stocks, bonds, mutual funds, ETFs, limited partnerships (such as hedge funds or private equity), TPAM managed accounts, variable annuities, life insurance (including private placement life insurance), direct investments in real estate, oil, gas, or other privately held businesses. Clients are advised that all (or substantially all) of the investment products and TPAMs we recommend can be invested in or otherwise be accessed by the client directly, without the services of our firm; however, the client would not receive our assistance in determining which products and services are most appropriate to the client's financial condition and objectives.

Investment Restrictions

Our firm does not usually allow clients to impose restrictions on investing in certain securities or types of securities due to the level of difficulty this would entail in managing their account. This is especially difficult when TPAMs are engaged to manage client assets, since our firm does not directly trade the account. We will work with clients to make exceptions to this policy on a case-by-case basis, where we determine such exceptions and restrictions to be reasonable, in our sole discretion.

Participation in Wrap Fee Programs

We do not offer or sponsor any wrap fee programs.

Regulatory Assets Under Management

As of December 31, 2023, we managed approximately \$227,741,225 of client assets on a discretionary basis and \$0 of client assets on a non-discretionary basis.

Item 5: Fees & Compensation

Compensation for Our Advisory Services

We receive the following advisory fees in connection with our advisory services. All client fee arrangements are set forth in a written advisory agreement.

Private Wealth Management (PWM) Services

PWM Services clients pay an annual asset-based advisory fee calculated and charged based on a percentage of the market value of the client's assets under management in accordance with the below fee schedule:

Assets Under Management	Annual % of Assets Charge
\$0 - \$5,000,000	1.50%
\$5,000,000 - \$25,000,000	1.25%
\$25,000,000 - \$100,000,000	1.00%
Over \$100,000,000	0.75%

Annualized fees for our Private Wealth Management services are billed quarterly in advance based on the end of period market value of the client's accounts as of the close of the prior billing period. These fees are adjusted on a pro-rata basis for partial billing periods (based on the number of days in the period) and for mid-period deposits and withdrawals of capital to or from your accounts (based on the underlying transaction date).. The fee for the initial period of services shall be pro-rated based upon the opening date of the client's accounts, the number of days in the initial billing period and the market value of the assets held in the client's account on such date. Unless otherwise agreed, AWP will rely on the custodian's valuation of the client's account for purposes of calculating its fees.

Pension Consulting Services

We charge asset-based fees for these services in accordance with a customized tiered fee schedule determined based upon our understanding of the complexity of the engagement and our expectation of the time and resources necessary to provide the requested services to the client. The fee schedule for each engagement is individually negotiated with fees typically ranging from 0.50% - 1.50% per year of the market value of the Plan's account. Fees are billed in line with the policies set forth above for PWM Services.

Direct Fee Deduction

Unless otherwise agreed in writing, pursuant to your consent contained in our written advisory agreement and/or the account opening agreement of the custodian of your account, our advisory fees will be paid and deducted directly from your account(s) held at the custodian. We will send the custodian notice of the amount of the advisory fee to be deducted from your account each time a fee becomes due. If there is insufficient cash in your account to pay our advisory fees, we will first liquidate money market shares to generate the cash necessary to pay such fees. However, if money market shares or cash value are not available, other investments will be liquidated instead. Please note that unexpected or premature liquidation of investments to pay our advisory fees may impair the performance of your account.

The custodian of your account will independently send you an account statement at least quarterly, reflecting all holdings in your account, their value, and a record of all transactions in your account over the period, including any payment of advisory fees to our firm. The custodian is not responsible to and will not review the accuracy of our advisory fee calculations. We encourage you to promptly and carefully review the custodian's account statements upon receipt and to contact us at the telephone number on the cover page of this brochure with any questions or concerns.

Termination & Refunds

In the event we fail to provide you with a copy of this brochure at least forty-eight (48) hours in advance of the full execution of a written advisory agreement with our firm, you may terminate our advisory services within five business (5) days of the engagement, without incurring any fees to AWP.

AWP or the client may terminate our PWM Services or Pension Consulting Services at any time, upon thirty (30) days' advance written notice to the non-terminating party. We will close your account and process a pro-rata refund of any unearned advisory fees paid in advance. Any earned but unpaid fees due to us at the time of termination shall then become immediately due and payable to AWP on a pro-rata basis.

Other Fees and Expenses

Separate and in addition to the advisory fees payable to AWP, clients are also responsible for payment of (i) any transaction fees, commissions, custodial fees and service charges, stock transfer fees, taxes, and other similar charges and expenses incurred in connection with AWP's and/or any TPAM's management of the client's account; (ii) all internal management fees, surrender charges, and other expenses and costs associated with your ownership, purchase, and sale of any mutual funds, ETFs, and/or other pooled investment vehicles; and (iii) advisory fees charged by any TPAMs. The foregoing additional fees and expenses will typically be paid directly out of the assets in the client's account at the custodian or will be billed separately to the client by the requisite third party. AWP does not share in any of these additional fees and charges.

TPAM advisory fees shall be paid by the client in accordance with the TPAM's account opening documentation. The TPAM's separate advisory fees shall be charged at rates determined by the TPAM and paid in accordance with the payment procedures set forth in the underlying advisory agreement and/or custodial account opening documents governing the client's TPAM

relationship(s). In most cases, the TPAM will directly deduct its advisory fees from the client's account in same manner AWP does on either a monthly or quarterly basis. However, the specific billing procedures for TPAMs may vary.

Clients are also separately responsible for any fees payable to other third-party professionals (e.g., accountants, CPAs, tax advisors, attorneys) they choose to independently retain, as well as AWP's out-of-pocket expenses, such as account set up fees charged by third-party vendors, etc. (at cost).

Compensation for Sale of Insurance Products

Certain investment advisor representatives of AWP are also licensed to sell insurance in one or more states and may be affiliated with a licensed general insurance agency (including our affiliate, Prudent Insurance, LLC) or act as a direct agent representative of a specific insurance company or companies. Insurance related business is transacted with advisory clients and licensed individuals may receive commissions from insurance products sold to clients. Clients are advised that the fees paid to us for investment advisory services are separate and distinct from the commissions earned by any individual or insurance agency (including Prudent Insurance, LLC) for selling insurance products to clients. If requested by a client, we will disclose the amount of commission expected to be paid.

The receipt of insurance related commissions by an individual associated with the firm presents a conflict of interest. As fiduciaries we must act primarily for the benefit of our investment advisory clients. As such, we will only transact insurance related business with clients when fully disclosed, suitable, and appropriate. Further, we must determine in good faith that any commissions paid to our representatives and affiliates are appropriate. Clients are informed that they are under no obligation to use any individual associated with our firm for insurance products or services. Clients may use any insurance firm or agent of their desire.

Compensation Related to Real Estate Brokerage Services

Clients are advised that certain representatives of our firm are licensed real estate brokers. As a result, they can receive customary fees and commissions associated with investment real estate transactions conducted on the behalf of advisory clients. These services are independent of our advisory services and are governed under a separate engagement agreement. Clients are under no obligation to utilize this service and will not be actively solicited.

Compensation for Sale of Securities

Neither AWP nor any of its related persons receive direct compensation for the sale of any securities. However, certain of AWP's personnel will benefit and receive certain additional compensation indirectly as a result of the sale of certain securities to advisory clients. Specifically, where appropriate, AWP may recommend to clients the purchase of interests of certain privately offered pooled investment vehicles ("Affiliated Funds") that are sponsored, managed, and advised by AWP and/or its affiliates, some or all of whom may share personnel (such entities, "Fund Management Affiliates"). AWP's Fund Management Affiliates include AWP RE, LLC and AWP Acquisitions, LLC. We may form additional Fund Management Entities in the future. The Affiliated Funds are expected to focus on the acquisition, financing, and operation of real properties identified by AWP and/or its Fund Management Affiliates. Generally, client investment in the Affiliated Funds will increase the amount of compensation due AWP's personnel, creating a conflict of interest. These conflicts of interest and how we mitigate them are addressed in further detail in Items 10 and 11 of this brochure.

Neither AWP nor its related persons receive any sales-based commissions, mark-ups, spreads, premiums, or other similar remuneration as a result of investment by any AWP client in the Affiliated Funds or the sale of any other securities.

IRA Rollover Conflicts Disclosure

As part of our investment advisory services to you, we may recommend that you roll assets from your employer's retirement plan, such as a 401(k), 457, or ERISA 403(b) account (collectively, a "Plan Account"), to an individual retirement account, such as a SIMPLE IRA, SEP IRA, Traditional IRA, or Roth IRA (collectively, and "IRA Account") that we will manage on your behalf. We may also recommend rollovers from IRA Accounts to Plan Accounts, from Plan Accounts to Plan Accounts, and from IRA Accounts to IRA Accounts. When we provide any of the foregoing rollover recommendations we are acting as fiduciaries within the meaning of Title I of the ERISA and/or the Internal Revenue Code ("IRC"), as applicable, which are laws governing retirement accounts.

If you elect to roll the assets to an IRA that is subject to our management, we will charge you an asset-based fee as set forth in the advisory agreement you executed with our firm. This creates a conflict of interest because it creates a financial incentive for our firm to recommend the rollover to you (i.e., receipt of additional fee-based compensation). You are under no obligation, contractually or otherwise, to complete the rollover. Moreover, if you do complete the rollover, you are under no obligation to have the assets in an IRA managed by our firm. Due to the foregoing conflict of interest, when we make rollover recommendations, we operate under a special rule that requires us to act in your best interest and not put our interest ahead of yours.

Under this special rule's provisions, we must:

- meet a professional standard of care when making investment recommendations (give prudent advice);
- never put our financial interests ahead of yours when making recommendations (give loyal advice);
- avoid misleading statements about conflicts of interest, fees, and investments;
- follow policies and procedures designed to ensure that we give advice that is in your best interest;
- charge no more than a reasonable fee for our services; and
- give you basic information about conflicts of interest.

Many employers permit former employees to keep their retirement assets in their company plan. Also, current employees can sometimes move assets out of their company plan before they retire or change jobs. In determining whether to complete the rollover to an IRA, and to the extent the following options are available, you should consider the costs and benefits of a rollover.

Note that an employee will typically have four options in this situation:

1. leaving the funds in your employer's (former employer's) plan;
2. moving the funds to a new employer's retirement plan;
3. cashing out and taking a taxable distribution from the plan; or
4. rolling the funds into an IRA rollover account.

Each of these options has positives and negatives. Because of that, along with the importance of understanding the differences between these types of accounts, we will provide you with a written explanation of the advantages and disadvantages of both account types and the basis for our belief that the rollover transaction we recommend is in your best interests.

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

Performance-based fees are fees that are based on a share of capital gains or capital appreciation experienced in a client's account. We do not charge performance-based fees.

Side-by-side management refers to the practice of managing client accounts that are charged performance-based fees while at the same time managing accounts (perhaps with similar objectives) that are not charged performance-based fees ("side-by-side management"). We do not engage in side-by-side management of accounts.

AWP and individuals associated with our firm may manage accounts which belong either to themselves, individually, or to their family or their affiliates (collectively, "Proprietary Accounts") while simultaneously managing client accounts. It is possible that orders for Proprietary Accounts may be entered in advance of or opposite to orders for client accounts, pursuant to, for instance, a neutral allocation system, a different trading strategy, or trading at a different risk level. Proprietary Accounts may also invest in the same securities as client accounts. The management of any Proprietary Account is subject to our Code of Ethics and the duty of our firm and its personnel to exercise good faith and fairness in all matters affecting client accounts.

Item 7: Types of Clients & Account Requirements

Our firm concentrates its services on providing comprehensive advice to the following types of clients:

- individuals and high net worth individuals;
- trusts, estates, or charitable organizations;
- pension and profit-sharing plans; and
- corporations, limited liability companies and other businesses.

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

Methods of Analysis

We may use some or all of the following methods of analysis in formulating our investment advice and/or managing client assets:

Fundamental Analysis: Fundamental analysis is the analysis of a business's financial statements (usually to analyze the business's assets, liabilities, and earnings), health, and its competitors and markets. Fundamental analysis is performed on historical and present data, but with the goal of making financial forecasts. Fundamental analysis maintains that markets may misprice a security in the short run but that the "correct" price will eventually be reached. Profits can be made by purchasing the mispriced security and then waiting for the market to recognize its "mistake" and reprice the security. This presents a potential risk, as the price of a security can move up or down along with the overall market regardless of the economic and financial factors considered in evaluating the security.

Technical Analysis: Technical analysis is a security analysis methodology for forecasting the direction of prices through the study of past market data, primarily price and volume. A fundamental principle of technical analysis is that a market's price reflects all relevant information, so their analysis looks at the history of a security's trading pattern rather than external drivers such as economic, fundamental and news events. Therefore, price action tends to repeat itself due to investors collectively tending toward patterned behavior – hence technical analysis focuses on identifiable trends and conditions. Technical analysis does not consider the underlying financial condition of a company or security. This presents a risk in that a poorly managed or financially unsound company may underperform regardless of overall market movement.

Modern Portfolio Theory ("MPT"): A mathematical framework for assembling a portfolio of assets such that the expected return is maximized for a given level of risk, defined as variance. Its key insight is that an asset's risk and return should not be assessed by itself, but by how it contributes to a portfolio's overall risk and return. MPT 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.

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

Sector Analysis: Sector analysis involves identification and analysis of various industries or economic sectors that are likely to exhibit superior performance. Academic studies indicate that the health of a stock's sector is as important as the performance of the individual stock itself. In other words, even the best stock located in a weak sector will often perform poorly because that sector is out of favor.

Cyclical Analysis: Cyclical analysis is the statistical analysis of specific events occurring at a sufficient number of relatively predictable intervals that they can be forecasted into the future. Cyclical analysis asserts that cyclical forces drive price movements in the financial markets. Risks include cycle inversion or disappearance. There is no expectation that this type of analysis will pinpoint turning points, instead it may be used in conjunction with other methods of analysis.

TPAM Analysis: This is the analysis of the experience, investment philosophies, and past performance of TPAMs in an attempt to determine if the manager has demonstrated an ability to invest over a period of time and in different economic conditions. Key factors we may consider when evaluating TPAMs are investment process, investment philosophy, risk management, historical performance, investment strategy and style, fees and operating expenses, fund size, and tax-efficiencies. Our evaluation may also incorporate both qualitative and quantitative fundamental analysis to validate and confirm a manager's investment style and skill, as well as compare them to other managers of similar style. We may utilize various research databases, proprietary models, financial periodicals, prospectuses and filings with the SEC, industry contacts and manager data, among other items, as part of the research process. Monitoring the TPAM's underlying holdings, strategies, concentrations, and leverage as part of our overall periodic risk assessment completes analysis. As part of the due-diligence process, the TPAM's compliance and business enterprise risks are surveyed and reviewed.

Investment Strategies We Use

The investment advice our firm provides is guided by each client's personal investment profile. The investment strategies we use are based on our belief that:

- 1) "Value-driven" investment decisions may provide for a margin of safety that results in a lower probability of losing permanent capital, which may ultimately lead to long term wealth accumulation;
- 2) Investment discipline structured around (a) strategic asset allocation focused on clients' long-term objectives and (b) tactical asset allocation that, from time to time, requires us to reduce overpriced assets and purchase underpriced assets, will naturally create a "buy low, sell high" framework to protect capital in down markets and reduce volatility;

- 3) Allocating meaningful capital to highly qualified managers and ideas is better than over diversifying a portfolio; and
- 4) It is unlikely that a single investment firm can internally employ the "best" talent to trade all types of securities and strategies; therefore, we seek out highly qualified independent third-party managers within each asset class to manage our clients' capital, where appropriate.

In line with the foregoing, we use some or all of the following strategies in managing client accounts:

Asset Allocation: Rather than focusing primarily on asset selection, we attempt to identify an appropriate ratio of securities, fixed income, and cash suitable to the client's investment goals and risk tolerance.

There are several types of asset allocation strategies based on investment goals, risk tolerance, time frames, and diversification. The most common forms of asset allocation are strategic, dynamic, tactical, and core-satellite.

- **Strategic Asset Allocation:** The primary goal of a strategic asset allocation is to create an asset mix that seeks to provide the optimal balance between expected risk and return for a long-term investment horizon. Generally speaking, strategic asset allocation strategies are agnostic to economic environments, *i.e.*, they do not change their allocation postures relative to changing market or economic conditions.
- **Dynamic Asset Allocation:** Dynamic asset allocation is similar to strategic asset allocation in that portfolios are built by allocating to an asset mix that seeks to provide the optimal balance between expected risk and return for a long-term investment horizon. Like strategic allocation strategies, dynamic strategies largely retain exposure to their original asset classes; however, unlike strategic strategies, dynamic asset allocation portfolios will adjust their postures over time relative to changes in the economic environment.
- **Tactical Asset Allocation:** Tactical asset allocation is a strategy in which an investor takes a more active approach that tries to position a portfolio into those assets, sectors, or individual stocks that show the most potential for perceived gains. While an original asset mix is formulated much like strategic and dynamic portfolio, tactical strategies are often traded more actively and are free to move entirely in and out of their core asset classes
- **Core-Satellite Asset Allocation:** Core-Satellite allocation strategies generally contain a 'core' strategic element making up the most significant portion of the portfolio, while applying a dynamic or tactical 'satellite' strategy that makes up a smaller part of the portfolio. In this way, core-satellite allocation strategies are a hybrid of the strategic and dynamic/tactical allocation strategies mentioned above.

A risk of asset allocation is that the client may not participate in sharp increases in a particular security, industry, or market sector. Another risk is that the ratio of securities, fixed income, and cash will change over time due to stock and market movements and, if not corrected, will no longer be appropriate for the client's goals.

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

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

sold on a stock exchange throughout the trading day. Because ETFs trade like stocks, you can place orders just like with individual stocks - such as limit orders, good-until-canceled orders, stop loss orders etc. They can also be sold short. Traditional mutual funds are bought and redeemed based on their net asset values ("NAV") at the end of the day. ETFs are bought and sold at the market prices on the exchanges, which resemble the underlying NAV but are independent of it. However, arbitrageurs will ensure that ETF prices are kept very close to the NAV of the underlying securities.

Mutual Funds: A mutual fund is an investment company that pools money from many investors and invests the money in a variety of differing security types based the objectives of the fund. The portfolio of the fund consists of the combined holdings it owns. Each share represents an investor's proportionate ownership of the fund's holdings and the income those holdings generate.

The benefits of investing through mutual funds may include professional management of the fund's underlying holdings; diversification achieved through the basket of securities held by the fund; access to investments through relatively low investment minimums; and liquidity of mutual fund shares. Mutual funds also have features that some investors might view as disadvantages, such as payment of related sales charges, management fees, and capital gains taxes (depending on the timing of investment), lack of transparency and ability to control mutual fund holdings; inability to obtain real-time (or close to real-time) pricing information (mutual fund's NAVs may not be calculated until many hours after an order is placed).

It is important to note that when an investor buys and holds mutual fund shares, the investor will owe income tax on any ordinary dividends in the year the investor receives or reinvests them. Moreover, in addition to owing taxes on any personal capital gains when the investor sells shares, the investor may have to pay taxes each year on the fund's capital gains. That is because the law requires mutual funds to distribute capital gains to shareholders if they sell securities for a profit and prohibits them from using losses to offset these gains.

Individual Stocks: A common stock is a security that represents ownership in a corporation. Holders of common stock exercise control by electing a board of directors and voting on corporate policy. Investing in individual common stocks provides us with more control of the composition of your portfolio and when those investments are made. Having the ability to decide when to buy or sell helps us time the taking of gains or losses. Common stocks, however, bear a greater amount of risk when compared to certificates of deposit, preferred stocks, and bonds. It is typically more difficult to achieve diversification when investing in individual common stocks. Additionally, common stockholders are on the bottom of the priority ladder for ownership structure; if a company goes bankrupt, the common stockholders do not receive their money until the creditors and preferred shareholders have received their respective share of the leftover assets.

Fixed Income: Fixed income (including treasuries, money market instruments, corporate bonds, asset-backed securities, municipal bonds and international bonds) is a type of investment or budgeting style for which real return rates or periodic income is received by the investor at regular intervals and at reasonably predictable levels. The interest payment on fixed-income securities is considered regular income and is determined based on the creditworthiness of the borrower and current market rates. In general, bonds and fixed-income securities with longer-dated maturities pay a higher rate, also referred to as the coupon rate, because they are considered riskier. The longer the security is on the market, the more time it has to lose its value and/or default. At the end of the bond term, or at bond maturity, the borrower returns the amount borrowed, also referred to as the principal or par value.

Variable Annuities ("VA"): A VA is a type of annuity contract that allows for the accumulation of capital on a tax-deferred basis. As opposed to a fixed annuity that offers a guaranteed interest rate and a minimum payment at annuitization, VAs offer investors the opportunity to generate higher rates of return by investing in equity and bond sub-accounts. If a VA is annuitized

for income, the income payments can vary based on the performance of the subaccounts. Risks associated with VAs may include:

- taxes and federal penalties for early withdrawal;
- enduring surrender charges for early withdrawal;
- earnings taxed at ordinary income tax rates;
- mortality expense to compensate the insurance company for insurance risks;
- fees and expenses imposed for the subaccounts;
- other features with additional fees and charges; and
- investment losses.

Private Placement Life Insurance: Private placement life insurance ("PPLI") products are long-term investments similar to variable life insurance products, except that purchasers are able to invest policy premiums into various alternative investments. In addition to the risks associated with VAs set forth above, PPLI products also present the risk that, as unregistered securities products, they are not subject to the same regulatory requirements and oversight as their registered counterparts. PPLI products are not suitable for all investors. An investment in PPLI products is subject to fluctuating values of the underlying investment options and it entails risk, including the possible loss of principal. You should consider the investment objectives, risks, charges, and expenses of any PPLI product carefully before investing. Additional risk disclosures and other important information about PPLI products are contained in their offering memorandums, which clients are urged to carefully review with their tax and legal advisors before investing.

Cash and Cash Equivalents: Our firm generally invests client cash balances in money market funds, FDIC insured certificates of deposit, high-grade commercial paper and/or government backed debt instruments. Ultimately, our firm tries to achieve the highest return on client cash balances through relatively low-risk conservative investments. In most cases, at least a partial cash balance will be maintained in a money market account so as to allow us to avail the client of investment opportunities and/or to pay advisory fees without having to liquidate other holdings unexpectedly or prematurely.

Risks

General: Investing in securities involves a risk of loss, (including the risk of total loss) that clients should be prepared to bear. While the stock market may increase and your account(s) could enjoy a gain, it is also possible that the stock market may decrease and the account(s) could suffer a loss. It is important that clients understand the risks associated with investing in the stock market, are appropriately diversified in investments, and ask any questions. Past performance is not a guarantee of future returns.

Incomplete or Inaccurate Client Information: The investments recommended by our firm are based solely upon the information you and/or your trusted advisors provide to us. We rely on this information without verification and you are responsible to advise us promptly of any material changes in such information. While we strive to consult with you on a regular basis, the lack of constant and continuous communication presents a risk insofar as your liquidity, net worth, risk tolerance and/or investment goals could change abruptly, with no advance notice to our firm, resulting in a mis-aligned investment portfolio and the potential for losses or other negative financial consequences.

Financial Risk: Financial risk is represented by internal disruptions within an investment or the issuer of an investment that can lead to unfavorable performance of the investment. Examples of financial risk can be found in cases like Enron or many of the dot com companies that were caught up in a period of extraordinary market valuations that were not based on solid financial footings of the companies.

Economic Risk: The prevailing economic environment is important to the health of all businesses. Some companies, however, are more sensitive to changes in the domestic or global economy than others. These types of companies are often referred to as cyclical businesses. Countries in which a

large portion of businesses are in cyclical industries are thus also very economically sensitive and carry a higher amount of economic risk. If an investment is issued by a party located in a country that experiences wide swings from an economic standpoint or in situations where certain elements of an investment instrument are hinged on dealings in such countries, the investment instrument will generally be subject to a higher level of economic risk.

Strategy Risk: There is no guarantee that the investment strategies discussed herein will work under all market conditions and each investor should evaluate his/her ability to maintain any investment he/she is considering in light of his/her own investment time horizon. Investments are subject to risk, including possible loss of principal.

Market Risk and Company Specific Risk: Common stocks are susceptible to general stock market fluctuations and to volatile increases and decreases in value as market confidence in and perceptions of their issuers change. The value of your portfolio may decrease if the value of an individual company or multiple companies in the portfolio decreases or if our belief about a company's intrinsic worth is incorrect. Further, regardless of how well individual companies perform, the value of your portfolio could also decrease if there are deteriorating economic or market conditions. It is important to understand that the value of your investments may fall, sometimes sharply, in response to changes in the market, and you could lose money. Investment risks include price risk as may be observed by a drop in a security's price due to company specific events (e.g., earnings disappointment or downgrade in the rating of a bond) or general market risk (e.g., such as a "bear" market when stock values fall in general). For fixed-income securities, a period of rising interest rates could erode the value of a bond since bond values generally fall as bond yields go up. When investing in particular stocks, there is the risk that the underlying company will perform poorly or have its value reduced based on factors specific to the company or its industry.

ETF & Mutual Fund Risk: The risk of owning an ETF or mutual fund generally reflects the risks of owning the underlying securities the ETF or mutual fund holds.

Fixed Income Securities Risk: Typically, the values of fixed-income securities change inversely with prevailing interest rates. Therefore, a fundamental risk of fixed-income securities is interest rate risk, which is the risk that their value will generally decline as prevailing interest rates rise, which may cause your account value to likewise decrease, and vice versa. How specific fixed income securities may react to changes in interest rates will depend on the specific characteristics of each security. Fixed-income securities are also subject to credit risk, prepayment risk, valuation risk, and liquidity risk. Credit risk is the chance that a bond issuer will fail to pay interest and principal in a timely manner, or that negative perceptions of the issuer's ability to make such payments will cause the price of a bond to decline.

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

Liquidity Risk: Certain assets may not be readily converted into cash or may have a very limited market in which they trade. Thus, you may experience the risk that your investment or assets within your investment may not be able to be liquidated quickly, thus, extending the period of time by which you may receive the proceeds from your investment. Liquidity risk can also result in unfavorable pricing when exiting (i.e., not being able to quickly get out of an investment before the price drops significantly) a particular investment and therefore, can have a negative impact on investment returns.

TPAM Risk: The risk of investing with a TPAM who has been successful in the past is that they may not be able to replicate that success in the future. In addition, as our firm does not control the underlying investments in a TPAM's portfolio, there is also a risk that a TPAM may deviate from the stated investment mandate or strategy of the portfolio, making it a less suitable investment for our clients. Moreover, as our firm does not control the TPAM's daily business and compliance operations, our firm may be unaware of the lack of internal controls necessary to prevent business, regulatory, or reputational deficiencies.

Item 9: Disciplinary Information

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

Item 10: Other Financial Industry Activities & Affiliations

As of the date of this firm brochure, neither AWP nor any of its related persons are or intend to become registered as a broker-dealer, futures commission merchant, commodity pool operator, commodity trading advisor or registered representative of associated person of any of the foregoing.

As described at Item 5 of this brochure, (i) representatives of our firm are individually licensed as life insurance agents/brokers and/or as real estate brokers and (ii) we are affiliated with AWP Insurance, LLC, a general insurance agency. The foregoing relationships create conflicts of interest between our firm and the client. Please see Item 5 for further information on how we address the conflicts of interest presented by these arrangements.

As further described in Item 5 of this brochure, certain of AWP's related persons may also be affiliated with AWP's Fund Management Affiliates, which in-turn sponsor, manage, and advise our Affiliated Funds. Conflicts of interest exist with respect to such persons' allocation of their time and effort to AWP's advisory clients and the Fund Management Entities. For example, because the compensation these individuals may receive as a result of their efforts on behalf of AWP and the Fund Management Entities varies in character (*i.e.*, asset-based, performance-based, a combination of the two, etc.) and amount, these individuals may be incentivized to allocate more of their time and effort to one or more entities over one or more others.

As another example, the common personnel shared by AWP and its Fund Management Entities may privately offer the securities of the Affiliated Funds to AWP's advisory clients, where appropriate. Should any advisory client invest in any of our Affiliated Fund(s), such shared personnel will indirectly receive compensation as a result. Specifically, such clients will be subject to certain reallocations of profits and payments of management and acquisition fees payable and reallocable to the Fund Management Entities. AWP's shared personnel will receive a portion of these fees and profit reallocations. Therefore, these individuals may be incentivized to recommend investment in our Affiliated Funds to advisory clients.

We mitigate the foregoing conflicts of interest by requiring that AWP and its related persons always act in accordance with AWP's code of ethics (discussed in Item 11 of this brochure) and from principles of fair and equitable dealing and good faith with respect to all of our advisory clients. Our personnel will only recommend investment in the Affiliated Funds to advisory clients when they believe such recommendation is in-line with their fiduciary duty owed to the client and the client's investment objectives, needs, and tolerance for risk. Prior to making an investment in any Affiliated Fund, clients are urged to obtain a comprehensive understanding of the terms and conditions of the investment by reviewing the applicable private offering memorandum, fund operating agreement, subscription documents, organizational documents, and/or other important information regarding the investment objectives, underlying investments, investment time-horizon, costs, fees, tax implications, and the risks associated with participation in the Affiliated Fund. We always encourage clients to review these documents with their independent legal and tax counsel prior to investing.

AWP is affiliated with Stephen T. Olson, Inc., as a result of common ownership and shared management personnel. Stephen T. Olson, Inc. is a licensed real estate brokerage firm and advisory clients of AWP may be referred to Stephen T. Olson, Inc. for commercial or multifamily investment real estate brokerage services. Referrals to of our advisory clients to Stephen T. Olson, Inc. may create a conflict of interest, which the firm attempts to mitigate by acting in the best interest of our clients. We will only refer you to Stephen T. Olson, Inc. when we believe it to be in your best interests. Clients are under no obligation to utilize the services of Stephen T. Olson, Inc.

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

As a fiduciary, it is AWP's responsibility to provide fair and full disclosure of all material facts and to act solely in the best interest of each of our clients at all times. Our fiduciary duty is the guiding principle underlying our Code of Ethics, which includes procedures for personal securities transactions and insider trading. Our firm requires all representatives to conduct business with the highest level of ethical standards and to comply with all federal and state securities laws at all times. Upon employment with our firm, and at least annually thereafter, all representatives of our firm must acknowledge receipt, understanding and compliance with our firm's Code of Ethics. Our firm and its representatives must conduct business in an honest, ethical, and fair manner and avoid all circumstances that might negatively impact or appear to impact our duty of complete loyalty to all clients.

Our firm recognizes that the personal investment transactions of our representatives demands the application of a Code of Ethics with high standards and requires that all such transactions be carried out in a way that does not endanger the interest of any client. At the same time, our firm also believes that if investment goals are similar for clients and for our representatives, it is logical, and even desirable, that there be common ownership of some securities.

In order to prevent conflicts of interest, our firm has established procedures for transactions effected by our representatives for their Proprietary Accounts. In order to monitor compliance with our personal trading policy, our firm has pre-clearance requirements and a quarterly securities transaction reporting system for all of our representatives.

Related persons of our firm may buy or sell securities and other investments that are also recommended to clients. Likewise, related persons of our firm buy or sell securities for themselves at or about the same time they buy or sell the same securities for client accounts. In order to minimize these conflicts of interest, our related persons will place client interests ahead of their own interests and adhere to our firm's Code of Ethics, a copy of which is available to clients, free of charge, upon request. Further, our related persons will refrain from buying or selling the same securities prior to buying or selling for our clients in the same day, unless included in a block trade.

Except as described above, neither our firm nor our related persons recommend, buy, or sell for client accounts securities in which our firm or any related person has a material financial interest without prior disclosure to the client.

Item 12: Brokerage Practices

Selecting a Brokerage Firm

Client assets must be maintained by a qualified custodian, typically a broker-dealer and/or banking institution. Our firm seeks to recommend a custodian who will hold client assets and execute transactions on terms that are overall most advantageous when compared to other available providers and their services (*i.e.*, best execution). The factors considered, among others, may include:

- timeliness of execution;
- timeliness and accuracy of trade confirmations;
- research services provided;

- ability to provide investment ideas;
- execution facilitation services provided;
- record keeping services provided;
- custody services provided;
- frequency and correction of trading errors;
- ability to access a variety of market venues;
- expertise as it relates to specific securities;
- financial condition;
- business reputation; and
- quality of services

In seeking best execution for clients, the determinative factor is not the lowest possible cost, but whether the transaction represents the best qualitative execution, taking into consideration the full range of a broker-dealer's services, including the value of research provided, execution capability, commission rates, and responsiveness. Although our firm will seek competitive rates, to the benefit of all clients, our firm may not necessarily obtain the lowest possible commission rates for specific client account transactions.

In view of these considerations, our firm typically recommends that clients engage the custodial and trade execution services of Charles Schwab & Co., Inc. ("Schwab"). Schwab is a member of the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority ("FINRA") and the Securities Investor Protection Corporation ("SIPC"). Our firm is independently owned and operated, and not affiliated with or supervised by Schwab.

Schwab will hold client assets in a brokerage account and buy and sell securities when instructed to do so by AWP. While our firm recommends that clients use Schwab as their custodian/broker, clients will decide whether to do so and open an account with Schwab by entering into an account agreement directly with either firm. AWP does not open the account. The client authorizes our firm to direct the execution of transactions for the client's account through the client's chosen custodian.

Schwab Disclosures

Where your account is maintained at Schwab, AWP will use Schwab as the broker to execute trades. Schwab generally does not charge a separate fee for custody services but is compensated by charging commissions or other fees to clients on trades that are executed or that settle into the Schwab account. For some accounts, Schwab may charge your account a percentage of the dollar amount of assets in the account in lieu of commissions. Schwab's commission rates and/or asset-based fees applicable to client accounts were negotiated based on our firm's commitment to maintain a minimum threshold of assets in accounts at Schwab. This commitment benefits clients because the overall commission rates and/or asset-based fees paid are lower than they would be if our firm had not made the commitment. In addition to commissions or asset-based fees, Schwab charges a flat dollar amount as a "prime broker" or "trade away" fee for each trade that our firm has executed by a different broker-dealer but where the securities bought or the funds from the securities sold are deposited (settled) into a Schwab account. Since trades for accounts custodied at Schwab are expected to be executed exclusively utilizing Schwab's execution services, we generally do not expect to incur any "trade away fees" in client accounts, although they may occur on occasion. These fees are in addition to the commissions or other compensation paid to the executing broker-dealer. Because of this, in order to minimize client trading costs, our firm has Schwab execute most trades for the accounts.

Schwab Advisor Services (formerly called Schwab Institutional) is Schwab's business serving independent investment advisory firms like AWP. They provide our firm and clients with access to Schwab's 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 manage or administer our client accounts while others help manage and grow our business. Schwab's support services are generally available on an unsolicited basis (our firm does not have to request them) and at no charge as long as our firm keeps a total of at least \$10 million of client assets in accounts at Schwab. If our firm has less than \$10 million in client assets at Schwab, our

firm may be charged quarterly service fees. Here is a more detailed description of Schwab's support services:

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 our firm might not otherwise have access or that would require a significantly higher minimum initial investment by firm clients. Schwab's services described in this paragraph generally benefit clients and their accounts.

Schwab also makes available other products and services that benefit our firm but may not directly benefit clients or their accounts. These products and services assist in managing and administering our client accounts. They include investment research, both Schwab's and that of third parties. This research may be used to service all or some substantial number of client accounts, including accounts not maintained at Schwab. In addition to investment research, Schwab also makes available software and other technology that:

- provides access to client account data (such as duplicate trade confirmations and account statements);
- facilitates trade execution and allocate aggregated trade orders for multiple client accounts;
- provides pricing and other market data;
- facilitates payment of our fees from our clients' accounts; and
- assists with back-office functions, recordkeeping, and client reporting.

Schwab also offers other services intended to help 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, Schwab will arrange for third-party vendors to provide the services to our firm. Schwab may also discount or waive fees for some of these services or pay all or a part of a third-party's fees. Schwab may also provide our firm with other benefits, such as occasional business entertainment for our personnel.

Irrespective of direct or indirect benefits to our client through Schwab, our firm strives to enhance the client experience, help clients reach their goals and put client interests before that of our firm or associated persons.

Soft Dollars

Our firm does not receive soft dollars in excess of what is allowed by Section 28(e) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. The safe harbor research products and services obtained by our firm will generally be used to service all of our clients but not necessarily all at any one particular time.

Client Brokerage Commissions

Schwab does not make client brokerage commissions generated by client transactions available for our use.

Brokerage for Client Referrals

Our firm does not receive brokerage for client referrals.

Directed Brokerage

Neither our firm nor any of our firm's representatives have discretionary authority in making the determination of the brokers-dealers and/or custodians with whom orders for the purchase or sale of securities are

placed for execution or the commission rates at which such securities transactions are effected.

If the client directs AWP to direct execution of transactions through a custodian other than our recommended custodians (*i.e.*, directed brokerage), you are advised that we may be unable to seek best execution of your transactions and your commission costs may be higher than those of our recommended custodians. For example, in a directed brokerage account, you may pay higher brokerage commissions and/or receive less favorable prices on the underlying securities purchased or sold for your account because we may not be able to aggregate your order with the orders of other clients. In addition, where you direct brokerage, we may place orders for your transactions after we place transactions for clients using our recommended custodian. We reserve the right to reject your request to use a particular custodian if such selection would frustrate our management of your account, or for any other reason.

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

Aggregation of Orders

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

Item 13: Review of Accounts

Accounts are monitored on a regular and continuous basis by the firm's Managing Principal, Stephen T. Olson, and/or the primary financial advisor assigned to service the client's account. Formal client reviews are conducted at least bi-annually or more frequently at the client's request.

The nature of these reviews is to learn whether client accounts are in line with their investment objectives, appropriately positioned based on market conditions, and investment policies, if applicable.

The client will receive brokerage statements no less than quarterly from the trustee or custodian of their assets. In addition to these statements, our firm will provide quarterly performance reports to PWM Services clients. The client may also establish electronic access to the custodian's website so that the Client may view these reports and their account activity.

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

Item 14: Client Referrals & Other Compensation

Benefits Received from Schwab

Our firm receives economic benefits from Schwab in the form of the support products and services made available to our firm and other independent investment advisors that have their clients maintain accounts at Schwab. These products and services, how they benefit our firm, and the related conflicts of interest are described above (see Item 12 – Brokerage Practices). The availability of Schwab's products and services is not based on our firm giving particular investment advice, such as buying particular securities for our clients.

Referral Fees

Our firm does not engage paid solicitors for client referrals, nor do we receive any referral fees in connection of referrals of our clients to third party service providers. We may recommend the use of certain third-party professionals to assist you in implementing our recommendations. We will only do so when we believe the same to be in your best interests. The third-parties we may refer you to may include, without limitation, attorneys, certified public accountants, insurance agents, and others. AWP is not a law firm, accounting firm, or insurance agency, nor are we acting as accountants or tax advisors when providing you with investment advice. Clients are advised to consult with the independent legal and tax advisors regarding these matters. Accordingly, no portion of our recommendations should be construed as legal, tax, or accounting advice. Clients may elect to engage any recommended third-party professionals at their own discretion and risk.

Item 15: Custody

Client accounts are typically held by a qualified custodian such as Schwab. Except for our ability to directly deduct our advisory fees from client accounts and as otherwise explained below in this Item 15, AWP shall not have custody of client assets and shall have no liability to the client for any loss or other harm to any property in the account as the result of nondirected activities. This includes harm to any property in the account resulting from the insolvency of the custodian or any unauthorized acts of the agents or employees of the custodian and whether or not the full amount or such loss is covered by the SIPC or any other insurance which may be carried by the custodian. Clients are advised that the SIPC provides only limited protection for the loss of property held by a broker-dealer.

Account statements sent to the client by the custodian will reflect any advisory fees directly deducted by our firm. We strongly urge you to review and compare the investment advisory fees contained in the custodial account statements and any invoices, statements, or reports received from us for accuracy. You should contact us immediately if there is any discrepancy or if you have any questions about your account.

As an administrative convenience, we may offer clients the option to execute a Standing Letter of Authorization ("SLOAs") granting our firm the ability to disburse or transfer client funds to specific payees or accounts identified by the client. A client's decision to execute a SLOA authorizing payments to a third party payee will result in our firm being deemed to have custody over the client's funds. Where a client has executed a SLOA, AWP follows the additional safeguarding procedures set forth in the SEC's no-action letter to the Investment Adviser Association dated February 21, 2017.

As discussed above in Items 5, 10 and 11, certain related persons of AWP are also affiliated with the Fund Management Affiliates which sponsor, manage, and advise the Affiliated Funds. This dual affiliation results in our firm being imputed with custody over client funds that are invested in our Affiliated Funds. Because AWP is deemed to have custody of the assets invested in the Affiliated Funds by its advisory clients, the firm is subject to certain annual independent audit requirements relating to its Affiliated Funds. Each participant in the Affiliated Funds will receive periodic progress reports regarding their investment in the fund. In addition, in accordance with Rule 206(4)-2(b)(4) under the Investment Advisers Act of 1940, each

Affiliated Fund will engage an independent public accountant who is subject to examination by the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board to verify the fund's assets and prepare audited financial statements at the end of each fiscal year of operations. The Affiliated Funds will distribute such audited financial statements to each participant within 120 days of the end of each fiscal year.

Item 16: Investment Discretion

We generally require clients to provide our firm with investment discretion on their behalf, pursuant to a written advisory agreement. By granting investment discretion, our firm is authorized to execute securities transactions, determine which securities are bought and sold, the total amount to be bought and sold, and the timing of such transactions. Should clients grant our firm non-discretionary authority, our firm is required to obtain the client's permission prior to effecting securities transactions. Limitations may be imposed by the client in the form of specific constraints on any of these areas of discretion with our firm's written acknowledgement.

Item 17: Voting Client Securities

Our firm does not accept authority to vote client securities, nor do we offer to provide clients advice regarding how to vote proxies. Clients will receive proxies or other solicitations directly from their custodian or a transfer agent. Any proxies received by us will be promptly forwarded to you. Clients are solely responsible for exercising their rights to vote as a shareholder.

Item 18: Financial Information

While we do require prepayment of more than \$1,200 in fees for certain of our services, all services to be rendered on account of these prepayments are completed within six months. Our firm does not have any financial condition or commitment that impairs our ability to meet our contractual and fiduciary obligations to clients, nor have we ever been the subject of a bankruptcy proceeding.



ATLANTIC WEALTH
P A R T N E R S

Item 1: Cover Page

Part 2B of Form ADV: Brochure Supplement
March 29, 2023

STEPHEN T. OLSON, CFP[®], AEP[®]

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Firm Contact:

STEPHEN T. OLSON

Founder and Managing Principal

This ADV Part 2B (“brochure supplement”) provides information about Stephen T. Olson, CFP[®], AEP[®] that supplements Atlantic Wealth Partners, LLC’s (“Atlantic Wealth Partners”) Form ADV Part 2A (“brochure”). You should have received a copy of that brochure. Please contact us at (561) 632-0566 if you did not receive a copy of the firm’s brochure or if you have any questions about the contents of this brochure supplement.

Additional information about Stephen T. Olson CFP[®], AEP[®] is available on the SEC’s website at www.adviserinfo.sec.gov. The searchable IARD/CRD number for Stephen T. Olson CFP[®], AEP[®] is 6285609.

Item 2: Educational Background & Business Experience

Stephen T. Olson, CFP®, AEP® | Birth Year: 1987
“Steve”

Educational Background:

2009 – University of South Florida – Bachelor of Arts

Business Background:

06/2021 – Present	Empowerment Labs, LLC; Founder
04/2021 – Present	Monstro, Inc.; Founder and Chief Executive Officer
02/2021 – Present	AWP RE, LLC; Principal
02/2021 – Present	AWP Acquisitions, LLC; Principal
01/2021 – Present	AWP Tax & Trust Solutions, LLC (f/k/a AWP Tax, LLC); Principal
06/2019 – Present	Monstro, LLC; Principal
10/2017 – Present	Atlantic Wealth Partners, LLC; Managing Member, Chief Compliance Officer, and Investment Advisor Representative
09/2017 – Present	Prudent Insurance, LLC; Principal and Insurance Agent
01/2007 – Present	Stephen T. Olson, Inc.; President and Real Estate Broker
10/2017 – 08/2021	Monstro PCFO, LLC; Managing Member, Chief Compliance Officer, and Investment Advisor Representative
01/2014 – 10/2017	The Center for Wealth Planning, Inc.; Investment Advisor Representative and Registered Representative
02/2011 – 12/2013	Wells Fargo Bank, N.A.; Banker
01/2009 – 12/2011	Waterway Capital Partners, Inc.; Chief Investment Officer

Exams, Licenses & Other Professional Designations:

2014: Series 6, 63, & 65 Exams
 FL Insurance License (Health & Life Including Annuities & Variable Contracts)
 FL Real Estate Broker's License

Mr. Olson holds the CERTIFIED FINANCIAL PLANNER™ designation offered by the CFP Board. Certified Financial Planner™, CFP® and federally registered CFP (with a flame design) marks (collectively, the “CFP® marks”) are professional certification marks granted in the United States by Certified Financial Planner Board of Standards, Inc. (CFP Board).

The CFP® certification is a voluntary certification; no federal or state law or regulation requires financial planners to hold CFP® certification. It is recognized in the United States and a number of other countries for its (1) high standard of professional education; (2) stringent code of conduct and standards of practice; and (3) ethical requirements that govern professional engagements with Clients.

To attain the right to use the CFP® marks, an individual must satisfactorily fulfill the following requirements:

- Education – Complete an advanced college-level course of study addressing the financial planning subject areas that CFP Board’s studies have determined are necessary for the competent and professional delivery of financial planning services and attain a bachelor’s degree from a regionally accredited United States college or university (or its equivalent from a foreign university). CFP Board’s financial planning subject areas include insurance planning and risk management, employee benefits planning, investment planning, income tax planning, retirement planning, and estate planning;
- Examination – Pass the comprehensive CFP® Certification Examination. The examination, administered in 10 hours over a two-day period, includes case studies and Client scenarios designed to test one’s ability to correctly diagnose financial planning issues and apply one’s knowledge of financial planning to real world circumstances;
- Experience – Complete at least three years of full-time financial planning-related experience (or the equivalent, measured as 2,000 hours per year); and
- Ethics – Agree to be bound by the CFP Board’s Standards of Professional Conduct, a set of documents outlining the ethical and practice standards for CFP® professionals.

Individuals who become certified must complete the following ongoing education and ethics requirements to maintain the right to continue to use the CFP® marks:

- Continuing Education – Complete 30 hours of continuing education hours every two years, including two hours on the Code of Ethics and other parts of the Standards of Professional Conduct, to maintain competence and keep up with developments in the financial planning field; and

- Ethics – Renew an agreement to be bound by the Standards of Professional Conduct. The Standards prominently require that CFP® professionals provide financial planning services at a fiduciary standard of care. This means CFP® professionals must provide financial planning services in the best interests of their Clients.
- CFP® professionals who fail to comply with the above standards and requirements may be subject to the CFP Board’s enforcement process, which could result in suspension or permanent revocation of their CFP® certification.

Mr. Olson also holds the Accredited Estate Planner® designation. The AEP® designation is a voluntary certification; no federal or state law or regulation requires financial planners to hold AEP® certification.

The AEP® designation is awarded by the National Association of Estate Planners and Councils (“NAEPC”) to estate planners who have completed two graduate-level courses administered by The American College of Financial Services, meet specific professional requirements, and who practice as one of the following: attorney, CPA, trust officer, CLU®, CFP® certificant or ChFC®. It is awarded to estate planning professionals who meet stringent requirements of experience, knowledge, education professional reputation, and character. NAEPC has designated The American College of Financial Services as the primary provider of the education courses required to earn the AEP® designation.

Amongst other requirements, recipients of the AEP® designation must meet the following requirements:

- Education – Recipients must complete two graduate courses through The American College of Financial Services, including a mandatory advanced estate planning course and one (1) elective course in “Financial Statements and Business Valuation and Analysis,” “Business Succession Planning,” “Planning for Impact in the Context of Family Wealth,” “Charitable Giving Strategies,” or “Executive Compensation”. Alternatively, recipients must complete graduate level coursework from other approved colleges and universities.
- Engagement and Experience – Recipients must be presently and significantly involved in “estate planning activities” (defined as spending at least one-third of one’s time on such matters); and meet a minimum requirement of professional experience engaged in estate planning and estate planning activities.
- Membership - Recipients are required to be members of, and continuously maintain membership in, an affiliated local or regional estate planning council where such membership is available. Where no affiliated local council membership is available, the recipient is required to continuously maintain an At-Large individual membership in the National Association of Estate Planners & Councils.
- Professional References and Good Character - Recipients must submit three (3) professional references and be in continuously good standing with their respective professional organization or licensing authority (e.g., state bar association for attorneys, etc.).
- Code of Ethics – Recipients must sign a declaration agreeing to be bound by the NAEPC’s code of ethics.
- Team Concept – Recipients must acknowledge a commitment to the team concept of estate planning as defined by the NAEPC.

On an annual basis, AEP® designation holders must certify or re-certify that:

- 1) They are continuously engaged in estate planning activities in their professional discipline;
- 2) They are in good standing with their respective professional organizations and/or license authorities and are not subject to any disciplinary misconduct or investigation;
- 3) They maintain membership in an affiliated local or regional estate planning council where such membership is available (availability must be reassessed by designee for annual recertification); otherwise they must be an individual, At-Large member of the NAEPC and maintain that membership;
- 4) They have abided by and will continue to abide by the NAEPC Code of Ethics;
- 5) They are dedicated to the team concept of estate planning; and
- 6) They have currently satisfied the continuing education requirements of their designated professional discipline and have maintained a minimum of thirty (30) hours of continuing education during the prior two (2) years, of which at least fifteen (15) hours were in estate planning, in order to satisfy the AEP® designation continuing education requirement.

Certification and re-certifications by designation holders are subject to audit by the NAEPC. Failure to re-certify or comply with any of the above requirements on an annual basis will subject the holder of the designation to enter inactive status and result in ineligibility to use the designation until such time as re-approved by the NAEPC.

Item 3: Disciplinary Information

There are no legal or disciplinary events material to the evaluation of Mr. Olson.

Item 4: Other Business Activities

Mr. Olson is a licensed insurance agent/broker. He may offer insurance products and services to advisory clients and receive customary fees and/or commissions as a result of such transactions, either directly or via Atlantic Wealth Partners’ affiliate, Prudent Insurance, LLC, an independent insurance agency. A conflict of interest arises as these insurance sales create an incentive for Mr. Olson to recommend insurance products or services based on the additional compensation he

may receive as a result of such sales, rather than the client's best interests. To mitigate conflicts of interest which may arise as a result of these arrangements, Mr. Olson, as a fiduciary, will only act in the client's best interest. Upon client request, Mr. Olson will disclose any additional compensation that he and/or Prudent Insurance, LLC will receive as a result of any related transactions entered with advisory clients.

Mr. Olson is also a licensed real estate broker associated with Stephen T. Olson, Inc. As such, only where explicitly agreed with the client, he may receive normal and customary fees associated with real estate transactions. To mitigate conflicts of interest which may arise as a result of these arrangements, Mr. Olson, as a fiduciary, will only act in the client's best interest. Upon client request, will disclose any additional compensation that he and/or Stephen T. Olson, Inc. will receive as a result of any related transactions entered with advisory clients.

Mr. Olson is also the principal of AWP RE, LLC and AWP Acquisitions, LLC (collectively, the "Fund Management Affiliates"), entities which may sponsor, manage, and/or advise certain privately offered pooled investment vehicles ("Affiliated Funds") in which clients may participate. The Affiliated Funds are expected to focus on the acquisition, financing, and operation of real properties identified by Atlantic Wealth Partners and/or its Fund Management Affiliates and may pay compensation to the Fund Management Affiliates in connection with their role in sponsoring, managing, and/or advising the Affiliated Funds. As a result of these arrangements, Mr. Olson may benefit and receive certain additional compensation indirectly as a result of client participation in the Affiliated Funds. Additional conflicts of interest may exist with respect to Mr. Olson's allocation of his time and effort to Atlantic Wealth Partner's advisory clients and the Fund Management Entities. To mitigate conflicts of interest which may arise as a result of these arrangements, Mr. Olson will at all times act in accordance with Atlantic Wealth Partner's Codes of Ethics and act only from principles of fair and equitable dealing and good faith with respect to the firm's advisory clients.

Mr. Olson is also the principal of AWP Tax & Trust Solutions, LLC ("AWP T&T"), a tax planning and preparation services firm and affiliate of Atlantic Wealth Partners. Clients of Atlantic Wealth Partners may be referred to AWP T&T for tax related services, but they are never under any obligation to engage such services. Clients may elect to engage any tax services firm of their desire. However, where clients elect to engage the services of AWP T&T, Mr. Olson may benefit and receive certain additional compensation as a result of his role as the principal of AWP T&T. Additional conflicts of interest may exist with respect to Mr. Olson's allocation of his time and effort to Atlantic Wealth Partner's advisory clients. To mitigate conflicts of interest which may arise as a result of these arrangements, Mr. Olson will at all times act in accordance with Atlantic Wealth Partner's Codes of Ethics and act only from principles of fair and equitable dealing and good faith with respect to the firm's advisory clients.

For more information on how Atlantic Wealth Partners addresses the foregoing conflicts of interest, please see Item 5 of the firm brochure. You should have received a copy of that brochure. Please contact us at (561) 632-0566 if you did not receive a copy of the firm's brochure or if you have any questions about the contents of this brochure supplement.

Item 5: Additional Compensation

Except as set forth in Item 4 above, Mr. Olson does not receive any other economic benefit for providing advisory services in addition to advisory fees.

Item 6: Supervision

Mr. Olson is the sole owner and Chief Compliance Officer and as such has no internal supervision placed over him. He is, however, bound by our firm's Code of Ethics. Mr. Olson can be reached at the telephone number which appears on the cover page of this brochure supplement.



ATLANTIC WEALTH
P A R T N E R S

Item 1: Cover Page

Part 2B of Form ADV: Brochure Supplement
March 29, 2023

TAD SACHECK, AAMS®

759 PARKWAY STREET, SUITE 201, JUPITER, FL 33477

P 561.632.0566 | F 877.611.6840

www.atlanticwp.com

Firm Contact:

STEPHEN T. OLSON

Founder and Managing Principal

This ADV Part 2B (“brochure supplement”) provides information about Tad Scheck, AAMS® that supplements Atlantic Wealth Partners, LLC’s (“Atlantic Wealth Partners”) Form ADV Part 2A (“brochure”). You should have received a copy of that brochure. Please contact us at (561) 632-0566 if you did not receive a copy of the firm’s brochure or if you have any questions about the contents of this brochure supplement.

Additional information about Tad Scheck, AAMS® is available on the SEC’s website at www.adviserinfo.sec.gov. The searchable IARD/CRD number for Tad Scheck, AAMS® is 6084705.

Item 2: Educational Background & Business Experience

Tad Sacheck, AAMS® | Birth Year: 1984

Educational Background:

2008 – Indiana University in Bloomington – Bachelor of Arts, Economics

Business Background:

11/2018 – Present Atlantic Wealth Partners, LLC; Operations Manager and Investment Adviser Representative
 08/2017 – 11/2018 Raymond James; Private Wealth Advisor
 08/2015 – 08/2017 Motiv8 Advisors, Vice President of Marketing
 01/2013 – 08/2015 Brokers International Mountain States; Vice President of Marketing
 05/2008 – 12/2012 USA Tax & Insurance Services Inc.; Sr. Recruiter and Business Developer

Exams, Licenses & Other Professional Designations:

2017: Series 7 & 63 Exams
 2017: Accredited Asset Management Specialist (AAMS®)
 2010: Series 65 Exam
 2008: FL Insurance License (Health & Life Including Annuities & Variable Contracts)

Mr. Sacheck holds the Accredited Asset Management Specialist (AAMS®) designation. The College for Financial Planning® awards the AAMS® designation to students who successfully complete the program, pass the final examination and comply with the Code of Ethics, which includes agreeing to abide by the Standards of Professional Conduct and Terms and Conditions. Applicants must also disclose of any criminal, civil, self-regulatory organization, or governmental agency inquiry, investigation, or proceeding relating to their professional or business conduct. Conferment of the designation is contingent upon the College for Financial Planning's review of matters either self-disclosed or which are discovered by the College that are required to be disclosed. Continued use of the AAMS® designation is subject to ongoing renewal requirements. Every two years individuals must renew their right to continue using the AAMS® designation by completing 16 hours of continuing education and reaffirming to abide by the Standards of Professional Conduct, Terms and Conditions, and self-disclose any criminal, civil, self-regulatory organization, or governmental agency inquiry, investigation, or proceeding relating to their professional or business conduct.

Item 3: Disciplinary Information

There are no legal or disciplinary events material to the evaluation of Mr. Sacheck.

Item 4: Other Business Activities

Mr. Sacheck is a licensed insurance agent/broker. He may offer insurance products and services to advisory clients and receive customary fees and/or commissions as a result of such transactions, either directly or via Atlantic Wealth Partners' affiliate, Prudent Insurance, LLC, an independent insurance agency. A conflict of interest arises as these insurance sales create an incentive for Mr. Sacheck to recommend insurance products or services based on the additional compensation he may receive as a result of such sales, rather than the client's best interests. To mitigate conflicts of interest which may arise as a result of these arrangements, Mr. Sacheck, as a fiduciary, will only act in the client's best interest. Upon client request, Mr. Sacheck will disclose any additional compensation that he and/or Prudent Insurance, LLC will receive as a result of any related transactions entered with advisory clients. For more information on how Atlantic Wealth Partners addresses this conflict of interest, please see Item 5 of the firm brochure. You should have received a copy of that brochure. Please contact us at (561) 632-0566 if you did not receive a copy of the firm's brochure or if you have any questions about the contents of this brochure supplement.

Item 5: Additional Compensation

Mr. Sacheck does not receive any other economic benefit for providing advisory services in addition to advisory fees.

Item 6: Supervision

Stephen Olson, CFP®, AEP®, Chief Compliance Officer of Atlantic Wealth Partners, supervises and monitors Mr. Scheck's activities on a regular basis to ensure compliance with our firm's Code of Ethics. Please contact Stephen Olson if you have any questions about Mr. Scheck's brochure supplement at (561)-632-0566.



ATLANTIC WEALTH
P A R T N E R S

Item 1: Cover Page

Part 2B of Form ADV: Brochure Supplement
March 29, 2023

ANTHONY J. VERNALE, CFA®

759 PARKWAY STREET, SUITE 201, JUPITER, FL 33477

P 561.632.0566 | F 877.611.6840

www.atlanticwp.com

Firm Contact:

STEPHEN T. OLSON

Founder and Managing Principal

This ADV Part 2B (“brochure supplement”) provides information about Anthony J. Vernale, CFA® that supplements Atlantic Wealth Partners, LLC’s (“Atlantic Wealth Partners”) Form ADV Part 2A (“brochure”). You should have received a copy of that brochure. Please contact us at (561) 632-0566 if you did not receive a copy of the firm’s brochure or if you have any questions about the contents of this brochure supplement.

Additional information about Anthony J. Vernale, CFA® is available on the SEC’s website at www.adviserinfo.sec.gov. The searchable IARD/CRD number for Anthony J. Vernale, CFA® is 7445835.

ITEM 2: EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUND & BUSINESS EXPERIENCE

Anthony J. Vernale, CFA® | Birth Year: 1984

Educational Background:

2007 – Northeastern University, B.S., Finance and Management

Business Background:

09/2021 – Present Atlantic Wealth Partners, LLC; Investment Advisor Representative
05/2010 – 02/2020 Highbridge Capital Management, LLC; Vice President

Exams, Licenses & Other Professional Designations:

Mr. Vernale is a holder of the Chartered Financial Analyst® (CFA®) designation.

Becoming a CFA Charterholder is voluntary; no federal or state law or regulation requires investment advisors or financial planners to become a CFA Charterholder. However, the CFA program is a globally recognized standard for measuring portfolio management and investment analysis competence and integrity. The program is administered by CFA Institute, a global not-for-profit association of investment professionals.

The program requires candidates to study for and pass three levels of exams that measure a candidate's ability to apply the fundamental knowledge of investment principles at a professional level. Candidates who pass the exams and meet other requirements earn a CFA Charter.

The CFA program is a graduate-level, self-study curriculum and examination program for investment specialists - especially securities analysts, money managers and investment advisors. To register in the CFA program, an applicant must have a bachelor's degree (or comparable non-US degree) and four years of qualified professional work experience, or a combination of education and qualified work experience may be acceptable in lieu of a degree. The CFA program sets the global standard for investment knowledge, standards and ethics. The rigorous curriculum covers a broad range of investment topics and is committed to the highest ethical standards in the profession.

To be awarded the CFA Charter, a candidate must pass the Level I, Level II, and Level III examinations and have at least four (4) years of acceptable professional experience working in the investment decision-making process. Candidates must also exhibit a high degree of ethical and professional conduct.

Charterholders must comply with CFA Institute's Articles of Incorporation, Bylaws, Code of Ethics and Standards of Professional Conduct to maintain the Charter. In addition, they must annually submit a Professional Conduct Statement and pay membership dues. Failure to comply with CFA Institute's conditions, requirements, policies and procedures can result in disciplinary sanctions, including suspension or revocation of the right to use the CFA designation.

Item 3: Disciplinary Information

There are no legal or disciplinary events material to the evaluation of Mr. Vernale.

Item 4: Other Business Activities

Mr. Vernale has no outside business activities to disclose at this time.

Item 5: Additional Compensation

Mr. Vernale does not receive any other economic benefit for providing advisory services to clients other than advisory fees.

Item 6: Supervision

Stephen Olson, CFP®, AEP®, Chief Compliance Officer of Atlantic Wealth Partners, supervises and monitors Mr. Vernale's activities on a regular basis to ensure compliance with our firm's Code of Ethics. Please contact Mr. Olson if you have any questions about Mr. Vernale's brochure supplement at (561) 632-0566.