

**Item 1. Cover Page
Part 2A of Form ADV: Firm Brochure
July 17, 2019**



WEALTH
MANAGER
GROUP

**3131 Camino Del Rio North, Suite 1650
San Diego, CA 92108**

**Firm Contact:
Matthew Luckham, Chief Compliance Officer**

**Firm Website Address:
www.wealthmgr.com**

This brochure provides information about the qualifications and business practices of Wealth Manager Group II, LLC dba Wealth Manager Group. If you have any questions about the contents of this brochure, please contact by telephone at (619) 574-7526 or email at mluckham@wealthmgr.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 Wealth Manager Group II, LLC dba Wealth Manager Group also is available on the SEC's website at www.adviserinfo.sec.gov.

Please note that the use of the term "registered investment adviser" and description of Wealth Manager Group II, LLC dba Wealth Manager Group, and/or our associates as "registered" does not imply a certain level of skill or training. You are encouraged to review this Brochure and Brochure Supplements for our firm's associates who advise you for more information on the qualifications of our firm and our employees.

Item 2. Material Changes

Wealth Manager Group is required to advise you of any material changes to our Firm Brochure (“Brochure”) from our last annual update, identify those changes on the cover page of our Brochure or on the page immediately following the cover page, or in a separate communication accompanying our Brochure. We must state clearly that we are discussing only material changes since the last annual update of our Brochure, and we must provide the date of the last annual update of our Brochure.

Since our firm’s approval for registration with the SEC on 01/02/2019, we have the following material changes to report:

- Starting March 15, 2019, the ongoing monthly fee for our firm’s WMG WealthBuilder service will be \$129 per month. Clients with WMG WealthBuilder service agreements that pre-date March 15, 2019 will not be charged this updated fee and will instead be charged the rate indicated in their agreement(s) with WMG for this service.
- Our firm is in the process of converting from SEC registration to State registration.
- Since our initial SEC registration, our firm does not accept discretionary authority over client accounts.
- We have included the fee schedule for WMG WealthManagement. Please see Item 5.

Item 3. Table of Contents

<u>Section:</u>	<u>Page(s):</u>
Item 1. Cover Page.....	1
Part 2A of Form ADV: Firm Brochure.....	1
Item 2. Material Changes.....	2
Item 3. Table of Contents.....	3
Item 4. Advisory Business.....	4
Item 5. Fees and Compensation.....	6
Item 6. Performance-Based Fees and Side-By-Side Management.....	8
Item 7. Types of Clients and Account Requirements.....	8
Item 8. Methods of Analysis, Investment Strategies and Risk of Loss.....	9
Item 9. Disciplinary Information.....	15
Item 10. Other Financial Industry Activities and Affiliations.....	16
Item 11. Code of Ethics, Participation or Interest in.....	17
Client Transactions and Personal Trading.....	17
Item 12. Brokerage Practices.....	19
Item 13. Review of Accounts or Financial Plans.....	21
Item 14. Client Referrals and Other Compensation.....	22
Item 15. Custody.....	23
Item 16. Investment Discretion.....	24
Item 17. Voting Client Securities.....	24
Item 18. Financial Information.....	24
Item 19. Requirements for State-Registered Advisers.....	25

Item 4. Advisory Business

A. Description of our advisory firm, including how long we have been in business and our principal owner.

We are dedicated to providing individuals and other types of clients with a wide array of investment advisory services. Our firm is a limited liability company formed in the State of California. Our firm has been in business as an investment adviser since 2019 and is owned by Matthew P. Luckham and Casey Luckham.

All material conflicts of interest under CCR Section 260.238 (k) are disclosed below regarding our firm, our representatives or our employees, which could be reasonably expected to impair the rendering of unbiased and objective advice. To comply with CCR Section 260.238(j), we disclose that lower fees for comparable services may be available from other sources.

B. Description of the types of advisory services we offer.

WMG WealthManagement

As part of our WMG WealthManagement service, a portfolio is created, consisting of individual stocks, bonds, exchange traded funds (“ETFs”), options, mutual funds and other public and private securities or investments. The client’s individual investment strategy is tailored to their specific needs and may include some or all of the previously mentioned securities. Portfolios will be designed to meet a particular investment goal, determined to be suitable to the client’s circumstances. Once the appropriate portfolio has been determined, portfolios are continuously and regularly monitored, and if necessary, rebalanced based upon the client’s individual needs, stated goals and objectives.

WMG WealthConsult:

We provide a variety of financial planning and consulting services to individuals, families and other clients regarding the management of their financial resources based upon an analysis of client’s current situation, goals, and objectives. Generally, such financial planning services will involve preparing a financial plan or rendering a financial consultation for clients based on the client’s financial goals and objectives. This planning or consulting may encompass one or more of the following areas: Investment Planning, Retirement Planning, 401(k) consulting, Estate Planning, Charitable Planning, Education Planning, Corporate and Personal Tax Planning, Cost Segregation Study, Corporate Structure, Real Estate Analysis, Mortgage/Debt Analysis, Insurance Analysis, Lines of Credit Evaluation, Business and Personal Financial Planning.

Our written financial plans or financial consultations rendered to clients usually include general recommendations for a course of activity or specific actions to be taken by the clients. For example, recommendations may be made that the clients begin or revise

investment programs, create or revise wills or trusts, obtain or revise insurance coverage, commence or alter retirement savings, or establish education or charitable giving programs. It should also be noted that we refer clients to an accountant, attorney or other specialist, as necessary for non-advisory related services. For written financial planning engagements, we provide our clients with a written summary of their financial situation, observations, and recommendations. For financial consulting engagements, we usually do not provide our clients with a written summary of our observations and recommendations as the process is less formal than our planning service. Plans or consultations are typically completed within six (6) months of the client signing a contract with us, assuming that all the information and documents we request from the client are provided to us promptly. Implementation of the recommendations will be at the discretion of the client.

WMG WealthBuilder:

We offer a financial planning centric service model that involves working with our team of professionals over a long time horizon. Clients who subscribe to this service receive ongoing access to a financial plan that is monitored and updated as the client's financial and personal life evolves. The financial planning process will address the following areas: net worth analysis, cash flow/budgeting analysis, debt reduction strategies, employee benefit packages/decisions, retirement planning, tax minimization strategies & planning, education savings plans, insurance/risk management, and investment advice (limited to assets managed outside of our platform such as existing 401k's, 403b's, etc. and recommendations on asset allocation).

CCR Section 260.235.2 requires that we disclose to our financial planning clients that a conflict of interest exists between us and our clients. The client is under no obligation to act upon the investment adviser's recommendation. If the client elects to act on our recommendations, the client is under no obligation to effect the transaction through our firm.

C. Explanation of whether (and, if so, how) we tailor our advisory services to the individual needs of clients, whether clients may impose restrictions on investing in certain securities or types of securities.

(i) Individual Tailoring of Advice to Clients:

We offer individualized investment advice to our WMG WealthManagement clients. General investment advice will be offered to clients utilizing our WMG WealthBuilder and WMG WealthConsult services.

(ii) Ability of Clients to Impose Restrictions on Investing in Certain Securities or Types of Securities:

Each WMG WealthManagement client has the opportunity to place reasonable restrictions the types of investments to be held in the portfolio. Restrictions on investments in certain securities or types of securities may not be possible due to the level of difficulty this would entail in managing the account.

The implementation of recommendations given to WMG WealthConsult and WMG WealthBuilder clients is to be effected by the client. Hence there are no restrictions on investing in certain securities or other types of securities.

D. Participation in wrap fee programs.

We do not offer wrap fee programs.

E. Disclosure of the amount of client assets we manage on a discretionary basis and the amount of client assets we manage on a non-discretionary basis.

As of May 21, 2019, our firm manages \$580,000 on a non-discretionary basis.

Item 5. Fees and Compensation

We are required to describe our brokerage, custody, fees and fund expenses so you will know how much you are charged and by whom for our advisory services provided to you. Our fees are negotiable.

A. Description of how we are compensated for our advisory services provided to you.

WMG WealthManagement:

Assets Under Management*	Annual Percentage of Assets Charge
\$0 - \$1,000,000	1.00%
\$1,000,001 - \$3,000,000	0.90%
\$3,000,001 - \$5,000,000	0.85%
\$5,000,001 and over	0.55%

*WMG charges a blended tier schedule. For example, if a client has \$1,500,000 of non-discretionary assets, they will be charged 1.00% for the first \$1,000,000 and 0.9% for the remaining \$500,000. Fees to be assessed will be outlined in the advisory agreement to be signed by the client.

WMG WealthConsult:

We charge an hourly fee for our WMG WealthConsult service. The total estimated fee, as well as the ultimate fee that we charge you, is based on the scope and complexity of our engagement with you. Our hourly fees range from \$175 to \$350.

WMG WealthBuilder

We charge an ongoing monthly fee of \$129 per month for our WMG WealthBuilder service.

B. Description of whether we deduct fees from clients' assets or bill clients for fees incurred.

WMG WealthManagement

Annualized fees are billed on a pro-rata basis quarterly in advance based on the value of the account on the last day of the previous quarter. Fees are negotiable. Fees will not be deducted from client accounts. Fees will be directly invoiced to the client and will be paid by check. Adjustments will be made for deposits and withdrawals during the quarter. As part of this process, clients understand the following:

- a) Our firm sends quarterly invoices to the client showing the fee amount, the value of the assets upon which the fee is based, and the specific manner in which the fee is calculated as well as disclosing that it is the client's responsibility to verify the accuracy of fee calculation; and
- b) The account custodian sends a statement to the client, at least quarterly, showing all account disbursements.

WMG WealthConsult:

We require a retainer of fifty-percent (50%) of the ultimate financial planning or consulting fee with the remainder of the fee directly billed to you and due to us within thirty (30) days of your financial plan being delivered or consultation rendered to you. In all cases, we will not require a retainer exceeding \$500 when services cannot be rendered within 6 (six) months.

WMG WealthBuilder

All fees associated with this service will be charged through AdvicePay unless otherwise agreed upon. The fee paying arrangements will be laid out in the signed advisory agreement. Non-payment for a period of 60 days will result in termination of the client's access to their financial plan.

C. Description of any other types of fees or expenses clients may pay in connection with our advisory services, such as custodian fees or mutual fund expenses.

Clients will pay the following separately incurred expenses, which we do not receive any part of: charges imposed directly by a mutual fund, index fund, or exchange traded fund which shall be disclosed in the fund's prospectus (i.e., fund management fees and other fund expenses). Clients will also incur transaction fees for trades executed by their chosen custodian via individual transaction charges. These transaction fees are separate from our fees and will be disclosed by the firm that the trades are executed through.

- D. We must disclose if client's advisory fees are due quarterly in advance. Explain how a client may obtain a refund of a pre-paid fee if the advisory contract is terminated before the end of the billing period. Explain how you will determine the amount of the refund.

Either party may terminate the advisory agreement signed with our firm for WMG WealthManagement and WMG WealthBuilder services in writing at any time. Upon notice of termination our firm will process a pro-rata refund of the unearned portion of the advisory fees charged in advance.

WMG WealthConsult clients may terminate their agreement at any time before the delivery of a financial plan by providing written notice. We charge a retainer in advance. In the event that you wish to terminate our services, we will refund the unearned portion of our fees to you. Upon receipt of your letter of termination, we will proceed to close out your account and process a pro-rata refund of unearned fees.

- E. Commissionable securities sales.

We sell securities for a commission. In order to sell securities for a commission, our supervised persons are registered representatives of Royal Alliance Associates, Inc. ("Royal Alliance"), member FINRA/SIPC. Our supervised persons may accept compensation for the sale of securities or other investment products, including distribution or service ("trail") fees from the sale of mutual funds. You should be aware that the practice of accepting commissions for the sale of securities:

- 1) Presents a conflict of interest and gives our firm and/or our supervised persons an incentive to recommend investment products based on the compensation received, rather than on your needs. We generally address commissionable sales conflicts that arise:
 - a) when explaining to clients that commissionable securities sales creates an incentive to recommend products based on the compensation we and/or our supervised persons may earn and may not necessarily be in the best interests of the client;
 - b) when recommending commissionable mutual funds, explaining that "no-load" funds are available through our firm if the client wishes to become an investment advisory client.
- 2) In no way prohibits you from purchasing investment products recommended by us through other brokers or agents which are not affiliated with us.

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

We do not charge performance fees to our clients.

Item 7. Types of Clients and Account Requirements

We have the following types of clients:

- Individuals & High Net Worth Individuals

Our requirements for opening and maintaining accounts or otherwise engaging us:

- We generally charge a minimum fee \$3,000 for written financial plans.

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:

Charting: In this type of technical analysis, our firm reviews charts of market and security activity in an attempt to identify when the market is moving up or down and to predict when how long the trend may last and when that trend might reverse.

Cyclical Analysis: Statistical analysis of specific events occurring at a sufficient number of relatively predictable intervals that they can be forecasted into the future. Cyclical analysis asserts that cyclical forces drive price movements in the financial markets. Risks include that cycles may invert or disappear and there is no expectation that this type of analysis will pinpoint turning points, instead be used in conjunction with other methods of analysis.

Fundamental Analysis: The analysis of a business's financial statements (usually to analyze the business's assets, liabilities, and earnings), health, and its competitors and markets. When analyzing a stock, futures contract, or currency using fundamental analysis there are two basic approaches one can use: bottom up analysis and top down analysis. The terms are used to distinguish such analysis from other types of investment analysis, such as quantitative and technical. Fundamental analysis is performed on historical and present data, but with the goal of making financial forecasts. There are several possible objectives: (a) to conduct a company stock valuation and predict its probable price evolution; (b) to make a projection on its business performance; (c) to evaluate its management and make internal business decisions; (d) and/or to calculate its credit risk.; and (e) to find out the intrinsic value of the share.

When the objective of the analysis is to determine what stock to buy and at what price, there are two basic methodologies investors rely upon: (a) Fundamental analysis maintains that markets may misprice a security in the short run but that the "correct" price will eventually be reached. Profits can be made by purchasing the mispriced security and then waiting for the market to recognize its "mistake" and reprice the security.; and (b) Technical analysis maintains that all information is reflected already in the price of a security. Technical analysts analyze trends and believe that sentiment changes predate and predict trend changes. Investors' emotional responses to price movements lead to recognizable price chart patterns. Technical analysts also analyze historical trends to predict future price movement. Investors can use one or both of these different but complementary methods for stock picking. 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: A security analysis methodology for forecasting the direction of prices through the study of past market data, primarily price and volume. A fundamental principle of technical analysis is that a market's price reflects all relevant information, so their analysis looks at the history of a security's trading pattern rather than external drivers such as economic, fundamental and news events. Therefore, price action tends to repeat itself due to investors collectively tending toward patterned behavior – hence technical analysis focuses on identifiable trends and conditions. Technical analysts also widely use market indicators of many sorts, some of which are mathematical transformations of price, often including up and down volume, advance/decline data and other inputs. These indicators are used to help assess whether an asset is trending, and if it is, the probability of its direction and of continuation. Technicians also look for relationships between price/volume indices and market indicators. Technical analysis employs models and trading rules based on price and volume transformations, such as the relative strength index, moving averages, regressions, inter-market and intra-market price correlations, business cycles, stock market cycles or, classically, through recognition of chart patterns. Technical analysis is widely used among traders and financial professionals and is very often used by active day traders, market makers and pit traders. The risk associated with this type of analysis is that analysts use subjective judgment to decide which pattern(s) a particular instrument reflects at a given time and what the interpretation of that pattern should be.

Investment Strategies:

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

Exchange Traded Funds (“ETFs”): An ETF is a type of Investment Company (usually, an open-end fund or unit investment trust) whose primary objective is to achieve the same return as a particular market index. The vast majority of ETFs are designed to track an index, so their performance is close to that of an index mutual fund, but they are not exact duplicates. A tracking error, or the difference between the returns of a fund and the returns of the index, can arise due to differences in composition, management fees, expenses, and handling of dividends. ETFs benefit from continuous pricing; they can be bought and sold on a stock exchange throughout the trading day. Because ETFs trade like stocks, you can place orders just like with individual stocks - such as limit orders, good-until-canceled orders, stop loss orders etc. They can also be sold short. Traditional mutual funds are bought and redeemed based on their net asset values (“NAV”) at the end of the day. ETFs are bought and sold at the market prices on the exchanges, which resemble the underlying NAV but are independent of it. However, arbitrageurs will ensure that ETF prices are kept very close to the NAV of the underlying securities. Although an investor can buy as few as one share of an ETF, most buy in board lots. Anything bought in less than a board lot will increase the cost to the investor. Anyone can buy any ETF no matter where in the world it trades. This provides a benefit over mutual funds, which generally can only be bought in the country in which they are registered.

Mutual Funds: A mutual fund is a company that pools money from many investors and invests the money in a variety of differing security types based the objectives of the fund. The portfolio of the fund consists of the combined holdings it owns. Each share represents an investor's proportionate ownership of the fund's holdings and the income those holdings generate. The price that investors pay for mutual fund shares is the fund's per share net asset value ("NAV") plus any shareholder fees that the fund imposes at the time of purchase (such as sales loads). Investors typically cannot ascertain the exact make-up of a fund's portfolio at any given time, nor can they directly influence which securities the fund manager buys and sells or the timing of those trades. With an individual stock, investors can obtain real-time (or close to real-time) pricing information with relative ease by checking financial websites or by calling a broker or your investment adviser. Investors can also monitor how a stock's price changes from hour to hour—or even second to second. By contrast, with a mutual fund, the price at which an investor purchases or redeems shares will typically depend on the fund's NAV, which is calculated daily after market close.

The benefits of investing through mutual funds include: (a) Mutual funds are professionally managed by an investment adviser who researches, selects, and monitors the performance of the securities purchased by the fund; (b) Mutual funds typically have the benefit of diversification, which is an investing strategy that generally sums up as "Don't put all your eggs in one basket." Spreading investments across a wide range of companies and industry sectors can help lower the risk if a company or sector fails. Some investors find it easier to achieve diversification through ownership of mutual funds rather than through ownership of individual stocks or bonds.; (c) Some mutual funds accommodate investors who do not have a lot of money to invest by setting relatively low dollar amounts for initial purchases, subsequent monthly purchases, or both.; and (d) At any time, mutual fund investors can readily redeem their shares at the current NAV, less any fees and charges assessed on redemption.

Mutual funds also have features that some investors might view as disadvantages: (a) Investors must pay sales charges, annual fees, and other expenses regardless of how the fund performs. Depending on the timing of their investment, investors may also have to pay taxes on any capital gains distribution they receive. This includes instances where the fund went on to perform poorly after purchasing shares.; (b) Investors typically cannot ascertain the exact make-up of a fund's portfolio at any given time, nor can they directly influence which securities the fund manager buys and sells or the timing of those trades.; and (c) With an individual stock, investors can obtain real-time (or close to real-time) pricing information with relative ease by checking financial websites or by calling a broker or your investment adviser. Investors can also monitor how a stock's price changes from hour to hour—or even second to second. By contrast, with a mutual fund, the price at which an investor purchases or redeems shares will typically depend on the fund's NAV, which the fund might not calculate until many hours after the investor placed the order. In general, mutual funds must calculate their NAV at least once every business day, typically after the major U.S. exchanges close.

When investors buy and hold an individual stock or bond, the investor must pay income tax each year on the dividends or interest the investor receives. However, the investor will not have to pay any capital gains tax until the investor actually sells and makes a profit. Mutual funds are different. When an investor buys and holds mutual fund shares, the investor will owe income tax

on any ordinary dividends in the year the investor receives or reinvests them. Moreover, in addition to owing taxes on any personal capital gains when the investor sells shares, the investor may have to pay taxes each year on the fund's capital gains. That is because the law requires mutual funds to distribute capital gains to shareholders if they sell securities for a profit, and cannot use losses to offset these gains.

Long-Term Purchases: Our firm may buy securities for your account and hold them for a relatively long time (more than a year) in anticipation that the security's value will appreciate over a long horizon. The risk of this strategy is that our firm could miss out on potential short-term gains that could have been profitable to your account, or it's possible that the security's value may decline sharply before our firm make a decision to sell.

Short-Term Purchases: When utilizing this strategy, our firm may also purchase securities with the idea of selling them within a relatively short time (typically a year or less). Our firm does this in an attempt to take advantage of conditions that our firm believes will soon result in a price swing in the securities our firm purchase.

Trading: Our firm purchase securities with the idea of selling them very quickly (typically within 30 days or less). Our firm do this in an attempt to take advantage of our predictions of brief price swings. Trading involves risk that may not be suitable for every investor, and may involve a high volume of trading activity. Each trade generates a commission and the total daily commission on such a high volume of trading can be considerable. Active trading accounts should be considered speculative in nature with the objective being to generate short-term profits. This activity may result in the loss of more than 100% of an investment.

Short Sales: A short sale is a transaction in which an investor sells borrowed securities in anticipation of a price decline and is required to return an equal number of shares at some point in the future. These transactions have a number of risks that make it highly unsuitable for the novice investor. This strategy has a slanted payoff ratio in that the maximum gain (which would occur if the shorted stock was to plunge to zero) is limited, but the maximum loss is theoretically infinite (since stocks can in theory go up infinitely in price). The following risks should be considered: (1) In addition to trading commissions, other costs with short selling include that of borrowing the security to short it, as well as interest payable on the margin account that holds the shorted security. (2) The short seller is responsible for making dividend payments on the shorted stock to the entity from whom the stock has been borrowed. (3) Stocks with very high short interest may occasionally surge in price. This usually happens when there is a positive development in the stock, which forces short sellers to buy the shares back to close their short positions. Heavily shorted stocks are also susceptible to "buy-ins," which occur when a broker closes out short positions in a difficult-to-borrow stock whose lenders are demanding it back. (4) Regulators may impose bans on short sales in a specific sector or even in the broad market to avoid panic and unwarranted selling pressure. Such actions can cause a spike in stock prices, forcing the short seller to cover short positions at huge losses. (5) Unlike the "buy-and-hold" investor who can afford to wait for an investment to work out, the short seller does not have the luxury of time because of the many costs and risks associated with short selling. Timing is everything when it comes to shorting. (5) Short selling should only be undertaken by

experienced traders who have the discipline to cut a losing short position, rather than add to it hoping that it will eventually work out.

Margin Transactions: Our firm may purchase stocks, mutual funds, and/or other securities for your portfolio with money borrowed from your brokerage account. This allows you to purchase more stock than you would be able to with your available cash, and allows us to purchase stock without selling other holdings. Margin accounts and transactions are risky and not necessarily appropriate for every client. The potential risks associated with these transactions are (1) You can lose more funds than are deposited into the margin account; (2) the forced sale of securities or other assets in your account; (3) the sale of securities or other assets without contacting you; and (4) you may not be entitled to choose which securities or other assets in your account(s) are liquidated or sold to meet a margin call.

Options: An option is a financial derivative that represents a contract sold by one party (the option writer) to another party (the option holder). The contract offers the buyer the right, but not the obligation, to buy (call) or sell (put) a security or other financial asset at an agreed-upon price (the strike price) during a certain period of time or on a specific date (exercise date). Options are extremely versatile securities. Traders use options to speculate, which is a relatively risky practice, while hedgers use options to reduce the risk of holding an asset. In terms of speculation, option buyers and writers have conflicting views regarding the outlook on the performance of a:

- *Call Option:* Call options give the option to buy at certain price, so the buyer would want the stock to go up. Conversely, the option writer needs to provide the underlying shares in the event that the stock's market price exceeds the strike due to the contractual obligation. An option writer who sells a call option believes that the underlying stock's price will drop relative to the option's strike price during the life of the option, as that is how he will reap maximum profit. This is exactly the opposite outlook of the option buyer. The buyer believes that the underlying stock will rise; if this happens, the buyer will be able to acquire the stock for a lower price and then sell it for a profit. However, if the underlying stock does not close above the strike price on the expiration date, the option buyer would lose the premium paid for the call option.
- *Put Option:* Put options give the option to sell at a certain price, so the buyer would want the stock to go down. The opposite is true for put option writers. For example, a put option buyer is bearish on the underlying stock and believes its market price will fall below the specified strike price on or before a specified date. On the other hand, an option writer who shorts a put option believes the underlying stock's price will increase about a specified price on or before the expiration date. If the underlying stock's price closes above the specified strike price on the expiration date, the put option writer's maximum profit is achieved. Conversely, a put option holder would only benefit from a fall in the underlying stock's price below the strike price. If the underlying stock's price falls below the strike price, the put option writer is obligated to purchase shares of the underlying stock at the strike price.

The potential risks associated with these transactions are that (1) all options expire. The closer the option gets to expiration, the quicker the premium in the option deteriorates; and (2) Prices

can move very quickly. Depending on factors such as time until expiration and the relationship of the stock price to the option's strike price, small movements in a stock can translate into big movements in the underlying options.

Risk of Loss:

Investing in securities involves risk of loss that clients should be prepared to bear. While the stock market may increase and the account(s) could enjoy a gain, it is also possible that the stock market may decrease and the account(s) could suffer a loss. It is important that clients understand the risks associated with investing in the stock market, and that their assets are appropriately diversified in investments. Clients are encouraged to ask our firm any questions regarding their risk tolerance.

Company Risk: When investing in stock positions, there is always a certain level of company or industry specific risk that is inherent in each investment. This is also referred to as unsystematic risk and can be reduced through appropriate diversification. There is the risk that the company will perform poorly or have its value reduced based on factors specific to the company or its industry. For example, if a company's employees go on strike or the company receives unfavorable media attention for its actions, the value of the company may be reduced.

Credit Risk: Credit risk can be a factor in situations where an investment's performance relies on a borrower's repayment of borrowed funds. With credit risk, an investor can experience a loss or unfavorable performance if a borrower does not repay the borrowed funds as expected or required. Investment holdings that involve forms of indebtedness (i.e. borrowed funds) are subject to credit risk.

Defensive Strategy Risk: Defensive strategies are primarily used in periods of high volatility or economic uncertainty and aimed at reducing exposure to the equity market. Our goal is simply to help our clients achieve their financial goals, regardless of market conditions. If our firm forecasts a prolonged and substantial downturn for the equity markets, it may adopt a defensive strategy for clients' growth allocation by investing substantially in money market securities and/or short term fixed income securities. There can be no guarantee that our firm will accurately forecast any prolonged and substantial downturn in the equity markets, or that the use defensive techniques would be successful in avoiding losses. The use of defensive strategies could result in a negative outcome for a client. A few negative consequences could be high turnover, re-entry in the same security at a higher price, loss of growth if the equity markets move up, high tax liability within taxable accounts and higher trading cost.

Economic Risk: The prevailing economic environment is important to the health of all businesses. Some companies, however, are more sensitive to changes in the domestic or global economy than others. These types of companies are often referred to as cyclical businesses. Countries in which a large portion of businesses are in cyclical industries are thus also very economically sensitive and carry a higher amount of economic risk. If an investment is issued by a party located in a country that experiences wide swings from an economic standpoint or in situations where certain elements of an investment instrument are hinged on dealings in such countries, the investment instrument will generally be subject to a higher level of economic risk.

ETF & Mutual Fund Risk: When investing in an ETF or mutual fund, you will bear additional expenses based on your pro rata share of the ETF's or mutual fund's operating expenses, including the potential duplication of management fees. The risk of owning an ETF or mutual fund generally reflects the risks of owning the underlying securities the ETF or mutual fund holds. Clients will also incur brokerage costs when purchasing ETFs.

Fixed Income Securities Risk: Typically, the values of fixed-income securities change inversely with prevailing interest rates. Therefore, a fundamental risk of fixed-income securities is interest rate risk, which is the risk that their value will generally decline as prevailing interest rates rise, which may cause your account value to likewise decrease, and vice versa. How specific fixed income securities may react to changes in interest rates will depend on the specific characteristics of each security. Fixed-income securities are also subject to credit risk, prepayment risk, valuation risk, and liquidity risk. Credit risk is the chance that a bond issuer will fail to pay interest and principal in a timely manner, or that negative perceptions of the issuer's ability to make such payments will cause the price of a bond to decline.

Options Risk: Options on securities may be subject to greater fluctuations in value than an investment in the underlying securities. Purchasing and writing put and call options are highly specialized activities and entail greater than ordinary investment risks.

Past Performance: Charting and technical analysis are often used interchangeably. Technical analysis generally attempts to forecast an investment's future potential by analyzing its past performance and other related statistics. In particular, technical analysis often times involves an evaluation of historical pricing and volume of a particular security for the purpose of forecasting where future price and volume figures may go. As with any investment analysis method, technical analysis runs the risk of not knowing the future and thus, investors should realize that even the most diligent and thorough technical analysis cannot predict or guarantee the future performance of any particular investment instrument or issuer thereof.

Strategy Risk: There is no guarantee that the investment strategies discussed herein will work under all market conditions and each investor should evaluate his/her ability to maintain any investment he/she is considering in light of his/her own investment time horizon. Investments are subject to risk, including possible loss of principal.

Description of Material, Significant, or Unusual Risks

Our firm generally invests clients cash balances in money market funds, FDIC Insured Certificates of Deposit, high-grade commercial paper and/or government backed debt instruments. Ultimately, our firm tries to achieve the highest return on client cash balances through relatively low-risk conservative investments. In most cases, at least a partial cash balance will be maintained in a money market account so that our firm may debit advisory fees for our services related to our WMG WealthManagement service, as applicable.

Item 9. Disciplinary Information

We have determined that there are no legal or disciplinary events material to your evaluation of our advisory business or the integrity of our management.

Item 10. Other Financial Industry Activities and Affiliations

- A. Our firm or our management persons are registered, or have an application pending to register, as a broker-dealer or a registered representative of a broker-dealer. The details are as follows:

Our Advisory Representatives are Registered Representatives and Investment Adviser Representatives (“IARs”) of Royal Alliance Associates, Inc. (“Royal Alliance”) and provide brokerage services to Clients in that capacity. Royal Alliance's principal business is a full service general securities broker-dealer registered with the Securities Exchange Commission, FINRA, and various other regulatory bodies. Royal Alliance is also a registered investment adviser and provides access to Third-Party Investment Advisory Services to Clients through its own Advisory Representatives. In that regard, the Adviser's Advisory Representatives may also be affiliated with Royal's Investment Adviser for the provision of such Third-Party Advisory Services and products.

Although Royal Alliance maintains supervisory and administrative relationships with certain of the Adviser's Advisory Representatives, the Firm does not control the Adviser with respect to the conduct of its Investment Advisory activities. Notwithstanding, because the Advisory Representatives are dually registered agents of Royal Alliance and the Adviser, Royal Alliance has certain supervisory and administrative duties pursuant of the requirements of FINRA Conduct Rule 3040. In that regard, Royal Alliance will require and furnish certain account opening documentation to be completed by the clients and the Advisory Representatives. Once all such materials and forms have been completed by clients in consultation with their Advisory Representative, the Advisory Representative is required to submit these materials and forms to Royal Alliance for its review and approval, in its capacity as the Broker/Dealer of record. Such review does not include the provision of investment advisory services to our clients' accounts. In certain instances, Royal Alliance will collect, as paying agent for the Adviser, the investment advisory fee due to us from the account custodian. Royal Alliance will retain a portion as an administrative charge to the Adviser (not the Clients) for the functions Royal Alliance is required to carry out by the FINRA. Royal Alliance does not provide investment advisory services in connection with such programs.

- B. Our firm or our management persons are registered, or have an application pending to register, as a futures commission merchant, commodity pool operator, a commodity trading advisor, or an associated person of the foregoing entities. The details are as follows:

We have determined we have nothing to disclose in this regard.

- C. Description of any relationship or arrangement that is material to our advisory business or to our clients, that we or any of our management persons have with any related person¹ listed below. We are required to identify the related person and if the relationship or arrangement creates a material conflict of interest with clients, describe the nature of the conflict and how we address it.

Representatives of our firm in their individual capacities are licensed to sell life insurance and may receive reasonable commissions from recommendations sold to advisory clients. Clients are never obligated to purchase the recommended insurance products.

Austin Hughes, an investment adviser representative of our firm, is also a Certified Public Accountant. In such capacity, he may also provide income tax preparation or accounting services. These services are independent of our firm's financial planning and investment advisory services and are governed under a separate engagement agreement(s). Our firm does not actively solicit clients to utilize these services. Mr. Hughes spends 8 hours a month with related activities such as accounting and tax preparation.

Mr. Hughes does not have signatory authority over client accounts.

- D. If we recommend or select other investment advisers for our clients and we receive compensation directly or indirectly from those advisers, or we have other business relationships with those advisers, we are required to describe these practices and discuss the conflicts of interest these practices create and how we address them.

We have determined we have nothing to disclose in this regard.

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

- A. Brief description of our Code of Ethics adopted pursuant to SEC rule 204A-1 and offer to provide a copy of our Code of Ethics to any client or prospective client upon request.

We recognize that the personal investment transactions of members and employees of our firm demand the application of a high Code of Ethics and require that all such transactions be carried out in a way that does not endanger the interest of any client. At the same time, we believe that if investment goals are similar for clients and for members and employees of our firm, it is logical and even desirable that there be common ownership of some securities.

¹ Our Related Persons are any advisory affiliates and any person that is under common control with our firm. Advisory Affiliate: Our advisory affiliates are (1) all of our officers, partners, or directors (or any person performing similar functions); (2) all persons directly or indirectly controlling or controlled by us; and (3) all of our current employees (other than employees performing only clerical, administrative, support or similar functions). Person: A natural person (an individual) or a company. A company includes any partnership, corporation, trust, limited liability company ("LLC"), limited liability partnership ("LLP"), sole proprietorship, or other organization.

Therefore, in order to prevent conflicts of interest, we have in place a set of procedures (including a pre-clearing procedure) with respect to transactions effected by our members, officers and employees for their personal accounts². In order to monitor compliance with our personal trading policy, we have a quarterly securities transaction reporting system for all of our associates.

Furthermore, our firm has established a Code of Ethics which applies to all of our associated persons. An investment adviser is considered a fiduciary. As a fiduciary, it is an investment adviser's responsibility to provide fair and full disclosure of all material facts and to act solely in the best interest of each of our clients at all times. We have a fiduciary duty to all clients. Our fiduciary duty is considered the core underlying principle for our Code of Ethics which also includes Insider Trading and Personal Securities Transactions Policies and Procedures. We require all of our supervised persons to conduct business with the highest level of ethical standards and to comply with all federal and state securities laws at all times. Upon employment or affiliation and at least annually thereafter, all supervised persons will sign an acknowledgement that they have read, understand, and agree to comply with our Code of Ethics. Our firm and supervised persons must conduct business in an honest, ethical, and fair manner and avoid all circumstances that might negatively affect or appear to affect our duty of complete loyalty to all clients. This disclosure is provided to give all clients a summary of our Code of Ethics. However, if a client or a potential client wishes to review our Code of Ethics in its entirety, a copy will be provided promptly upon request.

- B. If our firm or a related person invests in the same securities (or related securities, e.g., warrants, options or futures) that our firm or a related person recommends to clients, we are required to describe our practice and discuss the conflicts of interest this presents and generally how we address the conflicts that arise in connection with personal trading.

See Item 11A of this Brochure. Related persons of our firm may buy or sell securities and other investments that are also recommended to clients. In order to minimize this conflict of interest, our related persons will place client interests ahead of their own interests and adhere to our firm's Code of Ethics, a copy of which is available upon request.

Neither our firm nor a related person recommends, buys or sells for client accounts, securities in which our firm or a related person has a material financial interest without prior disclosure to the client.

- C. If our firm or a related person recommends securities to clients, or buys or sells securities for client accounts, at or about the same time that you or a related person buys or sells the same securities for our firm's (or the related person's own) account, we are required to describe our practice and discuss the conflicts of interest it presents. We are also required to describe generally how we address conflicts that arise.

² For purposes of the policy, our associate's personal account generally includes any account (a) in the name of our associate, his/her spouse, his/her minor children or other dependents residing in the same household, (b) for which our associate is a trustee or executor, or (c) which our associate controls, including our client accounts which our associate controls and/or a member of his/her household has a direct or indirect beneficial interest in.

See Item 11A of this brochure. Related persons of our firm may buy or sell securities for themselves at or about the same time they buy or sell the same securities for client accounts. In order to minimize this conflict of interest, our related persons will place client interests ahead of their own interests and adhere to our firm's Code of Ethics, a copy of which is available upon request. Further, our related persons will refrain from buying or selling the same securities within 48 hours of buying or selling for our clients. If related persons' accounts are included in a block trade, our related persons will always trade personal accounts last.

Item 12. Brokerage Practices

Description of the factors that we consider in selecting or recommending broker-dealers for client transactions and determining the reasonableness of their compensation (e.g., commissions).

Our firm does not maintain custody of client assets. Client assets must be maintained by a qualified custodian. Our firm seeks to recommend a custodian who will hold client assets and execute transactions on terms that are overall most advantageous when compared to other available providers and their services. The factors considered, among others, are these:

- Timeliness of execution
- Timeliness and accuracy of trade confirmations
- Research services provided
- Ability to provide investment ideas
- Execution facilitation services provided
- Record keeping services provided
- Custody services provided
- Frequency and correction of trading errors
- Ability to access a variety of market venues
- Expertise as it relates to specific securities
- Financial condition
- Business reputation
- Quality of services

With this in consideration, our firm has an arrangement with Pershing, LLC ("Pershing"), a qualified custodian from whom our firm is independently owned and operated. Pershing offers services to independent investment advisers which includes custody of securities, trade execution, clearance and settlement of transactions. Pershing enables us to obtain many no-load mutual funds without transaction charges and other no-load funds at nominal transaction charges. Pershing does not charge client accounts separately for custodial services. Client accounts will be charged transaction fees, commissions or other fees on trades that are executed or settle into the client's custodial account. Transaction fees may be charged via individual transaction charges. These fees are negotiated with Pershing and are generally discounted from customary retail commission rates. This benefits clients because the overall fee paid is often lower than would be otherwise.

Pershing may make certain research and brokerage services available at no additional cost to our firm. Research products and services provided by Pershing may include: research reports on recommendations or other information about particular companies or industries; economic surveys, data and analyses; financial publications; portfolio evaluation services; financial database software and services; computerized news and pricing services; quotation equipment for use in running software used in investment decision-making; and other products or services that provide lawful and appropriate assistance by Pershing to our firm in the performance of our investment decision-making responsibilities. The aforementioned research and brokerage services qualify for the safe harbor exemption defined in Section 28(e) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934.

As part of our fiduciary duty to our clients, our firm will endeavor at all times to put the interests of our clients first. Clients should be aware, however, that the receipt of economic benefits by our firm or our related persons creates a potential conflict of interest and may indirectly influence our firm's choice of Pershing as a custodial recommendation. Our firm examined this potential conflict of interest when our firm chose to recommend Pershing and have determined that the recommendation is in the best interest of our firm's clients and satisfies our fiduciary obligations, including our duty to seek best execution.

Our clients may pay a transaction fee or commission to Pershing that is higher than another qualified broker dealer might charge to effect the same transaction where our firm determines in good faith that the commission is reasonable in relation to the value of the brokerage and research services provided to the client as a whole.

In seeking best execution, the determinative factor is not the lowest possible cost, but whether the transaction represents the best qualitative execution, taking into consideration the full range of a broker-dealer's services, including the value of research provided, execution capability, commission rates, and responsiveness. Although our firm will seek competitive rates, to the benefit of all clients, our firm may not necessarily obtain the lowest possible commission rates for specific client account transactions.

Soft Dollars

Our firm does not receive soft dollars in excess of what is allowed by Section 28(e) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. The safe harbor research products and services obtained by our firm will generally be used to service all of our clients but not necessarily all at any one particular time.

Client Brokerage Commissions

Pershing does not make client brokerage commissions generated by client transactions available for our firm's use.

Client Transactions in Return for Soft Dollars

Our firm does not direct client transactions to a particular broker-dealer in return for soft dollar benefits.

Brokerage for Client Referrals

Our firm does not receive brokerage for client referrals.

Directed Brokerage

Neither our firm nor any of our firm's representatives have discretionary authority in making the determination of the brokers-dealers and/or custodians with whom orders for the purchase or sale of securities are placed for execution, and the commission rates at which such securities transactions are effected. Our firm routinely recommends that clients direct us to execute through a specified broker-dealer. Our firm recommends the use of Pershing.

Client-Directed Brokerage

Our firm allows clients to direct brokerage outside our recommendation. Our firm may be unable to achieve the most favorable execution of client transactions. Client directed brokerage may cost clients more money. For example, in a directed brokerage account, clients may pay higher brokerage commissions because our firm may not be able to aggregate orders to reduce transaction costs, or clients may receive less favorable prices.

Aggregation of Purchase or Sale

Our firm provides investment management services for various clients. There are occasions on which portfolio transactions may be executed as part of concurrent authorizations to purchase or sell the same security for numerous accounts served by our firm, which involve accounts with similar investment objectives. Although such concurrent authorizations potentially could be either advantageous or disadvantageous to any one or more particular accounts, they are affected only when our firm believes that to do so will be in the best interest of the effected accounts. When such concurrent authorizations occur, the objective is to allocate the executions in a manner which is deemed equitable to the accounts involved. In any given situation, our firm attempts to allocate trade executions in the most equitable manner possible, taking into consideration client objectives, current asset allocation and availability of funds using price averaging, proration and consistently non-arbitrary methods of allocation.

Item 13. Review of Accounts or Financial Plans

- A. Review of client accounts or financial plans, along with a description of the frequency and nature of our review, and the titles of our employees who conduct the review.

Matthew Luckham, Chief Compliance Officer of Wealth Manager Group II, LLC dba Wealth Manager Group, reviews accounts on at least an annual basis for our WMG WealthManagement clients. The nature of these reviews is to learn whether client accounts

are in line with their investment objectives, appropriately positioned based on market conditions, and investment policies, if applicable. Our firm does not provide written reports to clients, unless asked to do so. Verbal reports take place on at least an annual basis when our WMG WealthManagement clients are contacted.

WMG WealthConsult clients do not receive reviews of their written plans unless they take action to schedule a financial consultation with us. We do not provide ongoing services to financial planning clients, but are willing to meet with such clients upon their request to discuss updates to their plans, changes in their circumstances, etc.

WMG WealthBuilder clients receive reviews of their plans during the duration of the service. Our firm provides ongoing services where clients are met with upon their request to discuss updates to their plans, changes in their circumstances, etc.

B. Review of client accounts on other than a periodic basis, along with a description of the factors that trigger a review.

We may review client accounts more frequently than described above. Among the factors which may trigger an off-cycle review are major market or economic events, the client's life events, requests by the client, etc.

C. Description of the content and indication of the frequency of written or verbal regular reports we provide to clients regarding their accounts.

Please see Item 13A of this brochure for information regarding the content and frequency of written or verbal reports.

Item 14. Client Referrals and Other Compensation

A. If someone who is not a client provides an economic benefit to our firm for providing investment advice or other advisory services to our clients, we must generally describe the arrangement. For purposes of this Item, economic benefits include any sales awards or other prizes.

Product Sponsor Funded Events

In an effort to keep our clients informed as to the services we offer and the various financial products we utilize, our firm occasionally sponsors events in conjunction with our product providers. These events are educational in nature, and are not dependent upon the use of any specific products. While a conflict of interest may exist given that these events are at least partially funded by product sponsors, all funds received from the sponsors are used for the education of our clients, and we will always adhere to our fiduciary duties in selecting appropriate investments for our clients.

- B. If our firm or a related person directly or indirectly compensates any person who is not our employee for client referrals, we are required to describe the arrangement and the compensation.

We do not pay referral fees (non-commission based) to independent solicitors (non-registered representatives) for the referral of their clients to our firm in accordance with relevant state statutes and rules.

Item 15. Custody

If we have custody of client funds or securities and a qualified custodian as defined in SEC rule 206(4)-2 or similar state rules (for example, a broker-dealer or bank) does not send account statements with respect to those funds or securities directly to our clients, we must disclose that we have custody and explain the risks that you will face because of this.

The SEC issued a no-action letter (“Letter”) with respect to the Rule 206(4)-2 (“Custody Rule”) under the Investment Advisers Act of 1940 (“Advisers Act”). The letter provided guidance on the Custody Rule as well as clarified that an adviser who has the power to disburse client funds to a third party under a standing letter of instruction (“SLOA”) is deemed to have custody. As such, our firm has adopted the following safeguards in conjunction with our custodian, Pershing:

- The client provides an instruction to the qualified custodian, in writing, that includes the client’s signature, the third party’s name, and either the third party’s address or the third party’s account number at a custodian to which the transfer should be directed.
- The client authorizes the investment adviser, in writing, either on the qualified custodian’s form or separately, to direct transfers to the third party either on a specified schedule or from time to time.
- The client’s qualified custodian performs appropriate verification of the instruction, such as a signature review or other method to verify the client’s authorization, and provides a transfer of funds notice to the client promptly after each transfer.
- The client has the ability to terminate or change the instruction to the client’s qualified custodian.
- The investment adviser has no authority or ability to designate or change the identity of the third party, the address, or any other information about the third party contained in the client’s instruction.
- The investment adviser maintains records showing that the third party is not a related party of the investment adviser or located at the same address as the investment adviser.
- The client’s qualified custodian sends the client, in writing, an initial notice confirming the instruction and an annual notice reconfirming the instruction.

Clients are encouraged to raise any questions with us about the custody, safety or security of their assets and our custodial recommendations.

Item 16. Investment Discretion

Our firm does not accept discretionary authority to manage securities accounts on behalf of clients. In accordance with CCR Section 260.237.2(f)(1), our firm will obtain client permission prior to effecting securities transactions in client accounts managed on a non-discretionary basis.

Item 17. Voting Client Securities

If we have, or will accept, proxy authority to vote client securities, we must briefly describe our voting policies and procedures, including those adopted pursuant to SEC Rule 206(4)-6.

We do not accept the proxy authority to vote client securities. Clients will receive proxies or other solicitations directly from their custodian or a transfer agent. In the event that proxies are sent to our firm, we will forward them on to you and ask the party who sent them to mail them directly to you in the future. Clients may call, write or email us to discuss questions they may have about particular proxy votes or other solicitations.

Item 18. Financial Information

- A. If we require or solicit prepayment of more than \$500 in fees per client, six months or more in advance, we must include a balance sheet for our most recent fiscal year.

We do not require nor do we solicit prepayment of more than \$500 in fees per client, six months or more in advance. Therefore, we have not included a balance sheet for our most recent fiscal year.

- B. If we are a state registered adviser and have discretionary authority or custody of client funds or securities, or we require or solicit prepayment of more than \$500 in fees per client, six months or more in advance, we must disclose any financial condition that is reasonably likely to impair our ability to meet contractual commitments to clients.

We have nothing to disclose in this regard.

- C. If we have been the subject of a bankruptcy petition at any time during the past ten years, we must disclose this fact, the date the petition was first brought, and the current status.

We have nothing to disclose in this regard.

Item 19. Requirements for State-Registered Advisers

A. Identification of each of our principal executive officers and management persons, and description of their formal educations and business backgrounds.

Matthew P. Luckham, CFP®

Year of Birth: 1982

Education:

Northwestern University – Evanston, IL, BA in History, BA in Spanish

Past 5 Year Work Experience History:

01/19 to Present – Wealth Manager Group II, LLC dba Wealth Manager Group,;
Managing Member, Chief Compliance Officer & Investment Advisory
Representative

03/06 to 01/19 – Wealth Manager Group, LLC; Investment Advisory Representative

12/05 to Present – Royal Alliance Associates, Inc; Registered Representative

05/05 to 03/06 – Wealth Manager Group, LLC; Employee

Exams, Licenses & Other Professional Designations:

- 12/12: Series 24 Exam
- 12/05: Series 66 Exam
- 11/05: Series 7 Exam

CERTIFIED FINANCIAL PLANNER™, CFP®

The CERTIFIED FINANCIAL PLANNER™, CFP® and federally registered CFP (with flame design) marks (collectively, the “CFP® marks”) are professional certification marks granted in the United States by Certified Financial Planner Board of Standards, Inc. (“CFP Board”).

The CFP® certification is a voluntary certification; no federal or state law or regulation requires financial planners to hold CFP® certification. It is recognized in the United States and a number of other countries for its (1) high standard of professional education; (2) stringent code of conduct and standards of practice; and (3) ethical requirements that govern professional engagements with clients. Currently, more than 62,000 individuals have obtained CFP® certification in the United States.

To attain the right to use the CFP® marks, an individual must satisfactorily fulfill the following requirements:

- Education – Complete an advanced college-level course of study addressing the financial planning subject areas that CFP Board’s studies have determined as

necessary for the competent and professional delivery of financial planning services, and attain a Bachelor's Degree from a regionally accredited United States college or university (or its equivalent from a foreign university). CFP Board's financial planning subject areas include insurance planning and risk management, employee benefits planning, investment planning, income tax planning, retirement planning, and estate planning;

- Examination – Pass the comprehensive CFP® Certification Examination. The examination, administered in 10 hours over a two-day period, includes case studies and client scenarios designed to test one's ability to correctly diagnose financial planning issues and apply one's knowledge of financial planning to real world circumstances;
- Experience – Complete at least three years of full-time financial planning-related experience (or the equivalent, measured as 2,000 hours per year); and
- Ethics – Agree to be bound by CFP Board's *Standards of Professional Conduct*, a set of documents outlining the ethical and practice standards for CFP® professionals.

Individuals who become certified must complete the following ongoing education and ethics requirements in order to maintain the right to continue to use the CFP® marks:

- Continuing Education – Complete 30 hours of continuing education hours every two years, including two hours on the *Code of Ethics* and other parts of the *Standards of Professional Conduct*, to maintain competence and keep up with developments in the financial planning field; and
- Ethics – Renew an agreement to be bound by the *Standards of Professional Conduct*. The Standards prominently require that CFP® professionals provide financial planning services at a fiduciary standard of care. This means CFP® professionals must provide financial planning services in the best interests of their clients.

CFP® professionals who fail to comply with the above standards and requirements may be subject to CFP Board's enforcement process, which could result in suspension or permanent revocation of their CFP® certification.

B. Description of any business in which we are actively engaged (other than giving investment advice) and the approximate amount of time spent on that business.

Our Advisory Representatives are Registered Representatives and Investment Adviser Representatives of Royal Alliance Associates, Inc. ("Royal Alliance") and provide brokerage services to Clients in that capacity. Royal Alliance's principal business is as full services general securities broker-dealer registered with the Securities Exchange Commission, FINRA, and various other regulatory bodies. Royal Alliance is also a registered investment adviser and provides access to Third-Party Investment Advisory Services to Clients through its own Advisory Representatives. In that regard, the Adviser's Advisory Representatives may also be affiliated with Royal's Investment Adviser for the provision of such Third-Party Advisory Services and products.

- C. In addition to the description of our fees in response to Item 5 of Part 2A, if our firm or a supervised person is compensated for advisory services with performance-based fees, we must explain how these fees will be calculated. Further, we must disclose specifically that performance-based compensation may create an incentive for the adviser to recommend an investment that may carry a higher degree of risk to the client.

We do not charge performance-based fees.

- D. If our firm or a management person has been involved in one of the events listed below, we must disclose all material facts regarding the event.

1. An award or otherwise being found liable in an arbitration claim alleging damages in excess of \$2,500, involving any of the following:
 - (a) an investment or an investment-related business or activity;
 - (b) fraud, false statement(s), or omissions;
 - (c) theft, embezzlement, or other wrongful taking of property;
 - (d) bribery, forgery, counterfeiting, or extortion; or
 - (e) dishonest, unfair, or unethical practices.

We have nothing to disclose in this regard.

2. An award or otherwise being found liable in a civil, self-regulatory organization, or administrative proceeding involving any of the following:
 - (a) an investment or an investment-related business or activity;
 - (b) fraud, false statement(s), or omissions;
 - (c) theft, embezzlement, or other wrongful taking of property;
 - (d) bribery, forgery, counterfeiting, or extortion; or
 - (e) dishonest, unfair, or unethical practices.

We have nothing to disclose in this regard.

- E. In addition to any relationship or arrangement described in response to Item 10.C. of Part 2A, we must describe any relationship or arrangement that our firm or any of our management persons have with any issuer of securities that is not listed in Item 10.C. of Part 2A.

We have nothing to disclose in this regard.