

The Future of the Entrepreneurial Tax Professional

A Bold Vision for the Future of Tax Professionals



Our Speakers



Scott Winters
CEO



Ed Lyon, J.D.Chief Tax Strategist



Dave O'Rourke
Chief Evangelist





The Future of the Entrepreneurial Tax Professional



Scott Winters
CEO



Family Office Director Plaque Presentation

- Erling Brakke
- Scott Terry
- Bill Perlette
- Dean Specker
- Nick Secord

- Chris Middleton
- Shelley Johnson
- John Bell
- Joe Reyes



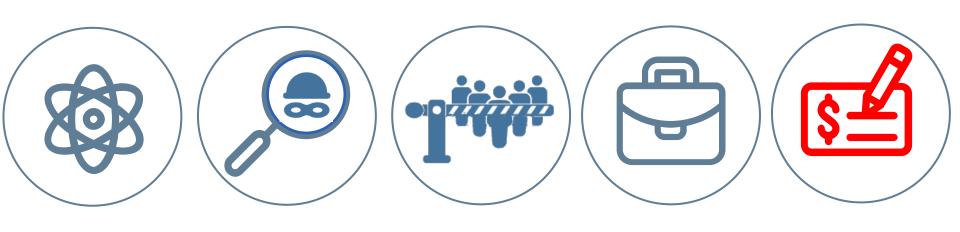








The Future of the Tax Business







The "Big Four" Questions

How do you get out of low-value, low-margin transactions?

How do you eliminate toxic clients without losing revenue?

How do you provide more value to your clients?

How do you exit more effectively from your practice?







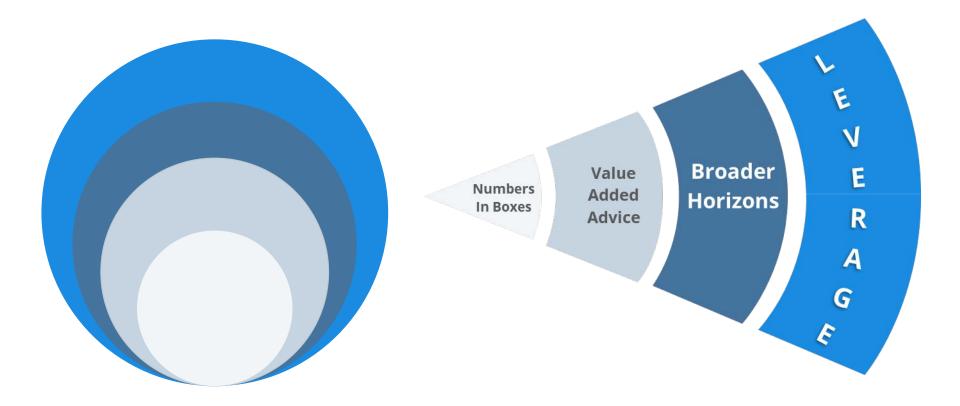
Don't Be the Dinosaur

Be the Mouse!

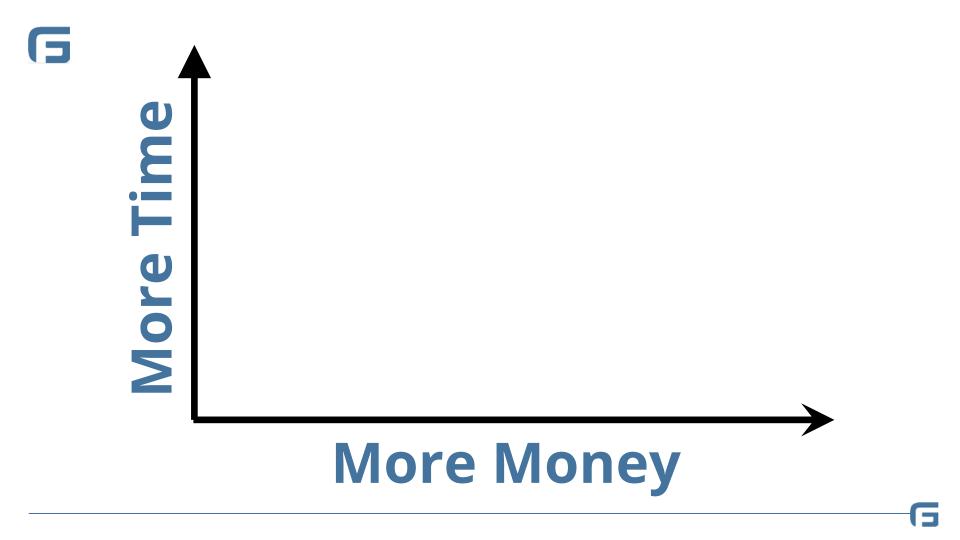


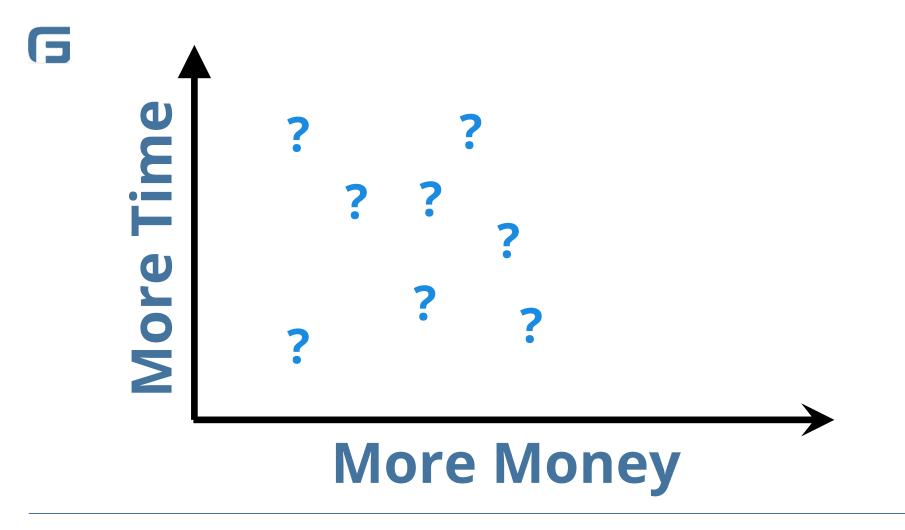


Circles of Value









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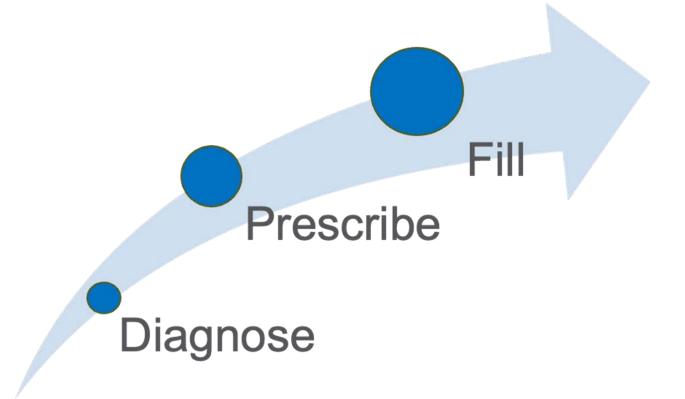


Transforming Transactions into Relationships

Day One | 9:45 am | 45 minutes

Ed Lyon

Process





Overview of the Disc Model

Dominance

- Direct
- Firm
- Strong-willed
- Forceful
- · Results-oriented

Conscientiousness

- Analytical
- Reserved
- Precise
- Private
- Systematic



Influence

- Outgoing
- Enthusiastic
- Optimistic
- · High-spirited
- Lively

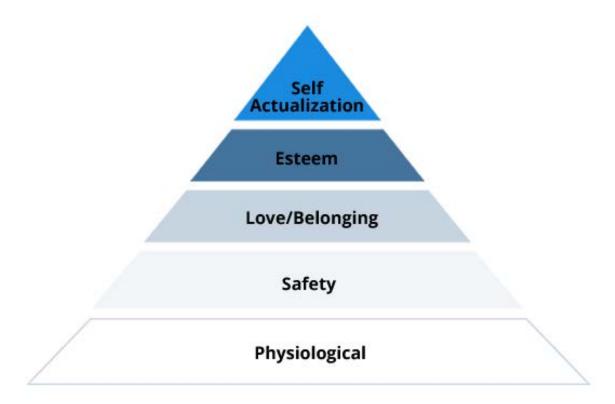
Steadiness

- Even-tempered
- Accommodating
- Patient
- Humble
- Tactful





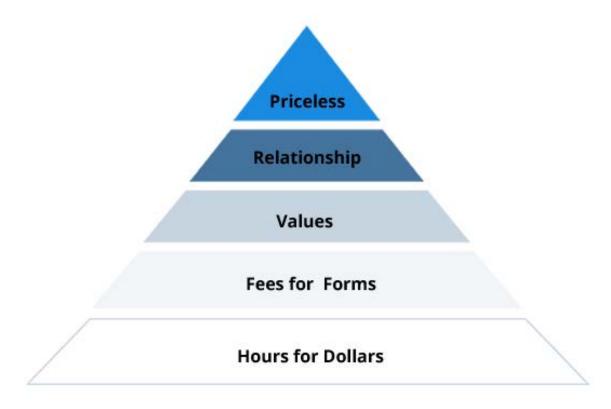
Maslow's Hierarchy of Needs







Apply that to Your Business







The Best-Kept Marketing Secret in Your Business?

The Evolution of the Family Office **Starts Here**



What is a Family Office?

The wealthiest Americans are also the most successful investors. and that is neither a secret nor a coincidence. We believe the reason is simple: they are served by Family Offices.

The Family Office focuses on the integration of tax, wealth, and risk management into one cohesive experience. Typically, in financial services, advice is segregated to very specific expertise versus connected across the different financial services disciplines.

Creating a cohesive and integrated plan can have the same impact once only reserved for the wealthiest. It is now available to every



WEBSITE



Costs - not the simple thing it seems

Mutual funds are more expensive than many investors realize. Costs are not limited to management and 12b-1 fees, which sometimes total less than half of the costs incurred by the fund-all of which are paid by the

According to the SEC: "As with any business, it costs money to run a mutual fund. There are certain costs associated with an investor's transactions (such as buying, selling, or exchanging mutual fund shares), which are commonly known as "shareholder fees," and ongoing fund operating costs (such as investment advisory fees for managing the fund's holdings, and marketing and distribution expenses, as well as custodial, transfer agency, legal, accounting, and other administrative expenses). Although these fees and expenses may not be listed individually as specific line items on your account statement, they can have a substantial impact on your investment over time."

WHITEPAPERS

fee, assessed by the fund company if the investment falls below a certain, specified level.

All of the costs we've reviewed thus far are assessed on an individual basis, and favor the investor committing more time and money to the fund. There are many other costs, however, that are borne by all investors in the fund. Chief among these is the Expense Ratio, which comprises all the management fees and operating costs of the fund.

The incentive structure problem

We need to take a moment to bring up a potentially significant problem that is inherent to mutual funds, and that is the competing interests between the fund company and the investor. The fund company's overarching goal



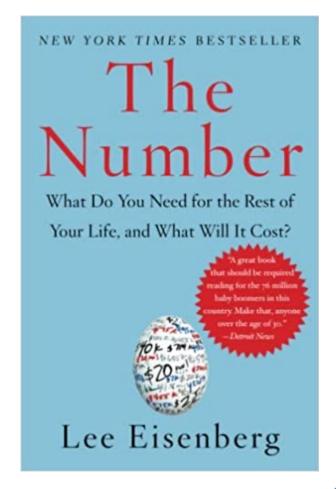






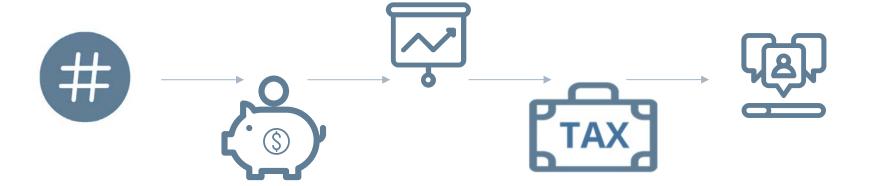
Relationship Question

"How much do you need to secure the rest of your life?"





Relationship Questions cont.

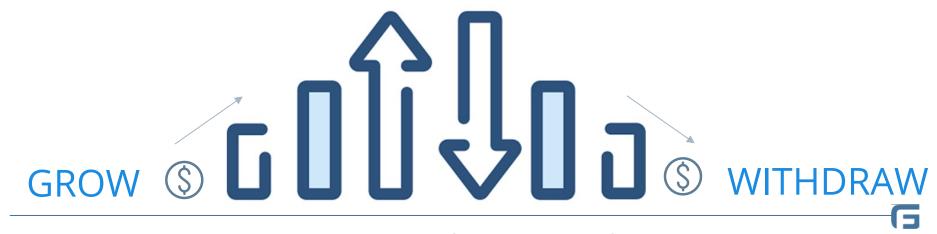






Lifelong Relationship





How Long? How Fast?



Keys to Year-Round Income

Break the Mold

Break the Link to April 15 Roll Up Ancillary Services

Create Process

Tell a Compelling Story











Best Practices: Prescribing and Filling

Day One | 10:45 am | 45 minutes

Ed Lyon



Introducing Intuit

Tax Advisor





Choose Your Pricing Strategy















Find the News

Tax

Connect it to Taxes

Pain

Find the Pain



Solve the Pain



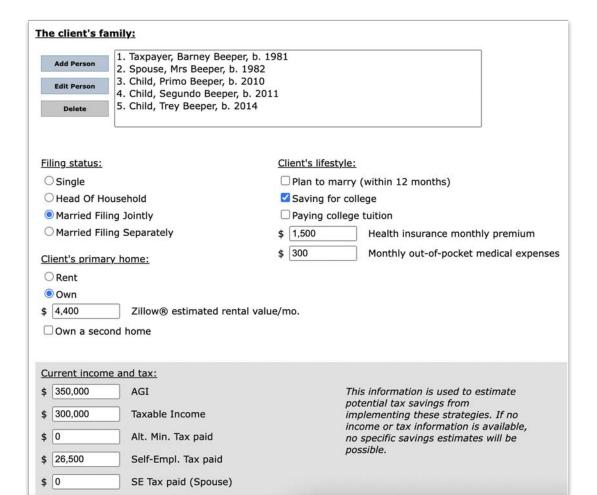












Tax Architect® Data Entry

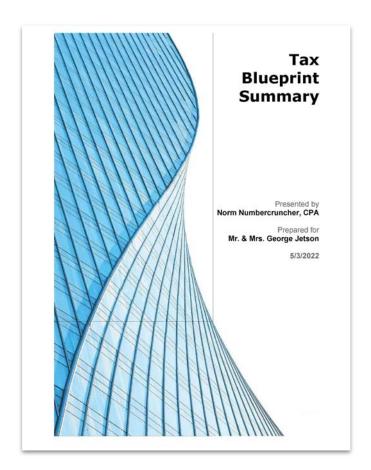


1	Elect to be Taxed as an S-Corporation Tax Strategy Detail Tab: module not selected • Split business income into salary (subject to FICA) and net income (not subject to FICA, and eligible for Qualified Business Income deduction) • Limits employment taxes to first \$120,000 of income • Lowers audit risk This is a core strategy for most small businesses. The value here >	\$8,140 Proposed salary:	Recurring One-Time Future Exclude \$120,000 Update	Tax Architect** Modules: Your Business: Tax Strategies for S Corporations Technical Training: S Corporation Reasonable Compensation Fleischer Rule Vendor Recommendation: We recommend using RC Reports to analyze and justify reasonable compensation decisions.
2	Restructure Compensation Tax Strategy Detail Tab: module not selected • Eliminates employment tax on difference between current salary of \$0 and proposed salary of \$0 • IRS rules still require salary to be "reasonable compensation" for the work performed Many of your clients will already have an S Corporation; however, >	Discuss Current stated salary: Proposed new salary: Spouse current salary: Spouse proposed salary:	Recurring One-Time Future Exclude \$0 \$0 \$0 \$0 \$0 \$0 \$0 \$0 \$0 \$	Tax Architect™ Modules: Your Business: Tax Strategies for S Corporations Technical Training: S. Corporation Reasonable Compensation Vendor Recommendation: We recommend using RC Reports to analyze and justify reasonable compensation decisions.
3	Form Management Company to Retain Earnings Tax Strategy Detail Tab: module not selected • Shift income to a C corp where it will be taxed at the 21% corporate federal rate • Save the difference between the corporate rate and your personal marginal rate	Discuss Retained Earnings: State corp tax rate:	Recurring One-Time Future Exclude	Tax Architect** Modules: Your Business: Tax Strategies for C Corporations Technical Training: C Corporation

Tax Architect® Process



Tax Architect® Deliverables













Savings Summary

Tax Guarantee \$20,000

Annual Savings Potential: \$116,198 + One-Time Savings Potential: \$90,543 = **Total First-Year Savings**: \$206,741

Future Add'l Savings Potential: \$0

Planning Fee: \$10,000

First-Year ROI: 1967.41%

5-Year ROI: 6615.35%

Current Tax Bracket: 37% New Bracket: 24%

Tax Architect® Payoff/ROI

* From an actual Tax Blueprint®





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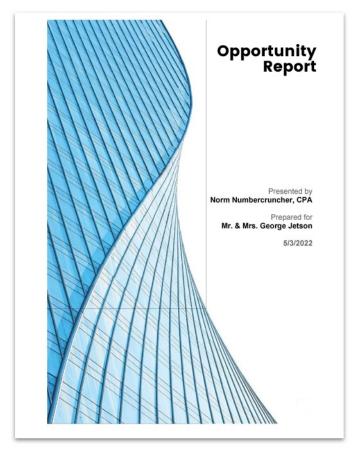
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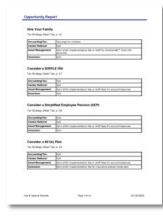


G Opportunity Report









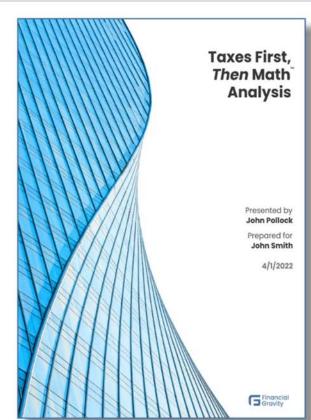
How To Use This Guide		
more the terminal process.	In goal was here then just like planning in the pain charts and for each ITS not exis- tled are conting our charts unrestourn and agreements. The real solutions come in the this energy are uncome. Intelligent to	up put to diagnose the team, their prescribe the to filling from prescriptions.
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In 8 hours between	-	NAME OF THE PERSON OF THE PERS



"Taxes First, Then Math" Analysis

Preview

Proposal Meeting





Fill the Prescription!



- Accounting/Tax Prep
- Business Consulting
- Business Entities
- Employee Benefits
- Business SPVs
- Charitable Giving
- Insurance/Annuities
- Assets Under Management



Sponsor: CIC Services (Captive)

Day One | 11:30 am | 45 minutes





Enterprise Risk Management via a Captive Insurance Company

Prepared by: Sean G. King, JD, CPA, MAcc

Bryan D. Ridgway, ACI

Presented by: J. Randy Sadler & Ram Patel

Disclosures

CIC Services, LLC hereby expressly authorizes each All information, numbers and calculations in this person to whom these materials are given by CIC document Services, LLC or its affiliates or authorized agents (and purposes only and are not intended to reflect the each employee, representative or other agent of potential results for any particular client and should such person) to disclose to any and all persons, without limitation of any kind, the tax treatment and tax structure of the transaction described herein. or effected hereby, and all materials of any kind (including all opinions or other tax analyses) that are provided to such person related to such tax treatment and tax structure. In the case of a document which is a contract or agreement, the persons authorized to make such disclosure include all parties thereto.

Neither CIC Services, LLC nor any person who provided this material to you render legal, insurance regulatory or tax advice. Your advisors should be consulted for their interpretations of legal, insurance regulatory or tax considerations. Any projections provided reflect current conditions and will likely change in the future. Any illustrations provided are an illustration of values and benefits only and is not to be construed as a contract. To the extent that insurance products are illustrated, this proposal is invalid without the illustration PRIOFAR Contract RTWalues and the accompanying supplemental footnote pages. To the extent that investment products are illustrated a

for conceptual and illustrative are not be used for this purpose.

No transaction should ever be completed simply or even primarily to achieve tax savings. The IRS may deny deductions for transactions that are motivated primarily by tax considerations and may conclude that a captive formed primarily for tax purposes is illegitimate. Captives should only be implemented by those business owners who are primarily motivated by risk management and asset protection concerns, and the non-tax reasons for the captive should be sufficiently documented.

In 2016 via IRS Notice 2016-66 the IRS designated certain types of captive insurance transactions as "transactions of interest" necessitating affirmative disclosure to the IRS by taxpayers of certain information regarding such transactions. Consult your independent tax advisor to determine the applicability and significance of Notice 2016-66 to any captive insurance transaction in which you have engaged or may ultimately engage.

About CIC Services, LLC

CIC Services, LLC is a risk management and consulting firm, specializing in the formation and operation of captive insurance companies for our clients nationwide. As an independent captive insurance manager, CICS provides unparalleled solutions to mid-market businesses in all industry sectors. CICS has been helping businesses setup and own their own insurance companies for nearly two decades, and currently manages nearly 150 insurance companies from our headquarters in Knoxville, TN.

CICS takes pride in our ability to simplify the unique complexities of insurance company operations and present them in "plain English". By lifting the veil on the insurance industry, CICS enables our clients to enhance their overall risk management profiles while sharing in the insurance profits in a manner which has been previously exclusive to the Fortune 500.

Principals of CICS serve on numerous industry-wide committees, including those sponsored by the Self Insurance Institute of America and the Captive Insurance Companies Association.







About CIC Services, LLC (Cont'd)

Making Headlines

Forbes

Supreme Court Hands Victory To Tax Advisors—And Loss To IRS—In CIC Services Case

Posted on May 17, 2021



THE

NATIONAL LAW REVIEW

District Court Vacates, Sets Aside IRS Reportable Transaction Notice

Posted on March 23, 2022

BUSINESS INSURANCE

Supreme Court reverses captive ruling

Posted on May 17, 2021

accountingTODAY

IRS loses Supreme Court case involving microcaptives

Posted on May 19, 2021

yahoo!

Judge Vacates Illegal Notice 2016-66 in CIC Services, LLC v. IRS

Posted on March 28, 2022

About CIC Services, LLC (Cont'd)

Award Winning Captive Manager









Randy Sadler

Principal



Randy has been a Principal with CIC Services since 2012. He has been a Sales and Marketing professional since 2007, when he joined Procter & Gamble's Brand Management Group. His career transitions have taken him from P&G to Pfizer Pharmaceuticals to the Ellison Group to Jewelry Television. He now leads Business Development for CIC Services, LLC.

Randy has an entrepreneurial bent and is active in investment real estate. He is an Owner and Principal in Woodlands Management, LLC. His partnerships manage over 400 residential properties. Randy received his Bachelor of Science degree from the United States Military Academy in 1992. He served as a Tank Commander in the U.S. Army from 1992 to 1997.

Randy resides in Knoxville, TN with his lovely bride of 29 years, Shannon. They have five children. Randy and Shannon helped found Paideia Academy, a Classical Christian School in Knoxville that is entering its 19th year with over 250 students. Randy still serves as School Board President.





What Is A Captive Insurance Company?

Captive Insurance Company

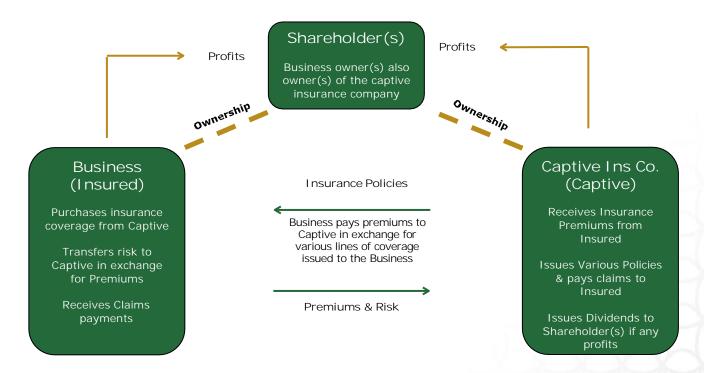
Definition:

- Captive Insurance Company (Captive): a real insurance company (with policies, policyholders, claims, reserves and surplus), licensed in an appropriate jurisdiction, formed to insure the risks of its owners and sometimes third parties.
- Captives are generally owned by the same economic interest as the primary company(ies) they insure, resulting in the capture of all underwriting profits by the business owner(s).
- Captives have been around since the 1950s and insure businesses in virtually every industry and sector of the market.

What Do Captive Insurance Companies Do?

- Replace Commercial Insurance
- Insure Enterprise Risks
- Insure Warranties
- Issue Performance Bonds
- Insure Employee Benefits / Healthcare
- Any Combination of the Above

Captive Example Structure



Captive Flow Of Funds = AUM



Example Captive Insurance Structure

Shareholder(s)

Business owner(s) also owner(s) of the captive insurance company

Insurance Policies

Business pays premiums to Captive in exchange for various lines of coverage issued to the Business

Premiums & Risk

\$

Captive Ins Co. (Captive)

Receives Insurance Premiums from Insured

Issues Various Policies & pays claims to Insured

Issues Dividends to Shareholder(s) if any profits Captives Can Create A
Separate Profit Center
Resulting In Assets
Under Management



Business

(Insured)

Purchases insurance

coverage from Captive

Transfers risk to

Captive in exchange

for Premiums

Receives Claims

payments







Why Do Enterprise Risk Management?

Why ERM?

Even the U.S.
Government
encourages small and
mid-size businesses to
prepare for a wide
range of threats.

(Chart from Ready.Gov landing page for businesses as of March 2015).

HAZARDS

- Fire
- Explosion
- Natural hazards
- Hazardous materials spill or release
- Terrorism
- Workplace violence
- Pandemic disease
- Utility outage
- Mechanical breakdown
- Supplier failure
- Cyber attack

Hazard Identification

ASSETS AT RISK

People

Probability & Magnitude

- Property including buildings, critical infrastructure
- Supply Chain
- Systems/equipment
- Information Technology

Vulnerability

- Business operations
- Reputation of or confidence in entity
- Regulatory and contractual obligations
- Environment

Vulnerability Assessment

IMPACTS

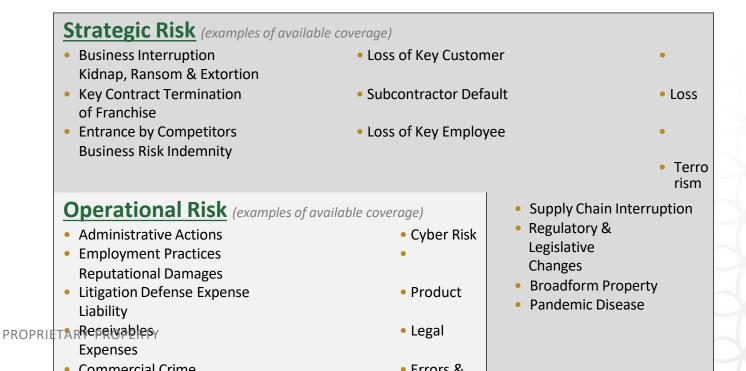
- Casualties
- Property damage
- Business interruption
- Loss of customers
- Financial loss
- Environmental contamination
- Loss of confidence in the organization
- Fines and penalties
- Lawsuits

Impact Analysis

54

Enterprise Risks

Commonly Un/Under-Insured Risks



Businesses Face A Fork In the Road

Un/Under-**Insured Risks** Don't Insure Current

Insure Current

Un/Under-**Insured Risks**

The Conundrum

If A Business Does Not Have Claims On Its Commercial Insurance Policies, The Premiums Were A:

Sunk Cost

Solving The Conundrum

If A Business Does Not Have Claims On Its Captive Insurance Policies, The Premiums Are A:

Sunk Profit

ERM Enhances Long Term Viability

Which Business is better suited to survive the uncertainties of today's business environment?

Reserves: \$6.3 Million¹ Insurance Policies: Auto Liability Employment Practices Liability Property & General Liability Umbrella Liability Worker's Compensation Reserves: \$10.9 Million¹ Auto Liability Employment Practices Liability Property & General Liability Umbrella Liability Worker's Compensation Administrative Actions Business Risk Indemnity Commercial Crime Cyber Liability
 Auto Liability Employment Practices Liability Property & General Liability Umbrella Liability Worker's Compensation Auto Liability Property & General Liability Umbrella Liability Worker's Compensation Administrative Actions Business Risk Indemnity Commercial Crime Cyber Liability
 Employment Practices Liability Property & General Liability Umbrella Liability Worker's Compensation Employment Practices Liability Umbrella Liability Worker's Compensation Administrative Actions Business Risk Indemnity Commercial Crime Cyber Liability
 Directors & Officers Litigation Defense Expense Accounts Receivable Loss of Key Customer Loss of Key Supplier Reputational Damages Special Catastrophic Risk

¹10-Year projection, based on \$1 million per year risk management budget and operation of a legitimate insurance company.

Claims Paying Ability/Loss Reserves

Program Years 1 through 10

SUMI	MARY				
Name:	Business				
Age Used:	45				
First Year:	2022				
Pl					
an	Age				
Ye					
ar					
1	45				
2	46				
3	47				
4	48				
5	49				
6	50				
7	51				
8	52				
9	53				
10	54				

	STATU	JS QUO (NO CAPT	IVE)				
Company: Premium	Sample Company Taxe	Fed & State 42.90%						
s: Loss Ratio:	\$1,000,000 Taxes:		Dividend 24.80%					
	5.00% Rate:		Inv. I 6.009					
Profit + Inv. Earning s Before	Uninsure d Losses	After Tax Earnin	Distributions	Cumulative After Tax Earnin				
Tax	Paid	gs	40	gs				
\$1,000,000	(\$50,000)	\$542,450	\$0	\$542,45 0				
\$1,032,547	(\$50,000)	\$561,034	\$0	\$1,103,484				
\$1,066,209	(\$50,000)	\$580,255	\$0	\$1,683,740				
\$1,101,024	(\$50,000)	\$600,135	\$0	\$2,283,875				
\$1,137,032	(\$50,000)	\$620,696	\$0	\$2,904,570				
\$1,174,274	(\$50,000)	\$641,961	\$0	\$3,546,531				
\$1,212,792	(\$50,000)	\$663,954	\$0	\$4,240,485				
\$1,252,629	(\$50,000)	\$686,701	\$6.3	\$4,897,186				
\$1,293,831	(\$50,000)	\$710,228	\$6.3	Ni##@#				
\$1,336,445	(\$50,000)	\$734,560	\$0	\$6,341,974				

Loss Reserves

		CALITY						
Captive Type:	Pure Captive		Inv. Inc.		١			
Expenses	North		Taxes:					
: Loss	Carolina	24.00%						
Ratio:	5.00%	21.00%						
			Dividend					
			Taxes:					
			24.80%		t			
			Inv. Inc.		١			
			Rate:		П			
					П			
					ŀ			
			6.00%					
Captive	Claims +	After	After	Cumulative				
F		Tax	After					
Inv Income	Paid	Earnin	Tax Dividen	Tax	П			
	raiu	gs	ds	Earnin				
\$1,000,000	(\$120,000)	\$880,000	\$0	gs \$880,00				
\$1,000,000	(\$120,000)	\$660,000	3 0	\$000,00				
\$1,052,800	(\$120,000)	\$921,712	\$0	\$1,801,712				
\$1,108,103	(\$120,000)	\$965,401	\$10. 9	Middian				
\$1,166,027	(\$120,000)	\$1,011,161	\$0	\$3,778,274	L			
\$1,226,696								
	(\$120,000)	\$1,059,090	Accum	4,837,365				
\$1,290,242	(\$120,000) (\$120,000)	\$1,059,090 \$1,109,291	Accum	\$5,946,656				
\$1,290,242 \$1,356,799	1 1		\$0	1UI ateg 65 \$5,946,656 ESEKVES 7				
	(\$120,000)	\$1,109,291	\$0					
\$1,356,799	(\$120,000) (\$120,000)	\$1,109,291 \$1,161,871	Loss R	eserves				

CAPTIVE

Hedging %: 45.0	LINV. Inc. Taxes: Dividend Taxes:	21.0
Portfolio 0%		0%
%: Loss 55.0 Ratio: 0%	Inv. Inc. Rate:	24.8 0%
5.0 0%		6.0 0%
Captive Premium + Inv Income Expenses Paid Earnin gs	After Tax Withdrawa Is	Cumulative After Tax Earnin
\$930,579 (\$120,000) \$810,579	\$0	\$810,579
\$929,725 (\$120,000) \$803,627	\$0	\$1,614,206
\$957,755 (\$120,000) \$825,269	\$0	\$2,439,475
\$995,362 (\$120,000) \$856,186	\$0	\$3,295,661
\$992,528 (\$120,000) \$846,345	\$0	\$4,142,006
\$1,279,788 (\$120,000) \$1,126,265	\$0	\$5,268,271
\$1,347,727 (\$120,000) \$1,186,517	\$0	\$6,454,788
\$1,426,145 (\$120,000) \$1,256,883	1	\$7,711,671
\$1,454,796 (\$120,000) \$1,277,101 \$1,537,249 (\$120,000) \$1,350,720	(111)	Million

Accumulated Loss Reserves

Long-Term Wealth/After-Tax Distributions

Owner's Ages 65-90

SUM	MARY		STATUS C	QUO (NO	CAPTIVE)				CAPT	IVE			CAP.	TIVE & H	EDGING	
Name:	Business	Company:	Sample Company		Fed & State Taxe	42.90%	Captive Type:	Pure Captive		Inv. Inc. Taxes:	21.00%	Hedging %:	45.00%		Inv. Inc. Taxes:	21.00%
Age Used:	45	Premiums:	\$1,000,000		Dividend Taxes:	24.80%	Expenses:	North Carolina		Dividend Taxes:	24.80%	Portfolio %:	55.00%		Dividend Taxes:	24.80%
First Year:	2022	Loss Ratio:	5.00%		Inv. Inc. Rate:	6.00%	Loss Ratio:	5.00%		Inv. Inc. Rate:	6.00%	Loss Ratio:	5.00%		Inv. Inc. Rate:	6.00%
		Profit + Inv.				Cumulative	Captive				Cumulative	Captive				Cumulative
Plan		Earnings	Uninsured	After Tax		After Tax	Premium + Inv	Claims +	After Tax	After Tax	After Tax	Premium + Inv	Claims +	After Tax	After Tax	After Tax
Year	Age	Before Tax	Losses Paid	Earnings	Distributions	Earnings	Income	Expenses Paid	Earnings	Dividends	Earnings	Income	Expenses Paid	Earnings	Withdrawals	Earnings
1	45	\$1,000,000	(\$50,000)	\$542,450	\$0	\$542,450	\$1,000,000	(\$120,000)	\$880,000	\$0	\$880,000	\$930,579	(\$120,000)	\$810,579	\$0	\$810,579
2	46	\$1,032,547	(\$50,000)	\$561,034	\$0	\$1,103,484	\$1,052,800	(\$120,000)	\$921,712	\$0	\$1,801,712	\$929,725	(\$120,000)	\$803,627	\$0	\$1,614,206
3	47	\$1,066,209	(\$50,000)	\$580,255	\$0	\$1,683,740	\$1,108,103	(\$120,000)	\$965,401	\$0	\$2,767,113	\$957,755	(\$120,000)	\$825,269	\$0	\$2,439,475
4	48	\$1,101,024	(\$50,000)	\$600,135	\$0	\$2,283,875	\$1,166,027	(\$120,000)	\$1,011,161	\$0	\$3,778,274	\$995,362	(\$120,000)	\$856,186	\$0	\$3,295,661
5	49	\$1,137,032	(\$50,000)	\$620,696	\$0	\$2,904,570	\$1,226,696	(\$120,000)	\$1,059,090	\$0	\$4,837,365	\$992,528	(\$120,000)	\$846,345	\$0	\$4,142,006
6	50	\$1,174,274	(\$50,000)	\$641,961	\$0	\$3,546,531	\$1,290,242	(\$120,000)	\$1,109,291	\$0	\$5,946,656	\$1,279,788	(\$120,000)	\$1,126,265	\$0	\$5,268,271
7	51	\$1,212,792	(\$50,000)	\$663,954	\$0	\$4,210,485	\$1,356,799	(\$120,000)	\$1,161,871	\$0	\$7,108,527	\$1,347,727	(\$120,000)	\$1,186,517	\$0	\$6,454,788
8	52	\$1,252,629	(\$50,000)	\$686,701	\$0	\$4,897,186	\$1,426,512	(\$120,000)	\$1,216,944	\$0	\$8,325,471	\$1,426,145	(\$120,000)	\$1,256,883	\$0	\$7,711,671
9	53	\$1,293,831	(\$50,000)	\$710,228	\$0	\$5,607,414	\$1,499,528	(\$120,000)	\$1,274,627	\$0	\$9,600,099	\$1,454,796	(\$120,000)	\$1,277,101	\$0	\$8,988,771
10	54	\$1,336,445	(\$50,000)	\$734,560	\$0	\$6,341,974	\$1,576,006	(\$120,000)	\$1,335,045	\$0	\$10,935,143	\$1,537,249	(\$120,000)	\$1,350,720	\$0	\$10,339,492
21	65	\$532,933	\$0	\$304,305	(\$521,527)	\$8,665,002	\$1,040,782	\$0	\$822,217	(\$883,255)	\$16,994,036	\$1,168,114	\$0	\$1,048,071	(\$1,188,434)	\$17,913,288
22	66	\$519,900	\$0	\$296,863	(\$521,527)	\$8,440,338	\$1,019,642	\$0	\$805,517	(\$883,255)	\$16,625,013	\$1,150,577	\$0	\$1,032,973	(\$1,188,434)	\$17,597,844
23	67	\$506,420	\$0	\$289,166	(\$521,527)	\$8,207,977	\$997,501	\$0	\$788,026	(\$883,255)	\$16,238,498	\$1,129,327	\$0	\$1,014,277	(\$1,188,434)	\$17,263,704
24	68	\$492,479	\$0	\$281,205	(\$521,527)	\$7,967,655	\$974,310	\$0	\$769,705	(\$883,255)	\$15,833,662	\$1,106,813	\$0	\$994,438	(\$1,188,434)	\$16,909,725
25	69	\$478,059	\$0	\$272,972	(\$521,527)	\$7,719,100	\$950,020	\$0	\$750,516	(\$883,255)	\$15,409,637	\$1,082,927	\$0	\$973,353	(\$1,188,434)	\$16,534,660
26	70	\$463,146	\$0	\$264,456	(\$521,527)	\$7,462,029	\$924,578	\$0	\$730,417	(\$883,255)	\$14,965,513	\$1,057,615	\$0	\$950,975	(\$1,188,434)	\$16,137,218
31	75	\$380,556	\$0	\$217,298	(\$521,527)	\$6,038,375	\$778,097	\$0	\$614,697	(\$883,255)	\$12,408,442	\$911,839	\$0	\$822,095	(\$1,188,434)	\$13,774,143
36	80	\$282,816	\$0	\$161,488	(\$521,527)	\$4,353,557	\$593,449	\$0	\$468,825	(\$883,255)	\$9,185,106	\$711,335	\$0	\$642,887	(\$1,188,434)	\$10,635,004
41	85	\$167,145	\$0	\$95,440	(\$521,527)	\$2,359,665	\$360,690	\$0	\$284,945	(\$883,255)	\$5,121,903	\$421,721	\$0	\$380,120	(\$1,188,434)	\$6,359,289
46	90	\$30,255	\$0	\$17,276	(\$521,527)	\$0	\$67,283	\$0	\$53,154	(\$883,255)	\$0	(\$12,508)	\$0	(\$20,269)	(\$1,188,434)	\$387,827
TOTALS		\$24,247,290	(\$500,000)	\$13,559,703	(\$13,559,703)		\$37,541,843	(\$1,220,000)	\$30,538,056	(\$22,964,618)		\$39,456,929	(\$1,220,000)	\$35,059,699	(\$30,899,282)	

Annual Distributions:

PROPRIETARY PROPERTY

\$522K

\$883K

\$1.2 million

Why ERM?

SURVIVAL



Stronger Business Model



Asset Protection



Improved Risk Management



Wealth Accumulation



Improved Cost Control



Advantageous Tax Treatment



Insurance Profits

ERM With A Captive Insurance Company







What's In It For You As A Trusted Advisor?

- Deepen Client Loyalty

- Sticky Assets Under Management

- Captive Management Fees





Taxation Of Insurance Companies



ERM & Captive Insurance Companies (cont'd)

Taxation of Captive Insurance Companies*:

- Traditional Captive Insurance Companies: Premium income is offset by reserves for losses (claims); the resulting Underwriting Profits (along with any investment earnings of the captive) are taxed at ordinary tax rates.
- "Small" Captive Insurance Companies: Congress adopted section 831(b) of the Internal Revenue Code in 1986 to strengthen US small & mid-sized business. Captives electing to be taxed under section 831(b) are taxed at a 0% rate on underwriting profits, if premiums received are \$2.4 million or less on an annual basis. Most investment earnings are also taxed at ordinary rates.



^{*}Assumes operation of a legitimate insurance company.





Captive & Reinsurance Structure



ERM & Captives: Reinsurance Pool

Purpose and Background:

- The IRS and Tax Courts have ruled that in order for a policy issued by a Captive to be treated as real insurance (and therefore allow for the deductibility of premiums paid to the Captive), there must be Risk-Shifting and Risk-Distribution.
- **Risk-Shifting** occurs when the risk of loss is transferred from the insured to the Captive, i.e., when the Captive issues policies to the insured.
- **Risk-Distribution** occurs when the Captive transfers a portion of the risk it underwrites to an unrelated party, i.e., when the Captive reinsures a portion of its risk to a Reinsurance Pool.

Risk Distribution

Related Party Risk Distribution (Rev. Ruling 2002-90)

- 12 related entities all purchasing insurance from the same Captive
 - Each insured 5% minimum; 15% maximum of total risk insured
 - Cannot be a disregarded entity

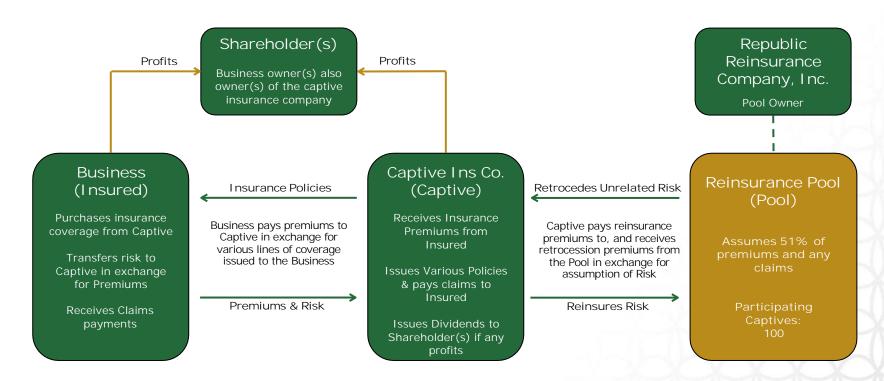
<u>Unrelated Party Risk Distribution (Rev. Ruling 2002-89)</u>

- Minimum 50% of premiums received by a Captive from unrelated entities
 - Typically achieved through Risk Distribution Pools ("Pools")
 - Transfers risk from each individual Captive to the Pool through a quota share reinsurance agreement, allocating risk on a pro rata basis
 - Access to Pools typically provided by Captive Managers or Attorneys

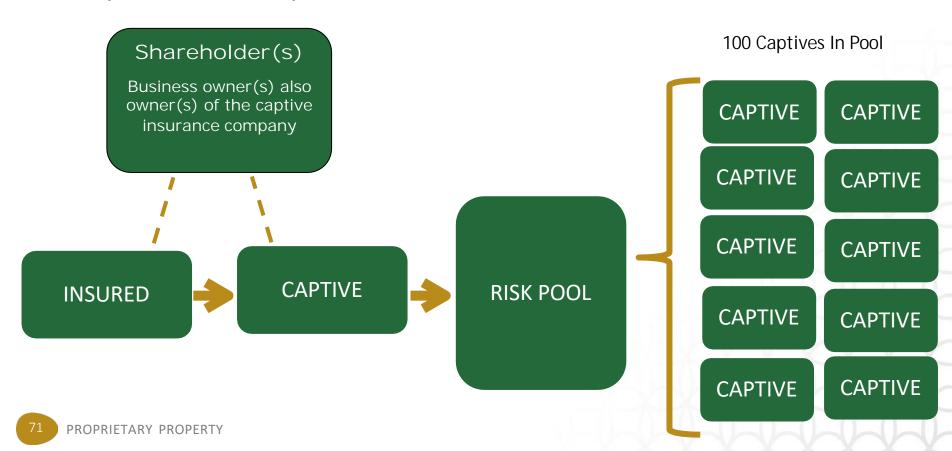
<u>Actuarially Determined Distribution (Expected Adverse Deviation)</u>

- The U.S. Tax Court decisions and guidance provided to date indicate that a measure of risk distribution can be actuarially determined by examining:
 - The size of the pool of statistically independent risk exposures, not the corporate structure, and
- The reduction in the variability between expected losses and actual losses as a result of aggregating these risks

ERM & Captives: Sample Structure



Risk (Reinsurance) Pool

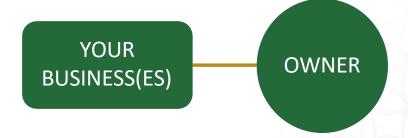


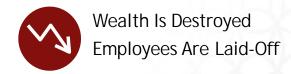
Why ERM – Example Uninsured Loss

Your Business has a loss that is not commercially insured

\$200,000 LOSS

The loss is paid for out of operations, retained earnings or the owner's savings



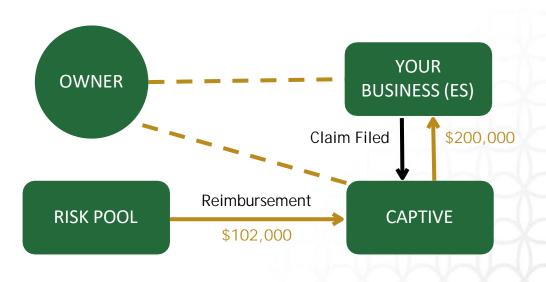




Why ERM – Example Insured Loss

Your Business
has a loss that is
insured by your
Captive

\$200,000
LOSS
ADDRESSED



NOTF:

- Loss must be insured by the Captive
- Captive pays \$98,000 of the claim (49%)
- Risk Pool pays \$102,000 (51%)



More Money (Found Money)

What happens to assets in a captive that are not paid out in claims or expenses?

The Owner Keeps Everything*

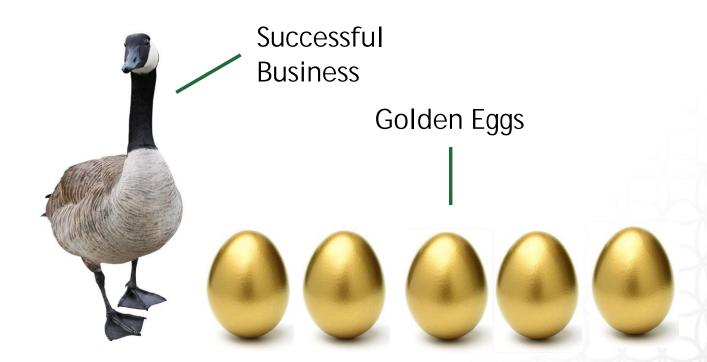
*Includes paying a pro rata share of risk pool claims

**Assets may be taxed at exit from the Captive





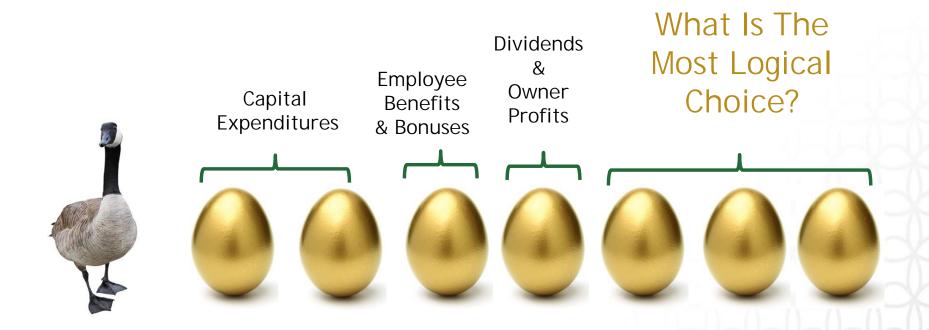
Who Is A Good Candidate To Own A Captive Insurance Company?



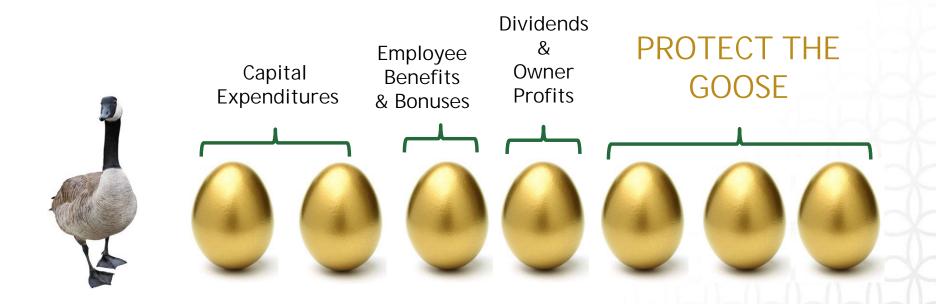
Businesses Typically Assess How To Allocate Their Golden Eggs



Businesses Typically Assess How To Allocate Their Golden Eggs



Businesses Typically Assess How To Allocate Their Golden Eggs



Every Year

PROTECT THE GOOSE



Who Is A Good Candidate To Own A Captive Insurance Company?

A Business Owner Or Business Owners Who Have A Golden Goose Or Golden Geese That Are Laying Golden Eggs



Who Is A Good Candidate To Own A Captive Insurance Company?

In Short...

Successful Middle Market Business Owners That Have Something To Lose





Who Is A Good Candidate To Own A Captive **Insurance Company?**

Ideally:

- Gross Revenue Of \$3 Million Plus

- \$300 K Plus Of Golden Eggs Annually That Can Protect The Goose





Enterprise Risk Management Via a Captive Insurance Company

Questions?

Contact a CIC Services Representative Directly:



www.cicservicesllc.com

865-248-3044







Appendix – CIC Services' Structure & Formation Process

CIC Services Captive Formation

- 1. Risk Focused Client Education Process
- 2. 3rd Party Risk Assessment
- 3. Underwriting To Identify Policies & Appropriate Limits
- 4. 3rd Party Actuary Develops Pricing
- 5. Client Approves Policies To Purchase
- 6. Independent Captive Attorney Retained By Client, Forms Captive & Drafts Policies
- 7. Client Capitalizes Captive
- 8. Client Purchase Insurance From Captive

CIC Services Captive Structure

- 1. Risk Pool Is 51/49 Split & Is A First Dollar Reinsurance Arrangement (Based On Rev. Ruling 2002-89)
- 2. Captives Transfer Both Funds & Risk To Reinsurance Pool
- Pool Is Onshore Reinsurance Company In North Carolina & Regulated By NCDOI
- 4. All Pooled Captives Pay 3rd Party Claims Every Year
- 5. Underwriting & Actuary Pricing Scrutinized By U.S. State Regulator





Appendix – Case Examples

Franchise Operation

- Involved in real estate transactions
- Approximately 140 franchisees
- Client was looking to replace their E&O, GL and
- Sell home warranties to their customers
- Annual Captive Premiums of \$2.7M
- 8,000 Annual Home Warranties sold



Captive Insurance Profit Retained

Year 1 - \$778,000

Year 5 - \$3.3 Million

Year 10- \$9.0 Million

Oil Field Supply Company

- 1,000 units
- 1,500 employees
- Annual Revenues of \$1.2 Billion
- Est. Annual Traditional P&C
 Insurance Spend of ~\$9M
- WC loss ratio of approximately
 63%



Captive Insurance Profit Retained

Year 1 - \$2.7 Million

Year 5 - \$13.9 Million

Trucking Company

- 500 power units
- Long haul
- Operate in 48 states
- Estimated Auto
 Liability, Physical
 Damage and Cargo
 Insurance Spend of
 ~\$4M



Captive Insurance Profit Retained

Year 1 - \$750,000

Year 5 - \$4.1 Million

Property Manager

- \$6 million rental income
- RE Value: \$50 million
- 8% Cap Rate
- \$750,000 P&C Premiums
- \$2.5 million net profit



Captive Insurance Profit Retained

Year 1 - \$200,000

Year 5 - \$1.1 Million

Year 10- \$2.4 Million



Lunch

12:15 – 1:15 pm



Yucatan Buffet





Sponsor: Ed Lloyd

THE FAMILY ENDOWMENT PROGRAM™

Day One | 1:15 pm | 45 minutes



THE FAMILY ENDOWMENT PROGRAM.

CIRCULAR 230 & DISCLAIMER

In order to comply with requirements with Circular 230 which may apply to the information in this presentation, please be advised that the material contained herein is not intended or written to be used, and it cannot be used, by anyone for the purpose of avoiding any penalty that may be imposed by the IRS under the Internal Revenue Code. In the event that the accompanying material is also considered to be a "marketed opinion" within the meaning of the IRS guidance, then, as required by the IRS, please be further advised that you should seek advice from an independent tax advisor.

The advice contained is based on current tax law and is not intended to be used on an ongoing basis without consistent changes being made by a qualified tax advisor. There is no assurance or guarantees that the recommendations contained herein will not be examined and scrutinized by the IRS or state agencies.

OVERVIEW

THE FAMILY ENDOWMENT PROGRAM™ provides an opportunity to increase the cash flow available for charitable gifting and is funded with transactions including:

- Sale of a Business
- Sale of Professional Practice or Goodwill
- Post-Sale or High-Income Taxpayer Income Tax Reduction
- Sale of Real Estate (incl. post-Cost Segregation Study)
- Tax-Deductible Extraction of C Corp Retained Earnings
- Sale of Stock Options
- Capital Gains Tax on Sale of Appreciated Assets
- Non-Qualified Deferred Compensation Alternative

HOW IS THE FEP STRUCTURED?

Ownership:	
_	
Charitable Gifting:	
_	
Donor Advised Fund:	
_	

Assets:

WHAT IS A POST SALE AND HOW DOES THIS WORK?

Considerations:	
-	
Capital Gains Tax on Sale of Appreciated Assets	

THE FAMILY ENDOWMENT PROGRAMTM Post-Sale Capital Gain: Summary & Comparison

Assumptions:

- Client lives in a state with 7% capital gains tax and has \$500,0000 ordinary income.
- Client has \$10M in capital gains and is seeking to contribute \$5M into The Family Endowment Program after the sale.
- Client will transfer the cash into a new entity in exchange for a 1% voting interest and 99% non-voting interest.
- The non-voting interest is transferred to a Qualified Public Charity.
- The non-voting interest for charitable deduction purposes is 85% of the \$5M totaling \$4,250,000 (assuming a valuation discount approximately 15%).

FEP Analysis	
Estimated income taxes without FEP	2,910,133
Estimated income taxes with FEP	1,710,181
Estimated reduction in tax	1,199,652
Investment for FEP	300,000
Estimated cash flow advantage in 2022 for gifting and investments	899,652

WHAT IS A PRESALE AND HOW DOES THIS WORK?

Considerations:				
			 ····	
Sale of a Busines	ss			

- -Sale of Professional Practice or Goodwill
- Sale of Real Estate (incl. post-Cost Segregation Study)
- Tax-Deductible Extraction of C Corp Retained Earnings
- Capital Gains Tax on Sale of Appreciated Assets

THE FAMILY ENDOWMENT PROGRAMTM Pre-Sale Capital Gain: Summary & Comparison

Assumptions:

- Client lives in a state with 7% capital gains tax and has \$500,000 ordinary income.
- Client also has \$10M in capital gains and is seeking to contribute \$5M into The Family Endowment Program prior to the sale.
- Client will transfer the cash into a new entity in exchange for a 1% voting interest and 99% non-voting interest.
- The non-voting interest is transferred to a Qualified Public Charity.
- The non-voting interest for charitable deduction purposes is 85% of the \$5,000,000 totaling \$4,250,000 (assuming a valuation discount approximately 15%).

FEP Analysis	
Estimated income taxes without FEP	2,910,133
Estimated income taxes with FEP	1,027,181
Estimated reduction in tax	1,882,952
Investment for FEP	300,000
Estimated cash flow advantage in 2022	1,582,952
Potential cash flow advantage of charitable deduction carryforward	1,092,000
Total potential cash flow advantage for charitable gifting and investments For illustrative purposes only – Actual results will vary by client	2,674,952

WHAT IS A CASH CONTRIBUTION AND HOW DOES THIS WORK?

Considerations:			
		 	_
_			
Post-Sale or High-Income T	axpayer Income Tax Reduction		

- Sale of Stock Options
- Non-Qualified Deferred Compensation Alternative

THE FAMILY ENDOWMENT PROGRAMTM Cash Contribution: Summary & Comparison

Assumptions:

- Client lives in a state with 7% income tax rate.
- Client has \$10.5M of ordinary income and is seeking to contribute \$5M into The Family Endowment Program.
- Client will transfer the cash into a new entity in exchange for a 1% voting interest and 99% non-voting interest.
- The non-voting interest is transferred to a Qualified Public Charity.
- The non-voting interest for charitable deduction purposes is 85% of the \$5M totaling \$4,250,000 (assuming a valuation discount approximately 15%).

FEP Analysis	
Estimated income taxes without FEP	4,582,376
Estimated income taxes with FEP	2,736,192
Estimated reduction in tax	1,846,184
Investment for FEP	300,000
Estimated cash flow advantage in 2022 for gifting and investments	1,546,184

WHAT CAN MY CLIENT DO WITH THEIR FEP?

Start Business:	 	
Buy Real Estate:		
		-
Investments:		
Life Insurance:		

WHAT ARE THE ONGOING BENEFITS OF THE FEP?

Legacy:	
Gifting:	
Asset Protection:	
Asset Accumulation:	
Management Fees:	

ENDOWMENT MANAGEMENT GROUP LLC Services Provided

- Management of the formation and ongoing governance of the appropriate business entity(s) that will be used as the vehicle through which the charitable transfers/gifts will be made, and the transfer of agreements/assets into The Family Endowment Program TM;
- Coordination with directors in the charitable supporting organization to assist the client in the charitable giving program through donor-advised fund;
- Assistance with the independent valuation/appraisal to provide the support needed for the charitable gift;
- Coordination with Client's other business, tax, financial, legal and business advisors regarding The Family Endowment Program™;
- Coordinate with the tax attorney for client's legal opinion if desired.

FEP Success Membership, the benefits included:

- Assist with Client charitable gifting strategy
- Client pays tax on 1% of the taxable gain; 99% of the taxable gain assumed by charity.
- Set up of accounting system for The Family Endowment Program [™] and preparation of quarterly and annual financial statements;
- Submission and review of financial statements with directors of charitable giving program.
- Preparation of annual Federal and State Partnership Income Tax Return for THE FAMILY ENDOWMENT PROGRAM™;

Client Investment Structure

THE ENDOWMENT MANAGEMENT GROUP'S compensation for the Formation Services provided is calculated on the amount contributed into The Family Endowment ProgramTM is as follows:

<u>Percentage</u>	Contribution Amount
6.00%	Up to \$5,000,000 (\$1 million minimum)
5.00%	\$5,000,000 up to \$10,000,000
4.00%	Over \$10,000,000

Qualified charity annual fee: .35% up to \$10M FMV assets, then .10% of FMV for remainder

CLIENT ANALYSIS

Go through the list below and write down the names of clients you have that fall into these categories:

■ Upcoming Sale of a Business or Capital Asset	
■ Post-Sale of a Business or High-Income Taxpayer	
■ Sale of Real Estate (incl. post-Cost Segregation Study)	
■ Sale of Stock Options	
■ Non-Qualified Deferred Compensation Alternative	



A Tale of Two CPAs

Day One | 2pm | 45 minutes



Agenda

- Dickens' key insight
- Maslow's Tax Pros
- Our 2 Tax Pros: Bailey
- Concept of wallet share
- Altruism meets capitalism: demand drivers create mandate
- Productivity as the fundamental determinant of value-the DFY model
- Concept of wallet share
- https://www.accountingtoday.com/opinion/the-family-office-for-your-accounting-firm





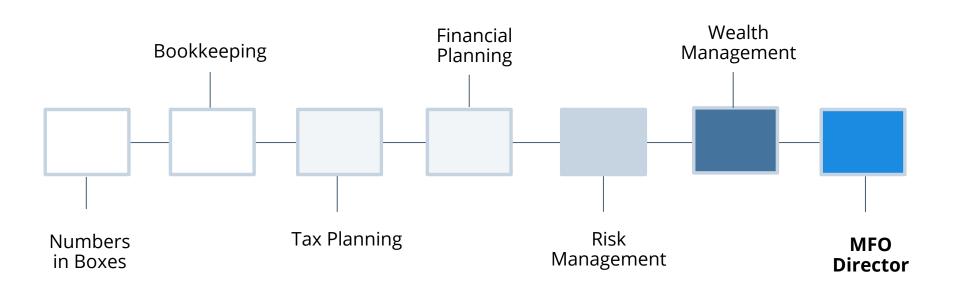
Maslow's Hierarchy of Needs





The Tax Pro Multiverse

Which Box Are You In?



As scope of services grow, so do revenues, margins and business valuations.



5 Meet Bailey, CPA



Has reached the Esteem level on the hierarchy

- 42 years old
- 20 years in the profession
- Owns their own tax practice in Anytown, USA (250 clients, one FTE staff)
- Compliance, bookkeeping, payroll services, some planning
- 2021 Income: \$152,000
- 25% of clients own a business
- Plans to retire in 2045





Bailey's Upside

- Owns their own business / Is their own boss
- Feels well qualified / suited to their job
- Earns a good living
- Knows many people in their community
- Enjoys a good reputation/is well trusted
- Can look forward to a secure retirement

Never has to sell anything to anyone



Bailey's Key Challenges-They Think





- Too many clients.
- 50% of clients bill under \$600/year
- Revenues are low during off season
- Profitability of out-sourced work is low
- 70 to 84-hour workweeks in peak season
- Difficulty raising average fees y/y
- 1040 clients can be profitable but irritating
- Has no time, skill, or technology for effective marketing





Bailey's Key Challenges-In Reality





- Captures <10% of total finserv wallet share
- Trades "dollars for dimes"
- Is threatened by "Big Tax"
- Will be offered 1.1x to 1.4x upon sale
- Soon will face a "buyer's market" to exit early
- Loses control of referral's objectives
- To build substantial wealth, will need to rely on investing success





Bailey's Key Challenges-In Reality ...cont





Wallet share growth is blocked:









- Potential partners in conflict
- Choice under conflict
- Concerns about reputation, brand and identity



G Bailey's Clients Need More





Clients rarely get their prescriptions filled properly

- Siloed service providers
- Lack of transparency
- Miscommunication about risk exposure
- Pervasive, persistent failure

Bottom line: Most of Bailey's clients can't tell if their investments are good for them



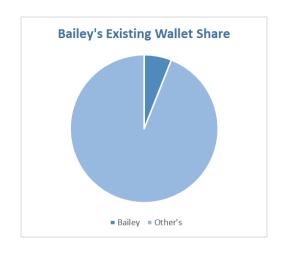
SOW: The Ultimate Metric of Value

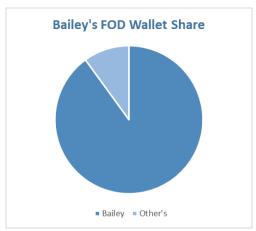
Example:

\$1M "Investable" Client **Family**

Annual Financial Services Expenses

- Tax Compliance: \$1,000
- Asset Management: \$15,000 - \$30,000





→ MFO Model Wallet Share = 100%

16x to 32x increase





The How

Wallet Share: The Ultimate Metric of Value

Result

- Massive productivity
- Revenue
- Margins
- Business Value Growth

Externality

 Opportunities for Tax Planning & Consulting Multiply

Bottom line: One "MFO" client = 16 to 32 Tax Compliance Customers





SOW Impact: Client Lifetime Value Comparison

\$400,000 AUM Client

Tax-Only Client

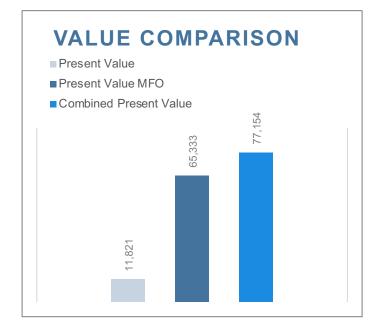
\$1,000 year 2% growth rate 7.5% discount rate 20 years

Present value: \$11,821

MFO Client

\$4,000 year 6% growth rate 7.5% discount rate 20 years

Present Value: \$65,333 Combined PV: \$77,154

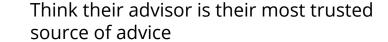














Trust is downstream from Transparency

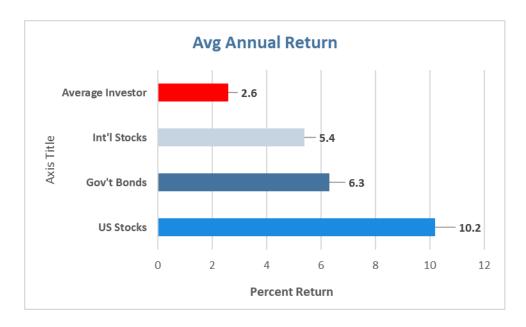


46%

59%

35%

30 Years of Failure: 1987 through 2016



Pervasive, Persistent Failure

- and we know the reasons WHY





The Wealth Management Hierarchy



The Virtual Family Office

Inherently, and obviously, better for the client

- Positioning yourself & your firm
- Intersections and the fiduciary model
- Truths and myths
- "Good enough" for whom?
- Know your competitors

Be the first point of contact for **all** things financial.



G

The How--Tax Pros and the MFO

Successful FOD Candidates Must be Able to Demonstrate



Who does this remind you of?





Democratized Multi-Family Office Services

UHNW can have anything they want, and they choose the **Family Office** Structure.

1,000%

Family Office Segment **Growth**

2010 - 2020

41%

North American Family Office Space **Growth** Past 2 Years

Bottom Line:

When you see the scope of the service package, you'll understand why.

Global FO AUM \$5.0 trillion; total underlying families' wealth \$9.4 trillion



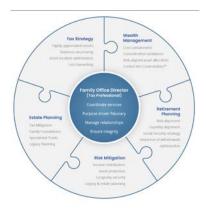


The Other CPA



Bailey's Practice

- Small Wallet Share
- Blah Brand
- So-so Loyalty
- Middle Road Pricing
- Zero Non-Cash Comp



FOD MFO

- Power Brand
- Dominant Wallet Share
- Customer as Marketing Team
- Value Pricing
- Quality of Life / Reputation/ Happiness





The Other CPA is also Bailey

FG's Turnkey FO Charter Works:

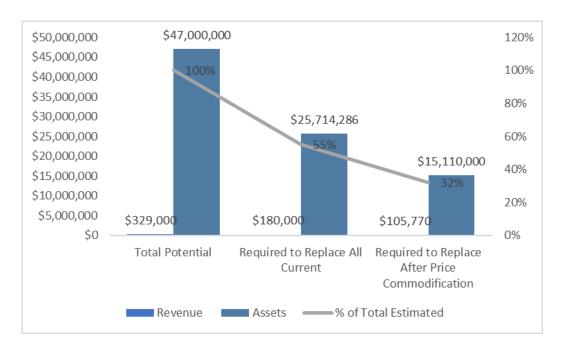
- Empathy born of decades with tax pros
- Witnessed/now lead the evolution
- TPCA can estimate practice potential
- DFY partnership solves for the barriers to entry

When barriers are removed, great things happen.





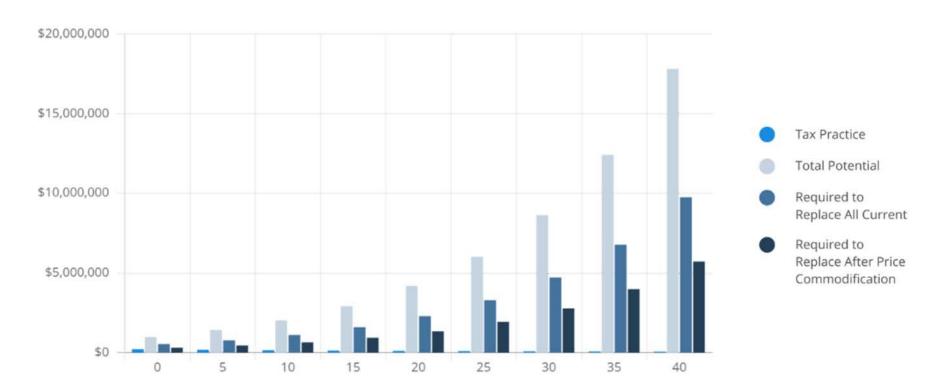
TPCA Highlights - Revenues



		Required to Replace All	Required to Replace After Price
	Total Potential	Current	Commodification
Revenue	\$329,000	\$180,000	\$105,770
Assets	\$47,000,000	\$25,714,286	\$15,110,000
% of Total Estimated	100%	55%	32%



TPCA Highlights – Practice Value













Deconstructing the American Wealth Paradigm

A Revolution is coming for both tax and financial services in the coming years

Day One | 3:00 pm | 45 minutes



Inevitable: Economics & History

My bona fides: The WEFA Group

...Lawrence Klein, Lawrence Chimarine, Nariman Baravesh, Mark Zandi

Joseph Schumpeter:

What is Creative Destruction?

Peter Thiel:

Schumpeter 2.0

Michael E. Porter:

Porter's 5 Forces

Henry George:

Pro Human Optimism



Industrial vectors converge in Democratization





Commoditization and Democratization

Massive, natural trends will define both tax and financial services

Two Massive Trends

Commodification:

Winning & losing becomes solely based on price (race to the bottom)

Democratization:

In new categories, winning & losing is entirely based on value innovation (race to the top)

Industrial vectors converge in Democratization





Trend One: A Decades Old Business has Matured

- Compliance & Prep fees under pressure
- Margin Shrinkage
- The Volume Trap
- Dispute resolution is transactional and the residue is a poor prospect
- Offshoring is a *Race to the Bottom*









Trend Two: On the Demand Side

What do your clients **WANT** but do not have?

Fiduciary





Transparency

Coordination





Multiple-Benefit Diversification

Lower Costs





Realistic Risk Score

Bottom Line: They want the same advantages enjoyed by the "elite."





Positive Industry Trends

Regulatory Trends

\$30T Transfer Coming

Advisors Badly Needed

25% Already Involved at Some Level

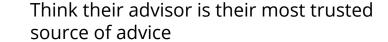
Opportunity of a Generation













Trust is downstream from Transparency

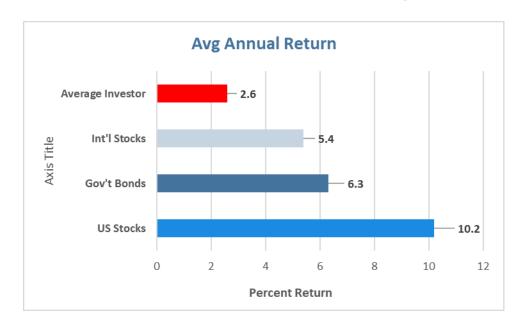


46%

59%

35%

30 Years of Failure: 1987 through 2016



Pervasive, Persistent Failure

- and we know the reasons WHY





Different Model: The Family Office

The "Dynasty Preservation" Business

- \$10T worldwide
- 7,000 to 10,000 offices 3,100 in US
- Private, Unregistered & Unregulated
- Fly below the radar



"Everybody wealthy seems to want to have their family office"

- David Rubenstein (billionaire) - Co-founder, the Carlyle Group LP

Trend Convergence

Alignment Fiduciary A Comprehensive, Transparency Coordinated Team Tax, Investments, Risk & Legal Concierge

Essential Premise:

The MFO Model

WILL Democratize

Obviously and provably a superior value proposition.





The Big Idea: From "Sell To" to "Buy For"



Success and Satisfaction by Wealth Cohort



Loyalty Statistics Tell the Tale



Low Prices Do **Not** Mean Low Profits or Margins

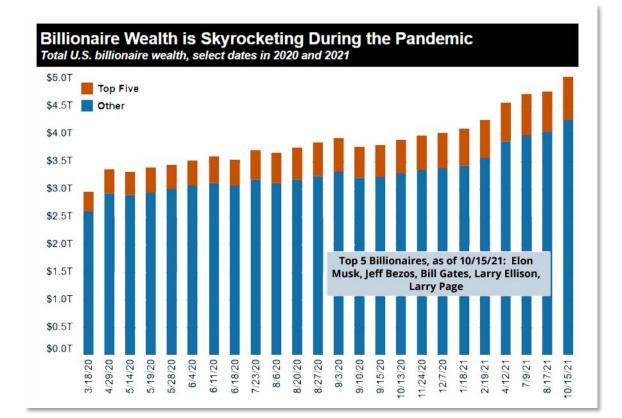


High Customer Satisfaction Does **Not** Mean Low Productivity





The Wealth Gap

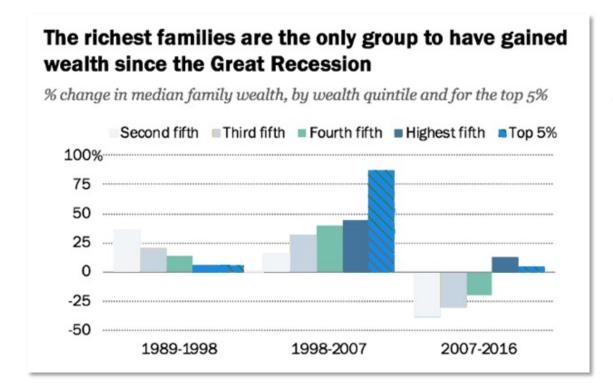








The Wealth Gap



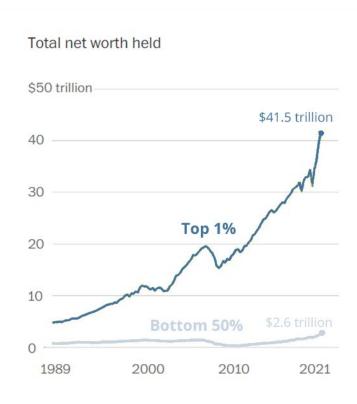
The richest families are the only group to have gained wealth since the Great Recession

% change in median family wealth, by wealth quintile and for the top 5%





The Wealth Gap

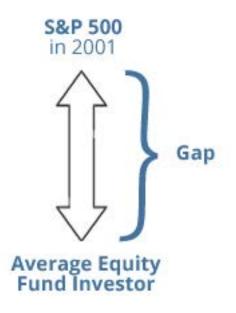






The Super Rich Had Help

The Retail Investor Underperforms



"Investors Experience Devastating Investor Performance Gap"

Average Equity Fund Investor earned more than **10% LESS** than the S&P 500 in 2021"





Explaining the Gap

It Must Be the Hedge Funds



"Over the decade, the average annual return on the S&P 500 was 14.4% **or almost three times higher** than the 5.0% average return for hedge funds."

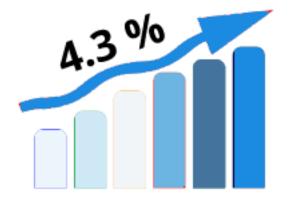




Explaining the Gap

It Must Be the Real Estate

"The compound annual growth rate for home prices in the USA between January 1991 and December 2021 was 4.3%."







Wither the Gap

Equal Opportunity, Unequal outcomes



It Must Be the Real Estate

The compound annual growth rate for home prices in the USA between January 1991 and December 2021 was 4.3%.

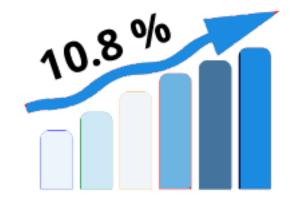




Explaining the Gap

It Must Be the Private Equity

"Private equity produced average annual returns of **10.48%** over the 20-year period ending on June 30, 2020."



FO Asset Allocation to Private Equity 7% (Funds), 14% (Direct)





Design, not Accident

It Must Be the Private Equity

- They Employ a Different Model
- Liquidity is Not an Issue
- Wealth Creates a "Bias Barrier"
- They Concentrate

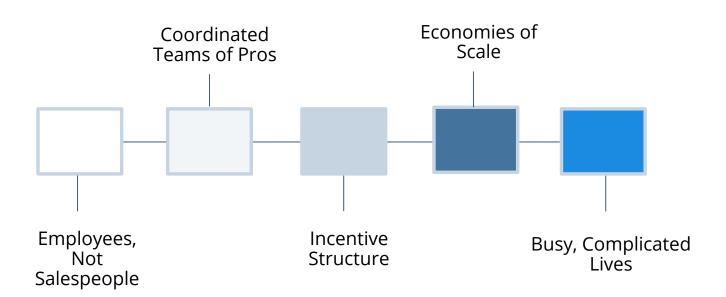


Super Rich invest in <u>remaining</u> Super Rich



The Family Office

Fundamentally Different





Alignment

CONFO OSE

Bespoke Solutions

Concionary Concionary

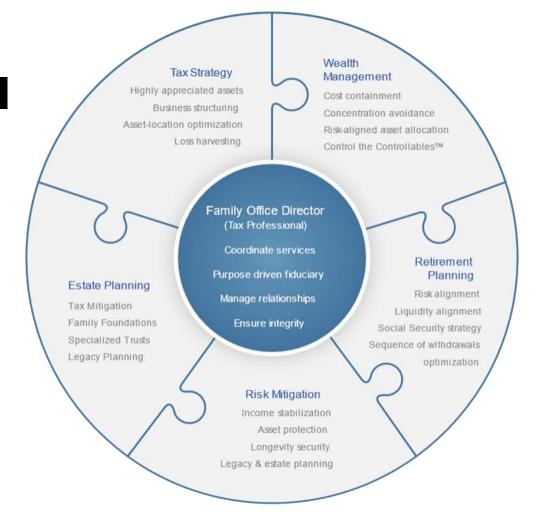
Coordinated Team

Emulate Success

The Multi-Family Office structure is obviously and provably a superior value proposition.



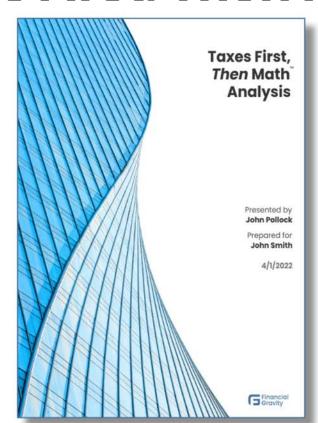
Analogous to a Medical Concierge





Taxes First. Then Math ™

Control the Controllables ™









Money and Happiness



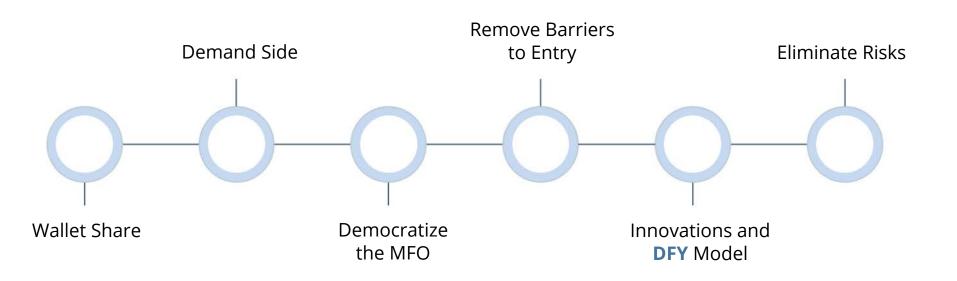
By the time household assets reached **\$6** million or more, the happiness gap between customers with and without advisors was higher than at any other level.





So, What to Do?

Think Different:

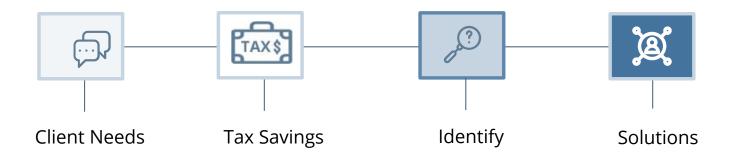




Taking Wallet Share

Goal:

To compete more effectively to capture some of your competitors' business.



Requires processes, systems, expertise, packaging, and marketing





Your Assets Define Your Opportunities

Born on Third Base

- You are the most trusted financial professional
- You operate as a true fiduciary
- You have a reputation for accuracy and timeliness
- Many of your clients are deeply dissatisfied with their advisors and results
- New Merrill Lynch FAs would kill to be in your position

The Big Question: How to get safely home?





Getting Safely Home

MFOs Require









Build

Buy



Distributor

FOD

Sales Skill vs Value Innovation







Fiduciary Wars

The "Buy For" model must inevitably win over the "sell to" model

Day One | 3:45 pm | 45 minutes



Agenda

- Definitions
- SEC v DoL
- Bespoke v Briefcase
- Some Industry Stats
- Control the Controllables Bright Line
- From "Sell To" to "Buy For"
- You Are Already There
- Demand Drivers and Democratization



What is a Fiduciary (Really)?

A Fiduciary must:

- Put their client's best interest above their own.
- Has an ethical duty to recommend the best investments
- Any investment advisor



What/Who is NOT a Fiduciary?



- Broker-Dealers
- "Reasonable Belief"
- "Suitability"



G Commissions – Not Always Bad

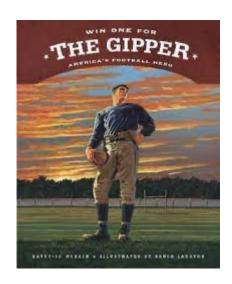
- Real Life Examples
- Compliance is like the Jungle: Better Friend than Enemy
- The Advertising Rule
- Great example of using math to make the best decision
- What is the decision making paradigm?



A Noun But Also a Process

MFOs Get it Right:

- Taxes First, Then Math®
- Control the Controllables®
- Win = Client Maximum Benefit



Premise: A fiduciary relationship requires two-way transparency



MFO Client Development Process

No Selling-Educating & Aligning

Meritocratic Principles

Taxes First...

The Blueprint and Dialog

...Then Math

Systematic Risks Yes, Luck No

Solutions Developed on Request

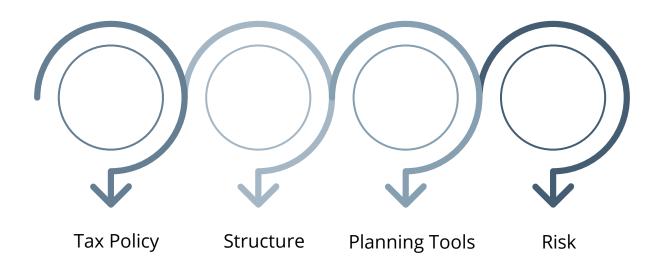




FG Core Beliefs

Taxes First, Then Math®

Our Guiding Philosophy





FG Core beliefs

Control the Controllable®

- Does **Not** Rely on Luck
- Is Transparent and Systematic
- Risk Empathy

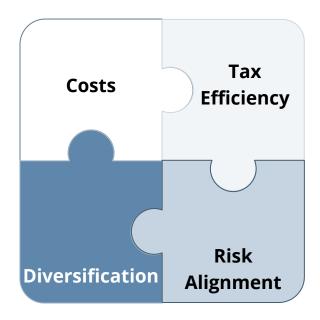
"It's in the nature of stock markets to go way down from time to time. There's no system to avoid bad markets. You can't do it unless you try to time the market, which is a seriously dumb thing to do. Conservative investing with steady savings without expecting miracles is the way to go,"

- Charlie Munger.



Controllables

Control the Controllable®







Bezos Doesn't Answer His Door

No One Sells Him Anything

World Class Tax and Financial Experts Execute His Mission

- Total Alignment of Goals
- Everyone Seeks the Same Outcomes
- Perfect Motivation
- The Most Trusted is Most Trusted





FOD Panel Q&A, Wrap Up

Day One | 4:30 pm | 60 minutes

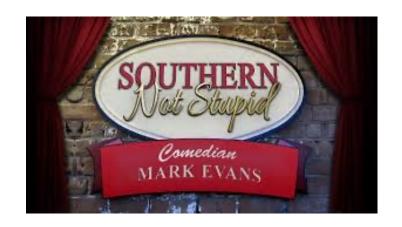


Dinner

6:00 - 8:00 pm



Pinellas Room



And Entertainment by "Southern, not Stupid"

