

TrueVine Family Wealth, LLC Firm Brochure - Form ADV Part 2A

This brochure provides information about the qualifications and business practices of TrueVine Family Wealth, LLC. If you have any questions about the contents of this brochure, please contact us at (239) 673-2378 or by email at: aaron@truevinefw.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 TrueVine Family Wealth, LLC is also available on the SEC's website at www.adviserinfo.sec.gov. TrueVine Family Wealth, LLC's CRD number is: 331649.

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Registration as an investment adviser does not imply a certain level of skill or training.

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Item 2: Material Changes

TrueVine Family Wealth, LLC has the following material changes to report. Material changes relate to TrueVine Family Wealth, LLC's policies, practices or conflicts of interests.

On March 31, 2026 we submitted our annual updating amendment filing for fiscal year 2025. We have updated Item 4 of our Form ADV Part 2A Brochure to disclose discretionary assets under management of approximately \$73,196,826 and non-discretionary assets under management of approximately \$0.

In addition, we amended the Methods of Analysis, Investment Strategies and Risk of Loss section (Item 8) of the document to disclose additional material investment risks (Item 8) pertaining to Direct Indexing, Securities Backed Lines of Credit (SBLOCs), Political Risk and Artificial Intelligence ("AI") Risk.

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Item 4: Advisory Business

A. Description of the Advisory Firm

TrueVine Family Wealth, LLC (hereinafter "TFW") is a Limited Liability Company organized in the State of Florida. The firm was formed in March 2024, and the principal owner is Aaron Michael Pierce.

B. Types of Advisory Services

Portfolio Management Services

TFW offers ongoing portfolio management services based on the individual goals, objectives, time horizon, and risk tolerance of each client. TFW creates an Investment Policy Statement for each client, which outlines the client's current situation (income, tax levels, and risk tolerance levels). Portfolio management services include, but are not limited to, the following:

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

TFW evaluates the current investments of each client with respect to their risk tolerance levels and time horizon. TFW will require discretionary authority from clients in order to select securities and execute transactions without permission from the client prior to each transaction. Risk tolerance levels are documented in the Investment Policy Statement, which is given to each client.

TFW seeks to provide that investment decisions are made in accordance with the fiduciary duties owed to its accounts and without consideration of TFW's economic, investment or other financial interests. To meet its fiduciary obligations, TFW attempts to avoid, among other things, investment or trading practices that systematically advantage or disadvantage certain client portfolios, and accordingly, TFW's policy is to seek fair and equitable allocation of investment opportunities/transactions among its clients to avoid favoring one client over another over time. It is TFW's policy to allocate investment opportunities and transactions it identifies as being appropriate and prudent, including initial public offerings ("IPOs") and other investment opportunities that might have a limited supply, among its clients on a fair and equitable basis over time.

Clients that engage TFW for portfolio management services may also receive access to financial planning services at no additional cost.

Selection of Other Advisers

TFW has discretion to choose third-party investment advisers to manage all or a portion of the client's assets. Before selecting other advisers for clients, TFW will always ensure those other advisers are properly licensed or registered as an investment adviser. TFW conducts due diligence on any third-party investment adviser, which may involve one or more of the following: phone calls, meetings and review of the third-party adviser's performance and investment strategy. TFW then makes investments with a third-party investment adviser by investing with the third-party adviser. TFW will review the ongoing performance of the third-party adviser as a portion of the client's portfolio.

Financial Planning

Financial plans and financial planning may include, but are not limited to: investment planning; life insurance; tax planning; estate planning; retirement planning; college planning; and debt/credit planning.

Financial planning services may consist of a one-time written financial plan or ongoing financial planning services.

Family Office Services

TFW provides consulting which may include, but are not limited to: coordinate Accounting, Trust and/or Estate Planning legal representation (separate agreement with retained counsel will be required); coordinate bill pay services; research and coordinate visits to independent, assisted and continuing care facilities; provide advice on family governance, legacy & philanthropic planning and related educational services; and Provide private solutions advice and guidance.

Family office services may consist of a single occurrence, specific duration, or ongoing annual service.

Services Limited to Specific Types of Investments

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

Written Acknowledgement of Fiduciary Status

When we provide investment advice to you regarding your retirement plan account or individual retirement account, we are fiduciaries within the meaning of Title I of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act and/or the Internal Revenue Code, as applicable, which are laws governing retirement accounts. The way we make money creates some conflicts with your interests, so 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 is reasonable for our services; and
- Give you basic information about conflicts of interest.

C. Client Tailored Services and Client Imposed Restrictions

TFW offers the same suite of services to all of its clients. However, specific client investment strategies and their implementation are dependent upon the client Investment Policy Statement which outlines each client's current situation (income, tax levels, and risk tolerance levels). Clients may impose restrictions in investing in certain securities or types of securities in accordance with their values or beliefs. However, if the restrictions prevent TFW from properly servicing the client account, or if the restrictions would require TFW to deviate from its standard suite of services, TFW reserves the right to end the relationship.

D. Wrap Fee Programs

A wrap fee program is an investment program where the investor pays one stated fee that includes management fees and transaction costs. TFW does not participate in wrap fee programs.

E. Assets Under Management

TFW has the following assets under management:

| Discretionary Amounts: | Non-discretionary Amounts: | Date Calculated: |
|------------------------|----------------------------|------------------|
| \$ 73,196,826 | \$0 | December 2025 |

Item 5: Fees and Compensation

A. Fee Schedule

Portfolio Management Fees

| Total Assets Under Management | Annual Fees |
|-------------------------------|-------------|
| \$0 - \$999,999 | 1.00% |
| \$1,000,000 - \$4,999,999 | 0.70% |
| \$5,000,000 - \$9,999,999 | 0.45% |
| \$10,000,000 - AND UP | 0.25% |

The advisory fee is calculated using the value of the assets in the Account on the last business day of the prior billing period.

These fees are generally negotiable and the final fee schedule will be memorialized in the client's advisory agreement. Clients may terminate the agreement without penalty for a full refund of TFW's fees within five business days of signing the Investment Advisory Contract. Thereafter, clients may terminate the Investment Advisory Contract generally with 30 days' written notice.

Selection of Other Advisers Fees

TFW will receive its standard fee on top of the fee paid to the third-party adviser. This relationship will be memorialized in each contract between TFW and each third-party adviser. The fees will not exceed any limit imposed by any regulatory agency.

Financial Planning and Family Office Services Fees

Fixed Fees

The negotiated fixed rate for financial planning and/or family office services is between \$500 and \$500,000.

Hourly Fees

The negotiated hourly fee for financial planning and family office services ranges between \$300 and \$600.

Clients may terminate the agreement without penalty, for full refund of TFW's fees, within five business days of signing the Financial Planning Agreement. Thereafter, clients may terminate the Financial Planning Agreement generally upon written notice.

B. Payment of Fees

Payment of Portfolio Management Fees

Asset-based portfolio management fees are withdrawn directly from the client's accounts with client's written authorization on a quarterly basis, or may be invoiced and billed directly to the client on a quarterly basis. Clients may select the method in which they are billed. Fees are paid in advance.

Payment of Selection of Other Advisers Fees

Each adviser will collect their fee separately. Fees will be collected in advance at the beginning of each quarter from the account held with the custodian.

Payment of Financial Planning and Family Office Services Fees

Fixed Financial Planning and Family Office Services fees are paid in quarterly in advance. Fixed fees are paid via check, ACH or deducted from the client's brokerage account if TFW is managing their assets.

Hourly Financial Planning and Family Office Services fees are paid in arrears upon completion. Hourly fees are paid via check or ACH.

C. Client Responsibility For Third Party Fees

Clients are responsible for the payment of all third-party fees (i.e. custodian fees, brokerage fees, mutual fund fees, transaction fees, etc.). Those fees are separate and distinct from the fees and expenses charged by TFW. Please see Item 12 of this brochure regarding broker-dealer/custodian.

D. Prepayment of Fees

TFW collects certain fees in advance and certain fees in arrears, as indicated above. Refunds for fees paid in advance but not yet earned will be refunded on a prorated basis and returned within fourteen days to the client via check, or return deposit back into the client's account.

For all asset-based fees paid in advance, the fee refunded will be equal to the balance of the fees collected in advance minus the daily rate* times the number of days elapsed in the billing period up to and including the day of termination. (*The daily rate is calculated by dividing the annual asset-based fee rate by 365.)

For fixed fees that are collected in advance, the fee refunded will be equal to the balance of the fees collected in advance minus the number of days elapsed in the billing period up to and including the day of termination.

E. Outside Compensation For the Sale of Securities to Clients

Neither TFW nor its supervised persons accept any compensation for the sale of securities or other investment products, including asset-based sales charges or service fees from the sale of mutual funds.

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

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

Item 7: Types of Clients

TFW generally provides advisory services to the following types of clients:

- ❖ Individuals
- ❖ High-Net-Worth Individuals
- ❖ Institutions

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

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

A. Methods of Analysis and Investment Strategies

Methods of Analysis

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

Cyclical analysis involves the analysis of business cycles to find favorable conditions for buying and/or selling a security.

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

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

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

Investment Strategies

TFW uses long term trading and options trading (including covered options, uncovered options, or spreading strategies).

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

B. Material Risks Involved

Methods of Analysis

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.

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

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

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

Investment Strategies

TFW's use of options trading generally holds greater risk, and clients should be aware that there is a material risk of loss using any of those strategies.

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

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

Selection of Other Advisers: Although TFW will seek to select only money managers who will invest clients' assets with the highest level of integrity, TFW's selection process cannot ensure that money managers will perform as desired and TFW will have no control over the day-to-day operations of any of its selected money managers. TFW would not necessarily be aware of certain activities at the underlying money manager level, including without limitation a money manager's engaging in unreported risks, investment "style drift" or even regulatory breaches or fraud.

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

C. Risks of Specific Securities Utilized

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

Mutual Funds: Investing in mutual funds carries the risk of capital loss and thus you may lose money investing in mutual funds. All mutual funds have costs that lower investment returns. The funds can be of bond "fixed income" nature (lower risk) or stock "equity" nature.

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

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

Exchange Traded Funds (ETFs): An ETF is an investment fund traded on stock exchanges, similar to stocks. Investing in ETFs carries the risk of capital loss (sometimes up to a 100% loss in the case of a stock holding bankruptcy). Areas of concern include the lack of transparency in products and increasing complexity, conflicts of interest and the possibility of inadequate regulatory compliance. Risks in investing in ETFs include trading risks, liquidity and shutdown risks, risks associated with a change in authorized participants and non-participation of authorized participants, risks that trading price differs from indicative net asset value (iNAV), or price fluctuation and disassociation from the index being tracked. With regard to trading risks, regular trading adds cost to your portfolio thus counteracting the low fees that one of the typical benefits of ETFs.

Additionally, regular trading to beneficially “time the market” is difficult to achieve. Even paid fund managers struggle to do this every year, with the majority failing to beat the relevant indexes. With regard to liquidity and shutdown risks, not all ETFs have the same level of liquidity. Since ETFs are at least as liquid as their underlying assets, trading conditions are more accurately reflected in implied liquidity rather than the average daily volume of the ETF itself. Implied liquidity is a measure of what can potentially be traded in ETFs based on its underlying assets. ETFs are subject to market volatility and the risks of their underlying securities, which may include the risks associated with investing in smaller companies, foreign securities, commodities, and fixed income investments (as applicable). Foreign securities in particular are subject to interest rate, currency exchange rate, economic, and political risks, all of which are magnified in emerging markets. ETFs that target a small universe of securities, such as a specific region or market sector, are generally subject to greater market volatility, as well as to the specific risks associated with that sector, region, or other focus. ETFs that use derivatives, leverage, or complex investment strategies are subject to additional risks. Precious Metal ETFs (e.g., Gold, Silver, or Palladium Bullion backed “electronic shares” not physical metal) specifically may be negatively impacted by several unique factors, among them (1) large sales by the official sector which own a significant portion of aggregate world holdings in gold and other precious metals, (2) a significant increase in hedging activities by producers of gold or other precious metals, (3) a significant change in the attitude of speculators and investors. The return of an index ETF is usually different from that of the index it tracks because of fees, expenses, and tracking error. An ETF may trade at a premium or discount to its net asset value (NAV) (or indicative value in the case of exchange-traded notes). The degree of liquidity can vary significantly from one ETF to another and losses may be magnified if no liquid market exists for the ETF’s shares when attempting to sell them. Each ETF has a unique risk profile, detailed in its prospectus, offering circular, or similar material, which should be considered carefully when making investment decisions.

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

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

Venture capital funds invest in start-up companies at an early stage of development in the interest of generating a return through an eventual realization event; the risk is high as a result of the uncertainty involved at that stage of development.

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

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

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

Direct Indexing: Direct indexing strategies seek to replicate the performance of a market index by directly holding the individual securities, or a representative sample of the individual securities, that make up the index. Direct indexing can provide a more tax efficient means of investing, and allows for more customized investment allocations, than investing in a fund or other commingled product that seeks to replicate the index. The potential benefits of direct indexing, however, will not necessarily be realized if a client does not take advantage of tax planning or impose account restrictions, such as account level security or sector-based restrictions or customizations based on specific tax, Environmental, Social, and Governance or other preferences. Fees and expenses for the direct indexing strategy in some cases will be higher than the fees and expenses associated with alternative index products. Higher fees and expenses could adversely impact account performance. The size of the account and the number of securities in the index the account seeks to replicate also limit the ability of the account to replicate the index. As a result, the direct indexing strategy introduces the risk of tracking error relative to the index and can cause a portfolio to underperform the index, including as a result of customization.

Securities Backed Lines of Credit (SBLOCs): SBLOCs are non-purpose loans where you pledge assets in your account as collateral in return for a loan. The loan proceeds can be used for purposes other than to purchase or trade securities. Depending on your objectives, we can help you apply for a SBLOC. This can be a strategic alternative to liquidating assets to pay for unexpected expenses, a business opportunity, or a personal

goal, any of which could trigger capital gain taxes. While we do not receive a fee for arranging these loans, our assistance in this process presents a conflict of interest, as we have an incentive for you to maintain these assets in your account instead of liquidating them, as liquidation could decrease the asset-based fees that we earn for managing your account. To address this conflict, we only make recommendations to obtain such loans when we believe obtaining a SBLOC is in the best interests of clients. Clients should note that they retain the ultimate decision to obtain such loans. The following are some of the primary risks associated with obtaining a SBLOC:

- Interest rate payments on the principal balance of the loan are not fixed and may increase;
- If the value of the securities pledged as collateral decrease, you will be liable for any deficiency;
- The lender can force the sale or liquidation of securities held as collateral without contacting you in advance to meet collateral requirements and you are not entitled to choose which securities are liquidated or sold;
- You are only entitled to draw on the line to the extent there is credit availability; and
- There may be additional risks when money funds or similar investments may produce less interest income or other yield than the interest you are paying on the loan.

We urge our clients to carefully read all disclosures and agreements prior to entering into an SBLOC or non-purpose loan. While we can assist in the application process, we are not involved in the approval process.

Political Risk: Each administration presents its own set of policy risks that could impact investors. One of the policy tools that an administration can implement is the imposition of tariffs, or the threats thereof. The scope, implementation, and duration of tariffs can create uncertainty domestically and globally. Industries that rely on imported raw material or that have heavily integrated cross-border manufacturing practices may be most impacted by the imposition of tariffs. However, it is challenging to predict the impact of actual and/or threatened tariffs and impossible to predict future policy decisions. When tariffs are imposed, there is also a higher probability that retaliatory tariffs could be imposed, which could further impact industries and products. Tariffs in general can also permanently alter global supply chains and have far-reaching indirect impacts. Tariffs can hurt economic growth and add to inflation, which can lead to rising interest rates.

Artificial Intelligence ("AI") Risk: We may rely on programs and systems that utilize AI, machine learning, probabilistic modeling, and other data science technologies ("AI Tools") when delivering our services. AI Tools are also used to record and transcribe client meetings. Clients should note that AI Tools are highly complex, and are known to have been flawed, hallucinate, reflect biases included in the data on which such tools are trained, be of poor quality, or be otherwise harmful. AI Tools present Cybersecurity Risk. The U.S. and global legal and regulatory environment relating to the use of AI Tools is uncertain and rapidly evolving, and could require changes in the firm's implementation of AI Tools and increase compliance costs and the risk of non-compliance. Further, the

firm may rely on AI Tools developed by third parties, and the firm has limited control over the accuracy and completeness of such AI Tools. Clients who do not want us to record their meetings have the option to opt out at the time of the meeting.

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

Item 9: Disciplinary Information

A. Criminal or Civil Actions

There are no criminal or civil actions to report.

B. Administrative Proceedings

There are no administrative proceedings to report.

C. Self-regulatory Organization (SRO) Proceedings

There are no self-regulatory organization proceedings to report.

Item 10: Other Financial Industry Activities and Affiliations

A. Registration as a Broker/Dealer or Broker/Dealer Representative

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

B. Registration as a Futures Commission Merchant, Commodity Pool Operator, or a Commodity Trading Advisor

Neither TFW nor its representatives are registered as or have pending applications to become either a Futures Commission Merchant, Commodity Pool Operator, or Commodity Trading Advisor or an associated person of the foregoing entities.

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

Aaron Michael Pierce is an investment adviser representative with another investment advisory firm. From time to time, he may offer clients advice from those activities and clients should be aware that these services will not involve a conflict of interest. TFW always acts in the best interest of the client and clients always have the right to decide whether or not to utilize the services of any representative of TFW in such individual's outside capacities.

Aaron Michael Pierce is an unaffiliated insurance agent with the state of Florida. Currently, he does not receive commissionable compensation for this activity. From time to time, he will offer clients insurance advice or product recommendation from those activities. Clients should be aware that these services may pay a commission to an independent third-party insurance agent, and doesn't give rise to a conflict of interest with the fiduciary duties of a fee-only registered investment adviser. TFW always acts in the best interest of the client, including the recommendation of commissionable products to advisory clients. Clients always have the right to decide whether or not to utilize the services of any representative of TFW in such individual's outside capacities.

D. Selection of Other Advisers or Managers and How This Adviser is Compensated for Those Selections

TFW has discretion to choose third-party investment advisers to manage all or a portion of the client's assets. Clients will pay TFW its standard fee in addition to the standard fee for the advisers to which it directs those clients. This relationship will be memorialized in each contract between TFW and each third-party advisor. The fees will not exceed any limit imposed by any regulatory agency. TFW will always act in the best interests of the client, including when determining which third-party investment adviser to recommend to clients. TFW will ensure that all recommended advisers are licensed or notice filed in the states in which TFW is recommending them to clients.

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

A. Code of Ethics

TFW has a written Code of Ethics that covers the following areas: Prohibited Purchases and Sales, Insider Trading, Personal Securities Transactions, Exempted Transactions, Prohibited Activities, Conflicts of Interest, Gifts and Entertainment, Confidentiality, Service on a Board of Directors, Compliance Procedures, Compliance with Laws and

Regulations, Procedures and Reporting, Certification of Compliance, Reporting Violations, Compliance Officer Duties, Training and Education, Recordkeeping, Annual Review, and Sanctions. TFW's Code of Ethics is available free upon request to any client or prospective client.

B. Recommendations Involving Material Financial Interests

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

C. Investing Personal Money in the Same Securities as Clients

From time to time, representatives of TFW may buy or sell securities for themselves that they also recommend to clients. This may provide an opportunity for representatives of TFW to buy or sell the same securities before or after recommending the same securities to clients resulting in representatives profiting off the recommendations they provide to clients. Such transactions may create a conflict of interest. TFW will always document any transactions that could be construed as conflicts of interest and will never engage in trading that operates to the client's disadvantage when similar securities are being bought or sold.

D. Trading Securities At/Around the Same Time as Clients' Securities

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

Item 12: Brokerage Practices

A. Factors Used to Select Custodians and/or Broker/Dealers

Custodians/broker-dealers will be recommended based on TFW's duty to seek "best execution," which is the obligation to seek execution of securities transactions for a client on the most favorable terms for the client under the circumstances. Clients will not

necessarily pay the lowest commission or commission equivalent, and TFW may also consider the market expertise and research access provided by the brokerdealer/custodian, including but not limited to access to written research, oral communication with analysts, admittance to research conferences and other resources provided by the brokers that may aid in TFW's research efforts. TFW will never charge a premium or commission on transactions, beyond the actual cost imposed by the brokerdealer/custodian.

TFW will require clients to use Raymond James and Associates.

1. Research and Other Soft-Dollar Benefits

While TFW has no formal soft dollars program in which soft dollars are used to pay for third party services, TFW may receive research, products, or other services from custodians and broker-dealers in connection with client securities transactions ("soft dollar benefits"). TFW may enter into soft-dollar arrangements consistent with (and not outside of) the safe harbor contained in Section 28(e) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended. There can be no assurance that any particular client will benefit from soft dollar research, whether or not the client's transactions paid for it, and TFW does not seek to allocate benefits to client accounts proportionate to any soft dollar credits generated by the accounts. TFW benefits by not having to produce or pay for the research, products or services, and TFW will have an incentive to recommend a broker-dealer based on receiving research or services. Clients should be aware that TFW's acceptance of soft dollar benefits may result in higher commissions charged to the client.

2. Brokerage for Client Referrals

TFW receives no referrals from a broker-dealer or third party in exchange for using that broker-dealer or third party.

3. Clients Directing Which Broker/Dealer/Custodian to Use

TFW will require clients to use a specific broker-dealer to execute transactions. Not all advisers require clients to use a particular broker-dealer.

B. Aggregating (Block) Trading for Multiple Client Accounts

If TFW buys or sells the same securities on behalf of more than one client, then it may (but would be under no obligation to) aggregate or bunch such securities in a single transaction for multiple clients in order to seek more favorable prices, lower brokerage commissions, or more efficient execution. In such case, TFW would place an aggregate order with the broker on behalf of all such clients in order to ensure fairness for all clients; provided,

however, that trades would be reviewed periodically to ensure that accounts are not systematically disadvantaged by this policy. TFW would determine the appropriate number of shares and select the appropriate brokers consistent with its duty to seek best execution, except for those accounts with specific brokerage direction (if any).

Item 13: Review of Accounts

A. Frequency and Nature of Periodic Reviews and Who Makes Those Reviews

All client accounts for TFW's advisory services provided on an ongoing basis are reviewed at least Quarterly by Aaron Michael Pierce, Founder and Managing Member, with regard to clients' respective investment policies and risk tolerance levels. All accounts at TFW are assigned to this reviewer.

All financial planning accounts are reviewed upon financial plan creation and plan delivery by Aaron Michael Pierce, Founder and Managing Member. Financial planning clients are provided a one-time financial plan concerning their financial situation. After the presentation of the plan, clients may request additional plans or reports for a fee and pursuant of the financial planning agreement.

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

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

With respect to financial plans, TFW's services will generally conclude upon delivery of the financial plan.

C. Content and Frequency of Regular Reports Provided to Clients

Each client of TFW's advisory services provided on an ongoing basis will receive a quarterly report detailing the client's account, including assets held, asset value, and calculation of fees. This written report will come from the custodian. TFW will also provide at least quarterly a separate written statement to the client.

Each financial planning client will receive the financial plan upon completion.

Item 14: Client Referrals and Other Compensation

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

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

B. Compensation to Non - Advisory Personnel for Client Referrals

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

Item 15: Custody

When advisory fees are deducted directly from client accounts at client's custodian, TFW will be deemed to have limited custody of client's assets and must have written authorization from the client to do so. Clients will receive all account statements and billing invoices that are required in each jurisdiction, and they should carefully review those statements for accuracy.

TFW will also have discretionary authority to determine the broker or dealer to be used for a purchase or sale of securities for a client's account.

Custody is also disclosed because TFW has authority to transfer money from client account(s), which constitutes a standing letter of authorization (SLOA). Accordingly, TFW will follow the safeguards specified by the SEC rather than undergo an annual audit.

1. The client provides an instruction to the qualified custodian, in writing, that includes the client's signature, the third party's name, and either the third party's address or the third party's account number at a custodian to which the transfer should be directed.
2. The client authorizes the investment adviser, in writing, either on the qualified custodian's form or separately, to direct transfers to the third party either on a specified schedule or from time to time.
3. The client's qualified custodian performs appropriate verification of the instruction, such as a signature review or other method to verify the client's authorization, and provides a transfer of funds notice to the client promptly after each transfer.
4. The client has the ability to terminate or change the instruction to the client's qualified custodian.
5. The investment adviser has no authority or ability to designate or change the identity of the third party, the address, or any other information about the third party contained in the client's instruction.

6. The investment adviser maintains records showing that the third party is not a related party of the investment adviser or located at the same address as the investment adviser.
7. The client's qualified custodian sends the client, in writing, an initial notice confirming the instruction and an annual notice reconfirming the instruction.

Item 16: Investment Discretion

TFW provides discretionary investment advisory services to clients. The advisory contract established with each client sets forth the discretionary authority for trading. Where investment discretion has been granted, TFW generally manages the client's account and makes investment decisions without consultation with the client as to when the securities are to be bought or sold for the account, the total amount of the securities to be bought/sold, what securities to buy or sell, or the price per share.

Item 17: Voting Client Securities (Proxy Voting)

TFW will not ask for, nor accept voting authority for client securities. Clients will receive proxies directly from the issuer of the security or the custodian. Clients should direct all proxy questions to the issuer of the security.

Item 18: Financial Information

A. Balance Sheet

TFW neither requires nor solicits prepayment of more than \$500 in fees per client, six months or more in advance, and therefore is not required to include a balance sheet with this brochure.

B. Financial Conditions Reasonably Likely to Impair Ability to Meet Contractual Commitments to Clients

Neither TFW nor its management has any financial condition that is likely to reasonably impair TFW's ability to meet contractual commitments to clients.

C. Bankruptcy Petitions in Previous Ten Years

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

Item 19: Requirements For State Registered Advisers

A. Principal Executive Officers and Management Persons; Their Formal Education and Business Background

TFW currently has only one management person: Aaron Michael Pierce. Education and business background can be found on the individual's Form ADV Part 2B brochure supplement.

B. Other Businesses in Which This Advisory Firm or its Personnel are Engaged and Time Spent on Those (If Any)

Other business activities for each relevant individual can be found on the Form ADV Part 2B brochure supplement for each such individual.

C. Calculation of Performance-Based Fees and Degree of Risk to Clients

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

D. Material Disciplinary Disclosures for Management Persons of this Firm

There are no civil, self-regulatory organization, or arbitration proceedings to report under this section.

E. Material Relationships That Management Persons Have With Issuers of Securities (If Any)

See Item 10.C and 11.B.