

TownSquare Capital, LLC

Part 2A of Form ADV

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This brochure provides information about the qualifications and business practices of TownSquare Capital, LLC. If you have any questions about the contents of this brochure, contact us at 385-375-8650. 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 TownSquare Capital, LLC (CRD/IARD # 288576) is available on the SEC's website at www.adviserinfo.sec.gov.

TownSquare Capital, LLC is a registered investment adviser. Registration with the United States Securities and Exchange Commission or any state securities authority does not imply a certain level of skill or training.

Item 2 Summary of Material Changes

Form ADV Part 2 requires registered investment advisers to amend their brochure when information becomes materially inaccurate. If there are any material changes to an adviser's disclosure brochure, the adviser is required to notify you and provide you with a description of the material changes.

Since the filing of our last Annual Updating Amendment, dated March 31, 2023, we have made the following material changes:

In July 2022, TownSquare Capital, LLC was acquired by Orion Advisor Solutions, Inc. ("Orion") a company controlled by funds affiliated with Genstar Capital Partners LLC and TA Associates (the "Change of Control Transaction"). TownSquare Capital, LLC is a wholly-owned, indirect subsidiary of Orion.

As a result of this transaction, effective June 30, 2023, TownSquare Capital, LLC has reduced its advisory services and now offers the following services:

- Sub-Advisory Asset Management Services to Registered Investment Advisers
- House Accounts
- Pooled Investment Vehicles

We have made changes to Items 4, 5, 7, 10, 12, 13, 14, 15, and 16 of this brochure to reflect these changes, and have removed Item 20 as it is no longer applicable.

If you would like to receive a full copy of the entire brochure at no charge, please contact us at (385) 375-8650 or via email at contact@townsquarecapital.com.

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Item 4 Advisory Business

Description of Firm

TownSquare Capital, LLC ("TownSquare") is a registered investment adviser primarily based in Provo, UT. We are organized as a limited liability company ("LLC") under the laws of the State of Utah. We have been providing investment advisory services since June 2017. In July 2022, TownSquare Capital, LLC was acquired by Orion Advisor Solutions, Inc. ("Orion"), a company controlled by funds affiliated with Genstar Capital Partners LLC and TA Associates (the "Change of Control Transaction"). Therefore, we are primarily owned by Orion Advisor Solutions, Inc. TownSquare Capital, LLC is a wholly-owned, indirect subsidiary of Orion.

The following paragraphs describe our services and fees. As used in this brochure, the words "we," "our," and "us" refer to TownSquare Capital, LLC. The term "Primary Investment Adviser" refers to the affiliated and unaffiliated third-party investment advisors who engage us to perform sub-investment advisory services. The term "Underlying Client" refers to the end-investor whose funds we are managing at the direction of the Primary Investment Adviser, as delegated to us by the Primary Investment Adviser.

Sub-Advisory Asset Management Services to Registered Investment Advisers

We offer sub-advisory services to both affiliated and unaffiliated third-party money managers (the "Primary Investment Adviser") per the terms and conditions of a written Sub-Advisory Agreement between us and the Primary Investment Adviser. This is sometimes referred to as Outsourced Chief Investment Officer, or OCIO, services.

The Primary Investment Adviser maintains the direct relationship with the investor for whom we are managing assets (the "Underlying Client"), and we manage these assets as delegated to us by the Primary Investment Adviser. At the request of the Primary Investment Adviser, our supervised persons, such as portfolio managers or investment strategists, may meet with Underlying Clients jointly with the Primary Investment Adviser.

The Primary Investment Advisers that engage our sub-advisory services maintain both the initial and ongoing day-to-day relationship with the Underlying Clients, including initial and ongoing determination of client suitability for the designated investment strategies selected for the Underlying Clients. Our obligation is limited to management of the allocated assets consistent with the objective and/or strategy designated by the Primary Investment Adviser. If the custodian/broker-dealer is determined by the Primary Investment Adviser, we will be unable to negotiate commissions and/or transaction costs, and/or seek better execution. As a result, the Underlying Client may pay higher commissions or other transaction costs or greater spreads, or receive less favorable net prices, on transactions for the account than would otherwise be the case through alternative clearing arrangements recommended by us. Higher transaction costs adversely impact account performance.

Our sub-advisory services involve discretionary asset management tailored to meet the Underlying Client's needs and investment objective, based on the information provided to us by the Primary Investment Adviser. We require that the Underlying Client grant us trading authority at the custodian by executing a Limited Power of Attorney to manage their account. Subject to a grant of discretionary authorization, we have the authority and responsibility to formulate investment strategies on the Underlying Client's behalf based on the information provided to us by the Primary Investment Adviser. Discretionary authorization will allow us to determine the specific securities, and the amount of securities, to be purchased or sold for the Underlying Client's account without obtaining approval prior to each transaction. The Primary Investment Adviser may permit the Underlying Client to limit our discretionary authority (for example, limiting the types of securities that can be purchased or sold for

your account). The Primary Investment Advisor must provide us with a list of any such restrictions and guidelines in writing.

As part of our asset management services, in addition to other types of investments (see disclosures below in this section), we may invest Underlying Client assets according to one or more model portfolios developed by our firm and selected by the Primary Investment Advisor. These models are designed for investors with varying degrees of risk tolerance ranging from a more aggressive investment strategy to a more conservative investment approach. Underlying Clients who may impose restrictions on investing in certain securities or types of securities in their account may be prevented from investing in certain models that are managed by us.

Pooled Investment Vehicles

We are the manager of TownSquare WTI Opportunity I, LLC. The Fund is closed to new investors.

We are the manager of TownSquare Sundance Bay Opportunity I, LLC. The Fund is offered to certain sophisticated investors, who meet certain requirements under applicable state and/or federal securities laws. Investors to whom the Fund is offered will receive a private placement memorandum and other offering documents.

House Accounts

We may offer asset management services directly to employees and their relatives or close acquaintances, as well as legacy accounts that have not transitioned to another Primary Investment Adviser (i.e., House Accounts). The services are similar to those described above under the section entitled "Sub-Advisory Asset Management Services to Registered Investment Advisers."

Types of Investments

We offer advice on equity securities, warrants, corporate debt securities (other than commercial paper), commercial paper, certificates of deposit, municipal securities, variable life insurance, variable annuities, mutual fund shares, United States government securities, options contracts on securities, options contracts on commodities, futures contracts on tangibles, futures contracts on intangibles, money market funds, real estate, REITs, PIPEs, derivatives, structured notes, ETFs, private placements, interests in partnerships investing in real estate, oil and gas.

Additionally, we may advise on various types of investments based on the Underlying Client's stated goals and objectives, as communicated to us by the Primary Investment Adviser. We may also provide advice on any type of investment held in the Underlying Client's portfolio at the inception of our asset sub-advisory asset management services.

Wrap Fee Programs

In the event that we are engaged to provide investment advisory services as part of an unaffiliated wrap-fee program, we will be unable to negotiate commissions and/or transaction costs. Under a wrap program, the wrap program sponsor arranges for the investor participant to receive investment advisory services, the execution of securities brokerage transactions, custody and reporting services for a single specified fee. Participation in a wrap program may cost the participant more or less than purchasing such services separately.

Assets Under Management

As of June 30, 2023, we provide continuous management services for \$7,624,010,322.68 in client assets on a discretionary basis, and \$0 in client assets on a non-discretionary basis.

Item 5 Fees and Compensation

Sub-Advisory Asset Management Services for Registered Investment Advisers

Fees and payment arrangements are negotiable and will vary on a case-by-case basis. Fees are agreed upon between us and the Primary Investment Adviser based on the execution of a Sub-Advisory Agreement entered into between the Primary Investment Adviser and us. Fees payable to us are the obligation of the Primary Investment Adviser. Fees payable to the Primary Investment Adviser are the obligation of the Underlying Client. The frequency with which fees are assessed and the manner in which they are paid to us will be determined via the Sub-Investment Advisory Agreement between us and the Primary Investment Adviser. Depending on the arrangement, we may require the Underlying Client to grant us authorization through a Limited Power of Attorney to directly deduct fees from their accounts.

The Primary Investment Adviser may terminate the agreement upon written notice to our firm. The Primary Investment Adviser will incur a pro rata charge for services rendered prior to the termination of the agreement, which means the Primary Investment Adviser will incur advisory fees only in proportion to the number of days in the quarter for which we managed assets as a sub-advisor for the Primary Investment Adviser. If the Primary Investment Adviser has pre-paid advisory fees that we have not yet earned, they will receive a prorated refund of those fees. If the Underlying Client has pre-paid advisory fees that have not yet been earned, it is the responsibility of the Primary Investment Adviser to ensure they receive a prorated refund of those fees. In such instances, we may assist the Primary Investment Adviser in refunding pre-paid advisory fees on a prorated basis.

House Accounts

Fees charged to House Accounts are negotiable but will not exceed 3% annually of assets under management. Fees will be charged at a frequency and manner as determined via the investment advisory contract. In the event advisory services we offer are terminated and we have received unearned advisory fees, such fees will be refunded.

Pooled Investment Vehicles

The fees charged by TownSquare WTI Opportunity I, LLC and TownSquare Sundance Bay Opportunity I, LLC are separate and apart from our advisory fees. Investors in these funds should refer to the offering documents for a complete description of the fees, investment objectives, risks and other relevant information associated with investing in each Fund. Persons affiliated with our firm may have made an investment in the Fund. See Item 10 below (Other Financial Industry Activities and Affiliations) for more information.

Additional Fees and Expenses

As part of our investment advisory services to you, we may purchase in Underlying Client accounts mutual funds and exchange traded funds, as well as exchange traded equities. **The fees paid to our firm for investment advisory services are separate and distinct from the fees and expenses charged by mutual funds or exchange traded funds (described in each fund's prospectus) to their shareholders.** These fees will generally include a management fee and other fund expenses. Underlying clients will also incur transaction charges and/or brokerage fees when purchasing or selling securities, including but not limited to stocks or equities, bonds, exchange traded funds ("ETFs"), options, and mutual funds. These charges and fees are typically imposed by the broker-dealer or custodian through which transactions are executed. We do not share in any portion of the brokerage fees/transaction charges imposed by the broker-dealer or custodian. To fully understand the total cost that will be incurred, Primary Investment Advisers and Underlying Clients should review all the fees charged by mutual funds, exchange traded funds, our firm, and others. For information on our brokerage practices, refer to the *Brokerage Practices* section of this brochure.

We may trade Underlying Client accounts on margin. Each Underlying Client must sign a separate margin agreement before margin is extended to that Underlying Client account. Fees for advice and

execution on these securities are based on the total asset value of the account, which includes the value of the securities purchased on margin. While a negative amount may show on a statement for the margined security as the result of a lower net market value, the amount of the fee is based on the absolute market value. This creates a conflict of interest where we have an incentive to encourage the use of margin to create a higher market value and therefore receive a higher fee. The use of margin may also result in interest charges in addition to all other fees and expenses associated with the security involved.

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

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

Item 7 Types of Clients

We offer sub-investment advisory services to affiliated and unaffiliated investment advisors registered at both the state and federal level in the U.S. The Primary Investment Adviser will allocate a portion, which may include all, of the assets of their Underlying Client and we will manage the assets based on the information and instructions provided to us about the Underlying Client from the Primary Investment Adviser. Underlying Clients may include individuals, high net worth individuals, pension and profit sharing plans, charitable organizations, state or municipal government entities, other investment advisers, and corporates or business not otherwise listed.

We may offer our advisory services on a limited basis to employees and their families and close acquaintances.

In general, we do not require a minimum dollar amount to open and maintain an advisory account; however, we have the right to terminate an account if it falls below a minimum size which, in our sole opinion, is too small to manage effectively.

Investors in the TownSquare WTI Opportunity I, LLC Fund should refer to the Fund offering documents and/or organizational documents for information regarding the Fund's minimum required capital commitment and any additional qualifications required for investment.

Investors in the TownSquare Sundance Bay Opportunity I, LLC Fund should refer to the Fund offering documents and/or organizational documents for information regarding the Fund's minimum required capital commitment and any additional qualifications required for investment.

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

Our Methods of Analysis and Investment Strategies

We may use one or more of the following methods of analysis or investment strategies when providing Sub-Advisor Asset Management Services to Registered Investment Advisors and when managing private funds:

Charting Analysis - involves the gathering and processing of price and volume pattern information for

a particular security, sector, broad index or commodity. This price and volume pattern information is analyzed. The resulting pattern and correlation data is used to detect departures from expected performance and diversification and predict future price movements and trends.

Risk: Our charting analysis may not accurately detect anomalies or predict future price movements. Current prices of securities may reflect all information known about the security and day-to-day changes in market prices of securities may follow random patterns and may not be predictable with any reliable degree of accuracy.

Technical Analysis - involves studying past price patterns, trends and interrelationships in the financial markets to assess risk-adjusted performance and predict the direction of both the overall market and specific securities.

Risk: The risk of market timing based on technical analysis is that our analysis may not accurately detect anomalies or predict future price movements. Current prices of securities may reflect all information known about the security and day-to-day changes in market prices of securities may follow random patterns and may not be predictable with any reliable degree of accuracy.

Fundamental Analysis - involves analyzing individual companies and their industry groups, such as a company's financial statements, details regarding the company's product line, the experience and expertise of the company's management, and the outlook for the company and its industry. The resulting data is used to measure the true value of the company's stock compared to the current market value.

Risk: The risk of fundamental analysis is that information obtained may be incorrect and the analysis may not provide an accurate estimate of earnings, which may be the basis for a stock's value. If securities prices adjust rapidly to new information, utilizing fundamental analysis may not result in favorable performance.

Cyclical Analysis - a type of technical analysis that involves evaluating recurring price patterns and trends. Economic/business cycles may not be predictable and may have many fluctuations between long-term expansions and contractions.

Risk: The lengths of economic cycles may be difficult to predict with accuracy and therefore the risk of cyclical analysis is the difficulty in predicting economic trends and consequently the changing value of securities that would be affected by these changing trends.

Modern Portfolio Theory - a theory of investment which attempts to maximize portfolio expected return for a given amount of portfolio risk, or equivalently minimize risk for a given level of expected return, by carefully diversifying the proportions of various assets.

Risk: Market risk is that part of a security's risk that is common to all securities of the same general class (stocks and bonds) and thus cannot be eliminated by diversification.

Long-Term Purchases - securities purchased with the expectation that the value of those securities will grow over a relatively long period of time, generally greater than one year.

Risk: Using a long-term purchase strategy generally assumes the financial markets will go up in the long-term which may not be the case. There is also the risk that the segment of the market that you are invested in or perhaps just your particular investment will go down over time even if the overall financial markets advance. Purchasing investments long-term may create an opportunity cost - "locking-up" assets that may be better utilized in the short-term in other investments.

Short-Term Purchases - securities purchased with the expectation that they will be sold within a relatively short period of time, generally less than one year, to take advantage of the securities' short-term price fluctuations.

Risk: Using a short-term purchase strategy generally assumes that we can predict how financial markets will perform in the short-term which may be very difficult and will incur a disproportionately higher amount of transaction costs compared to long-term trading. There are many factors that can affect financial market performance in the short-term (such as short-term interest rate changes, cyclical earnings announcements, etc.) but may have a smaller impact over longer periods of times.

Short Sales - Unlike a straightforward investment in stocks where you buy shares with the expectation that their price will increase so you can sell at a profit, in a "short sale" you borrow stocks from your brokerage firm and sell them immediately, hoping to buy them later at a lower price. Thus, a short seller hopes that the price of a stock will go down in the near future. A short seller thus uses declines in the market to his advantage. The short seller makes money when the stock prices fall and loses when prices go up. The SEC has strict regulations in place regarding short selling.

Risk: Short selling is very risky. Investors should exercise extreme caution before short selling is implemented. A short seller will profit if the stock goes down in price, but if the price of the shares increase, the potential losses are unlimited because the stock can keep rising forever. There is no ceiling on how much a short seller can lose in a trade. The share price may keep going up and the short seller will have to pay whatever the prevailing stock price is to buy back the shares. However, gains have a ceiling level because the stock price cannot fall below zero.

Risks: A short seller has to undertake to pay the earnings on the borrowed securities as long as the short seller chooses to keep the short position open. If the company declares huge dividends or issues bonus shares, the short seller will have to pay that amount to the lender. Any such occurrence can skew the entire short investment and make it unprofitable. The broker can use the funds in the short seller's margin account to buy back the loaned shares or issue a "call away" to get the short seller to return the borrowed securities. If the broker makes this call when the stock price is much higher than the price at the time of the short sale, then the investor can end up taking huge losses.

Risk: Margin interest can be a significant expense. Since short sales can only be undertaken in margin accounts, the interest payable on short trades can be substantial, especially if short positions are kept open over an extended period.

Risk: Shares that are difficult to borrow – because of high short interest, limited float, or any other reason – have "hard-to-borrow" fees. These fees are based on an annualized rate that can range from a small fraction of a percent to more than 100% of the value of the short trade. The hard-to-borrow rate can fluctuate substantially on a daily basis; therefore, the exact dollar amount of the fee may not be known in advance, and may be substantial.

Margin Transactions - a securities transaction in which an investor borrows money to purchase a security, in which case the security serves as collateral on the loan.

Risk: If the value of the shares drops sufficiently, the investor will be required to either deposit more cash into the account or sell a portion of the stock in order to maintain the margin requirements of the account. This is known as a "margin call." An investor's overall risk includes the amount of money invested plus the amount that was loaned to them.

Option Writing - a securities transaction that involves selling an option. An option is a contract that

gives the buyer the right, but not the obligation, to buy or sell a particular security at a specified price on or before the expiration date of the option. When an investor sells a call option, he or she must deliver to the buyer a specified number of shares if the buyer exercises the option. When an investor sells a put option, he or she must pay the strike price per share if the buyer exercises the option, and will receive the specified number of shares. The option writer/seller receives a premium (the market price of the option at a particular time) in exchange for writing the option.

Risk: Options are complex investments and can be very risky, especially if the investor does not own the underlying stock. In certain situations, an investor's risk can be unlimited.

Trading - We may use frequent trading (in general, selling securities within 30 days of purchasing the same securities) as an investment strategy when managing your account(s). Frequent trading is not a fundamental part of our overall investment strategy, but we may use this strategy occasionally when we determine that it is suitable given your stated investment objectives and tolerance for risk. This may include buying and selling securities frequently in an effort to capture significant market gains and avoid significant losses.

Risk: When a frequent trading policy is in effect, there is a risk that investment performance within your account may be negatively affected, particularly through increased brokerage and other transactional costs and taxes.

Our investment strategies and advice may vary depending upon each client's specific financial situation. As such, we determine investments and allocations based upon your predefined objectives, risk tolerance, time horizon, financial information, liquidity needs and other various suitability factors. Your restrictions and guidelines may affect the composition of your portfolio. **It is important that you notify us immediately with respect to any material changes to your financial circumstances, including for example, a change in your current or expected income level, tax circumstances, or employment status.**

We will not perform quantitative or qualitative analysis of individual securities. Instead, we will advise you on how to allocate your assets among various classes of securities or third party money managers. We primarily rely on investment model portfolios and strategies developed by the third party money managers and their portfolio managers. We may replace/recommend replacing a third party money manager if there is a significant deviation in characteristics or performance from the stated strategy and/or benchmark.

Tax Considerations

Our strategies and investments may have unique and significant tax implications. However, unless we specifically agree otherwise, and in writing, tax efficiency is not our primary consideration in the management of your assets. Regardless of your account size or any other factors, we strongly recommend that you consult with a tax professional regarding the investing of your assets.

Moreover, custodians and broker-dealers must report the cost basis of equities acquired in client accounts on or after January 1, 2011. Your custodian will default to the First-In First-Out ("FIFO") accounting method for calculating the cost basis of your investments. You are responsible for contacting your tax advisor to determine if this accounting method is the right choice for you. If your tax advisor believes another accounting method is more advantageous, provide written notice to our firm immediately and we will alert your account custodian of your individually selected accounting method. Decisions about cost basis accounting methods will need to be made before trades settle, as the cost basis method cannot be changed after settlement.

Risk of Loss

Investing in securities involves risk of loss that you should be prepared to bear. We do not represent or guarantee that our services or methods of analysis can or will predict future results, successfully identify market tops or bottoms, or insulate clients from losses due to market corrections or declines. We cannot offer any guarantees or promises that your financial goals and objectives will be met. Past performance is in no way an indication of future performance.

Other Risk Considerations

When evaluating risk, financial loss may be viewed differently by each client and may depend on many different risks, each of which may affect the probability and magnitude of any potential losses. The following risks may not be all-inclusive, but should be considered carefully by a prospective client before retaining our services.

Liquidity Risk: The risk of being unable to sell your investment at a fair price at a given time due to high volatility or lack of active liquid markets. You may receive a lower price or it may not be possible to sell the investment at all.

Credit Risk: Credit risk typically applies to debt investments such as corporate, municipal, and sovereign fixed income or bonds. A bond issuing entity can experience a credit event that could impair or erase the value of an issuer's securities held by a client.

Inflation and Interest Rate Risk: Security prices and portfolio returns will likely vary in response to changes in inflation and interest rates. Inflation causes the value of future dollars to be worth less and may reduce the purchasing power of a client's future interest payments and principal. Inflation also generally leads to higher interest rates which may cause the value of many types of fixed income investments to decline.

Horizon and Longevity Risk: The risk that your investment horizon is shortened because of an unforeseen event, for example, the loss of your job. This may force you to sell investments that you were expecting to hold for the long term. If you must sell at a time that the markets are down, you may lose money. Longevity Risk is the risk of outliving your savings. This risk is particularly relevant for people who are retired, or are nearing retirement.

Recommendation of Particular Types of Securities

We recommend various types of securities and we do not primarily recommend one particular type of security over another since each client has different needs and different tolerance for risk. Each type of security has its own unique set of risks associated with it and it would not be possible to list here all of the specific risks of every type of investment. Even within the same type of investment, risks can vary widely. However, in very general terms, the higher the anticipated return of an investment, the higher the risk of loss associated with the investment. A description of the types of securities we may recommend to you and some of their inherent risks are provided below.

Money Market Funds: A money market fund is technically a security. The fund managers attempt to keep the share price constant at \$1/share. However, there is no guarantee that the share price will stay at \$1/share. If the share price goes down, you can lose some or all of your principal. The U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC") notes that "While investor losses in money market funds have been rare, they are possible." In return for this risk, you should earn a greater return on your cash than you would expect from a Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation ("FDIC") insured savings account (money market funds are not FDIC insured). Next, money market fund rates are variable. In other words, you do not know how much you will earn on your investment next month. The rate could go up or go down. If it goes up, that may result in a positive outcome. However, if it goes down and you earn less than you expected to earn, you may end up needing more cash. A final risk you are taking with money market funds has to do with inflation. Because money market funds are

considered to be safer than other investments like stocks, long-term average returns on money market funds tends to be less than long term average returns on riskier investments. Over long periods of time, inflation can eat away at your returns.

Certificates of Deposit: Certificates of deposit are generally the safest type of investment since they are insured by the federal government up to a certain amount. However, because the returns are generally very low, it is possible for inflation to outpace the return. Likewise, U.S. government securities are backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. government but it is also possible for the rate of inflation to exceed the returns.

Municipal Securities: Municipal securities, while generally thought of as safe, can have significant risks associated with them including, but not limited to: the credit worthiness of the governmental entity that issues the bond; the stability of the revenue stream that is used to pay the interest to the bondholders; when the bond is due to mature; and, whether or not the bond can be "called" prior to maturity. When a bond is called, it may not be possible to replace it with a bond of equal character paying the same amount of interest or yield to maturity.

Bonds: Corporate debt securities (or "bonds") are typically safer investments than equity securities, but their risk can also vary widely based on: the financial health of the issuer; the risk that the issuer might default; when the bond is set to mature; and, whether or not the bond can be "called" prior to maturity. When a bond is called, it may not be possible to replace it with a bond of equal character paying the same rate of return.

Stocks: There are numerous ways of measuring the risk of equity securities (also known simply as "equities" or "stock"). In very broad terms, the value of a stock depends on the financial health of the company issuing it. However, stock prices can be affected by many other factors including, but not limited to the class of stock (for example, preferred or common); the health of the market sector of the issuing company; and, the overall health of the economy. In general, larger, better established companies ("large cap") tend to be safer than smaller start-up companies ("small cap") are but the mere size of an issuer is not, by itself, an indicator of the safety of the investment.

Mutual Funds and Exchange Traded Funds: Mutual funds and exchange traded funds ("ETF") are professionally managed collective investment systems that pool money from many investors and invest in stocks, bonds, short-term money market instruments, other mutual funds, other securities, or any combination thereof. The fund will have a manager that trades the fund's investments in accordance with the fund's investment objective. While mutual funds and ETFs generally provide diversification, risks can be significantly increased if the fund is concentrated in a particular sector of the market, primarily invests in small cap or speculative companies, uses leverage (i.e., borrows money) to a significant degree, or concentrates in a particular type of security (i.e., equities) rather than balancing the fund with different types of securities. ETFs differ from mutual funds since they can be bought and sold throughout the day like stock and their price can fluctuate throughout the day. The returns on mutual funds and ETFs can be reduced by the costs to manage the funds. Also, while some mutual funds are "no load" and charge no fee to buy into, or sell out of, the fund, other types of mutual funds do charge such fees which can also reduce returns. Mutual funds can also be "closed end" or "open end". So-called "open end" mutual funds continue to allow in new investors indefinitely whereas "closed end" funds have a fixed number of shares to sell which can limit their availability to new investors.

ETFs may have tracking error risks. For example, the ETF investment adviser may not be able to cause the ETF's performance to match that of its Underlying Index or other benchmark, which may negatively affect the ETF's performance. In addition, for leveraged and inverse ETFs that seek to track the performance of their Underlying Indices or benchmarks on a daily basis, mathematical

compounding may prevent the ETF from correlating with performance of its benchmark. In addition, an ETF may not have investment exposure to all of the securities included in its Underlying Index, or its weighting of investment exposure to such securities may vary from that of the Underlying Index. Some ETFs may invest in securities or financial instruments that are not included in the Underlying Index, but which are expected to yield similar performance.

Commercial Paper: Commercial paper ("CP") is, in most cases, an unsecured promissory note that is issued with a maturity of 270 days or less. Being unsecured the risk to the investor is that the issuer may default. There is a less risk in asset based commercial paper (ABCP). The difference between ABCP and CP is that instead of being an unsecured promissory note representing an obligation of the issuing company, ABCP is backed by securities. Therefore, the perceived quality of the ABCP depends on the underlying securities.

Variable Annuities: 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 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.

Real Estate: Real estate is increasingly being used as part of a long-term core strategy due to increased market efficiency and increasing concerns about the future long-term variability of stock and bond returns. In fact, real estate is known for its ability to serve as a portfolio diversifier and inflation hedge. However, the asset class still bears a considerable amount of market risk. Real estate has shown itself to be very cyclical, somewhat mirroring the ups and downs of the overall economy. In addition to employment and demographic changes, real estate is also influenced by changes in interest rates and the credit markets, which affect the demand and supply of capital and thus real estate values. Along with changes in market fundamentals, investors wishing to add real estate as part of their core investment portfolios need to look for property concentrations by area or by property type. Because property returns are directly affected by local market basics, real estate portfolios that are too heavily concentrated in one area or property type can lose their risk mitigation attributes and bear additional risk by being too influenced by local or sector market changes.

Real Estate Investment Trust: A real estate investment trust ("REIT") is a corporate entity which

invests in real estate and/or engages in real estate financing. A REIT reduces or eliminates corporate income taxes. REITs can be publicly or privately held. Public REITs may be listed on public stock exchanges. REITs are required to declare 90% of their taxable income as dividends, but they actually pay dividends out of funds from operations, so cash flow has to be strong or the REIT must either dip into reserves, borrow to pay dividends, or distribute them in stock (which causes dilution). After 2012, the IRS stopped permitting stock dividends. Most REITs must refinance or erase large balloon debts periodically. The credit markets are no longer frozen, but banks are demanding, and getting, harsher terms to re-extend REIT debt. Some REITs may be forced to make secondary stock offerings to repay debt, which will lead to additional dilution of the stockholders. Fluctuations in the real estate market can affect the REIT's value and dividends.

Limited Partnerships: A limited partnership is a financial affiliation that includes at least one general partner and a number of limited partners. The partnership invests in a venture, such as real estate development or oil exploration, for financial gain. The general partner does not usually invest any capital, but has management authority and unlimited liability. That is, the general partner runs the business and, in the event of bankruptcy, is responsible for all debts not paid or discharged. The limited partners have no management authority and confine their participation to their capital investment. That is, limited partners invest a certain amount of money and have nothing else to do with the business. However, their liability is limited to the amount of the investment. In the worst-case scenario for a limited partner, he/she loses what he/she invested. Profits are divided between general and limited partners according to an arrangement formed at the creation of the partnership.

Warrants: A warrant is a derivative (security that derives its price from one or more underlying assets) that confers the right, but not the obligation, to buy or sell a security – normally an equity – at a certain price before expiration. The price at which the underlying security can be bought or sold is referred to as the exercise price or strike price. Warrants that confer the right to buy a security are known as call warrants; those that confer the right to sell are known as put warrants. Warrants are in many ways similar to options. The main difference between warrants and options is that warrants are issued and guaranteed by the issuing company, whereas options are traded on an exchange and are not issued by the company. Also, the lifetime of a warrant is often measured in years, while the lifetime of a typical option is measured in months. Warrants do not pay dividends or come with voting rights.

Options Contracts: Options are complex securities that involve risks and are not suitable for everyone. Option trading can be speculative in nature and carry substantial risk of loss. It is generally recommended that you only invest in options with risk capital. An option is a contract that gives the buyer the right, but not the obligation, to buy or sell an underlying asset at a specific price on or before a certain date (the "expiration date"). The two types of options are calls and puts:

A call gives the holder the right to buy an asset at a certain price within a specific period of time. Calls are similar to having a long position on a stock. Buyers of calls hope that the stock will increase substantially before the option expires.

A put gives the holder the right to sell an asset at a certain price within a specific period of time. Puts are very similar to having a short position on a stock. Buyers of puts hope that the price of the stock will fall before the option expires.

Selling options is more complicated and can be even riskier.

The option trading risks pertaining to options buyers are:

- Risk of losing your entire investment in a relatively short period of time.
- The risk of losing your entire investment increases if, as expiration nears, the stock is below the

strike price of the call (for a call option) or if the stock is higher than the strike price of the put (for a put option).

- European style options which do not have secondary markets on which to sell the options prior to expiration can only realize its value upon expiration.
- Specific exercise provisions of a specific option contract may create risks.
- Regulatory agencies may impose exercise restrictions, which stops you from realizing value.

The option trading risks pertaining to options sellers are:

- Options sold may be exercised at any time before expiration.
- Covered Call traders forgo the right to profit when the underlying stock rises above the strike price of the call options sold and continues to risk a loss due to a decline in the underlying stock.
- Writers of Naked Calls risk unlimited losses if the underlying stock rises.
- Writers of Naked Puts risk unlimited losses if the underlying stock drops.
- Writers of naked positions run margin risks if the position goes into significant losses. Such risks may include liquidation by the broker.
- Writers of call options could lose more money than a short seller of that stock could on the same rise on that underlying stock. This is an example of how the leverage in options can work against the option trader.
- Writers of Naked Calls are obligated to deliver shares of the underlying stock if those call options are exercised.
- Call options can be exercised outside of market hours such that effective remedy actions cannot be performed by the writer of those options.
- Writers of stock options are obligated under the options that they sold even if a trading market is not available or that they are unable to perform a closing transaction.
- The value of the underlying stock may surge or ditch unexpectedly, leading to automatic exercises.

Other option trading risks are:

- The complexity of some option strategies is a significant risk on its own.
- Option trading exchanges or markets and option contracts themselves are open to changes at all times.
- Options markets have the right to halt the trading of any options, thus preventing investors from realizing value.
- Risk of erroneous reporting of exercise value.
- If an options brokerage firm goes insolvent, investors trading through that firm may be affected.
- Internationally traded options have special risks due to timing across borders.

Risks that are not specific to options trading include market risk, sector risk and individual stock risk. Option trading risks are closely related to stock risks, as stock options are a derivative of stocks.

Private Placements: A private placement (non-public offering) is an illiquid security sold to qualified investors and are not publicly traded nor registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission.

Risk: Private placements generally carry a higher degree of risk due to illiquidity. Most securities that are acquired in a private placement will be restricted securities and must be held for an extended amount of time and therefore cannot be sold easily. The range of risks are dependent on the nature of the partnership and are disclosed in the offering documents.

Item 9 Disciplinary Information

We are required to disclose the facts of any legal or disciplinary events that are material to a client's evaluation of our advisory business or the integrity of our management. We do not have any required disclosures under this item.

Item 10 Other Financial Industry Activities and Affiliations

Recommendation of Other Advisers

We may recommend the use of a third party money manager ("TPMM") based on the Underlying Client's needs and suitability. We will not receive separate compensation, directly or indirectly, from the TPMM for recommending their services. Our affiliate, Orion Portfolio Solutions, LLC, is a TPMM we may recommend.

Broker-Dealer Registrations

Brinker Capital Securities, LLC is a registered broker-dealer and an affiliate of TownSquare. Brinker Capital Securities, LLC acts as introducing broker under a clearing agreement with National Financial Services, LLC ("NFS").

Other Registrations

Neither TownSquare nor any of its management persons are registered or have applications pending to register, as a futures commission merchant, commodity pool operator, a commodity trading advisor or an associated person of the foregoing entities.

Relationships with Related Persons

As stated above, Brinker Capital Securities, LLC acts as introducing broker under a clearing agreement with NFS for certain accounts managed by us. Brinker Capital Securities, LLC. receives no commissions in connection with securities transactions in accounts for which it acts as introducing broker.

Transactions with Orion Affiliates

As discussed above, we are a subsidiary of Orion. The following direct and indirect subsidiaries of Orion are affiliates of us: Advizr, Inc., Orion Advisor Technology, LLC ("OAT"), Constellation Trust Company ("CTC"), Destinations Funds Trust ("Destinations Funds"), Brinker Capital Securities, LLC ("BCS"), Orion Portfolio Solutions, LLC dba Brinker Capital Investments, GxWorks, LLC dba Orion Risk Intelligence (formerly HiddenLevers), BasisCode Compliance, LLC dba Orion Compliance, and Redtail Technology, Inc. Certain of our executive officers also serve as officers and directors of these affiliates.

Orion Advisor Technology, LLC ("OAT"), Advizr Inc., and Orion Risk Intelligence- TownSquare utilizes the back-office system provided by OAT for trade processing, account management, and performance reporting for certain Programs. TownSquare or its affiliates also make available to its clients financial planning tools from Advizr and risk analytics tools from Orion Risk Intelligence. Primary Investment Advisors also may use these tools and be customers of OAT, Advizr, and Orion Risk Intelligence, and may receive discounted fees for our services or the services of our affiliates based on the combination of services for which they engage us and our affiliates. TownSquare believes that the utilization of OAT, Advizr and Orion Risk Intelligence do not create a conflict of interest.

Constellation Trust Company ("CTC")- CTC is a Nebraska chartered trust company and an affiliate of TownSquare. Some of TownSquare's executive officers also serve as officers and directors of CTC. CTC's custodial services facilitate certain clients who desire a third-party investment adviser

such as us to manage their account(s). TownSquare and its affiliates may recommend CTC, among other custodians, to our clients.

Orion Portfolio Solutions, LLC ("OPS")- OPS is an investment adviser registered with the SEC. OPS provides a fee-based investment platform that allows investment advisors the ability to develop their own model portfolios or utilize models provided by institutional portfolio strategists. We make certain strategies and model portfolios available through OPS. Additionally, certain operational services, such as trading and fee billing, for client accounts are performed by employees of OPS. TownSquare also shares compliance systems, resources, and employees, including its Chief Compliance Officer, with OPS. OPS has a sub-advisory agreement in place with us to manage products available on our platform. Due to the fact that we are an affiliate, OPS has an incentive to utilize us as a sub-advisor.

TownSquare has entered into a sub-advisory agreement with OPS regarding certain programs offered by OPS to third party advisors. The following programs TownSquare has engaged OPS for are:

Custom Indexing: TownSquare has engaged OPS to provide Orion Custom Indexing to TownSquare and in turn, to make available to the Primary Investment Adviser. We may select among several customized portfolio options through Orion Custom Indexing. Orion Custom Indexing utilizes optimization technology to provide TownSquare with the ability to personalize portfolios, tax transition legacy assets, and tax loss harvest portfolios. In addition to managing against passive indexes, the program also offers the ability to overlay on top of proprietary and third-party portfolios. Portfolios are typically constructed of individual stocks but may also include ETFs and mutual funds depending on the specific mandate and any legacy assets incorporated into the client portfolio.

Orion Communities: We may use model portfolios to recommend an investment strategy to the Primary Investment Advisers for the Underlying Clients. These model portfolios may be models we create, models created by our affiliate OPS, or models created by third-party strategists. As part of our agreement with OPS, OPS has made available to us its Orion Communities platform. Orion Communities is an investment management platform that provides advisors such as TownSquare that utilize the Orion technology platform with access to third party strategist models for fixed income, equities, and alternatives.

More information about OPS and the programs it offers is available in its ADV Form Part 2A.

Orion Compliance- Orion Compliance is an end-to-end compliance management solution owned by Orion, built upon an always audit-ready reporting infrastructure. The cloud-based software platform provides core compliance functions and personal trading and insider trading solutions for firms with mobile accessibility. Orion Compliance combines the core data available through Orion with the analytics available through Orion Compliance and Orion Risk Intelligence, to help new tools for the advisor communities. TownSquare uses Orion Compliance to help manage and administer its compliance program.

Focus Orion Solutions is a joint venture between OAT and Focus Financial Partners Inc., which offers an array of cash and credit solutions and related services developed by Focus Client Solutions ("FCS") through the OAT WealthTech platform. OAT will receive a fee for referring clients to FCS. Financial advisors that utilize Brinker have access to FCS's financial institution partners that offer the lending- and deposit-related products listed below (collectively, the

“Financial Products”). In each case, access to the Financial Products is made available to a financial advisor so that the financial advisor may identify one or more selected banking institutions that can offer to financial advisor’s clients certain Financial Products desired by those clients. Such Financial Products currently consist of the following:

- *Mortgage Loans*—Loans relating to residential purchases, refinancing, HELOC, and construction loans;
- *Working Capital*—Corporate, commercial, and business working capital, expansion and acquisition lines of credit and loans;
- *Commercial Real Estate*—Commercial real estate, multifamily and other owned occupied properties;
- *Securities Backed Lines of Credit (SBLOC)*—Automated and highly competitively priced non-purpose securities backed lines along with lines secured by selective private and alternative investments;
- *Specialty Lending*—Premium financing, fund call and operating lines of credit, along with others;
- *Watercraft and Aircraft Lending*—New and used watercraft and/or aircraft purchases and refinancing; and
- *FDIC Insured Deposit Program*—In-portfolio cash balances, held away debit/transactional cash and outside client cash savings with \$2 to \$100 million of insurance per tax ID.

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

Description of Our Code of Ethics

We strive to comply with applicable laws and regulations governing our practices. Therefore, our Code of Ethics includes guidelines for professional standards of conduct for persons associated with our firm. Our goal is to protect Underlying Client interests at all times and to demonstrate our commitment to our fiduciary duties of honesty, good faith, and fair dealing. All persons associated with our firm are expected to adhere strictly to these guidelines. Persons associated with our firm are also required to report any violations of our Code of Ethics. Additionally, we maintain and enforce written policies reasonably designed to prevent the misuse or dissemination of material, non-public information about you or your account holdings by persons associated with our firm.

Clients or prospective clients may obtain a copy of our Code of Ethics by contacting us at the telephone number on the cover page of this brochure.

Participation or Interest in Client Transactions

TownSquare Capital, LLC serves as the Manager of two separate private funds, TownSquare WTI Opportunity I, LLC and TownSquare Bay Opportunity I, LLC, private funds (private pooled investment vehicles). Our Company, certain members of its management, and other knowledgeable employees may acquire, directly or indirectly, investment interests in our fund or have other financial interests (e.g. General Partner, Officers, Board Members, etc.) in the funds. This presents a conflict of interest because we have investments in the private funds. Conflicts that arise are mitigated through our Company's fiduciary obligation to act in the best interest of our clients, contractual limitations that govern our activities as Manager, as applicable, and the requirement of our Company not to place its interests before its clients' interests when managing the funds. If you are an investor in either of the private funds, refer to the private fund's offering documents for detailed disclosures regarding the

private fund.

Personal Trading Practices

Our firm or persons associated with our firm may buy or sell the same securities that we recommend to you or securities in which you are already invested. A conflict of interest exists in such cases because we have the ability to trade ahead of you and potentially receive more favorable prices than you will receive. To mitigate this conflict of interest, it is our policy that neither our firm nor persons associated with our firm shall have priority over your account in the purchase or sale of securities.

Block Trading

Our firm or persons associated with our firm may buy or sell securities for you at the same time we or persons associated with our firm buy or sell such securities for our own account. We may also combine our orders to purchase securities with your orders to purchase securities ("block trading"). Refer to the *Brokerage Practices* section in this brochure for information on our block trading practices.

A conflict of interest exists in such cases because we have the ability to trade ahead of you and potentially receive more favorable prices than you will receive. To eliminate this conflict of interest, it is our policy that neither our firm nor persons associated with our firm shall have priority over your account in the purchase or sale of securities.

Item 12 Brokerage Practices

We have arrangements with and typically recommend the brokerage and custodial services of TD Ameritrade, Inc., Trade-PMR, Inc. National Financial Services, LLC, Fidelity Investments, LLC and/or Charles Schwab & Co., Inc. ("CS&Co"), collectively the ("Custodian").

In all cases, the recommended Custodian is a securities broker-dealer and a member of the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority ("FINRA") and the Securities Investor Protection Corporation ("SIPC"). We believe that the recommended Custodian provides quality execution services for you at competitive prices. Price is not the sole factor we consider in evaluating best execution. We also consider the quality of the brokerage services provided by the Custodian, including the value of the Custodian's reputation, execution capabilities, commission rates, and responsiveness to our clients and our firm. In recognition of the value of the services the Custodian provides, you may pay higher commissions and/or trading costs than those that may be available elsewhere.

TD Ameritrade Institutional

We participate in the institutional advisor program (the "Program") offered by TD Ameritrade Institutional. TD Ameritrade Institutional is a division of TD Ameritrade Inc., member FINRA/SIPC ("TD Ameritrade"), an unaffiliated SEC-registered broker-dealer and FINRA member. TD Ameritrade offers to independent investment advisors services which include custody of securities, trade execution, clearance and settlement of transactions. We receive some benefits from TD Ameritrade through our participation in the Program.

As disclosed above, we participate in TD Ameritrade's institutional customer program and we may recommend TD Ameritrade to you for custody and brokerage services. There is no direct link between our participation in the Program and the investment advice we give you, although we receive economic benefits through our participation in the Program that are typically not available to TD Ameritrade retail investors. These benefits include the following products and services (provided without cost or at a discount): receipt of duplicate Client statements and confirmations; research related products and tools; consulting services; access to a trading desk serving our participants; access to block trading (which provides the ability to aggregate securities transactions for execution and then allocate the appropriate shares to your accounts); the ability to have advisory fees deducted directly from your

accounts; access to an electronic communications network for order entry and account information; access to mutual funds with no transaction fees and to certain institutional money managers; and discounts on compliance, marketing, research, technology, and practice management products or services provided to us by third party vendors. TD Ameritrade may also have paid for business consulting and professional services received by our related persons. Some of the products and services made available by TD Ameritrade through the Program may benefit us but may not benefit your accounts. These products or services may assist us in managing and administering your accounts, including accounts not maintained at TD Ameritrade. Other services made available by TD Ameritrade are intended to help us manage and further develop our business enterprise. The benefits received by us or our personnel through participation in the Program do not depend on the amount of brokerage transactions directed to TD Ameritrade. As part of our fiduciary duties to you, we endeavor at all times to put your interests first. You should be aware, however, that the receipt of economic benefits by us or our related persons in and of itself creates a potential conflict of interest and may indirectly influence our choice of TD Ameritrade for custody and brokerage services.

Trade-PMR, Inc.

We utilize Trade-PMR, Inc. ("Trade-PMR") for brokerage and trade execution services. Trade-PMR clears trades and custodies assets with First Clearing, FINRA member broker-dealers. First Clearing is a trade name used by Wells Fargo Clearing Services, LLC., a non-bank affiliate of Wells Fargo & Company. Trade-PMR acts as an introducing broker dealer on a fully disclosed basis. Trade-PMR and First Clearing are members of SIPC and are unaffiliated registered broker dealers and FINRA members. The brokerage commissions and/or transaction fees charged by Trade-PMR or any other designated broker-dealer are exclusive of and in addition to our fee. We regularly review these programs to seek to ensure that its recommendation is consistent with its fiduciary duty. Factors which we consider in recommending Trade-PMR and First Clearing or any other broker-dealer or custodian to clients include their respective financial strength, reputation, execution, pricing, research, and service. The commissions and/or transaction fees charged by these brokers may be higher or lower than those charged by other broker-dealers.

In addition, Trade-PMR provides us with access to its institutional trading and custody services, which are typically not available to retail investors. These brokerage services include the execution of securities transactions, research, and access to mutual funds and other investments that are otherwise generally available only to institutional investors or would require a significantly higher minimum initial investment.

Additionally, we may receive the following benefits from Trade-PMR: receipt of duplicate client confirmations and bundled duplicate statements; access to a trading desk that exclusively services its participants; access to block trading which provides the ability to aggregate securities transactions and then allocates the appropriate shares to client accounts; and access to an electronic communication network for client order entry and account information.

Schwab Advisor Services

We believe that CS&Co provides quality execution services for you at competitive prices. Price is not the sole factor we consider in evaluating best execution. We also consider the quality of the brokerage services provided by Schwab Institutional, including the value of research provided, the firm's reputation and financial stability, execution capabilities, commission rates, and responsiveness to our clients and our firm.

Schwab Advisor Services (formerly called Schwab Institutional) is Schwab's business serving independent investment advisory firms like us. Through Schwab Advisor Services, CS&Co provides us and our clients, with access to its institutional brokerage services – trading, custody, reporting and related services – many of which are not typically available to CS&Co retail customers. CS&Co also

makes available various support services. The availability to us of CS&Co's products and services is not based on us giving particular investment advice, such as buying particular securities for our clients. CS&Co's institutional brokerage services include access to a broad range of investment products, execution of securities transactions, and custody of client assets. The investment products available through Schwab include some to which we might not otherwise have access or that would require a significantly higher minimum initial investment by our clients. CS&Co's services described in this paragraph generally benefit the client and the client's account. CS&Co also makes available to us other products and services that benefit us but may not directly benefit the client or its account. These products and services assist us in managing and administering our clients' accounts. They include investment research, both Schwab's own and that of third parties. We may use this research to service all or some substantial number of our clients' accounts, including accounts not maintained at CS&Co. In addition to investment research, CS&Co also makes available software and other technology that:

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

CS&Co also offers other services intended to help us manage and further develop our business enterprise. The availability of the foregoing products and services is not contingent upon us committing to CS&Co any specific amount of business (assets in custody or trading). Our firm receives PortfolioCenter software solutions that are provided by Schwab Performance Technologies.

Research and Other Soft Dollar Benefits

We do not have any soft dollar arrangements.

Economic Benefits

As a registered investment adviser, we have access to the institutional platforms of your account custodian. As such, we will also have access to research products and services from your account custodian and/or other brokerage firm. These products may include financial publications, information about particular companies and industries, research software, and other products or services that provide lawful and appropriate assistance to our firm in the performance of our investment decision-making responsibilities. Such research products and services are provided to all investment advisers that utilize the institutional services platforms of these firms, and are not considered to be paid for with soft dollars. However, you should be aware that the commissions charged by a particular broker for a particular transaction or set of transactions may be greater than the amounts another broker who did not provide research services or products might charge.

Recommendation of Prime Broker

In some circumstances, where a client has not previously made custodial arrangements, we may suggest that the client use a particular broker-dealer to act as custodian for the funds and securities we manage. In those cases, we generally only recommend broker-dealers capable of acting as a "prime broker." Under "prime broker" arrangements, the firm may, on a transaction-by-transaction basis, either use the "prime broker"/custodian or select other broker-dealers, who will execute transactions for settlement into the client's "prime brokerage" account. In making suggestions as to "prime broker"/custodians, we will consider, among other things, the clearance and settlement capabilities of the broker-dealer where other broker-dealers execute transactions, the broker-dealer's ability to provide effective and efficient reporting to the client and our firm, the broker-dealer's reliability and financial stability, and the likelihood that the broker-dealer will often be chosen as executing broker-dealer on the basis of the considerations described above, including the prospects that the broker-dealer will provide valuable research services and products.

Brokerage for Client Referrals

We do not receive client referrals from broker-dealers in exchange for cash or other compensation, such as brokerage services or research.

Directed Brokerage

In limited circumstances, and at our discretion, some clients may instruct our firm to use one or more particular brokers for the transactions in their accounts. If you choose to direct our firm to use a particular broker, you should understand that this might prevent our firm from aggregating trades with other client accounts or from effectively negotiating brokerage commissions on your behalf. This practice may also prevent our firm from obtaining favorable net price and execution. Thus, when directing brokerage business, you should consider whether the commission expenses, execution, clearance, and settlement capabilities that you will obtain through your broker are adequately favorable in comparison to those that we would otherwise obtain for you.

Block Trades

We combine multiple orders for shares of the same securities purchased for discretionary advisory accounts we manage (this practice is commonly referred to as "block trading"). We will then distribute a portion of the shares to participating accounts in a fair and equitable manner. Generally, participating accounts will pay a fixed transaction cost regardless of the number of shares transacted. In certain cases, each participating account pays an average price per share for all transactions and pays a proportionate share of all transaction costs on any given day. In the event an order is only partially filled, the shares will be allocated to participating accounts in a fair and equitable manner, typically in proportion to the size of each client's order. Accounts owned by our firm or persons associated with our firm may participate in block trading with your accounts; however, they will not be given preferential treatment.

Trade Errors

We have internal controls for the prevention of trade or model portfolio allocation errors, however, on occasion, errors may occur. We recommend that you regularly review your custodial statements. In the event you identify an error, you have 45 days from your statement date to notify us of its existence. Upon notification, we will perform an analysis of the reported discrepancy. If Brinker is responsible for the error, we will seek to correct the error in a way that returns your account to where it would have been had the error not occurred. In the event an error results in a gain, Brinker or your custodian will retain such gains. If you notify us of a potential error more than 45 days after your statement date and Brinker is responsible for the error, Brinker will reimburse you for any damage caused to your account from the date of the error through 45 days after your statement date.

We maintain a record of identified errors, including details of the original transaction and the corrective actions.

Item 13 Review of Accounts

We will monitor Underlying Client accounts on an ongoing basis to ensure the advisory services provided are consistent with the investment needs and objectives of the Underlying Client. The Primary Investment Advisor will meet with the Underlying Client at a frequency to be determined by the Primary Investment Advisor to ensure the services provided by us are still appropriate for the Underlying Client based on any changes to the Underlying Client's investment objective or financial situation.

For House Accounts, we will continue to manage the account in accordance with previously agreed upon investment management styles unless and until instructed otherwise by the account owner or their designee.

Item 14 Client Referrals and Other Compensation

As noted in Item 12 - Brokerage Practices, we will receive additional benefits from Trade-PMR which includes electronic systems that assist in the management of our client accounts, access to research, the ability to directly debit client fees, software and other technology that provide access to client account data (such as trade confirmations and account statements), facilitate trade execution (and allocation of aggregated trade orders for multiple client accounts), pricing information and other market data, assist with back-office functions, recordkeeping and client reporting.

Our affiliate Orion Portfolio Solutions, LLC, may receive referrals from third party registered investment advisors and may delegate some or all of the investment management to us through a sub-investment advisory arrangement. We do not receive any more or less compensation for such arrangements.

Item 15 Custody

As paying agent for our firm, the Underlying Client's independent custodian may directly debit their account(s) for the payment of their advisory fees to the Primary Investment Adviser, a portion of which will be retained by us as a sub-advisor for the Underlying Client's account. This ability to deduct advisory fees from Underlying Client accounts causes our firm to exercise limited custody over Underlying Client funds or securities. We do not have physical custody of any of our Underlying Clients' funds and/or securities. Underlying Client funds and securities will be held with a bank, broker-dealer, or other qualified custodian. Underlying clients will receive account statements from the qualified custodian(s) holding their funds and securities at least quarterly. The account statements from the custodian(s) will indicate the amount of our advisory fees deducted from Underlying Client account(s) each billing period. Primary Investment Advisors should advise the Underlying Clients to carefully review account statements for accuracy.

We are deemed to have custody of the assets for the two Private Funds we managed (TownSquare WTI Opportunity I, LLC and TownSquare Sundance Bay Opportunity I, LLC). All funds and securities, where applicable, are held with the qualified custodian, and all asset movements are processed through the Fund Administrator. We adhere to the applicable requirements of Rule 206(4)-2 under the Advisers Act (the "Custody Rule") for Private Fund Advisers as stated: Our Chief Compliance Officer or designee will be responsible for arranging for the annual independent audit of each Fund by an independent auditor in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and for delivery of the Fund's audited financial statements to the investors in such Funds within 120 days of such Fund's fiscal year end, as required under the Custody Rule. If you are a Fund investor and have questions regarding the financial statements or if you did not receive a copy, contact us directly at the telephone number on the cover page of this brochure.

Wire Transfer and/or Standing Letter of Authorization

Our firm, or persons associated with our firm, may effect wire transfers from client accounts to one or more third parties designated, in writing, by the client without obtaining written client consent for each separate, individual transaction, as long as the client has provided us with written authorization to do so. Such written authorization is known as a Standing Letter of Authorization. An adviser with authority to conduct such third party wire transfers has access to the client's assets, and therefore has custody of the client's assets in any related accounts.

However, we do not have to obtain a surprise annual audit, as we otherwise would be required to by reason of having custody, as long as we meet the following criteria:

1. You provide a written, signed instruction to the qualified custodian that includes the third party's name and address or account number at a custodian;
2. You authorize us in writing to direct transfers to the third party either on a specified schedule or from time to time;
3. Your qualified custodian verifies your authorization (e.g., signature review) and provides a transfer of funds notice to you promptly after each transfer;
4. You can terminate or change the instruction;
5. We have no authority or ability to designate or change the identity of the third party, the address, or any other information about the third party;
6. We maintain records showing that the third party is not a related party to us nor located at the same address as us; and
7. Your qualified custodian sends you, in writing, an initial notice confirming the instruction and an annual notice reconfirming the instruction.

In the event we do not meet the above criteria, we will obtain a surprise annual audit on those client's assets.

Item 16 Investment Discretion

Before we can buy or sell securities on behalf of an Underlying Client, the Underlying Client must first sign a limited power of attorney granting us discretionary trading authority in their account.

Item 17 Voting Client Securities

We will determine how to vote proxies based on our reasonable judgment of the vote most likely to produce favorable financial results for the Underlying Client. Proxy votes generally will be cast in favor of proposals that maintain or strengthen the shared interests of shareholders and management, increase shareholder value, maintain or increase shareholder influence over the issuer's board of directors and management, and maintain or increase the rights of shareholders. Generally, proxy votes will be cast against proposals having the opposite effect. However, we will consider both sides of each proxy issue. Unless we receive specific instructions from you, we will not base votes on social considerations.

In the event you wish to direct our firm on voting a particular proxy, you should contact our main office at the phone number on the cover page of this brochure with your instruction.

Conflicts of interest between you and our firm, the Underlying Client and our firm, or you and a principal of our firm, regarding certain proxy issues could arise. If we determine that a material conflict of interest exists, we will take the necessary steps to resolve the conflict before voting the proxies. For example, we may disclose the existence and nature of the conflict to you, and seek direction from you as to how to vote on a particular issue; we may abstain from voting, particularly if there are conflicting interests for you (for example, where an Underlying Client holds different securities in a competitive merger situation); or, we will take other necessary steps designed to ensure that a decision to vote is in the Underlying Client's best interest and was not the product of the conflict.

We keep certain records required by applicable law in connection with our proxy voting activities. You may obtain information on how we voted proxies and/or obtain a full copy of our proxy voting policies and procedures by making a written or oral request to our firm.

Item 18 Financial Information

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

We have not filed a bankruptcy petition at any time in the past ten years.

Item 19 Requirements for State-Registered Advisers

We are a federally registered investment adviser; therefore, we are not required to respond to this item.