

Form ADV Part 2A Disclosure Document (Brochure)



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This brochure provides information about the qualifications and business practices of AmeriServ Wealth Advisors, Inc. AmeriServ Wealth Advisors, Inc. is a registered investment advisor. Registration of an investment advisor does not imply any level of skill or training. The oral and written communications of an advisor provide you with information about which you determine to hire or retain an advisor.

If you have any questions about the contents of this brochure, please contact AmeriServ Wealth Advisors, Inc. in writing or by telephone at (814)533-5392. 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 AmeriServ Wealth Advisors, Inc. is available on the SEC's website at www.adviserinfo.sec.gov. You can search this site by a unique identifying number, known as a CRD number. Our Firm's CRD number is 105846.



Item 2: Material Changes

AmeriServ Wealth Advisors, Inc. has updated Form ADV Part 2A (brochure).

Since the last annual amendment in March of 2024, we have updated the entire brochure to reflect our name change from West Chester Capital Advisors[®], Inc. to AmeriServ Wealth Advisors, Inc. This amendment also reflects our custodian's transition from a separate trust company to a division of AmeriServ Financial Bank[®].

Table of Contents

Item 2: Material Changes	2
Item 4: Advisory Business.....	4
Item 5: Fees and Compensation.....	6
Item 6: Performance-Based Fees and Side-By-Side Management	9
Item 7: Types of Clients.....	9
Item 8: Methods of Analysis, Investment Strategies and Risk of Loss.....	10
Item 9: Disciplinary Information	15
Item 10: Other Financial Industry Activities and Affiliations	15
Item 11: Code of Ethics, Participation or Interest in Client Transactions and Personal Trading	16
Item 12: Brokerage Practices	17
Item 13: Review of Accounts.....	19
Item 14: Client Referrals and Other Compensation	19
Item 15: Custody	20
Item 16: Investment Discretion	20
Item 17: Voting Client Securities	21
Item 18: Financial Information	22

Item 4: Advisory Business

AmeriServ Wealth Advisors, Inc. (“AWA”) is a SEC-registered investment advisor with our principal place of business located in Johnstown, PA. AWA began conducting business in 1994 and is a wholly owned subsidiary of AmeriServ Financial Bank® (“AFB”). AFB is a wholly owned subsidiary of AmeriServ Financial®, Inc., a publicly held bank holding company.

AWA offers the following advisory services to our clients:

INDIVIDUAL PORTFOLIO MANAGEMENT

Our Firm provides asset management of client funds based on the individual needs of the client. Through personal discussions in which goals and objectives based on the client's particular circumstances are established, we develop the client's personal investment policy. We create and manage a portfolio based on that policy. During our data-gathering process, we determine the client's individual objectives, time horizons, risk tolerance, and liquidity needs. As appropriate, we also review and discuss a client's prior investment history, as well as family composition and background.

We manage advisory accounts on a discretionary or non-discretionary basis. Account supervision is guided by the client's stated objectives (i.e., maximum capital appreciation, growth, income, or growth and income), as well as tax considerations. Clients have the option to impose reasonable restrictions on investing in certain securities, types of securities, or industry sectors.

Our investment recommendations are not limited to any specific product or service offered by a broker-dealer or insurance company and will generally include advice regarding the following securities:

- Exchange-listed securities
- Securities traded over-the-counter
- Foreign issuers
- Warrants
- Corporate debt securities (other than commercial paper)
- Certificates of deposit
- Municipal securities
- Exchange Traded Funds
- Mutual fund shares
- United States governmental securities
- Interests in partnerships investing in oil and gas interests

Because some types of investments involve certain additional degrees of risk, they will only be implemented when consistent with the client's stated investment objectives, tolerance for

risk, liquidity and suitability.

INVESTMENT MANAGEMENT & ADVISORY SERVICES

Our affiliate AFB provides services which include trust and estate administration, agency, pension, profit-sharing, 401(k) and 403(b) plans as well as custom designed accounts and non-qualified plans for special purposes. AWA provides investment management services for all of AFB's discretionary investment assets and is compensated in accordance with the applicable Investment Advisory Contract.

PATHROAD ACCOUNT® FAMILY OF FUNDS (COLLECTIVE TRUST FUNDS)

AmeriServ Wealth Advisors, Inc. provides investment advisory services under agreement with AFB to the Pathroad Account® Family of Funds. The Pathroad Account® Family of Funds are collective trust funds maintained by AFB, trustee of the Funds. Collective trust funds are not registered under the Investment Company Act of 1940 and investments can only be made through a qualified retirement plan.

IRA Rollover Recommendations

When we provide investment advice regarding a 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 client interests, so we operate under a special rule that requires us to act in the best interest of our clients and not put our interest ahead of theirs. 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 clients' interests 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 the best interest of our clients;
- Charge no more than is reasonable for our services; and
- Give basic information about conflicts of interest.

Investors considering rolling over assets from a qualified employer-sponsored retirement plan ("Employer Plan") to an Individual Retirement Account ("IRA") should review and consider the advantages and disadvantages of an IRA rollover from their Employer Plan. A plan participant leaving an employer typically has four options (and may engage in a combination of these options):

- (1) Leave the money in the former employer's plan, if permitted;
- (2) Rollover the assets to a new employer's plan (if available and rollovers are permitted);
- (3) Rollover Employer Plan assets to an IRA; or,
- (4) Cash out the Employer Plan assets and pay the required taxes on the distribution.

At a minimum, investors should consider fees and expenses, investment options, services, penalty-free withdrawals, protection from creditors and legal judgments, required minimum distributions, and employer stock. AWA encourages investors to discuss their options and review the above listed considerations with an accountant, third-party administrator, investment advisor to the Employer Plan (if available), or legal counsel, to the extent it is considered necessary.

By recommending that an investor rollover Employer Plan assets to an IRA, AWA and the financial advisor earn fees based on the terms of the Investment Advisory Contract. In contrast, leaving assets in an Employer Plan or rolling the assets to a plan sponsored by a new employer likely results in little or no compensation to us. AWA has an economic incentive to encourage investors to rollover Employer Plan assets into an IRA managed by us. Investors can face increased fees when they move retirement assets from an Employer Plan to a Rollover IRA account. There will be costs associated with the investment management of the IRA rollover. In addition to the fees charged by AWA, the underlying investment (mutual fund, ETF, annuity, or other investment) charges a management fee. Custodial and trading fees also apply. Investing in an IRA with AWA can be more expensive than an Employer Plan.

Additional resources about IRA Rollovers are available to investors through FINRA's web site at www.finra.org.

AMOUNT OF MANAGED ASSETS

As of December 31, 2023, AmeriServ Wealth Advisors, Inc. manages \$1,115,288,536 of regulatory assets under management on a discretionary basis.

Item 5: Fees and Compensation

PORTFOLIO MANAGEMENT SERVICES FEES

Our fees for Portfolio Management Services are based upon a percentage of assets under management. The annualized fee for Portfolio Management Services will be charged as a percentage of assets under management, computed on an annualized basis, deducted directly from the client's account, and payable monthly or quarterly in arrears according to the following schedule:

ALL ACCOUNTS – EXCLUDING FIXED INCOME ONLY ACCOUNTS

<u>Assets</u>	<u>Annual Fee</u>
First \$1 million dollars	1.00%
Next \$2 million dollars	0.80%
Next \$2 million dollars	0.60%
Over \$5 million dollars	0.40%

Example A \$6 million account would be charged as follows:

First	\$1 Million @ 1.00% = \$10,000
Next	\$2 Million @ 0.80% = \$16,000
Next	\$2 Million @ 0.60% = \$12,000
Last	\$1 Million @ 0.40% = <u>\$ 4,000</u>
	\$42,000

FIXED INCOME ONLY ACCOUNTS

<u>Assets</u>	<u>Annual Fee</u>
First \$3 million dollars	0.60%
Next \$2 million dollars	0.45%
Next \$5 million dollars	0.35%
Over \$10 million dollars	0.25%

AWA clients are charged based upon their current assets under management in accordance with the agreed upon fee schedule in effect at the time services were contracted.

A minimum of \$250,000 of assets under management is required for this service. However, the account minimum is negotiable under certain circumstances. In addition, AWA will group certain related client accounts for the purposes of achieving the minimum account size and determining the annualized fee.

Discounted Advisory Fees: Employees/Board Members of AmeriServ Financial[®], Inc., AFB, and AWA will be granted a 10% discount from the applicable fee schedule. At the discretion of AWA, Non-Profit and Charitable Organizations 501(c)(3) generally are granted a 10% discount from the applicable fee schedule.

Negotiability of Advisory Fees: AWA retains the discretion to negotiate alternative fees on direct and indirect relationships. The specific details will be identified in the advisory contract between the advisor and each client.

GENERAL INFORMATION

Prorating The New Account Advisory Fee: For client accounts that are opened mid-billing cycle and have assets as of the next billing period, the advisory fee will be prorated from the date of account funding. Due to system limitations, the proration is rebated to the account.

Termination of the Advisory Relationship: An Investment Advisory Contract can be

canceled at any time, by either party, for any reason upon receipt of thirty (30) days written notice.

Mutual Fund Fees: When selecting a mutual fund for investment, AWA selects the lowest cost share class eligible at the time of investment. However, investors will still incur fees and expenses associated with their shares of mutual funds such as shareholder services and/or 12b-1 fees. All fees paid to AWA for investment advisory services are separate and distinct from the fees and expenses charged by mutual funds and/or ETFs to their shareholders. These fees and expenses are described in each fund's prospectus. These fees will generally include a management fee, other fund expenses, and a possible distribution fee and/or short term redemption fee.

For accounts custodied with our affiliate, AFB, a portion of these fees are paid to, and retained by, AFB for administrative, record-keeping and/or shareholder services; as well as 12b-1 distribution fees, where applicable, as authorized by rule 12b-1 under the Investment Company Act of 1940. If a mutual fund also imposes sales charges, a client will pay an initial or deferred sales charge. This practice creates a conflict of interest as it gives our supervised persons an incentive to recommend investment products based on the compensation our affiliate receives rather than on client's needs. To address this conflict, AWA maintains a list of recommended funds and on at least an annual basis, will review that list to ensure we are offering the lowest expense share class available to AWA.

Clients could make investments in mutual funds, ETFs, equities, etc. directly, without our services. In that case, the client would not receive the services provided by our Firm which are designed, among other things, to assist the client in determining which investment options are most appropriate to each client's financial condition and objectives. Accordingly, the client should review the fees charged by the investments held in the account and our fees to fully understand the total amount of fees to be paid by the client and to thereby evaluate the advisory services being provided.

Additional Fees and Expenses: In addition to our advisory fees, clients are also responsible for the fees and expenses charged by custodians and imposed by broker dealers, including, but not limited to, any transaction charges imposed by a broker dealer with which an independent investment manager effects transactions for the client's account(s).

Additional fees will be charged by the custodian for all accounts in which our affiliate AFB serves as qualified custodian. Clients are responsible for any and all fees which are separate and distinct from the advisory fee charged by the Adviser. Examples of such fees are as follows:

- Tax Preparation (if applicable) – Equivalent to the current tax year preparation charges
- Asset Transfer/Registration charges (upon account closing)
- Court Accounting Fees or Agency Reports (if applicable)

- Specialty Asset Administration and Management fees
- Transaction Charges on Disbursements (when there are more than 2 per month)

Please refer to the "Brokerage Practices" section (Item 12) of this Form ADV for additional information. Fees and expenses do have an effect on investment returns over time.

Grandfathering of Minimum Account Requirements & Fee Schedules: Advisory clients are subject to AWA's minimum account requirements, advisory fees, and billing frequencies in effect at the time the client entered into the advisory relationship. Therefore, our Firm's minimum account requirements, fee schedules, and billing frequencies differ among clients.

ERISA Accounts: AWA is deemed to be a fiduciary to advisory clients that are employee benefit plans or individual retirement accounts (IRAs) pursuant to the Employee Retirement Income and Securities Act ("ERISA"). As such, our Firm is subject to specific duties and obligations under ERISA and the Internal Revenue Code that include among other things, restrictions concerning certain forms of compensation. To avoid engaging in prohibited transactions, any commissions, 12b-1, or other fees such as shareholder services, sub accounting, etc. paid by mutual funds and collected by our affiliate AFB for direct AWA accounts subject to ERISA are rebated back to the respective client accounts on a periodic basis through a direct cash credit to the account.

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

AWA does not enter into any performance-based fee arrangements with any clients.

Item 7: Types of Clients

AWA provides advisory services to the following types of clients:

- Bank and Trust Companies
- Individuals (other than high net worth individuals)
- High net worth individuals
- Pension and profit sharing plans (other than plan participants)
- Charitable organizations
- State or municipal government entities
- Other

AWA's minimum account size is \$250,000 of assets under management. However, the account minimum is negotiable under certain circumstances. In addition, AWA groups certain related client accounts for the purposes of achieving the minimum account size and determining the annualized fee.

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

METHODS OF ANALYSIS

We use the following methods of analysis in formulating our investment advice and/or managing client assets:

Fundamental Analysis. We attempt to measure the intrinsic value of a security by looking at economic and financial factors (including the overall economy, industry conditions, and the financial condition and management of the company itself) to determine if the company is underpriced (indicating a good time to buy) or overpriced (indicating it's time to sell). Fundamental analysis does not attempt to anticipate market movements. This presents a potential risk, as the price of a security can move up or down along with the overall market regardless of the economic and financial factors considered in evaluating the stock.

Technical Analysis. We analyze past market movements and apply that analysis to the present in an attempt to recognize recurring patterns of investor behavior and potentially predict future price movement. Technical analysis does not consider the underlying financial condition of a company. This presents a risk in that a poorly-managed or financially unsound company can underperform regardless of market movement.

Quantitative Analysis. In general terms, quantitative analysis is a way of measuring or evaluating things through the examination of mathematical values of variables. The primary advantage of quantitative analysis is that it involves studying precise, definitive values that can easily be compared with each other, such as a company's year-over-year revenues or earnings.

Asset Allocation. Rather than focusing primarily on securities selection, we attempt to identify an appropriate ratio of asset classes such as Equities, Fixed Income, and Cash suitable to the client's investment goals and risk tolerance.

A risk of asset allocation is that the ratio of Equities, Fixed Income, and Cash will change over time due to overall capital market movements. Failure to rebalance the portfolio presents the risk of an inappropriate allocation.

AWA utilizes a combination of individual equity and fixed income securities as well as mutual and exchange traded funds in the composition of client portfolios. The AWA asset allocation process combines the attributes of quantitative, technical, and fundamental analysis. AWA has developed Strategic and Tactical model portfolios to help address the investment needs of our clients. The program includes distinct asset allocation portfolios utilizing investments which meet a wide range of investment objectives.

Strategic Asset Allocation. The Strategic Asset Allocation Program offers a choice of several different static portfolios, depending upon the client's long-term goals. Each portfolio represents a different point on the "efficient frontier" and reflects our views in a "neutral" economic/market environment. Further, each portfolio is comprised of a mix of

asset classes.

The Strategic Asset Allocation Program is diversified across asset classes. As the name implies, a strategic balanced portfolio includes multiple asset classes and is designed to achieve a long-term asset allocation objective. The weights of the various asset classes are pre-determined and the portfolio is periodically rebalanced to ensure that the asset class weights reflect that pre-determined or “strategic” mix over time. In other words, there is no attempt on the part of the manager to purposely deviate from the strategic weights in order to add value. The emphasis here is to preserve the fixed weights because they ultimately relate to a larger performance objective. For example, in a defined benefit plan, the weights should reflect a level of risk appropriate to meet plan liabilities. For a foundation, the asset allocation will address spending needs. In a 401k plan, the asset mix is designed to address an investor's time horizon and risk tolerance.

This emphasis on preserving the strategic asset allocation is an acknowledgement that the weights assigned to each asset class are the major drivers of portfolio performance. Those strategic weights are revisited periodically to ensure they're appropriate relative to the goals and objectives of the portfolio. New research suggests that the weights should be revisited more frequently to reflect the clients' changing levels of wealth and risk in the capital markets.

Tactical Asset Allocation. Unlike strategic asset allocation, tactical asset allocation seeks to enhance performance by taking into account current and long-term capital market and economic views. As a result, a portfolio utilizing tactical recommendations can underperform, or outperform, the original strategic asset allocation model.

Tactical asset allocation can be non-diversified across asset classes during periods of market instability. Contrary to the passively executed strategic asset allocation program, the tactical goal is designed to manage and mitigate risk by reducing or eliminating exposure to asset classes possessing long-term, below average expected returns.

Mutual Fund and/or ETF Analysis. We look at the experience and track record of the manager of the mutual fund or ETF in an attempt to determine if that manager has demonstrated an ability to perform effectively and satisfactorily over a period of time and in different economic conditions.

We also look at the underlying assets in a mutual fund or ETF to determine if there is significant overlap in the underlying investments held in other fund(s) in the client's portfolio. We also monitor the funds or ETFs to determine if they are continuing to follow their stated investment strategy.

A risk of mutual fund and/or ETF analysis is that, as in all securities investments, past performance does not guarantee future results. There is no guarantee that a manager who has been successful will be able to replicate that success in the future. In addition, as we do not control the underlying investments in a fund or ETF, managers of different funds held by the client can purchase the same security, increasing the risk to the client if that security

were to fall in value. There is also a risk that a manager deviates from the stated investment mandate or strategy of the fund or ETF, which could make the holding(s) less suitable for the client's portfolio.

Leveraged Mutual Funds and/or ETFs: In addition to the previous methods of analysis discussed, we monitor for added expenses associated with holding leveraged products over time, as well as monitor the security's underlying benchmark/index (if applicable) to determine how well the leveraged ETF is tracking against it.

Risks for all forms of analysis. Our securities analysis methods rely on the assumption that the companies whose securities we purchase and sell, the rating agencies that review these securities, and other publicly available sources of information about these securities, are providing accurate and unbiased data. While we are alert to indications that data may be incorrect, there is always a risk that our analysis is compromised by inaccurate or misleading information.

INVESTMENT STRATEGIES

We use the following strategy in managing client accounts, provided that such strategy is appropriate to the needs of the client and consistent with the client's investment objectives, risk tolerance, and time horizons, among other considerations:

Long-term perspective. We purchase securities with the idea of holding them in the client's account for a year or longer. Typically, we employ this strategy when:

- we believe the securities to be currently undervalued, and/or
- we want exposure to a particular asset class over time, regardless of the current projection for this class.

A risk in a long-term purchase strategy is that by holding the security for this length of time, is not taking advantage of short-term gains that could be profitable to a client. Moreover, if our predictions are incorrect, a security can decline sharply in value before we make the decision to sell.

Use of leveraged or inverse leveraged mutual funds and/or ETFs. Leveraged mutual funds or ETFs are utilized for certain clients where the use of such leveraged products is suitable pursuant to that client's investment profile. The leveraged funds are a component part of many other investment holdings to enable proper diversification of a client's portfolio. The funds can be utilized when the equity market is experiencing a definable bullish, upward trend, or a definable bearish, downward trend.

There are risks associated with investing in these leveraged products. When using a leveraged product, you are taking on additional risk in order to make more profit. While returns can increase in multiples for products that use leverage or borrowed dollars, there is also a risk that this leverage creates magnified capital losses.

Leverage products carry high internal expense ratios. When held for longer than a few days, this cost can significantly affect returns. For example, investing in a 2X leveraged fund held for multiple days should not expect returns of 30% if the index it tracks increases by 15%. These internal expenses can decrease a fund's return when the fund earns a lesser return on the investment than the cost of the leverage.

The effect of leverage on a fund's return may be magnified by market movements or changes in the cost of leveraging. In an extreme case, a fund's current investment income may not be sufficient to meet the interest expense of leveraging, and it may be necessary for the fund to liquidate certain of its investments at an inopportune time. The use of leverage will exaggerate the effect of a change in the value of a fund's portfolio securities, causing the fund to be more volatile than if leverage was not used.

Use of Managed Futures mutual funds and/or ETFs. Managed Futures mutual funds or ETFs are utilized for certain clients where the use of such products is suitable pursuant to that client's investment profile. Managed Futures involves trading futures contracts — agreements to buy or sell a particular asset in the future at a price set in advance. The assets could be equity indices, fixed income, currencies or commodities, all of which are traded on liquid markets around the world. Managed Futures strategies may appeal to investors seeking portfolio diversification, exposure to non-traditional assets, such as commodities and currencies, and access to directional trading strategies. Managed futures are known for their historically low correlation to traditional assets, which make them a potential portfolio diversification tool. With the ability to go long or short, the fund attempts to capture the economic benefit derived from sustained trends (either rising or declining) across multiple futures markets. Alternative strategies, such as Managed Futures, provide investors an additional opportunity for positive returns that may come at a time when traditional assets, such as stocks and bonds, are struggling. Adding diversifying sources of returns without impacting liquidity may help to reduce a portfolio's overall volatility as well as improve returns.

Managed Futures funds rely on a systematic, rules-based process to identify trends as they develop. This systematic approach helps to mitigate the emotional component from investing, which can often lead to poor outcomes. The funds strategies apply a diverse set of systematic investment methods that can include macro, short-term, and trend following strategies to systematically exploit opportunities through the use of price-based, fundamental, and alternative data. These strategies complement the trend-following exposure and provide a more balanced long-term return profile. Some funds trade all available markets, while others focus on specific sectors or certain opportunities that are more localized within a specific market or region.

Risks of owning Managed Futures mutual funds or ETFs include market(s) risk, as the funds trade in many diverse markets all subject to potential volatility, which can lead to significant

price fluctuations resulting in the potential for large losses. Some funds trade in sectors with reduced liquidity, making exiting positions more difficult in volatile market environments, leading to the potential of larger losses when attempting to exit positions. Other latent risks include operational risks via manager dependency, sophisticated technology and/or strategies and regulatory risks, from both the SEC, which regulated the mutual funds and ETFs, as well as the Commodity Futures Trading Commission (CFTC), which regulates the futures industry.

Cryptocurrency. Cryptocurrency, often referred to as “virtual currency” or “digital currency,” operates as a decentralized, peer-to-peer financial exchange and value storage that is used like money, but it does not have legal tender status. Cryptocurrency operates without central authority or banks and is not backed by any government. Even indirectly, cryptocurrencies (i.e., Bitcoin) may experience very high volatility and related investment vehicles like GBTC may be affected by such volatility. Federal, state, or foreign governments may restrict the use and exchange of cryptocurrency, and regulation in the U.S. is still developing. The SEC has issued a public report stating U.S. federal securities laws require treating some digital assets as securities. Cryptocurrency exchanges may stop operating or permanently shut down due to fraud, technical glitches, hackers, or malware. Cryptocurrencies are not covered by either FDIC or SIPC insurance.

Certain AWA clients, for whom it is a suitable investment, may have exposure to cryptocurrencies indirectly through various investment vehicles or through owning securities of certain vendors or intermediaries related to cryptocurrency.

Purchasing cryptocurrencies or cryptocurrency-related securities comes with a number of risks based on cryptocurrencies’ unique features, including price volatility, valuation and liquidity risks, and cybersecurity risks. In addition, cryptocurrency markets and exchanges, as well as other intermediaries, custodians and vendors are not regulated with the same controls or customer protections available to the more traditional investments.

There is no assurance that a person who accepts a cryptocurrency as payment today will continue to do so in the future. There is also the possibility of additional fees associated with cryptocurrency transactions that may fluctuate depending on market forces. Many significant aspects of the U.S. federal income tax treatment of investments in cryptocurrency are uncertain and an investment in cryptocurrency or cryptocurrency products may produce income that is not treated as qualifying income for purposes of the income test applicable to regulated investment companies.

RISK OF LOSS

Certain investment risks described above represent some, but not all, of the risks associated with various types of investments and investment strategies. Clients should carefully evaluate all applicable risks with any investment or investment strategy and realize that investing in securities involves risk of loss that clients should be prepared to bear.

AWA does not represent or guarantee that any services or analysis methods can predict future results, successfully identify market tops or bottoms, or insulate investors from losses due to market corrections or declines. Clients are advised that certain assumptions may be made regarding interest and inflation rates, past trends, and the performance of the market and economy.

Past performance is in no way an indication of future results. Over time, assets will fluctuate and be worth more or less than the initial invested amount. Depending on the investment type, differing risk levels will exist. AWA cannot offer any guarantees or promises that a client's financial goals and objectives will be met.

Investment decisions made for client accounts are subject to various market, currency, economic, political, and business risks and will not always be profitable.

The outcome(s) described, and any strategies or investments discussed may not be suitable for all investors. When evaluating risk, financial loss may be viewed differently by each client and may depend on many different risks, each of which may affect the probability and magnitude of potential losses.

Item 9: Disciplinary Information

We are required to disclose any legal or disciplinary events that are material to a client's or prospective client's evaluation of our advisory business or the integrity of our management.

Our Firm and our management personnel have no reportable disciplinary events to disclose.

Item 10: Other Financial Industry Activities and Affiliations

AWA is a registered investment adviser and a wholly owned subsidiary of AmeriServ Financial Bank[®]. AmeriServ Financial Bank[®] is a wholly owned subsidiary of AmeriServ Financial[®], Inc., a publicly held bank holding company. AWA provides investment management services for accounts established directly with the Firm, as well as serves as a sub-adviser to our affiliate, AFB. Pursuant to AWA's contract with AFB, AWA provides investment management services for discretionary investment assets, including trust and estate administration, agency, pension, profit-sharing, 401(k) and 403(b) plans as well as custom designed accounts and non-qualified plans for special purposes. AWA also provides investment advisory services under agreement with AFB to the Pathroad Account[®] Family of Funds, which are collective trust funds maintained by AFB, trustee of the Funds, and are not registered under the Investment Company Act of 1940.

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

Our Firm has adopted a Code of Ethics which sets forth high ethical standards of business conduct that we require of our employees, including compliance with applicable federal securities laws.

AWA and our personnel owe a duty of loyalty, fairness and good faith towards our clients, and have an obligation to adhere not only to the specific provisions of the Code of Ethics but to the general principles that guide the Code.

Our Code of Ethics includes policies and procedures for the review of quarterly securities transactions reports as well as initial and annual securities holdings reports that must be submitted by the Firm's access persons. Among other things, our Code of Ethics also requires the prior approval of all reportable securities transactions, as well as any acquisition of securities in a limited offering (e.g., private placement) or an initial public offering. Our code also provides for oversight, enforcement and recordkeeping provisions.

AWA's Code of Ethics also includes our policy prohibiting the use of material non-public information. All employees are reminded that such information cannot be used in a personal or professional capacity.

A copy of our Code of Ethics is available to our advisory clients and prospective clients. You can request a copy in writing or by calling us at (814) 533-5338.

AWA and individuals associated with our Firm are prohibited from engaging in principal and agency cross transactions; however, the Firm can engage in internal cross transactions. For more information see the "Cross Transaction" section in Item 12: Brokerage Practices.

Our Code of Ethics is designed to assure that the personal securities transactions, activities and interests of our employees will not interfere with (i) making decisions in the best interest of advisory clients and (ii) implementing such decisions while, at the same time, allowing employees to invest for their own accounts.

Our Firm and/or individuals associated with our Firm can buy or sell for their personal accounts securities identical to or different from those recommended to our clients. In addition, any related person(s) can have an interest or position in a certain security(ies) which is also recommended to a client.

It is the expressed policy of our Firm that no person employed by us purchase or sell any security prior to a transaction(s) being implemented for an advisory account, thereby preventing such employee(s) from benefiting from transactions placed on behalf of advisory accounts.

Item 12: Brokerage Practices

AWA's policy is to seek the best price and most favorable execution of client transactions considering all circumstances. AWA's Investment Advisory Contracts authorize the Firm to determine, consistent with the client's investment objectives, the securities and total amount to be bought or sold for clients' accounts. AWA utilizes an approved broker list for equities and fixed income securities which are traded electronically via InvestEdge/TrustDesk. Mutual funds clear through Reliance Trust Company. The approved broker list is reviewed and updated on at least an annual basis.

Aggregation

Generally, AWA does not aggregate orders for client accounts but rather enters orders throughout the day at the discretion of the client's respective Portfolio Manager.

Allocation

As a matter of policy, an adviser's allocation procedures must be fair and equitable to all clients with no particular group or client(s) being favored or disfavored over any other clients. AWA's policy prohibits any allocation of trades in a manner that AWA's proprietary accounts, affiliated accounts, or any particular client(s) or group of clients receive more favorable treatment than other client accounts.

AWA executes all eligible exchange related trades electronically via InvestEdge/ TrustDesk. Stock and ETF transactions are processed through InvestEdge/TrustDesk for execution at the approved brokerage as coded in TrustDesk. Mutual fund trades are processed through InvestEdge/TrustDesk for execution by AFB. Mutual funds clear through Reliance Trust Company. Fixed income trades are exposed to a list of approved brokers for bid/offer requests. The firm will not aggregate orders placed throughout the day by the Portfolio Managers in separately managed accounts. Orders are placed separately for each account based on the individual's investment objectives and liquidity needs, among other factors, at the discretion of the respective Portfolio Manager.

Cross Transactions

AWA will only engage in cross transactions (causing one managed account to buy or sell investments from or to another managed account) when the transaction is in the best interests of, and consistent with the investment objectives and policies of, both accounts involved in the transaction. If a cross transaction is considered, it is the Advisor's policy to effect all cross transactions in the most equitable and fair manner for all clients involved. An employee cannot cause one client account to sell a security to another client account in a cross transaction if any employee or other affiliate of AWA will receive any compensation from any source for acting as broker (an agency cross transaction). Any non-agency cross transaction between client accounts will be effected for cash consideration at the current market price of the investment, based on an independent market quotation.

Directed Brokerage

Clients can direct AWA to use a particular broker/dealer. As such, the client negotiates the terms and arrangements for the account with that broker/dealer, and AWA will not seek better execution services or prices from other broker/dealers or have the ability to include such transactions in block trades, foregoing any potential volume discounts. As such, the client is likely to pay higher commissions or other transactions costs, than those who do not direct brokerage.

Soft Dollars

AWA reserves the right to use soft dollars to pay for research and brokerage services so long as such usage meets the safe harbor criteria of Section 28(e) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended. In summary, it is not a breach of fiduciary duty for an adviser to cause an account to pay a commission in excess of the lowest rate available if the adviser determines in good faith that the amount of the commission is reasonable in relation to the value of the brokerage and research services provided.

Soft dollars are credits generated from client transactions with brokers or dealers which are made available to pay for research or other services or products to investment advisers. Soft dollars usually result in paying a commission to a broker on a transaction that exceeds the commission paid if the transaction had been executed through another broker, dealer, or exchange member.

Any use of soft dollar credits requires the approval of the Asset Selection Committee (“ASC”). The ASC will maintain a master list of products and services that are paid for using the soft dollars generated by certain clients’ accounts. For those accounts, it is conceivable that another broker charges less for effecting the same transaction. However, any products and services obtained through soft dollars will be applied across all accounts. Certain products and services that benefit AWA will not directly benefit client accounts and include such things as research and software applications (e.g., Bloomberg) that are utilized by AWA in servicing client accounts. The use of externally developed research can at times partially supplement the research we perform internally. AWA considers the availability of some of the foregoing products and services as part of the total mix of factors it considers in determining the broker to be utilized by clients. Periodic review of soft dollar arrangements by the CCO will attempt to minimize any potential conflicts of interest and ensure that we are meeting our obligation in obtaining best execution as noted above.

Mutual Fund Share Class Selection

Mutual funds generally offer multiple share classes available for investment based upon certain eligibility and/or purchase requirements. For instance, in addition to retail share classes (typically referred to as class A, class B and class C shares), funds may also offer institutional share classes or other share classes for accounts that meet certain minimum dollar amounts. Institutional share classes usually have a lower expense ratio than other share classes. When recommending investments in mutual funds, it is our policy to review and consider all available share classes and select the most appropriate one based on

various factors including but not limited to: minimum investment requirements, trading restrictions, internal expense structure, transaction charges, availability and other factors. In order to select the most appropriate share class, we consider retail, institutional or other share classes of the same mutual fund. Regardless of such considerations, clients should not assume that they will be invested in the share class with the lowest possible expense ratio, as we can select a share class other than the 'lowest cost' share class. Clients should ask their adviser whether a lower cost share class is available instead of those selected by the AWA. We periodically review the mutual funds held in client accounts to ensure they are still the most appropriate share classes in light of our duty to obtain best execution and lowest cost offering available given the total value invested in the fund.

Trade Errors

As a fiduciary, AWA has the responsibility to effect orders correctly, promptly and in the best interests of our clients. If a trading error should occur, AWA has policies and procedures in place to ensure no loss is incurred by our clients.

Item 13: Review of Accounts

PORTFOLIO MANAGEMENT SERVICES

REVIEWS: While the underlying securities within Individual Portfolio Management Services accounts are continually monitored, the accounts are reviewed periodically, throughout the year, but no less than annually. Accounts are reviewed in the context of each client's stated investment objectives and guidelines. More frequent reviews are triggered by material changes in variables such as the client's individual circumstances, or the market, political or economic environment.

These accounts are reviewed by the assigned Portfolio Manager and the AWA Portfolio Management Team.

REPORTS: In addition to the statements and confirmations of transactions that clients receive from their custodian, AWA provides quarterly written reports summarizing account performance, balances and holdings.

Item 14: Client Referrals and Other Compensation

AWA has entered into a promotor agreement with affiliates AmeriServ Financial[®], Inc. and AmeriServ Financial Bank[®] whereby their employees are paid for referring clients to AWA. This agreement complies with the requirements of Rule 206(4)-1 of the Advisers Act.

Pursuant to the agreement, AWA has agreed to pay a percentage of the investment management fee to the employee for referring a client to AWA. All referral fees are paid

from the AWA investment management fee and shall not result in any additional charge to the client. A description of the arrangement and percentage of fees paid is contained within the agreement between AWA and AFB.

Item 15: Custody

AWA does not maintain physical possession of client cash and/or securities. However, pursuant to SEC Rule 206(4)-2, the Firm has custody of client assets through the direct debiting of advisory fees from client custodial accounts pursuant to their Investment Advisory Contract. On at least a quarterly basis, the custodian is required to send to the client a statement showing all transactions within the account during the reporting period. Clients should carefully review these custodial statements and compare them with any statement or report received from AWA.

For client accounts opened directly with AWA, we name our affiliate, AFB, as the qualified custodian. In addition, AFB maintains custody of its own clients' accounts which AWA manages on a discretionary basis. Based on this affiliation and shared office space, AWA is deemed to have custody over assets where AFB is the qualified custodian and AWA is the Investment Adviser. As a result, these accounts are subject to an annual surprise examination by an independent Certified Public Accountant.

AWA has engaged an accounting firm to conduct an annual surprise audit in compliance with Rule 206(4)-2 which is registered with the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board ("PCAOB") and subject to inspection. AFB also undergoes an annual SSAE No.18 ("Report on Service Organization Controls (SOC 1 Report)).

Item 16: Investment Discretion

Clients generally hire us to provide discretionary asset management services, where we place trades in a client's account without contacting the client to obtain the client's permission prior to each trade.

Our discretionary authority includes the ability to do the following without contacting the client:

- Determine the security to buy or sell; and/or
- Determine the amount of the security to buy or sell

Clients give us discretionary authority by signing an Investment Advisory Contract with our Firm and can limit this authority with written instructions. Clients can also change/amend such limitations at any point in the relationship by providing written instructions. Investments in client accounts are made in accordance with each client's stated investment objectives as agreed to in the client's Investment Objective Statement or Investment Policy Statement.

Item 17: Voting Client Securities

Unless specifically agreed to in the Investment Advisory Contract, the Firm will not take any action, or render any advice, with respect to the voting of portfolio securities (“proxies”), all of which shall be completed by Client. AWA will vote proxies when provided written authorization from a client to vote on their behalf. When opening an account, a client is required to make the determination as to whether to retain the voting rights themselves or designate authority to AWA upon executing the Investment Advisory Contract. A client has the authority to change their selection for proxy voting authority upon written notification. With respect to ERISA accounts, the Firm will vote proxies unless the plan documents specifically reserve the plan sponsor’s right to vote proxies.

If designated, AWA will vote proxies in the best interests of our clients and in accordance with our established policies and procedures. For those accounts custodied at our affiliate, AFB, an unaffiliated proxy voting service has been contracted to vote proxies in accordance with established guidelines. These guidelines serve as AWA’s proxy voting policy for routine and non-routine matters. For routine matters, the proxy voting service automatically votes in accordance with the established guidelines. Non-routine matters, such as shareholder proposals, are automatically voted against and AWA will abstain from voting all other matters. AWA has the capability to override these settings at our discretion and is required to maintain documentation supporting such decision. Use of automated voting limits the scope in which AWA will individually review and vote proxies. We will periodically conduct a review of the proxy voting service for consistency of voting with guidelines and potential conflicts of interest.

AWA will retain proxy voting books and records for the requisite period of time, including a copy of each proxy statement received, a record of each vote cast, a copy of any document created by us that was material to making a decision how to vote proxies, and a copy of each written client request for information on how the advisor voted proxies. If our firm has a conflict of interest in voting a particular action, we will notify the client and abstain from voting.

Clients can obtain a copy of our complete proxy voting policies and procedures by contacting AWA in writing or by telephone at (814) 533-5338. Clients can request, in writing, information on how proxies for their shares were voted. If any client requests a copy of our complete proxy policies and procedures or how we voted proxies for their account(s), we will promptly provide such information to the client.

We will neither advise nor act on behalf of the client in legal proceedings involving companies whose securities are held in the client’s account(s), including, but not limited to, the filing of “Proofs of Claim” in class action settlements. If desired, clients can direct us to transmit copies of class action notices to them or a third party. Upon such direction, we will make commercially reasonable efforts to forward such notices in a timely manner.

Item 18: Financial Information

AWA has no additional financial circumstances to report. Under no circumstances do we require or solicit payment of fees six months or more in advance of services rendered. Therefore, we are not required to include a financial statement.

AWA has not been the subject of a bankruptcy petition at any time during the past ten years.