

DeLarme Wealth Management, Inc

Firm Brochure - Form ADV Part 2A

This brochure provides information about the qualifications and business practices of DeLarme Wealth Management, Inc. If you have any questions about the contents of this brochure, please contact us at (424) 250-1725 or by email at: jeff@delarmewm.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 DeLarme Wealth Management, Inc is also available on the SEC's website at www.adviserinfo.sec.gov. DeLarme Wealth Management, Inc's CRD number is: 328372.

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

Version Date: 4/24/2024

Item 2: Material Changes

DeLarme Wealth Management, Inc. has the following material changes to report. Material changes relate to DeLarme Wealth Management, Inc.'s policies, practices or conflicts of interests.

- Mr. DeLarme is no longer a registered representative. We have amended item 5.e and item 10.C to remove this representation.
- DeLarme Wealth Management, Inc. is disclosing custody due to standing letters of authorization (SLOA). We have amended item 15 accordingly.

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Item 4: Advisory Business

A. Description of the Advisory Firm

DeLarme Wealth Management, Inc (hereinafter "DWM") is a Corporation organized in the State of California. The firm was formed in May 2016, and the principal owner is Jeffrey "Jeff" DeLarme.

B. Types of Advisory Services

Portfolio Management Services

DWM offers ongoing portfolio management services based on the individual goals, objectives, time horizon, and risk tolerance of each client. DWM creates an Investment Policy Statement for each client and then constructs a plan to aid in the selection of a portfolio that matches each client's specific situation. Portfolio management services include, but are not limited to investment strategy, asset allocation, risk tolerance, asset selection, and regular portfolio monitoring.

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

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

Generally, limited financial planning will be provided as part of the portfolio management services at no additional cost.

Selection of Other Adviser

DWM has discretion to choose third-party investment advisers to manage all or a portion of the client's assets. Before selecting other advisers for clients, DWM will always ensure those other advisers are properly licensed or registered as an investment adviser. DWM conducts due diligence on any third-party investment adviser, which may involve one or more of the following: phone calls, meetings and review of the third-party adviser's performance and investment strategy. DWM then makes investments with a third-party investment adviser by investing with the third-party adviser. DWM will review the ongoing performance of the third-party adviser as a portion of the client's portfolio.

Pension Consulting Services

Fiduciary Services

DWM may serve as a 3(21) non-discretionary investment advisor to pension or other employee benefit plans (including but not limited to 401(k) plans). These services may include, but is not limited to:

- identifying investment objectives and restrictions
- recommend establishing and revising the plan's investment policy statement
- recommend and monitor the investments
- recommend creating and maintain model asset allocation portfolios ("model portfolios")
- recommend and monitor qualified default investment alternatives ("QDIAs")
- recommend and monitor investment managers (third party asset managers)
- provide participant advice
- providing guidance on various assets classes and investment options
- recommending money managers to manage plan assets in ways designed to achieve objectives
- monitoring performance of money managers and investment options and making recommendations for changes

These services are generally based on the goals, objectives, demographics, time horizon, and/or risk tolerance of the plan and its participants.

In some instances, DWM may serve as a 3(38) discretionary investment manager to retirement plan accounts including, but not limited to pension plans, 401k plans, profit sharing, and other benefit plans. In this capacity, DWM may provide the following services:

- select and monitor the plan's investments
- create and maintain model asset allocation portfolios "model portfolios"
- manage qualified default investment alternatives ("QDIAs")

Non-Fiduciary Services

DWM may also provide the following non-fiduciary services:

- plan governance and committee education
- assist client with selecting and reviewing other service providers
- employee/participant investment education and communication
- consulting services to assist with plan design (settlor) decisions

Financial Planning

Financial plans and financial planning may include but are not limited to investment planning; life insurance; tax concerns; retirement planning; college planning; and debt/credit planning. Clients are under no obligation to act on our advice.

Services Limited to Specific Types of Investments

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

Written Acknowledgement of Fiduciary Status

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

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

C. Client Tailored Services and Client Imposed Restrictions

DWM will tailor a program for each individual client. This will include an interview session to get to know the client's specific needs and requirements as well as a plan that will be executed by DWM on behalf of the client. DWM may use model allocations together with a specific set of recommendations for each client based on their personal restrictions, needs, and targets. Clients may impose restrictions in investing in certain securities or types of securities in accordance with their values or beliefs. However, if the restrictions prevent DWM from properly servicing the client account, or if the restrictions would require DWM to deviate from its standard suite of services, DWM reserves the right to end the relationship.

D. Wrap Fee Programs

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

E. Assets Under Management

DWM has the following assets under management:

Discretionary Amounts:	Non-discretionary Amounts:	Date Calculated:
\$ 143,770,162.00	\$ 12,783,475.00	February 2024

Item 5: Fees and Compensation

A. Fee Schedule

Portfolio Management Fees

Portfolio management fees will not exceed 1.50% of assets under management.

The advisory fee is calculated using the value of the assets in the account on the last business day of the prior billing period and is charged in advance.

Fees are generally negotiable, and the final fee schedule will be memorialized in the client's advisory agreement.

Clients may terminate the agreement without penalty for a full refund of DWM's fees within five business days of signing the Investment Advisory Contract. Thereafter, clients may terminate the Investment Advisory Contract generally with 7 days' written notice.

Selection of Other Advisers Fees

DWM will receive its standard fee on top of the fee paid to the third-party adviser. This relationship will be memorialized in each contract between DWM and each third-party adviser. The fees will not exceed any limit imposed by any regulatory agency.

DWM may engage in the selection of third-party money managers but does not have any such arrangements in place at this time.

Pension Consulting Fees

Pension consulting fees will not exceed 0.75% of assets under management.

The pension consulting fee calculation is decided between the plan sponsor and recordkeeper. In most cases, the fee will be calculated by using the value of the assets in the account on the last business day of the prior billing period and is charged in arrears.

In some instances, the fee will be calculated based on the average daily balance in the client's account throughout the billing period and is charged in arrears.

The manner of which the fees are calculated will be finalized and described in the Pension Consulting Agreement. These fees are generally negotiable, and the final fee schedule will be memorialized in the client's agreement and/or agreement with the recordkeeper.

Clients may terminate the Pension Consulting Agreement without penalty for a full refund of DWM's fees within five business days of signing the Pension Consulting Agreement. Thereafter, clients may terminate the Pension Consulting Agreement generally with 7 days' written notice.

Fixed Fees

The rate for creating client advisory and consulting plans is between \$500 and \$30,000. The fixed fee is paid in arrears. The final fee schedule will be memorialized in the client's Pension Consulting Agreement. This service may be canceled with 7 days' notice.

Financial Planning Fees

Fixed Fees

The negotiated fixed rate for creating client financial plans is between \$500 and \$30,000.

Hourly Fees

The negotiated hourly fee for these services is \$500.

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

B. Payment of Fees

Payment of Portfolio Management Fees

Asset-based portfolio management fees are withdrawn directly from the client's accounts with client's written authorization on a quarterly basis or may be invoiced and billed directly to the client on a quarterly basis. Clients may select the method in which they are billed. Fees are paid in advance. If account inception occurs during the quarter, fees will be prorated over the remaining days in the quarter.

Payment of Selection of Other Advisers Fees

The timing, frequency, and method of paying fees for selection of third-party managers will depend on the specific third-party adviser selected.

Payment of Pension Consulting Fees

Pension consulting fees are withdrawn directly from the client's accounts with client's written authorization on a quarterly basis or may be invoiced and billed directly to the client on a quarterly basis. Clients may select the method in which they are billed. Fees are paid in arrears.

Fixed pension consulting fees are paid via check. These fees are paid in arrears upon completion.

Payment of Financial Planning Fees

Financial planning fees may be paid via check and wire.

Fixed financial planning fees are paid in arrears upon completion.

Hourly financial planning fees are paid in arrears upon completion.

C. Client Responsibility For Third Party Fees

Clients are responsible for the payment of all third-party fees (i.e., custodian fees, brokerage fees, mutual fund fees, transaction fees, etc.). Those fees are separate and distinct from the fees and expenses charged by DWM. DWM does not receive any portion of third party fees. Please see Item 12 of this brochure regarding broker-dealer/custodian.

D. Prepayment of Fees

DWM collects certain fees in advance and certain fees in arrears, as indicated above. Refunds for fees paid in advance but not yet earned will be refunded on a prorated basis and returned within fourteen days to the client via check or return deposit back into the client's account.

For all asset-based fees paid in advance, the fee refunded will be equal to the balance of the fees collected in advance minus the daily rate* times the number of days elapsed in the billing period up to and including the day of termination. (*The daily rate is calculated by dividing the annual asset-based fee rate by 365.)

E. Outside Compensation For the Sale of Securities to Clients

Jeffrey David DeLarme is an insurance agent and in this role, accepts compensation for the sale of insurance to DWM clients.

1. This is a Conflict of Interest

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

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

Clients always have the option to purchase DWM recommended insurance through other agents that are not affiliated with DWM.

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

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

4. Advisory Fees in Addition to Commissions or Markups

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

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

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

Item 7: Types of Clients

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

- ❖ Individuals
- ❖ High-Net-Worth Individuals
- ❖ Pension & Profit Sharing Plans
- ❖ Charitable Organizations
- ❖ Corporations or Business Entities

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

A. Methods of Analysis and Investment Strategies

Methods of Analysis

DWM generally utilizes fundamental analysis and modern portfolio theory when evaluating investment strategies, however, in some cases DWM may utilize cyclical and quantitative analysis.

Cyclical analysis involves the analysis of business cycles to find favorable conditions for buying and/or selling a security.

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

Modern portfolio theory is a theory of investment that attempts to maximize portfolio expected return for a given amount of portfolio risk, or equivalently minimize risk for a given level of expected return, each by carefully choosing the proportions of various asset.

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

Investment Strategies

DWM generally uses a long-term trading approach, but may occasionally engage in short term trading, margin transactions and in some cases options trading (including covered options, uncovered options, or spreading strategies). Each client accounts must receive appropriate approval from the custodian before any option trading may occur.

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

B. Material Risks Involved

Methods of Analysis

Cyclical analysis assumes that the markets react in cyclical patterns which, once identified, can be leveraged to provide performance. The risks with this strategy are two-fold: 1) the markets do not always repeat cyclical patterns; and 2) if too many investors begin to implement this strategy, then it changes the very cycles these investors are trying to exploit.

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

Modern Portfolio Theory assumes that investors are risk averse, meaning that given two portfolios that offer the same expected return, investors will prefer the less risky one. Thus, an investor will take on increased risk only if compensated by higher expected returns. Conversely, an investor who wants higher expected returns must accept more risk. The exact trade-off will be the same for all investors, but different investors will evaluate the trade-off differently based on individual risk aversion characteristics. The implication is that a rational investor will not invest in a portfolio if a second portfolio exists with a more favorable risk-expected return profile – i.e., if for that level of risk an alternative portfolio exists which has better expected returns.

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

Investment Strategies

DWM's use of margin transactions and options trading generally holds greater risk, and clients should be aware that there is a material risk of loss using any of those strategies.

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

Margin transactions use leverage that is borrowed from a brokerage firm as collateral. When losses occur, the value of the margin account may fall below the brokerage firm's threshold thereby

triggering a margin call. This may force the account holder to either allocate more funds to the account or sell assets on a shorter time frame than desired.

Options transactions involve a contract to purchase a security at a given price, not necessarily at market value, depending on the market. This strategy includes the risk that an option may expire out of the money resulting in minimal or no value, as well as the possibility of leveraged loss of trading capital due to the leveraged nature of stock options.

Selection of Other Advisers: Although DWM will seek to select only money managers who will invest clients' assets with the highest level of integrity, DWM's selection process cannot ensure that money managers will perform as desired and DWM will have no control over the day-to-day operations of any of its selected money managers. DWM would not necessarily be aware of certain activities at the underlying money manager level, including without limitation a money manager's engaging in unreported risks, investment "style drift" or even regulatory breaches or fraud.

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

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

C. Risks of Specific Securities Utilized

DWM's use of margin transactions and options trading generally holds greater risk of capital loss. Clients should be aware that there is a material risk of loss using any investment strategy. The investment types listed below (leaving aside Treasury Inflation Protected/Inflation Linked Bonds) are not guaranteed or insured by the FDIC or any other government agency.

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

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

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

Exchange Traded Funds (ETFs): An ETF is an investment fund traded on stock exchanges, similar to stocks. Investing in ETFs carries the risk of capital loss (sometimes up to a 100% loss in the case of a stock holding bankruptcy). Areas of concern include the lack of transparency in products and increasing complexity, conflicts of interest and the possibility of inadequate regulatory compliance. Risks in investing in ETFs include trading risks, liquidity and shutdown risks, risks associated with a change in authorized participants and non-participation of authorized participants, risks that trading price differs from indicative net asset value (iNAV), or price fluctuation and disassociation from the index being tracked. With regard to trading risks, regular trading adds cost to your portfolio thus counteracting the low fees that one of the typical benefits of ETFs. Additionally, regular trading to beneficially “time the market” is difficult to achieve. Even paid fund managers struggle to do this every year, with the majority failing to beat the relevant indexes. With regard to liquidity and shutdown risks, not all ETFs have the same level of liquidity. Since ETFs are at least as liquid as their underlying assets, trading conditions are more accurately reflected in implied liquidity rather than the average daily volume of the ETF itself. Implied liquidity is a measure of what can potentially be traded in ETFs based on its underlying assets. ETFs are subject to market volatility and the risks of their underlying securities, which may include the risks associated with investing in smaller companies, foreign securities, commodities, and fixed income investments (as applicable). Foreign securities in particular are subject to interest rate, currency exchange rate, economic, and political risks, all of which are magnified in emerging markets. ETFs that target a small universe of securities, such as a specific region or market sector, are generally subject to greater market volatility, as well as to the specific risks associated with that sector, region, or other focus. ETFs that use derivatives, leverage, or complex investment strategies are subject to additional risks. Precious Metal ETFs (e.g., Gold, Silver, or Palladium Bullion backed “electronic shares” not physical metal) specifically may be negatively impacted by several unique factors, among them (1) large sales by the official sector which own a significant portion of aggregate world holdings in gold and other precious metals, (2) a significant increase in hedging activities by producers of gold or other precious metals, (3) a significant change in the attitude of speculators and investors. The return of an index ETF is usually different from that of the index it tracks because of fees, expenses, and tracking error. An ETF may trade at a premium or discount to its net asset value (NAV) (or indicative value in the case of exchange-traded notes). The degree of liquidity can vary significantly from one ETF to another and losses may be magnified if no liquid market exists for the ETF’s shares when attempting to sell them. Each ETF has a unique risk profile, detailed in its prospectus, offering circular, or similar material, which should be considered carefully when making investment decisions.

Real estate funds (including REITs) face several kinds of risk that are inherent in the real estate sector, which historically has experienced significant fluctuations and cycles in performance. Revenues and cash flows may be adversely affected by: changes in local real estate market conditions due to changes in national or local economic conditions or changes in local property market characteristics; competition from other properties offering the same or similar services; changes in interest rates and in the state of the debt and equity credit markets; the ongoing need for capital improvements; changes in real estate tax rates and other operating expenses; adverse changes in governmental rules and fiscal policies; adverse changes in zoning laws; the impact of present or future environmental legislation and compliance with environmental laws.

Annuities are a retirement product for those who may have the ability to pay a premium now and want to guarantee they receive certain monthly payments or a return on investment later in the future. Annuities are contracts issued by a life insurance company designed to meet requirement or other long-term goals. An annuity is not a life insurance policy. Variable annuities are designed to be long-term investments, to meet retirement and other long-range goals. Variable annuities are not suitable

for meeting short-term goals because substantial taxes and insurance company charges may apply if you withdraw your money early. Variable annuities also involve investment risks, just as mutual funds do.

Private placements carry a substantial risk as they are subject to less regulation than are publicly offered securities, the market to resell these assets under applicable securities laws may be illiquid, due to restrictions, and the liquidation may be taken at a substantial discount to the underlying value or result in the entire loss of the value of such assets.

Venture capital funds invest in start-up companies at an early stage of development in the interest of generating a return through an eventual realization event; the risk is high as a result of the uncertainty involved at that stage of development.

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

Options are contracts to purchase a security at a given price, risking that an option may expire out of the money resulting in minimal or no value. An uncovered option is a type of options contract that is not backed by an offsetting position that would help mitigate risk. The risk for a “naked” or uncovered put is not unlimited, whereas the potential loss for an uncovered call option is limitless. Spread option positions entail buying and selling multiple options on the same underlying security, but with different strike prices or expiration dates, which helps limit the risk of other option trading strategies. Option transactions also involve risks including but not limited to economic risk, market risk, sector risk, idiosyncratic risk, political/regulatory risk, inflation (purchasing power) risk and interest rate risk.

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

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

Item 9: Disciplinary Information

A. Criminal or Civil Actions

There are no criminal or civil actions to report.

B. Administrative Proceedings

There are no administrative proceedings to report.

C. Self-regulatory Organization (SRO) Proceedings

There are no self-regulatory organization proceedings to report.

Item 10: Other Financial Industry Activities and Affiliations

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

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

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

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

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

Jeffrey David DeLarme is a licensed insurance agent. This activity creates a conflict of interest since there is an incentive to recommend insurance products based on commissions or other benefits received from the insurance company, rather than on the client's needs. Additionally, the offer and sale of insurance products by supervised persons of DWM are not made in their capacity as a fiduciary, and products are limited to only those offered by certain insurance providers. DWM addresses this conflict of interest by requiring its supervised persons to act in the best interest of the client at all times, including when acting as an insurance agent. DWM periodically reviews recommendations by its supervised persons to assess whether they are based on an objective evaluation of each client's risk profile and investment objectives rather than on the receipt of any commissions or other benefits. DWM will disclose in advance how it or its supervised persons are compensated and will disclose conflicts of interest involving any advice or service provided. At no time will there be tying between business practices and/or services (a condition where a client or prospective client would be required to accept one product or service conditioned upon the selection of a second, distinctive tied product or service). No client is ever under any obligation to purchase any insurance product. Insurance products recommended by DWM's supervised persons may also be available from other providers on more favorable terms, and clients can purchase insurance products recommended through other unaffiliated insurance agencies. Jeffrey David DeLarme is an investment adviser representative with Raymond James Financial Services Advisors. From time to time, he may offer clients advice or products from those activities and clients should be aware that these services may involve a conflict of interest. DWM always acts in the best interest of the client and clients always have the right to decide whether or not to utilize the services of any representative of DWM in such individuals outside capacities.

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

DWM has discretion to choose third-party investment advisers to manage all or a portion of the client's assets. Clients will pay DWM its standard fee in addition to the standard fee for the advisers to which it directs those clients. This relationship will be memorialized in each contract between DWM and each third-party advisor. The fees will not exceed any limit imposed by any regulatory

agency. DWM will always act in the best interests of the client, including when determining which third-party investment adviser to recommend to clients. DWM will ensure that all recommended advisers are licensed or notice filed in the states in which DWM is recommending them to clients.

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

A. Code of Ethics

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

B. Recommendations Involving Material Financial Interests

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

C. Investing Personal Money in the Same Securities as Clients

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

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

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

Item 12: Brokerage Practices

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

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

DWM generally requires that clients use either Raymond James & Associates "Raymond James" or Charles Schwab & Co., Inc. "Schwab" as custodian.

1. *Research and Other Soft-Dollar Benefits*

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

2. *Brokerage for Client Referrals*

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

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

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

B. Aggregating (Block) Trading for Multiple Client Accounts

If DWM buys or sells the same securities on behalf of more than one client, then it may (but would be under no obligation to) aggregate or bunch such securities in a single transaction for multiple clients

in order to seek more favorable prices, lower brokerage commissions, or more efficient execution. In such case, DWM would place an aggregate order with the broker on behalf of all such clients in order to ensure fairness for all clients; provided, however, that trades would be reviewed periodically to ensure that accounts are not systematically disadvantaged by this policy. DWM would determine the appropriate number of shares and select the appropriate brokers consistent with its duty to seek best execution, except for those accounts with specific brokerage direction (if any).

Item 13: Review of Accounts

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

All client accounts for DWM's advisory services provided on an ongoing basis are reviewed at least quarterly by Jeff DeLarme, President & Chief Compliance Officer, with regard to clients' respective investment objectives.

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

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

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

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

C. Content and Frequency of Regular Reports Provided to Clients

Each client of DWM's advisory services provided on an ongoing basis will receive a quarterly report detailing the client's account, including assets held, asset value, and calculation of fees. This written report will come from the custodian.

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

Item 14: Client Referrals and Other Compensation

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

With respect to Schwab, DWM receives access to Schwab's institutional trading and custody services, which are typically not available to Schwab retail investors. These services generally are available to independent investment advisers on an unsolicited basis, at no charge to them so long as a total of

at least \$10 million of the adviser's clients' assets are maintained in accounts at Schwab Advisor Services. Schwab's services include brokerage services that are related to the execution of securities transactions, custody, research, including that in the form of advice, analyses and reports, and access to mutual funds and other investments that are otherwise generally available only to institutional investors or would require a significantly higher minimum initial investment. For DWM client accounts maintained in its custody, Schwab generally does not charge separately for custody services but is compensated by account holders through commissions or other transaction-related or asset-based fees for securities trades that are executed through Schwab or that settle into Schwab accounts.

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

With respect to Raymond James, DWM has an institutional relationship to assist in managing client accounts. DWM pays an asset-based fee to Raymond James based on client assets held at Raymond James. Since DWM pays this fee and not the clients, DWM may have a conflict of interest in not recommending Raymond James as a custodian. DWM does not charge more or less to clients based on which custodian is recommended. DWM receives access to software and related support because the Advisor renders portfolio management services to clients that maintain assets at Raymond James. The software and related systems support may benefit the Advisor, but not its clients directly. In fulfilling its duties to its clients, the Advisor endeavors at all times to put the interests of its clients first. Clients should be aware, however, that the receipt of economic benefits from a custodian creates a potential conflict of interest since these benefits may influence the Advisor's recommendation of this custodian over one that does not furnish similar software, systems support, or services.

B. Compensation to Non – Advisory Personnel for Client Referrals

DWM does not directly or indirectly compensate any person who is not advisory personnel for client referrals.

Item 15: Custody

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

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

Item 16: Investment Discretion

DWM provides discretionary and non-discretionary investment advisory services to clients. The advisory contract established with each client sets forth the discretionary authority for trading. Where investment discretion has been granted, DWM generally manages the client's account and makes investment decisions without consultation with the client as to when the securities are to be bought or sold for the account, the total amount of the securities to be bought/sold, what securities to buy or sell, or the price per share. In some instances, DWM's discretionary authority in making these determinations may be limited by conditions imposed by a client (in investment guidelines or objectives, or client instructions otherwise provided to DWM).

Item 17: Voting Client Securities (Proxy Voting)

DWM will not ask for, nor accept voting authority for client securities. Clients will receive proxies directly from the issuer of the security or the custodian. Clients should direct all proxy questions to the issuer of the security.

Item 18: Financial Information

A. Balance Sheet

DWM neither requires nor solicits prepayment of more than \$1,200 in fees per client, six months or more in advance, and therefore is not required to include a balance sheet with this brochure.

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

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

C. Bankruptcy Petitions in Previous Ten Years

DWM has not been the subject of a bankruptcy petition.