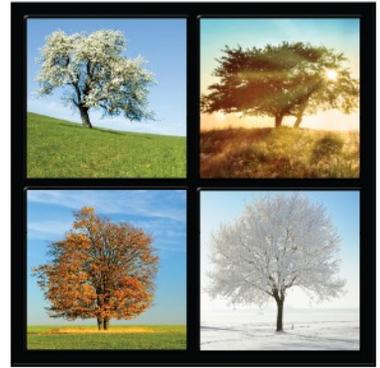


# Berkshire Dividend Growth Strategy



Combining enduring dividend growth, investment excellence and helping advisors attract and retain business.

## Service & Support? “Un-wholesaling”

“Redefining the advisor manager relationship”

1. “Inside the huddle” access to Portfolio Managers for advisors and their clients
2. “Casual Friday” Emails: 52 ways to enhance conversations with clients and support the case for long term dividend investing
3. Direct sales assistance and comprehensive practice management coaching

## Process Edge? “Forward Looking”

“Identify perennial dividend growers before the market”

1. Beyond historical screening: *Some of our highest conviction ideas flunk backward looking screens.* Instead we focus on future prospects for earnings, cash flow and dividend growth
2. Long time horizon: Attempt to capitalize on the short sightedness of the market
3. Resulting portfolio: quality, consistency and value

## Performance Goals and Results?

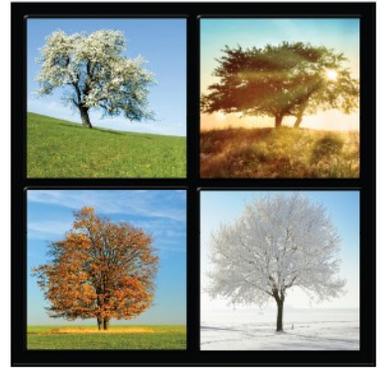
“Growing cash flow and attractive total return”

1. Achieve the long term cash flow needs of clients
2. Solid history of increasing dividends growth/increases
3. Attractive downside capture ratio

Please call the Berkshire team @ (570) 825 2600 or visit our advisor website [www.berkmgt.com](http://www.berkmgt.com)

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# Berkshire Dividend Growth Strategy Disclosure Information



Berkshire Asset Management, LLC claims compliance with the Global Investment Performance Standards (GIPS®). Berkshire Asset Management is a fee-based, SEC registered advisory firm serving the portfolio management needs of institutional and high-net worth clients. Registration with the SEC or any state securities authority does not imply a certain level of skill or training. The Dividend Growth Composite contains portfolios invested in Berkshire's Dividend Growth Strategy with an equity allocation target of 90% - 100%. The Dividend Growth Strategy's primary objective is to generate a growing stream of equity income by investing in a diversified portfolio of equities with stable, high, and growing dividends. The benchmark is the S&P 500 Index. The index returns are provided to represent the investment environment existing during the time periods shown. For comparison purposes, the index is fully invested, does not include any trading costs, management fees, or other costs, and the reinvestment of dividends and other distributions is assumed. An investor cannot invest directly in an index. Gross returns are presented before management and other fees but after all trading expenses. Net returns are calculated by deducting actual management fees from gross returns. Returns reflect the reinvestment of dividends and other earnings. Valuations are computed and performance is reported in U.S. dollars. To receive a complete list of composite descriptions and/or a compliant presentation, contact Jason Reilly, CFP® Tel: 570-825-2600 or [info@berkshiream.com](mailto:info@berkshiream.com). Past performance does not guarantee future results. Platform restrictions may apply. Individual accounts vary.

Definitions: The S & P 500 Index is a market capitalization weighted index of the largest 500 U.S. stocks. It is a market-value weighted index (stock price times # of shares outstanding), with each stock's weight in the index proportionate to its market value. The index is designed to measure changes in the economy and is representative of most major industries. Russell 1000 Value Index (RLV) measures the performance of those Russell 1000 companies with lower price-to-book ratios and lower forecasted growth values. The index was developed as of August 31, 1992. You cannot invest directly in an index. Beta is a measure of volatility vs. an index. Current yield is the mean estimated annual dividend amount based on current calendar year, divided by the current stock price. Dividend Payout ratio is the fraction of net income a firm pays to its shareholders in dividends, in percentage. Forward Price Earnings Ratio (P/E) is the ratio of the price of a stock and the company's projected earnings per share. Upside/Downside capture ratios refer to a portfolios performance as a percentage of either positive returns (upside) or negative returns (downside) vs. an index. Standard Deviation is a measure of total risk. Return on equity (ROE) measures profitability by dividing dollars of profit by shareholders' equity. If represented in this presentation - Alpha, Beta and capture ratios are generally presented as calculated by Morningstar.

Risks: Past performance does not guarantee future results. Different types of investments involve varying degrees of risk, and there can be no assurance that any specific investment will either be suitable or profitable for an individual's investment portfolio. Dividends are subject to change, are not guaranteed, and may be cut. Investing based on dividends alone may not be favorable as it does not include all material risks. There is no guarantee any stated (or implied) portfolio or performance objective mentioned by Berkshire can be met. Berkshire's equity style may focus its investments in certain sectors or industries, thereby increasing potential volatility relative to other strategies or indices. The dividend strategy may include bundled services also known as a "wrap fee program". Because there is typically a low turnover in the strategy, this may be more costly for some investors. No one should assume that any information presented serves as the receipt of, or a substitute for, personalized individual advice from a qualified advisor or any other investment professional.

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