DFPG Relationship, Services, & Product Disclosures

DFPG INVESTMENTS, LLC

Part 1: Relationship & Services Disclosure

As a client of DFPG Investments, LLC, you benefit from the broad scope of services and resources of a leading financial services firm, in addition to the advisory services offered through our affiliated companies of Diversify Advisory Services, LLC and Diversify Wealth Management, LLC, both of which are registered investment advisors. While there are similarities between the brokerage and advisory services we provide, there are important differences, including the pricing structures and monitoring levels for these services. Below are details regarding DFPG's brokerage services. For information regarding our advisory services, please visit https://www.diversify.com/advisors/general-disclosures

Brokerage Relationship

As a registered Broker-Dealer, DFPG and its professionals offer recommendations regarding investments and facilitate the purchase and sale of securities. This includes stocks, bonds, mutual funds, exchange-traded funds (ETFs), annuities, and alternative investments, such as real estate investment trusts (REITs), business development companies (BDCs), private placements, and 1031 exchanges.

In a brokerage relationship with DFPG, investors pay transaction-based fees in connection with the products and services they receive, such as buying and selling stocks, bonds, mutual funds, annuity contracts, and other investment products. These include commissions, transaction fees, loads, placement fees and other charges, which may be deferred or contingent.

DFPG's brokerage services are provided at the time of recommendation. DFPG's financial professionals will review your specific circumstances and make a recommendation at that point in time. If you choose to proceed with the recommendation, your financial professional will facilitate the transaction as discussed. Generally, neither DFPG nor its financial professionals are obligated to perform ongoing monitoring of your brokerage accounts. That said, your DFPG financial professional will remain assigned to you while affiliated with DFPG and may conduct account reviews and make additional recommendations for your consideration.

While we will take reasonable care and not put our interest before yours in developing and making recommendations to you, investing in securities involves risk, and you may lose money. There is no guarantee that you will meet your investment goals, that a recommended investment product will perform as anticipated, or that a recommended investment strategy will generate the expected results. Please consult any available offering documents for any security we recommend for a discussion of risks associated with the product. We can provide those documents to you or help you to find them.

How You Pay

As discussed above, you will generally pay commissions, fees, and charges in connection with the recommendations we make and the products and transactions we buy and/or engage in on your behalf. These fees will vary based on several factors, including product selection, size of transaction, and the frequency of transactions, and may be deferred or contingent in nature.

It can be difficult to compare products solely based on cost. Additional information related to specific fees and costs of the various products can be found in the offering documents, private placement memoranda, DFPG product disclosures, or prospectuses. Please be sure to consider the fees and costs associated with the products carefully. Some of the exact fees you pay may only be disclosed in documents delivered to you after the transaction.

How We Are Paid

DFPG and its financial professionals earn revenue based on the products purchased by you, as well as from sponsors of these products. This is discussed in more detail below:

Transaction-Based Revenue

In general, DFPG and its financial professionals receive revenue from clients in the following ways:

- Commissions charged to clients in connection with the purchase or sale of investment products
- Sales loads, commissions, or fees from various financial products, such as mutual funds, alternative investments, and annuities
- Ongoing compensation such as trailers and 12b-1 fees related to certain products

Revenue from Third Parties

- DFPG receives certain payments from third parties which include the following:
- Revenue generated on the cash balances you hold at our qualified custodian RBC.
- Markups on transactional and service fees charged by our qualified custodian RBC.
- Revenue sharing arrangements with Griffin Capital related to its real estate income interval fund
- Payments from sponsors of alternative investments, as permitted under FINRA rules, ranging from 1 to 1.5% of the transaction amount. DFPG utilizes this to cover the costs of performing due diligence on the products made available on our platform.
- Financial incentives offered from time to time by our qualified custodian, RBC, for continued use of their services.

Non-Cash Compensation

- DFPG and its financial professionals also receive non-cash compensation from various product sponsors. This compensation includes:
- Occasional gifts (not to exceed $100 per sponsor, per year)
- Occasional meals, tickets, or other entertainment of reasonable or customary value
- Sponsorship support for educational and/or training events hosted by DFPG or its financial professionals

Also, DFPG hosts certain educational events that are not available to all financial professionals. One of the criteria includes production levels. This creates a conflict of interest for the financial professional to increase production to qualify for this event.

Financial Professional Compensation

As mentioned above, DFPG's financial professionals receive compensation primarily from securities trading as well as the purchase and sale of investment products. This compensation is shared between DFPG and its professionals at varying rates. The percentage paid to the professional is based on a negotiated rate determined by DFPG and the financial professional and does not fluctuate based on factors such as total production over time, rather it may be adjusted by agreement between DFPG and the financial professional over time.

In addition to how financial professionals are paid, different products pay differing amounts of compensation to DFPG. Each product is structured to provide a certain level of compensation that varies based on several factors, including performance. This creates a conflict of interest to recommend products with higher levels of compensation compared to other products.

Certain financial professionals are registered with unaffiliated registered investment advisors ("RIA"). In some cases these RIAs are owned by the financial professional. When your financial professional makes a recommendation to open an account with that particular RIA, the financial professional will receive compensation, generally in the form of a percentage of the assets they manage on your behalf. This creates a conflict to recommend opening accounts at their RIA as they potentially receive greater compensation due to the ownership or terms of the asset management they provide. Additional information on the compensation, fee structure, and costs can be found on that RIA's Form CRS & Form ADV Part 2A, both of which can be found on the Investment Advisor Public Disclosure site https://adviserinfo.sec.gov/

Finally, DFPG utilizes certain incentives related to the recruitment of financial professionals. These include loans, access to exclusive educational events, and temporarily increased payout rates. These incentives are generally based on certain levels of production. For example, a loan may be forgivable if a specified production level has been met within a certain timeframe. This creates a conflict of interest to recommend products that will generate the highest levels of production to receive these incentives.

How We Address Conflicts of Interest

Compensation

The receipt of cash and non-cash compensation from third parties, the structure through which our financial professionals are compensated, including that we are compensated for each additional trade, and the variable compensation of certain products create an incentive to recommend additional trades, or to recommend certain products or custodians over others. DFPG addresses these conflicts through policies and procedures that monitor the appropriateness of recommendations made by the firm's financial professionals, and by disclosing this conflict so that you can make a fully informed decision.

Product Limitations

It is important to note that DFPG's financial professionals are limited to recommending only the products which are approved by DFPG. In addition, certain financial professionals may be further limited in the products they may recommend based on the specific licenses and registrations they hold. For example, a financial professional that is registered only as an Investment Company & Variable Contracts Representative (Series 6 Exam) can only recommend mutual funds and/or variable insurance products.

Revenue Sharing

As mentioned above, DFPG shares in the revenue of interest earned on cash balances and certain transactional and service related fees at our custodian RBC. In addition, DFPG occasionally receives fixed financial incentives from RBC for the continued use of their services. We also receive revenue sharing payments on mutual fund products offered by Griffin Capital. This creates a conflict of interest to promote these products and services over others. As DFPG does not share this revenue with its financial professionals, this conflict only applies to the firm. We address this conflict by not incentivizing our financial professionals to use these products or services over available options, although there may be circumstances in which these products or services are the only available option. We also disclose this conflict so that you can make a fully informed decision.

Non-Cash Compensation

When product sponsors and vendors contribute toward training and educational events, the amounts received can be significant. DFPG's financial professionals do not receive any direct portion of these payments, although they typically benefit by the training and education they receive when they attend such events. These payments can create a conflict of interest, however, to the extent that DFPG and its financial professionals may favor products and sponsors that contribute to and attend these events. DFPG addresses this conflict through its policies and procedures, including making attendance at such events optional, disassociating event-related sponsor and vendor contributions from their inclusion on DFPG's platform, and by fully disclosing this conflict so that you can make a fully informed decision.

Part 2: Variable Annuity Disclosure Statement

Variable Annuities

A variable annuity is a contract between you and an insurance company. It serves as an investment account that may grow on a tax-deferred basis and includes certain insurance features, such as the ability to turn your account into a stream of periodic payments. Variable annuity contracts will require you to make either a single purchase payment or a series of purchase payments.

A variable annuity offers a range of investment options. The value of your contract will vary depending on the performance of the investment options you choose. Variable annuities are sometimes compared to mutual funds because they offer similar investment features, including investment choices — called "variable sub accounts" — that resemble mutual funds. However, they are very different products.

A typical variable annuity offers four basic features not commonly found in mutual funds:

1. Tax-deferred treatment of earnings;
2. Death benefits;
3. Annuity payout options that can provide guaranteed income for life; and

4. Various principal protection features.

Each variable annuity is unique. Most include features that make them different from other competing products. Keep in mind that you will pay extra for the features offered by variable annuities. For example, while a variable annuity has the benefit of tax-deferred growth, its annual expenses are likely to be much higher than the expenses on a typical mutual fund. Other features will likely have other fees associated with them.

In general, variable annuities have two phases: (1) the "accumulation" phase, when the premiums you pay are allocated among investment portfolios, or subaccounts, and your earnings on these investments accumulate; and (2) the "distribution" phase, when the insurance company guarantees a minimum payment to you based on the principal and investment returns (positive or negative), generally dictated by the features selected. The guarantees offered are only as strong as the financial strength of the party — usually the insurance company or one of its affiliates — guaranteeing the payments.

During the accumulation phase, it can be difficult and costly to access the money you've invested. You often have to pay what are called "surrender charges" to withdraw your money early — and you might also incur tax liabilities on the earnings your investment has made. In the distribution phase, you typically can choose to withdraw money in a lump sum or as a series of payments over time. It's important to remember that your distributions can vary on the performance of the investment options you have chosen, and the features you have selected.

Bonus Credits

Some insurance companies offer variable annuities with "bonus credit" features. These contracts promise to add extra money to your contract value based on a specified percentage (typically ranging from 1% to 5%) of purchase payments. Bonus credits are often accompanied by increased fees for the insurance company providing such bonus credits.

> *Example: You purchase a variable annuity contract that offers a bonus credit of 3% on each purchase payment. You make a purchase payment of $100,000. The insurance company issuing the contract adds a bonus of $3,000 to your account.*

Before purchasing a variable annuity with a bonus credit, ask yourself and your financial professional whether the bonus is worth more to you than any increased fees and expenses you will pay for the bonus. This may depend on a variety of factors such as the amount of the bonus credit and the increased fees and expenses, how long you hold your annuity contract, the potential return on the underlying investments, and other considerations. You should also consider the other features of the annuity contract to determine whether it is a good investment for you.

> *Example: You make purchase payments of $100,000 in Annuity A and $100,000 in Annuity B. Annuity A offers a bonus credit of 4% on your purchase payment, and deducts annual fees and expenses totaling 1.75%. Annuity B has no bonus credit and deducts annual fees and expenses totaling 1.25%. Let's assume that both annuities have an annual rate of return, prior to expenses, of 10%. By the tenth year, your account value in Annuity A will have grown to $229,780. But your account value in Annuity B will have grown more, to $231,360, because Annuity B deducts lower annual fees and expenses, even though it does not offer a bonus.*

You should also note that a bonus may only apply to your initial purchase payment, or to purchase payments you make within the first year of the annuity contract.

Fees & Expenses

You will pay several fees and expenses when you invest in a variable annuity, and the form or appearance of these fees may vary among variable annuities. Be sure you understand all the fees and expenses before you invest, as these fees and expenses will reduce the value of your account and the return on your investment. Often, they will include the following:

Surrender Charge

Many annuity contracts will have built-in time periods at the beginning, usually for a set number of years, known as the surrender-fee period. During this time, you are charged a surrender fee if you withdraw money in excess of the scheduled payment amounts. Sometimes, the contract does permit limited withdrawals without surrender charges. If you withdraw more, you will incur a charge that generally can be as high as seven percent (7%) of the value of the annuity, though in some cases features of the annuity contract may result in surrender charges in excess of that. Typically, the percentage decreases over time.

> *Example: You purchase a variable annuity contract with a $100,000 purchase payment. The contract has a schedule of surrender charges, beginning with a 7% charge in the first year, and declining by 1% each year. In addition, you can withdraw 10% of your contract value each year free of surrender charges. In the first year, you decide to withdraw $50,000.*

This is one-half of your contract value of $100,000 (assuming that your contract value has not increased or decreased because of investment performance). In this case, you can withdraw $10,000 (10% of contract value) free of surrender charges, but you would pay a surrender charge of 7%, or $2,800, on the other $40,000 withdrawn.

Mortality & Expense

Mortality expenses compensate the insurance company for the risk it takes and may be charged by the company as a commission. This fee can range from 0.5% to 1.5% of the policy value each year.

Example: Your variable annuity has an M&E charge at an annual rate of 1.25% of account value. Your average account value during the year is $100,000, so you will pay $1,250 in M&E charges that year.

Rider Fees

As described above, certain optional features can be selected in certain annuity contracts. These features generally come with additional costs in addition to the other fees discussed. Fees that are added to annuity contracts in connection with additional optional features are referred to as rider fees.

Investment Expense Ratio

The cost of managing investments in a variable annuity is covered by the investment expense ratio. Variable annuities have investment and management fees. These fees can be referred to as expense ratios, 12b-1 fees, or service fees. They can range from 0.6% to more than 3% each year.

Administrative Fees

Generally, you will also have to pay an annual fee to manage and administer your annuity, which is paid to the insurance company. This could be higher than the fees on your IRA or 401(k). Typically, it's about 0.35% of the value of your annuity contract. This can also be a flat fee, sometimes $25 or $30 a year.

Other Fees

Other charges may include transfer charges, distribution charges, third party transfer charges, contract fees, underwriting fees, and redemption fees. Additionally, most annuity contracts carry general fees that are often listed as distribution fees or administrative fees and can range anywhere from 0.2% to just over 1% of the annuity value. These charges are applied for the management of the contract.

Exchanging or Replacing Your Current Annuity

If you already have a variable annuity, you may be presented with an option to exchange or replace it. There can be benefits to what is called a "1035 exchange," which refers to a provision in the U.S. tax code that permits a direct transfer of funds in a life insurance policy, endowment policy or annuity policy to another policy without tax consequences.

If you consider exchanging or replacing your annuity, be sure to do a close comparison with your existing annuity, and only make a change when it is better for you. Remember that exchanging one contract for a new one usually means the clock restarts for purposes of early withdrawal penalties, and there are likely other considerations specific to your annuity contract that you will want to be aware of, prior to deciding whether or not to exchange or replace your annuity.

Additional Information

Additional information regarding variable annuities can be found by visiting Investor.gov

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Variable annuities are a general investment product type. The information contained herein is general in nature and cannot address all features, potential benefits, risks, fees and other considerations specific to a particular variable annuity investment program. Such information is included in the offering materials for each program, which investors must read prior to making any investment decision. The information contained herein may differ from the information in specific offering materials and in such cases, the information in the offering materials shall control. We encourage you to discuss any discrepancies, or other questions you may have, with your registered representative.

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Part 3: Mutual Fund Disclosure Statement

Mutual Funds

Before investing in mutual funds, it is important that you understand the sales charges, expenses, and management fees that you will be charged, as well as the breakpoint discounts to which you may be entitled. Understanding these charges and breakpoint discounts will assist you in identifying investments and may help you reduce the cost of the investment. This disclosure document will give you general background information about these charges and discounts. However, sales charges, expenses, management fees, and breakpoint discounts vary from mutual fund to mutual fund. Therefore, you should discuss these issues with your registered representative of DFPG Investments, LLC ("DFPG") and review each mutual fund's prospectus and statement of additional information, which are available from DFPG, to get specific information regarding the charges and breakpoint discounts associated with a particular mutual fund.

Sales Charges

Like most investments, all mutual funds charge fees and expenses that are paid directly or indirectly by investors. These fees and expenses can vary widely from fund to fund, and disclosure regarding fees and expenses can be found in each mutual fund's prospectus. Even a single mutual fund, with one portfolio and one investment adviser, may offer different classes of its shares to investors with different fees and expenses depending on the class that you choose. Because even small differences in expenses can make a big difference in your return over time, FINRA has developed a Fund Analyzer, which can be found at www.finra.org or https://tools.finra.org/fund_analyzer/, to help you compare how sales loads and breakpoint discounts, fees, and other mutual fund expenses can impact your return. Fees and expenses that may be charged in connection with mutual fund shares include the following:

1. Asset-Based Sales Charges: These are fees you would not pay directly, but which are taken out of a mutual fund's assets to pay to market and distribute its shares. Asset-based sales charges include Rule 12b-1 fees, which are dedicated to these types of distribution costs.
2. Contingent Deferred Sales Charge ("CDSC"): This fee is charged when you sell your mutual fund shares. For B shares, CDSCs normally decline over time and, eventually, are eliminated after six years from the purchase of those shares.
3. Front-End Sales Charge: This fee is charged when you purchase mutual fund shares. Depending on the size of your purchase, a breakpoint discount can lower this sales charge.

Investors that purchase mutual funds must make certain choices, including which funds to purchase and which class share is most advantageous. Each mutual fund has a specified investment strategy. You need to consider whether the mutual fund's investment strategy is compatible with your investment objectives.

Class A Shares

Class A shares typically charge a front-end sales charge. When you buy Class A shares with a front-end sales charge, a portion of your dollars is not invested. Class A shares may impose an asset-based sales charge, but it is generally lower than the charge imposed by other share classes. A mutual fund may offer you discounts, called "breakpoint discounts," on the front-end sales charge if you (a) make a large purchase, (b) already hold other mutual funds offered by the same fund family, or (c) commit to regularly purchasing the mutual fund's shares.

Class B Shares

Class B shares typically do not charge a front-end sales charge, but they do impose asset-based sales charges that may be higher than those that you would pay if you purchased Class A shares. Class B shares also normally impose a CDSC if you sell your shares within a certain period, often six years. The CDSC normally declines the longer you hold your shares and, eventually, is eliminated. Within two years after the CDSC is eliminated, Class B shares often "convert" into lower-cost Class A shares.

Class C Shares

Class C shares do not impose a front-end sales charge on the purchase, so the full dollar amount that you pay is invested. Often Class C shares impose a small charge (often 1 percent) if you sell your shares within a short time, usually one year. They typically impose higher asset-based sales charges than Class A shares and, since they generally do not convert into Class A shares, those fees will not be reduced over time.

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Breakpoint Discounts

Mutual funds often offer discounts on front-end sales charges or loads for larger investments. The investment levels at which the discounts become available are called "breakpoints." A sample breakpoint schedule (provided strictly for illustration purposes only) is as follows:

INVESTMENT AMOUNT	SALES LOAD
Less than $25,000	5.00%
$25,000 but less than $50,000	4.25%
$50,000 but less than $100,000	3.75%
$100,000 but less than $250,000	3.25%
$250,000 but less than $500,000	2.75%
$500,000 but less than $1 million	2.00%
$1 million or more	0.00%

Most mutual funds offer investors a variety of ways to qualify for breakpoint discounts on the sales charge associated with the purchase of Class A shares. Additionally, most mutual funds allow investors to qualify for breakpoint discounts based upon current holdings from prior purchases through "Rights of Accumulation," and future purchases, based upon "Letters of Intent."

1. Rights of Accumulation: Many mutual funds allow investors to count the value of previous purchases of the same fund, or another fund within the same fund family, with the value of the current purchase, to qualify for breakpoint discounts. Mutual funds also allow investors to count existing holdings in multiple accounts, such as IRAs or accounts at other broker-dealers. In addition, many mutual funds allow investors to count the value of holdings in accounts of certain related parties, such as spouses or children.
2. Letters of Intent: Most mutual funds allow investors to qualify for breakpoint discounts by signing a Letter of Intent, which commits the investor to purchasing a specified amount of Class A shares within a defined period of time, usually 13 months. CAUTION: If you fail to invest the entire amount stated in your Letter of Intent, the mutual fund can retroactively collect the higher fee.

Switching Mutual Funds

Switching activity involves the movement of an investor from one product to another. Most mutual funds are designed for long-term investing. Switching from one fund to another could cause surrender charges, additional fees and/or commissions that could otherwise be avoided. Prior to switching, please consider that there may be an appropriate fund within the same fund family into which you can exchange to achieve your new investment objective. Past performance is no guarantee of future results.

529 Plan Disclosure

A 529 plan is a college savings plan that allows individuals to save for college on a tax-advantaged basis. Every state offers at least one 529 plan. You should consider whether the investor's or beneficiary's home state offers any state tax or other benefits available only from that state's 529 Plan. The investor should consult their financial or tax advisor before investing in any state's 529 Plan.

In some cases, the In-State 529 plan may not be available through your Financial Professional. This creates a conflict of interest to recommend an Out-of-State plan to generate compensation. We mitigate this by providing you full and fair disclosure so you can make the most appropriate decision for your investment needs.

For additional information concerning 529 plans, FINRA offers a 529 Plan Expense Analyzer at https://www.finra.org/investors/investing/investment-accounts/college-savings-accounts. The SEC's Office of Investor Education and Advocacy also provides

information at: https://www.sec.gov/reportspubs/investor-publications/investorpubsintro529htm.html

If questions or concerns arise at any time regarding the foregoing, please immediately contact the Compliance Department at DFPG Investments, LLC by calling 801.838.9999.

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*Mutual funds are a general investment product type. The information contained herein is general in nature and cannot address all features, potential benefits, risks, fees and other considerations specific to a particular mutual fund. Such information is included in the offering materials for each mutual fund, which investors must read prior to making any investment decision. The information contained herein may differ from the information in specific offering materials and in such cases, the information in the offering materials shall control. We encourage you to discuss any discrepancies, or other questions you may have, with your registered representative.

Part 4: Alternative Investments Disclosure Statement

Alternative Investments

Alternative investments generally refer to non-conventional asset types other than cash, stocks, and bonds. Alternative investment asset types include real estate, private equity, private credit, hedge funds and energy, among others, and may be offered to investors as private securities or publicly registered securities.

DFPG Investments, LLC ("DFPG") offers qualified clients a wide range of alternative investments, including, but not necessarily limited to, real estate investment trusts ("REITs"), business development companies ("BDCs"), private equity and credit funds, private real estate funds, and energy programs. Deciding if a particular alternative investment is appropriate for you involves careful consideration regarding the features, potential benefits, risks, fees, and other considerations related to each specific alternative investment.

Alternative investments are generally considered speculative, high risk investments and can result in significant loss (including the loss of principal invested), but may also provide meaningful investment returns. It is important for you to work with your financial professional to evaluate how a particular alternative investment and its features fit your individual investment objectives and risk tolerance. You will also need to consult with your qualified tax and legal professionals prior to making an investment, as DFPG does not provide tax or legal advice.

Most alternative investments are illiquid, meaning that there is no readily available market in which to sell an interest in alternative investments, and no such market is expected to develop in the future.

Important Considerations

An important component of the investment process includes carefully reviewing the available offering materials such as a private placement memorandum or prospectus, as applicable, prior to making your decision. These documents contain important information related to the investment program that will be helpful to you in making an informed decision.

You should consider the fees and expenses associated with any investment, including alternative investments, and their potential impact to you with respect to the overall economics of the investment. The fees and expenses associated with alternative investments differ between program and product types and in certain circumstances may be higher than fees and expenses associated with more traditional investments. Below is an overview of the potential fees and expenses that are associated with some alternative investments made available through DFPG, including any compensation paid to your financial professional and DFPG. For simplicity, fees and expenses can generally be categorized into three phases of an alternative investment's life cycle, including (i) up-front fees; (ii) ongoing fees; and (iii) disposition fees. A complete list of fees and expenses associated with a specific investment can only be found in the investment's offering documents.

Up-Front Fees

An alternative investment's up-front fees typically include those fees and expenses associated with the formation and sale of the securities. These may include:

- Sales Commissions/Placement Fees – Your financial professional will typically receive a sales commission/placement fee which is generally a percentage of the amount you invest in an alternative investment. Such compensation may be paid all up front or a portion up front with the remaining amount paid out over time.
- Dealer Manager Fees – Compensation paid to the broker-dealer through which the alternative investment is offered, including a broker-dealer that may be affiliated with the sponsor of the investment program. Dealer manager fees may total

up to 3.0% of the amount you invest in an alternative investment and a portion of the dealer manager fee may be paid as a reallowance to DFPG and other participating broker-dealers.

- Due Diligence and/or Marketing Fees – DFPG may receive up to 1.5% of the amount you invest in an alternative investment for its role in making the alternative investment available, including conducting due diligence. Sometimes the due diligence and marketing fee is included as part of the dealer manager fee, whereas other times, it is listed as a separate fee.
- Organizational and Offering Expenses – Sponsors incur various costs associated with organizing and making available an alternative investment, including legal, marketing, printing, and shipping of offering materials, etc. Organizational and offering expenses generally range between 0.5% and 2.0% of an investment program's total capital raise.

Ongoing Fees

Ongoing fees generally include those fees and expenses associated with the management of the alternative investment during its life cycle. These may include:

- Asset Management Fees – Compensation paid to the asset manager, which may be an affiliate of the sponsor, for managing the investment, which amount may be a percentage of the total capital raised, a percentage of the total value of the program's investments, or a fixed fee.
- Property Management Fees – For real estate investments, a property management fee may be paid to the property manager, which may be an affiliate of the sponsor, for its day-to-day management of the program's property, or properties. Property management fees are typically a percentage of the property's gross income.
- Acquisition Fees – For programs where assets are still being acquired, the sponsor and/or an affiliate of the sponsor may receive an acquisition fee as compensation for its efforts to acquire the asset(s). Acquisition fees are typically a percentage of the total purchase price of the asset(s) being acquired.
- Financing Fees – For programs where assets are still being acquired, the sponsor and/or an affiliate of the sponsor may receive a financing fee as compensation for its efforts to originate debt financing for an investment. Financing fees are typically a percentage of the debt's principal balance obtained.
- Expense Reimbursement – The sponsor and/or its affiliates are typically entitled to reimbursement for certain costs and expenses that are incurred on behalf of the alternative investment program, including, but not limited to, certain overhead expenses associated with managing the program, legal and accounting expenses, and other administrative expenses.

Disposition Fees

Disposition fees include those fees and expenses associated with the sale of individual assets and/or the complete winding down of an alternative investment program. These may include:

- Disposition Fee – The sponsor and/or an affiliate of the sponsor may receive a fee for its role in selling one or more of the assets within an alternative investment program. The disposition fee is typically a percentage of the gross sales proceeds of the asset(s) being sold. This fee may be in addition to brokerage commissions paid to third parties or to parties affiliated with the sponsor.
- Carried Interest – The sponsor and/or an affiliate of the sponsor may receive a percentage of profits realized during the alternative investment's life cycle. Typically, investors will be entitled to receive a return of their invested capital and a preferred return before a sponsor is eligible to receive its carried interest.
- Redemption Fees – Certain alternative investment programs may include redemption features where investors may seek liquidity subject to certain conditions (some of which can be very restrictive) and the payment of the redemption fee.

If questions or concerns arise at any time regarding the foregoing, please immediately contact the Compliance Department at DFPG Investments, LLC by calling 801.838.9999.

Alternative investments encompass a number of different programs. The information contained herein is general in nature and cannot address all features, potential benefits, risks, fees and other considerations specific to a particular investment program. Such information is included in the offering materials for each program, which investors must read prior to making any investment decision. The information contained herein may differ from the information in specific offering materials and in such cases, the information in the offering materials shall control. We encourage you to discuss any discrepancies, or other questions you may have, with your registered representative.