

Constant CashFlow, LLC

Firm Brochure - Form ADV Part 2A

This brochure provides information about the qualifications and business practices of Constant CashFlow, LLC. If you have any questions about the contents of this brochure, please contact us at (912) 328-0635 or by email at: Brett.Lewis@ConstantCashFlow.com. The information in this brochure has not been approved or verified by the United States Securities and Exchange Commission or by any state securities authority.

Additional information about Constant CashFlow, LLC is also available on the SEC's website at www.adviserinfo.sec.gov. Constant CashFlow, LLC's CRD number is: 338659.

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

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Item 2: Material Changes

Constant CashFlow, LLC has the following material changes to report. Material changes relate to Constant CashFlow, LLC's policies, practices or conflicts of interest.

- The firm has updated its phone number. (Cover Page)
- The firm has updated its assets under management. (Item 4.E)
- The firm has added a Referral Program. (Item 14)

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Item 4: Advisory Business

A. Description of the Advisory Firm

Constant CashFlow, LLC (hereinafter “CCL”) is a Limited Liability Company organized in the State of Wyoming. The firm was formed in September 2023, and the principal owner is Brett Lewis.

B. Types of Advisory Services

Portfolio Management Services

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

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

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

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

Financial Planning

Financial plans and financial planning may include, but are not limited to: investment planning; life insurance; tax concerns; retirement planning; college planning; and debt/credit planning. Investment planning involves working with clients to make sure their investments match their respective risk tolerance and goals. Tax concerns are

addressed by working with the client to determine and compare effective tax rates for income, capital gains and other earnings or investments, then attempting to allocate the client's resources accordingly. Life insurance planning entails reviewing the life insurance and/or disability insurance needs of the client, together with any applicable dependents, spouse or other relatives, and assessing appropriate coverage for these individuals. College planning entails helping clients save for higher education, whether for the client or his/her children or other dependents, in the ideal manner to suit the client's overall financial goals and means. Financial planning to address retirement entails making sure clients are financially equipped for retirement in light of the client's anticipated income and expenses, investments, and other assets. Debt/credit planning consists of breaking down client budgets and aiding clients in decision-making as to current debt, anticipated significant expenses and potential debt, and avoiding excessive debt.

Services Limited to Specific Types of Investments

CCL generally limits its investment advice to mutual funds, fixed income securities, insurance products including annuities, equities, ETFs (including ETFs in the gold and precious metal sectors), treasury inflation protected/inflation linked bonds, commodities and non-U.S. securities, although CCL primarily recommends equities and ETFs. CCL may use other securities as well to help diversify a portfolio when applicable.

Written Acknowledgement of Fiduciary Status

When we provide investment advice to you regarding your retirement plan account or individual retirement account, we are fiduciaries within the meaning of Title I of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act and/or the Internal Revenue Code, as applicable, which are laws governing retirement accounts. The way we make money creates some conflicts with your interests, so we operate under a special rule that requires us to act in your best interest and not put our interest ahead of yours. Under this special rule's provisions, we must:

- Meet a professional standard of care when making investment recommendations (give prudent advice);
- Never put our financial interests ahead of yours when making recommendations (give loyal advice);
- Avoid misleading statements about conflicts of interest, fees, and investments;
- Follow policies and procedures designed to ensure that we give advice that is in your best interest;
- Charge no more than is reasonable for our services; and
- Give you basic information about conflicts of interest.

C. Client Tailored Services and Client Imposed Restrictions

CCL offers the same suite of services to all of its clients. However, specific client investment strategies and their implementation are dependent upon the client Investment Policy Statement which outlines each client's current situation (income, tax levels, and risk

tolerance levels). Clients may impose restrictions in investing in certain securities or types of securities in accordance with their values or beliefs. However, if the restrictions prevent CCL from properly servicing the client account, or if the restrictions would require CCL to deviate from its standard suite of services, CCL reserves the right to end the relationship.

D. Wrap Fee Programs

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

E. Assets Under Management

CCL has the following assets under management:

Discretionary Amounts:	Non-discretionary Amounts:	Date Calculated:
\$1,200,000	\$0	December 2025

Item 5: Fees and Compensation

A. Fee Schedule

Portfolio Management Fees

Total Assets Under Management	Annual Fees
\$0 - \$500,000	1.50%
\$500,001 - \$1,000,000	1.25%
\$1,000,001 - AND UP	1.00%

CCL uses the value of the account as of the last business day of the billing period, after taking into account deposits and withdrawals, for purposes of determining the market value of the assets upon which the advisory fee is based.

These fees are generally negotiable and the final fee schedule will be memorialized in the client's advisory agreement. Clients may terminate the agreement without penalty for a full refund of CCL's fees within five business days of signing the Investment Advisory Contract. Thereafter, clients may terminate the Investment Advisory Contract generally with 7 days' written notice.

Financial Planning Fees

The fixed fee for creating client financial plans ranges from \$2,000 and \$4,000 and hourly fees of \$150 and \$300 depending on the scope, complexity, and time required to develop a customized plan. This fee covers the creation and delivery of a comprehensive financial plan tailored to the client's individual needs. Factors influencing the fee include (but are not limited to):

- Complexity of the client's financial situation
- Number of planning areas addressed
- Time and resources required to complete the plan
- Coordination with external professionals (e.g., attorneys, accountants)
- Specialized client objectives (e.g., business succession, charitable foundations)

Fixed Fees

The negotiated fixed rate for creating client financial plans is between \$2,000 and \$4,000.

Hourly Fees

The negotiated hourly fee for these services is between \$150 and \$300.

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

B. Payment of Fees

Payment of Portfolio Management Fees

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

Payment of Financial Planning Fees

Financial planning fees are paid via check and wire.

Fixed financial planning fees are paid in arrears upon completion.

Hourly financial planning fees are paid in arrears upon completion.

C. Client Responsibility For Third Party Fees

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

D. Prepayment of Fees

CCL collects its fees in arrears. It does not collect fees in advance.

E. Outside Compensation For the Sale of Securities to Clients

Brett Lewis is an insurance agent and in this role, accepts compensation for the sale of insurance products to CCL clients.

1. This is a Conflict of Interest

Representative may accept compensation for the sale of insurance products. This presents a conflict of interest and gives the supervised person an incentive to recommend products based on the compensation received rather than on the client's needs. When recommending the sale of insurance products for which the representative receives compensation, CCL will document the conflict of interest in the client file and inform the client of the conflict of interest.

2. Clients Have the Option to Purchase Recommended Products From Other Brokers

Clients always have the option to purchase CCL recommended products through other brokers or agents that are not affiliated with CCL.

3. Commissions are not CCL's primary source of compensation for advisory services

Commissions are not CCL's primary source of compensation for advisory services.

4. Advisory Fees in Addition to Commissions or Markups

Advisory fees that are charged to clients are not reduced to offset the commissions or markups on insurance products recommended to clients.

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

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

Item 7: Types of Clients

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

- ❖ Individuals
- ❖ High-Net-Worth Individuals

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

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

A. Methods of Analysis and Investment Strategies

Methods of Analysis

CCL's methods of analysis include Charting analysis, Fundamental analysis, Quantitative analysis and Technical analysis.

Charting analysis involves the use of patterns in performance charts. CCL uses this technique to search for patterns used to help predict favorable conditions for buying and/or selling a security.

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

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

Technical analysis involves the analysis of past market data; primarily price and volume.

Investment Strategies

CCL uses long term trading and short term trading.

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

B. Material Risks Involved

Methods of Analysis

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

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

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

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

Investment Strategies

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

Short term trading risks include liquidity, economic stability, and inflation, in addition to the long term trading risks listed above. Frequent trading can affect investment performance, particularly through increased brokerage and other transaction costs and taxes.

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

C. Risks of Specific Securities Utilized

Clients should be aware that there is a material risk of loss using any investment strategy. The investment types listed below (leaving aside Treasury Inflation Protected/Inflation

Linked Bonds) are not guaranteed or insured by the FDIC or any other government agency.

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

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

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

Exchange Traded Funds (ETFs): An ETF is an investment fund traded on stock exchanges, similar to stocks. Investing in ETFs carries the risk of capital loss (sometimes up to a 100% loss in the case of a stock holding bankruptcy). Areas of concern include the lack of transparency in products and increasing complexity, conflicts of interest and the possibility of inadequate regulatory compliance. Risks in investing in ETFs include trading risks, liquidity and shutdown risks, risks associated with a change in authorized participants and non-participation of authorized participants, risks that trading price differs from indicative net asset value (iNAV), or price fluctuation and disassociation from the index being tracked. With regard to trading risks, regular trading adds cost to your portfolio thus counteracting the low fees that one of the typical benefits of ETFs. Additionally, regular trading to beneficially “time the market” is difficult to achieve. Even paid fund managers struggle to do this every year, with the majority failing to beat the relevant indexes. With regard to liquidity and shutdown risks, not all ETFs have the same level of liquidity. Since ETFs are at least as liquid as their underlying assets, trading conditions are more accurately reflected in implied liquidity rather than the average daily volume of the ETF itself. Implied liquidity is a measure of what can potentially be traded in ETFs based on its underlying assets. ETFs are subject to market volatility and the risks of their underlying securities, which may include the risks associated with investing in smaller companies, foreign securities, commodities, and fixed income investments (as applicable). Foreign securities in particular are subject to interest rate, currency exchange

rate, economic, and political risks, all of which are magnified in emerging markets. ETFs that target a small universe of securities, such as a specific region or market sector, are generally subject to greater market volatility, as well as to the specific risks associated with that sector, region, or other focus. ETFs that use derivatives, leverage, or complex investment strategies are subject to additional risks. Precious Metal ETFs (e.g., Gold, Silver, or Palladium Bullion backed “electronic shares” not physical metal) specifically may be negatively impacted by several unique factors, among them (1) large sales by the official sector which own a significant portion of aggregate world holdings in gold and other precious metals, (2) a significant increase in hedging activities by producers of gold or other precious metals, (3) a significant change in the attitude of speculators and investors. The return of an index ETF is usually different from that of the index it tracks because of fees, expenses, and tracking error. An ETF may trade at a premium or discount to its net asset value (NAV) (or indicative value in the case of exchange-traded notes). The degree of liquidity can vary significantly from one ETF to another and losses may be magnified if no liquid market exists for the ETF’s shares when attempting to sell them. Each ETF has a unique risk profile, detailed in its prospectus, offering circular, or similar material, which should be considered carefully when making investment decisions.

Annuities are a retirement product for those who may have the ability to pay a premium now and want to guarantee they receive certain monthly payments or a return on investment later in the future. Annuities are contracts issued by a life insurance company designed to meet requirement or other long-term goals. An annuity is not a life insurance policy. Variable annuities are designed to be long-term investments, to meet retirement and other long-range goals. Variable annuities are not suitable for meeting short-term goals because substantial taxes and insurance company charges may apply if you withdraw your money early. Variable annuities also involve investment risks, just as mutual funds do.

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

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

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

Item 9: Disciplinary Information

A. Criminal or Civil Actions

There are no criminal or civil actions to report.

B. Administrative Proceedings

There are no administrative proceedings to report.

C. Self-regulatory Organization (SRO) Proceedings

There are no self-regulatory organization proceedings to report.

Item 10: Other Financial Industry Activities and Affiliations

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

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

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

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

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

Brett Lewis is a licensed insurance agent. This activity creates a conflict of interest since there is an incentive to recommend insurance products based on commissions or other benefits received from the insurance company, rather than on the client's needs. Additionally, the offer and sale of insurance products by the representative of CCL are not made in their capacity as a fiduciary, and products are limited to only those offered by certain insurance providers. CCL addresses this conflict of interest by requiring its representative to act in the best interest of the client at all times, including when acting as an insurance agent. CCL periodically reviews recommendations by its representative to assess whether they are based on an objective evaluation of each client's risk profile and investment objectives rather than on the receipt of any commissions or other benefits. CCL will disclose in advance how it or its representative are compensated and will disclose conflicts of interest involving any advice or service provided. At no time will there be tying between business practices and/or services (a condition where a client or prospective client would be required to accept one product or service conditioned upon the selection of a second, distinctive tied product or service). No client is ever under any obligation to purchase any insurance product. Insurance products recommended by CCL's representative may also be available from other providers on more favorable terms,

and clients can purchase insurance products recommended through other unaffiliated insurance agencies.

Brett Lewis is currently employed as a Senior Automation Engineer with Mohawk Industries. This role is unrelated to his investment advisory responsibilities and does not interfere with his ability to serve clients.

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

CCL does not utilize nor select third-party investment advisers.

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

A. Code of Ethics

CCL has a written Code of Ethics that covers the following areas: Prohibited Purchases and Sales, Insider Trading, Personal Securities Transactions, Exempted Transactions, Prohibited Activities, Conflicts of Interest, Gifts and Entertainment, Confidentiality, Service on a Board of Directors, Compliance Procedures, Compliance with Laws and Regulations, Procedures and Reporting, Certification of Compliance, Reporting Violations, Compliance Officer Duties, Training and Education, Recordkeeping, Annual Review, and Sanctions. CCL's Code of Ethics is available free upon request to any client or prospective client.

B. Recommendations Involving Material Financial Interests

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

C. Investing Personal Money in the Same Securities as Clients

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

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

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

Item 12: Brokerage Practices

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

Custodians/broker-dealers will be recommended based on CCL's duty to seek "best execution," which is the obligation to seek execution of securities transactions for a client on the most favorable terms for the client under the circumstances. Clients will not necessarily pay the lowest commission or commission equivalent, and CCL may also consider the market expertise and research access provided by the broker-dealer/custodian, including but not limited to access to written research, oral communication with analysts, admittance to research conferences and other resources provided by the brokers that may aid in CCL's research efforts. CCL will never charge a premium or commission on transactions, beyond the actual cost imposed by the broker-dealer/custodian.

CCL recommends Schwab Institutional, a division of Charles Schwab & Co., Inc. and Fidelity Brokerage Services LLC.

1. Research and Other Soft-Dollar Benefits

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

2. Brokerage for Client Referrals

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

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

CCL may permit clients to direct it to execute transactions through a specified broker-dealer. If a client directs brokerage, then the client will be required to acknowledge in writing that the client's direction with respect to the use of brokers supersedes any authority granted to CCL to select brokers; this direction may result in higher commissions, which may result in a disparity between free and directed accounts; and trades for the client and other directed accounts may be executed after trades for free accounts, which may result in less favorable prices, particularly for illiquid securities or during volatile market conditions. Not all investment advisers allow their clients to direct brokerage.

B. Aggregating (Block) Trading for Multiple Client Accounts

CCL does not aggregate or bunch the securities to be purchased or sold for multiple clients. This may result in less favorable prices, particularly for illiquid securities or during volatile market conditions.

Item 13: Review of Accounts

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

All client accounts for CCL's advisory services provided on an ongoing basis are reviewed at least annually by Brett Lewis, Managing Member and Chief Compliance Officer, with regard to clients' respective investment policies and risk tolerance levels. All accounts at CCL are assigned to this reviewer.

All financial planning accounts are reviewed upon financial plan creation and plan delivery by Brett Lewis, Managing Member and Chief Compliance Officer. Financial planning clients are provided a one-time financial plan concerning their financial situation. After the presentation of the plan, there are no further reports. Clients may request additional plans or reports for a fee.

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

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

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

C. Content and Frequency of Regular Reports Provided to Clients

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

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

Item 14: Client Referrals and Other Compensation

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

Other than soft dollar benefits as described in Item 12 above and below, CCL does not receive any economic benefit, directly or indirectly from any third party for advice rendered to CCL's clients.

With respect to Schwab, CCL receives access to Schwab's institutional trading and custody services, which are typically not available to Schwab retail investors. These services generally are available to independent investment advisers on an unsolicited basis, at no charge to them so long as a total of at least \$10 million of the adviser's clients' assets are maintained in accounts at Schwab Advisor Services. Schwab's services include brokerage services that are related to the execution of securities transactions, custody, research, including that in the form of advice, analyses and reports, and access to mutual funds and other investments that are otherwise generally available only to institutional investors or would require a significantly higher minimum initial investment. For CCL client accounts maintained in its custody, Schwab generally does not charge separately for custody services but is compensated by account holders through commissions or other transaction-related or asset-based fees for securities trades that are executed through Schwab or that settle into Schwab accounts.

Schwab also makes available to CCL other products and services that benefit CCL but may not benefit its clients' accounts. These benefits may include national, regional or CCL specific educational events organized and/or sponsored by Schwab Advisor Services. Other potential benefits may include occasional business entertainment of personnel of CCL by Schwab Advisor Services personnel, including meals, invitations to sporting

events, including golf tournaments, and other forms of entertainment, some of which may accompany educational opportunities. Other of these products and services assist CCL in managing and administering clients' accounts. These include software and other technology (and related technological training) that provide access to client account data (such as trade confirmations and account statements), facilitate trade execution (and allocation of aggregated trade orders for multiple client accounts, if applicable), provide research, pricing information and other market data, facilitate payment of CCL's fees from its clients' accounts (if applicable), and assist with back-office training and support functions, recordkeeping and client reporting. Many of these services generally may be used to service all or some substantial number of CCL's accounts. Schwab Advisor Services also makes available to CCL other services intended to help CCL manage and further develop its business enterprise. These services may include professional compliance, legal and business consulting, publications and conferences on practice management, information technology, business succession, regulatory compliance, employee benefits providers, human capital consultants, insurance and marketing. In addition, Schwab may make available, arrange and/or pay vendors for these types of services rendered to CCL by independent third parties. Schwab Advisor Services may discount or waive fees it would otherwise charge for some of these services or pay all or a part of the fees of a third-party providing these services to CCL. CCL is independently owned and operated and not affiliated with Schwab.

B. Compensation to Non - Advisory Personnel for Client Referrals

CCL may compensate individuals or entities ("Referring Parties") who refer prospective clients to the firm. Referral compensation is paid as a percentage of Gross Commissions generated from referred clients' accounts according to the following schedule:

Year	Referral Compensation (% of Gross Commission)
Year 1	25%
Year 2	7%
Year 3	7%
Year 4	7%
Year 5	7%

Gross Commissions will never be increased to offset or cover this referral fee. The referral compensation is always subtracted from the agreed-upon Commission Rate applicable to the referred client's account, and the client's effective commission rate is not affected by this arrangement.

Payment Methods

If the Referring Party is an existing client of CCL, referral compensation may be facilitated through one of the following methods at CCL's election: (1) deduction from the quarterly balance owed to Constant CashFlow, LLC; or (2) payment processed through Azimuth Wealth Group as a third-party administrator. If the Referring Party is not an existing client of CCL, all referral compensation will be facilitated exclusively through Azimuth Wealth Group.

Third-Party Facilitator

Azimuth Wealth Group serves as CCL's designated third-party administrator for processing and maintaining compliance records of client referral payments. A processing fee equal to 10% of the Client Referral Amount will be assessed by and retained by Azimuth Wealth Group for each transaction facilitated. This processing fee does not alter or increase the referral compensation owed to the Referring Party (e.g., if the Client Referral Amount is \$1,000, Azimuth Wealth Group retains \$100 and the Referring Party receives \$900 net).

Conflict of Interest

CCL acknowledges that referral compensation arrangements may create a conflict of interest, as Referring Parties have a financial incentive to recommend CCL's services. CCL is committed to providing all clients with advisory services in their best interests regardless of the referral source. Clients referred through this program receive the same quality of service and the same applicable commission rates as all other clients. In accordance with applicable regulations, CCL will provide any prospective client referred through this program with a copy of this disclosure prior to or at the time of entering into an advisory agreement.

Item 15: Custody

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

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

Item 16: Investment Discretion

CCL provides discretionary and non-discretionary investment advisory services to clients. The advisory contract established with each client sets forth the discretionary authority for trading. Where investment discretion has been granted, CCL generally manages the client's account and makes investment decisions without consultation with the client as to when the securities are to

be bought or sold for the account, the total amount of the securities to be bought/sold, what securities to buy or sell, or the price per share.

Item 17: Voting Client Securities (Proxy Voting)

CCL acknowledges its fiduciary obligation to vote proxies on behalf of those clients that have delegated to it, or for which it is deemed to have, proxy voting authority. CCL will vote proxies on behalf of a client solely in the best interest of the relevant client and has established general guidelines for voting proxies. CCL may also abstain from voting if, based on factors such as expense or difficulty of exercise, it determines that a client's interests are better served by abstaining. Further, because proxy proposals and individual company facts and circumstances may vary, CCL may vote in a manner that is contrary to the general guidelines if it believes that doing so would be in a client's best interest to do so. If a proxy proposal presents a conflict of interest between CCL and a client, then CCL will disclose the conflict of interest to the client prior to the proxy vote and, if participating in the vote, will vote in accordance with the client's wishes.

Clients may obtain a complete copy of the proxy voting policies and procedures by contacting CCL in writing and requesting such information. Each client may also request, by contacting CCL in writing, information concerning the manner in which proxy votes have been cast with respect to portfolio securities held by the relevant client during the prior annual period.

Item 18: Financial Information

A. Balance Sheet

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

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

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

C. Bankruptcy Petitions in Previous Ten Years

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

Item 19: Requirements For State Registered Advisers

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

CCL currently has only one management person: Brett Lewis. Education and business background can be found on the individual's Form ADV Part 2B brochure supplement.

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

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

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

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

D. Material Disciplinary Disclosures for Management Persons of this Firm

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

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

Neither CCL, nor its management person, has any relationship or arrangement with issuers of securities.