



Relevé Financial Group

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Wrap Fee Program Brochure

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ITEM 1: COVER PAGE

This wrap-fee program brochure provides information about the qualifications and business practices of Relevé Financial Group, LLC ("RFG"). If you have any questions about the contents of this brochure, please contact Kimberly Bannwarth at 612-801-0556 or kimberly@relevefinancialgroup.com. The information in this brochure has not been approved or verified by the United States Securities and Exchange Commission or by any state securities authority.

Additional information about RFG, is available on the internet at www.adviserinfo.sec.gov. The Firm's CRD number is 285243.



ITEM 2: MATERIAL CHANGES

Since the firm's last Form ADV annual updating amendment filing in July 2025, the following material change has occurred.

- This Wrap Fee Brochure was updated to disclose an additional service under which the Firm may pay the cost of certain clients' annual CPA tax preparation services and the related conflicts of interest. (Item 4)



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ITEM 4: SERVICES, FEES, AND COMPENSATION

Relevé Financial Group, LLC (“RFG” or “Firm”), is a registered investment adviser based in Scottsdale, Arizona. We are organized as a limited liability company under the laws of the State of Minnesota and were established in 2016. Dawn Jurkovich is the sole owner. RFG is a full-service wealth management firm offering a comprehensive suite of financial planning, consulting, and investment portfolio management services.

RFG offers Wealth Management services through the RFG Wrap Fee Program (“Program”) where it serves as the Program’s sponsor and sole Portfolio Manager. RFG will offer Clients ongoing asset management services through determining individual investment goals, time horizons, objectives, and risk tolerance. Investment strategies, investment selection, asset allocation, portfolio monitoring, and the overall investment program will be based on the above factors.

This is a wrap fee program, providing clients the ability to trade in specific investment products while not taking on separate brokerage commissions or transaction charges. Wrap fee programs are any arrangements in which the clients receive investment advisory services (including portfolio management or advice on other investments) as well as execution of client transactions (for a fee) if they are not based upon existing account transactions.

RFG will manage their client’s investment portfolios on either a discretionary or non-discretionary basis according to the Wealth Management Agreement. RFG does so by apportioning the client’s assets among the various investment products available with the Program.

Under the Program, RFG also offers clients a variety of planning and consulting services, which are customized to accommodate the needs of each individual client. This may include:

- | | |
|------------------------|--------------------------|
| Cash Flow & Budgeting | Business Planning |
| Tax Planning | Succession Planning |
| Tax Preparation | Educational Funding |
| Retirement Planning | Employee Benefits |
| Executive Compensation | Estate Plan Coordination |
| Protection Planning | Charitable Planning |

RFG is not required to verify any information received from the client or from the client’s other professionals (e.g., attorneys, accountants, etc.) to perform these services, and is expressly authorized to rely on such information.

RFG charges an annual investment advisory fee based on the total assets under management. This fee will not exceed a 2% annualized fee.

Fees are billed quarterly in advance based on the amount of assets managed as of the close of business on the last business day of the previous billing period. If margin is utilized, the fees will be billed based on the net asset value of the account. Lastly, please note that RFG may group certain related Client accounts, often known as “householding,” for the purposes of achieving the minimum account size and determining the annualized fee.

Our advisory fee is negotiable, depending on individual client circumstances. RFG, in its sole discretion, may charge a lesser investment advisory fee based upon certain criteria (e.g., historical relationship, type of assets, anticipated future earning capacity, anticipated future additional assets, dollar amounts of assets to be managed, related accounts, account composition, negotiations with Clients, etc.).

For all services, Clients may terminate their engagement with RFG within five (5) business days of signing an Agreement with no obligation and without penalty. After the initial (5) business days, the Agreement may be terminated by RFG with thirty (30) days written notice to Client and by the Client at any time with written notice to RFG. For accounts opened or closed mid-billing period, fees will be prorated based on the days services are provided during the given period. All unpaid earned fees will be due to RFG and all unearned fees will be refunded to the Client. Any increase in fees will be acknowledged in writing by both parties before any increase in said fees occurs.

Fee Comparison

Clients may be able to purchase services similar to those offered under the Program from other service providers either separately or as part of a similar wrap fee program. These services or programs may cost more or less than our Program, depending on the fees charged by such other service providers. A wrap fee is not based directly on the number of transactions in your account. Various factors influence the relative cost of our wrap fee program to you, including the cost of investment advice, custody, and brokerage services if you purchased them separately, the types of investments held in your account, and the frequency, type, and size of trades in your account. The program could cost you more or less than purchasing our investment advice and custody/brokerage services separately.

For example, the Program Fee, which is fixed regardless of the number of transactions occurring in the account, may be more or less than paying for execution on a per-transaction basis.

Fees We Pay Schwab:

In addition to compensating RFG for advisory services, the wrap fee you pay RFG allows us to pay for brokerage and execution services provided by Schwab. RFG does not charge our clients higher advisory fees based on their trading activity.

Additional Fees

RFG pays all custodian fees and transaction fees for all accounts under this Program. However, custodians may charge other related costs on the purchases or sales of mutual funds, equities, bonds, options, margin interest, and mark-ups, markdowns, or spreads paid to market makers. Mutual funds, money market funds, and exchange-traded funds may also charge internal management fees, which are disclosed in the fund's prospectus. RFG does not directly receive any compensation from these fees.

Our wrap fee does not cover all fees and costs. The fees not included in the wrap fee include charges imposed directly by a mutual fund, index fund, or exchange-traded fund, which shall be disclosed in the fund's prospectus (i.e., fund management fees and other fund expenses), mark-ups and mark-downs, spreads paid to market makers, fees (such as a commission or markup) for trades executed away from Schwab, at another broker-dealer, wire transfer fees and other fees and taxes on brokerage accounts and securities transactions. RFG does not receive any compensation from these fees. All of these fees are in addition to the management fee you pay to RFG.

Additional Compensation

RFG nor its employees receive compensation, other than the portfolio management fee, for the recommendation to the Client or the Client's participation in the Program.

Tax Preparation Services

As an additional service, RFG may, at its discretion, pay the cost of a wrap program client's annual CPA tax-preparation services for clients who maintain at least \$500,000 in assets under management or advisement with the Firm. When applicable, RFG pays the CPA firm directly using revenues generated from advisory fees. Clients do not make separate payments to the CPA firm unless otherwise agreed.

This arrangement creates a potential conflict of interest because RFG's payment of these costs may create an incentive to encourage clients to maintain or increase assets with the Firm or to continue advisory relationships that generate sufficient fees to offset such costs. Clients are under no obligation to use any particular CPA, and RFG does not receive any compensation or referral benefits from the CPA firm.

Clients who do not meet the applicable asset threshold, or who elect to use a CPA not paid by RFG, are responsible for their own tax-preparation expenses. This service is discretionary and may be modified or discontinued at any time.

ITEM 5: ACCOUNT REQUIREMENTS AND TYPES OF CLIENTS

We offer investment advisory services to individuals, trusts, estates, charitable organizations, corporations, business owners, and other business entities. Client relationships vary in scope and length of service.

There is no minimum account size and Clients are not required to have a certain amount of investment experience or sophistication.

ITEM 6: PORTFOLIO MANAGER SELECTION AND EVALUATION

Portfolio Manager Selection and Evaluation

RFG is the sole Portfolio Manager and Advisor for the Program. RFG develops each portfolio strategy around each Client's unique financial goals. The portfolio development process includes:

- Determining the timing targets of the Clients goals
- Analyzing the individual risk/return comfort level
- Developing specific investment strategies using a variety of investment methods (shown below) to match the clients total situation
- Monitoring the investments mix in an ongoing manner
- Providing ongoing meaningful communication between the advisor and the Client, assuring the investment plan is in concert with the total financial and family situations as they are now and as they evolve.

The following industry standards may be used to evaluate the Portfolio Manager's performance in security selection:

- Morningstar Risk Rating (the holding's measure should be equal to or better than its return rating; a risk rating of average or lower is better than high; favorable example: low risk rating and average return rating)
- Morningstar Return Rating (the investment's rating should be equal to or better than its risk rating; a return rating of average or higher is better than low; unfavorable example: high risk rating and average return rating)
- Alpha (how an investment's return compares with the returns of its peer group); the investment's 3-year alpha should show no difference or a positive difference between its total return and the return of its peer group.
- Sharpe Ratio (evaluates a Mutual Fund's or Exchange Traded Fund's risk adjusted performance); The Sharpe Ratio is calculated by taking the excess return of a portfolio, relative to the risk-free rate, and dividing it by the Standard Deviation of the portfolio's excess returns (Standard Deviation is a statistical measure of volatility over a period of time). The higher a portfolio's Sharpe Ratio, the better its risk-adjusted performance.
- Morningstar Category (this identifies the investment's general investment category; stocks have nine categories: large company, mid-cap company and small company for each of the growth, core, and value stock styles; bonds also have nine categories: short, intermediate, and long maturities for each of the high, medium, and low-quality ratings) The investment should be in the same category it was selected to fulfill in the portfolio's allocation strategy.

There is a natural potential conflict of interest with the Portfolio Manager conducting the ongoing review of the standards by which the Portfolio Manager's selection and management have been acceptable. The fact that the measures are completely objective, are provided by Morningstar, a well-known investment data provider, and not subject to manipulation act to mitigate this potential conflict.

Related Persons as Program Managers

RFG is the only Portfolio Manager for the Program. We do not offer access to additional Portfolio Managers but offer one fee to our Clients in order to eliminate concerns regarding variable transaction costs. To the extent that we receive the Program Fee as a result of recommending itself, we are in a conflict of interest with our Clients.

Client-Tailored Services and Client-Imposed Restrictions

The goals and objectives for each Client are documented in our Client files. Investment strategies are created that reflect the stated goals and objectives. Clients may impose restrictions on investing in certain securities

or types of securities. These restrictions may, however, prohibit engagement with RFG.

Differences between Wrap vs Non-Wrap Management

RFG offers Asset Management services through the RFG Wrap Fee Program. RFG is both sponsor and portfolio manager of the program. In a Wrap Fee account, clients are charged a single bundled fee as a percentage of the assets managed in the wrap fee program that can include advisory fees, and other expenses related to the wrap fee program.

There is no significant difference between how the Firm manages wrap fee accounts versus non-wrap fee accounts. However, as stated above, if a client determines to engage RFG on a wrap fee basis the client will pay a single fee for investment management and other fees. The services included in a wrap fee agreement will depend upon each client's particular need.

When managing a client's account on a wrap fee basis, RFG shall receive, as payment for its investment advisory services, the balance of the wrap fee after all other costs incorporated into the wrap fee have been deducted.

Performance-based fees and Side-by-Side Management

RFG does not accept performance-based fees or participate in side-by-side management. Our fees are calculated as described in the Fees and Compensation section in this brochure and are not charged on the basis of a share of capital gains upon, or capital appreciation of, the funds in your accounts.

Methods of Analysis and Investment Strategies

Investing in securities involves risk of loss that Clients should be prepared to bear. Past performance is not a guarantee of future returns. Security analysis methods may include:

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

Technical analysis attempts to predict a future stock price or direction based on market trends. The assumption is that the market follows discernible patterns and if these patterns can be identified then a prediction can be made. The risk is that markets do not always follow patterns and relying solely on this method may not take into account new patterns that emerge over time.

Charting analysis strategy involves using and comparing various charts to predict long and short-term performance or market trends. The risk involved in using this method is that only past performance data is considered without using other methods to crosscheck data. Using charting analysis without other methods of analysis would be making the assumption that past performance will be indicative of future performance. This may not be the case.

Cyclical analysis assumes that the markets react in cyclical patterns which, once identified, can be leveraged to provide performance. The risks with this strategy are twofold: 1) the markets do not always repeat cyclical patterns; and 2) if too many investors begin to implement this strategy, then it changes the very cycles these investors are trying to exploit.

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

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

In developing a financial plan for a Client, RFG's analysis may include cash flow analysis, investment planning, risk management, tax planning and estate plan coordination. Based on the information gathered, a detailed strategy is tailored to the Client's specific situation.

The main sources of information include financial newspapers and magazines, annual reports, prospectuses,

and filings with the SEC.

Investment Strategies

The investment strategy for a specific Client is based upon the objectives stated by the Client during consultations. The Client may change these objectives at any time by providing notice to RFG, as the Firm maintains Client documentation of each Client's objectives and their desired investment strategy.

Risks of Investments and Strategies Utilized

Investing in securities involves risk of loss that Clients should be prepared to bear. RFG's investment approach constantly keeps the risk of loss in mind. Investors may face the following investment risks:

General Investment and Trading Risks. Clients may invest in securities and other financial instruments using strategies and investment techniques with significant risk characteristics. The investment program utilizes such investment techniques as option transactions, margin transactions, short sales, leverage, and derivatives trading, the use of which can, in certain circumstances, maximize the adverse impact to which a Client may be subject.

Interest-rate Risk. Fluctuations in interest rates may cause investment prices to fluctuate. For example, when interest rates rise, yields on existing bonds become less attractive, causing their market values to decline.

Inflation Risk. When any type of inflation is present, a dollar today will buy more than a dollar next year, because purchasing power is eroding at the rate of inflation.

Currency Risk. Overseas investments are subject to fluctuations in the value of the dollar against the currency of the investment's originating country. This is also referred to as exchange rate risk.

Reinvestment Risk. This is the risk that future proceeds from investments may have to be reinvested at a potentially lower rate of return (i.e., interest rate). This primarily relates to fixed income securities.

Liquidity Risk. Liquidity is the ability to readily convert an investment into cash. Generally, assets are more liquid if many traders are interested in a standardized product. For example, Treasury Bills are highly liquid, while real estate properties are not.

Management Risk. The advisor's investment approach may fail to produce the intended results. If the advisor's assumptions regarding the performance of a specific asset class or fund are not realized in the expected time frame, the overall performance of the Client's portfolio may suffer.

Cybersecurity Risk. RFG and its service providers may be subject to operational and information security risks resulting from cyberattacks. Cyberattacks include, among other behaviors, stealing or corrupting data maintained online or digitally, denial of service attacks on websites, the unauthorized release of confidential information or various other forms of cybersecurity breaches. Cybersecurity attacks affecting RFG and its service providers may adversely impact Clients. For instance, cyberattacks may interfere with the processing of transactions, cause the release of private information about Clients, impede trading, subject RFG to regulatory fines or financial losses, and cause reputational damage. Similar types of cybersecurity risks are also present for issuers of securities in which Clients may invest in, qualified custodians, governmental and other regulatory authorities, exchange and other financial market operators, or other financial institutions. Cybersecurity incidents could ultimately cause those parties to incur losses, including for example financial losses, cost and reputational damages, and loss from damage or interruption of systems. Although RFG has established its systems to reduce the risk of these incidents from coming to fruition, there is no guarantee that these efforts will always be successful, especially considering that RFG does not directly control the cybersecurity measures and policies employed by third party service providers.

Options Trading. The risks involved with trading options are that they are very time sensitive investments. An options contract is generally for a few months. The buyer of an option could lose his or her entire investment even with a correct prediction about the direction and magnitude of a particular price change if the price change does not occur in the relevant time period (i.e., before the option expires). Additionally, options are less tangible than some other investments. An option is a "book-entry" only investment without a paper certificate of ownership.

Trading on Margin. In a cash account, the risk is limited to the amount of money that has been invested. In

a margin account, risk includes the amount of money invested plus the amount that has been loaned. As market conditions fluctuate, the value of marginable securities will also fluctuate, causing a change in the overall account balance and debt ratio. As a result, if the value of the securities held in a margin account depreciates, the Client will be required to deposit additional cash or make full payment of the margin loan to bring the account back up to maintenance levels. Clients who cannot comply with such a margin call may be sold out or bought in by the brokerage firm.

Exchange-Traded Funds. ETFs are a type of index fund bought and sold on a securities exchange. The risks of owning an ETF generally reflect the risks of owning the underlying securities they are designed to track, although lack of liquidity in an ETF could result in it being more volatile and ETFs have management fees that increase their costs. ETFs are also subject to other risks, including: (i) the risk that their prices may not correlate perfectly with changes in the underlying reference units; and (ii) the risk of possible trading halts due to market conditions or other reasons that, in the view of the exchange upon which an ETF trades, would make trading in the ETF inadvisable.

Mutual Fund Risks. An investment in mutual funds could lose money over short or even long periods. A mutual fund's share price and total return are expected to fluctuate within a wide range, like the fluctuations of the overall stock market.

Common Stocks and Equity-Related Securities. Certain ETFs or mutual funds hold common stock. Prices of common stock react to the economic condition of the company that issued the security, industry and market conditions, and other factors which may fluctuate widely. Investments related to the value of stocks may rise and fall based on an issuer's actual and anticipated earnings, changes in management, the potential for takeovers and acquisitions, and other economic factors. Similarly, the value of other equity-related securities, including preferred stock, warrants, and options may also vary widely.

Small- and Mid-Cap Risks. Certain ETFs and mutual funds hold securities of small- and mid-cap issuers. Securities of small-cap issuers may present greater risks than those of large-cap issuers. For example, some small- and mid-cap issuers often have limited product lines, markets, or financial resources. They may be subject to high volatility in revenues, expenses, and earnings. Their securities may be thinly traded, may be followed by fewer investment research analysts, and may be subject to wider price swings and thus may create a greater chance of loss than when investing in securities of larger-cap issuers. The market prices of securities of small- and mid-cap issuers generally are more sensitive to changes in earnings expectations, to corporate developments, and to market rumors than are the market prices of large-cap issuers.

Futures, Commodities, and Derivative Investments. Certain ETFs and mutual funds hold commodities, commodities contracts, and/or derivative instruments, including futures, options, and swap agreements. The prices of commodities contracts and derivative instruments, including futures and options, are highly volatile. Payments made pursuant to swap agreements may also be highly volatile. Price movements of commodities, futures and options contracts, and payments pursuant to swap agreements are influenced by, among other things, interest rates, changing supply and demand relationships, trade, fiscal, monetary and exchange control programs and policies of governments, and national and international political and economic events and policies. The value of futures, options, and swap agreements also depends upon the price of the commodities underlying them. In addition, Client assets are subject to the risk of the failure of any of the exchanges on which its positions trade or of its clearinghouses or counterparties.

Highly Volatile Markets. The prices of financial instruments can be highly volatile. Price movements of forward and other derivative contracts are influenced by, among other things, interest rates, changing supply and demand relationships, trade, fiscal, monetary and exchange control programs and policies of governments, and national and international political and economic events and policies. Clients are also subject to the risk of failure of any of the exchanges on which their positions trade or of its clearinghouses.

Non-U.S. Securities. Certain ETFs and mutual funds hold securities of non-U.S. issuers. Investments in securities of non-U.S. issuers pose a range of potential risks which could include expropriation, confiscatory taxation, imposition of withholding or other taxes on dividends, interest, capital gains or other income, political or social instability, illiquidity, price volatility, and market manipulation. In addition, less information may be available regarding securities of non-U.S. issuers, and non-U.S. issuers may not be subject to accounting, auditing and financial reporting standards, and requirements comparable to or as uniform as those of U.S. issuers.

Emerging Markets. Certain ETFs and mutual funds hold securities of emerging markets issuers. In addition to the risks associated with investments outside of the United States, investments in emerging markets (i.e., the developing countries) may involve additional risks. Emerging markets generally are not as efficient as those in developed countries. In some cases, a market for the security may not exist locally, and transactions will need to be made on a neighboring exchange. Volume and liquidity levels in emerging markets are lower than in developed countries. When seeking to sell emerging market securities, little or no market may exist for the securities. In addition, issuers based in emerging markets are not generally subject to uniform accounting and financial reporting standards, practices, and requirements comparable to those applicable to issuers based in developed countries, thereby potentially increasing the risk of fraud or other deceptive practices.

Capitalization Risks. Investing in Companies within the same market capitalization category carries the risk that the category may be out of favor due to current market conditions or investor sentiment.

Market Risks. Turbulence in the financial markets and reduced liquidity may negatively affect the Companies, which could have an adverse effect on each of them. If the securities of the Companies experience poor liquidity, investors may be unable to transact at advantageous times or prices, which may decrease the Company's returns. In addition, there is a risk that policy changes by central governments and governmental agencies, including the Federal Reserve or the European Central Bank, which could include increasing interest rates, could cause increased volatility in financial markets, which could have a negative impact on the Companies. Furthermore, local, regional, or global events such as war, acts of terrorism, the spread of infectious illness or other public health issues, recessions, or other events could have a significant impact on the Companies. For example, the rapid and global spread of a highly contagious novel coronavirus respiratory disease, designated COVID-19, has resulted in extreme volatility in the financial markets and severe losses; reduced liquidity of many Companies' securities; restrictions on international and, in some cases, local travel; significant disruptions to business operations (including business closures); strained healthcare systems; disruptions to supply chains, consumer demand and employee availability; and widespread uncertainty regarding the duration and long-term effects of this pandemic. Some sectors of the economy and individual issuers have experienced particularly large losses. In addition, the COVID-19 pandemic may result in a sustained economic downturn or a global recession, domestic and foreign political and social instability, damage to diplomatic and international trade relations and increased volatility and/or decreased liquidity in the securities markets. The Companies' values could decline over short periods due to short-term market movements and over longer periods during market downturns.

Inverse and Leveraged Products. RFG may recommend and engage in trading with leveraged and inverse products. These products are aggressive in nature and carry unusual and significant risk. They are not appropriate for inexperienced investors. These products are intended to be used/traded daily. Most leveraged and inverse ETFs reset on a daily basis and have published prospectuses that state (1) they're designed to achieve their stated objective within one day, (2) clients can lose all of their investment potentially in one day, and (3) holding these securities for periods longer than one day could lead to losses even if the underlying index moves in the anticipated direction. Regulatory organizations, such as FINRA & SEC, have released alerts stating that inverse and leveraged ETFs that reset daily typically are not suitable for retail investors who plan to hold them longer than one day. Managers may hold these products in client accounts for periods of time significantly greater than one day. Investors with holding periods longer than a day expose themselves to substantial risk as the holding period returns will deviate from the returns to a leveraged or inverse investment in the index. It is possible for an investor in a leveraged ETF to experience negative returns even when the underlying index has positive returns.

Penny Stock Risks. Generally, Penny Stocks are low-priced shares of small companies that are not traded on an exchange. Penny Stocks typically trade over-the-counter, such as on the OTC Bulletin Board or Pink Sheets. Penny Stocks, unlike listed stocks, are not subject to SEC reporting requirements or the listing standards of stock exchanges. Because of this, information about the Penny Stock companies can be difficult to find and verify. Penny Stocks also have lower liquidity as they are traded less frequently. This also leads to higher volatility. For these reasons, Penny Stocks are considered to be speculative investments and Clients who trade in penny stocks should be prepared for the possibility that they may lose their entire investment, or an amount in excess of their investment if they purchased Penny Stocks on margin.

Variable Annuity Risk. A variable annuity is a form of insurance where the seller or issuer (typically an

insurance company) makes a series of future payments to a buyer (annuitant) in exchange for the immediate payment of a lump sum (single-payment annuity) or a series of regular payments (regular-payment annuity). The payment stream from the issuer to the annuitant has an unknown duration based principally upon the date of death of the annuitant. At this point, the contract will terminate, and the remainder of the funds accumulated are forfeited unless there are other annuitants or beneficiaries in the contract. Annuities can be purchased to provide an income during retirement. Unlike fixed annuities that make payments in fixed amounts or in amounts that increase by a fixed percentage, variable annuities pay amounts that vary according to the performance of a specified set of investments, typically bond and equity mutual funds. Many variable annuities typically impose asset-based sales charges or surrender charges for withdrawals within a specified period. Variable annuities may impose a variety of fees and expenses, in addition to sales and surrender charges, such as mortality and expense risk charges; administrative fees; underlying fund expenses; and charges for special features, all of which can reduce the return. Earnings in a variable annuity do not provide all the tax advantages of 401(k)s and other before-tax retirement plans. Once the investor starts withdrawing money from their variable annuity, earnings are taxed at the ordinary income rate, rather than at the lower capital gains rates applied to other non-tax-deferred vehicles which are held for more than one year. Proceeds of most variable annuities do not receive a "step-up" in cost basis when the owner dies like stocks, bonds and mutual funds do. Some variable annuities offer "bonus credits." These are usually not free. In order to fund them, insurance companies typically impose mortality and expense charges and surrender charge periods. In an exchange of an existing annuity for a new annuity (so-called 1035 exchanges), the new variable annuity may have a lower contract value and a smaller death benefit; may impose new surrender charges or increase the period of time for which the surrender charge applies; may have higher annual fees; and provide another commission for the broker

Alternative Investments. When appropriate for a Client's objective, risk tolerance and qualifications, RFG recommends the client participate in private issues, such as single purpose vehicles, funds of funds, private equity, and hedge funds. These are usually structured as limited partnerships with differing minimum investments, liquidity, fees, and carries.

The foregoing list of risk factors does not purport to be a complete enumeration or explanation of the risks involved in an investment with RFG.

Voting of Client Securities

If you own shares of applicable securities, you are responsible for exercising your right to vote as a shareholder. We will not vote proxies on behalf of your advisory accounts. In most cases, you will receive proxy materials directly from the account custodian.

ITEM 7: CLIENT INFORMATION PROVIDED TO PORTFOLIO MANAGERS

Clients understand and grant RFG the authority to discuss certain private information with hired Independent Managers or third-party affiliates hired to manage their accounts on an initial and continuum bases. Our firm would be authorized to disclose personal client information including, but not limited to, names, account numbers, social security numbers, tax identification numbers, phone numbers, financial allocations, and investment goals. This private information would be shared to ensure Independent Managers' or third-party affiliates that investment decisions remain aligned with our clients' financial objectives and best interests.

ITEM 8: CLIENT CONTACT WITH PORTFOLIO MANAGERS

Clients have the right to correspond with RFG's Portfolio or Independent Managers. This can be facilitated by providing the Firm with written request and identification of the questions or issues to be discussed with the Independent Managers. After receiving a written request, RFG may contact the Independent Managers on behalf of the client or arrange for direct contact between the Independent Managers and the client.

ITEM 9: ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Disciplinary Information

RFG has not been involved in any legal or disciplinary events that are material to a client's evaluation of its advisory business or the integrity of management.

Other Financial Industry Activities or Affiliations

Neither RFG nor its management persons are registered as a broker-dealer, broker-dealer representative, futures commission merchant, commodity pool operator, or a commodity trading advisor.

Some Investment Advisor Representatives of RFG receive external compensation from sales of investment-related services as Insurance Agents. This represents a conflict of interest because it gives an incentive to recommend services based on the fee amount received. This conflict is mitigated by disclosures, procedures, and RFG's fiduciary obligation to place the best interest of the Client first. Moreover, Clients are not required to engage either Insurance Agent or Agency if they do not wish to. More information on this can be found in the respective Investment Advisor Representative's Form U4 and ADV 2B.

Code of Ethics

The affiliated persons (affiliated persons include employees and/or independent contractors) of RFG have committed to a Code of Ethics ("Code"). The purpose of our Code is to set forth standards of conduct expected of RFG affiliated persons and addresses conflicts that may arise. The Code defines acceptable behavior for affiliated persons of RFG. The Code reflects RFG and its supervised persons' responsibility to act in the best interest of their Client.

One area which the Code addresses is when affiliated persons buy or sell securities for their personal accounts and how to mitigate any conflict of interest with our Clients. We do not allow any affiliated persons to use non-public material information for their personal profit or to use internal research for their personal benefit in conflict with the benefit to our Clients.

RFG's policy prohibits any person from acting upon or otherwise misusing non-public or inside information. No advisory representative or other affiliated person, officer or director of RFG may recommend any transaction in a security or its derivative to advisory Clients or engage in personal securities transactions for a security or its derivatives if the advisory representative possesses material, non-public information regarding the security.

RFG's Code is based on the guiding principle that the interests of the Client are our top priority. RFG's officers, directors, advisors, and other affiliated persons have a fiduciary duty to our Clients and must diligently perform that duty to maintain the complete trust and confidence of our Clients. When a conflict arises, it is our obligation to put the Client's interests over the interests of either affiliated persons or the company.

The Code applies to "access" persons. "Access" persons are affiliated persons who have access to non-public information regarding any Clients' purchase or sale of securities, or non-public information regarding the portfolio holdings of any reportable fund, who are involved in making securities recommendations to Clients, or who have access to such recommendations that are non-public.

RFG will provide a copy of the Code of Ethics to any Client or prospective Client upon request.

Recommendations Involving Material Financial Interests

Neither RFG nor its related persons recommend to Clients, or buys or sells for Client accounts, securities in which RFG or a related person has a material financial interest.

Advisory Firm Purchase of Same Securities Recommended to Clients and Conflicts of Interest

RFG and its affiliated persons may invest in the same securities (or related securities, e.g., warrants, options, or futures) that RFG or an affiliated person recommends to Clients. In order to mitigate conflicts of interest, such as frontrunning, RFG's Chief Compliance Officer, or their designee, will no less than quarterly, review firm and/or personal holdings of its affiliated persons. These reviews ensure that the personal trading of affiliated persons does not disadvantage Clients of RFG.

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

RFG and its affiliated persons may recommend securities, or buy or sell securities for Clients accounts, at or about the same time, that they also buy or sell the same securities in their own account(s). RFG, for instance, will place trades in an account in an attempt to earn better than money market rates. In order to mitigate

conflicts of interest, such as frontrunning, RFG's Chief Compliance Officer, or their designee, will no less than quarterly, review firm and/or personal holdings of its affiliated persons. These reviews ensure that the personal trading of affiliated persons does not disadvantage Clients of RFG.

Review of Account

Frequency and Nature of Periodic Review and Who Makes Those Reviews

RFG monitors its clients' investment portfolios on an ongoing basis and conducts account reviews annually. Reviews are conducted by the client's Financial Advisor. Investments are reviewed annually by the Investment Committee, which includes the Firm's Principals. All investment advisory clients are responsible for discussing their needs and objectives with RFG and to notify the Firm of any material changes. RFG will contact investment advisory clients at a minimum annually to review previous advice and recommendations and to discuss any updates or changes to the clients' financial situation and/or investment objectives.

Financial plans are updated as requested by the Client and pursuant to a new or amended agreement, RFG suggests updating at least annually.

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

Other conditions that may trigger a review of Clients' accounts are changes in the tax laws, new investment information, and changes in a Client's own situation.

Content and Frequency of Regular Reports

Clients receive written account statements no less than quarterly for managed accounts. Account statements are issued by the Client's custodian. Client receives confirmations of each transaction in account from Custodian and an additional statement during any month in which a transaction occurs. RFG may also send periodic or other event-inspired reports based on market or portfolio activity. Reports will generally be provided in electronic format.

Client Referrals and Other Compensation

Compensation to Non-Advisory Personnel for Client Referrals

RFG does not receive any economic benefits from external sources.

Compensation to Non-Advisory Personnel for Client Referrals

RFG does not compensate for Client referrals.

Financial Information

RFG has no financial commitment that impairs its ability to meet contractual and fiduciary commitments to Clients and has not been the subject of a bankruptcy petition.

RFG does not require nor solicit prepayment of more than \$1,200 in fees per Client, six months or more in advance.