

**Item 1: Cover Page for Part 2A Appendix 1 of
Form ADV: Wrap Fee Program Brochure
June 2015**

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This wrap fee program brochure provides information about the qualifications and business practices of TLWM, LLC. If you have any questions about the contents of this brochure, please contact Enzo Pellegrino, Chief Compliance Officer, by telephone at (210) 541-8600 or by email at enzo@texaslegacywealth.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 TLWM, LLC is also available on the SEC's website at www.adviserinfo.sec.gov

Please note use of the term "registered investment adviser" and description of TLWM, LLC 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 which advise you for more information on the qualifications of our firm and its employees.

Item 2: Material Changes

TLWM, LLC is required to advise you of any material changes to our Wrap Fee Program Brochure ("Wrap Brochure") from our last annual update, identify those changes on the cover page of our Wrap Brochure or on the page immediately following the cover page, or in a separate communication accompanying our Wrap Brochure. We must state clearly that we are discussing only material changes since the last annual update of our Wrap Brochure, and we must provide the date of the last annual update of our Wrap Brochure.

Please note we do not have to provide this information to a client or prospective client who has not received a previous version of our Wrap Brochure.

Last Annual Amendment Filing: 02/23/2015

Since our last annual amendment filing, the following changes have been made:

- Our firm will adjust advisory fees for the aggregate total of deposits and withdrawals that are in excess of \$10,000 that are made during the quarter.

Item 3: Table of Contents

<u>Topic:</u>	<u>Page(s):</u>
Item 1: Cover Page for Part 2A Appendix 1	1
Item 2: Material Changes.....	2
Item 3: Table of Contents	3
Item 4: Services, Fees & Compensation.....	4
Item 5: Types of Clients & Account Requirements	5
Item 6: Portfolio Manager Selection & Evaluation.....	6
Item 7: Client Information Provided to Portfolio Manager(s)	13
Item 8: Client Contact with Portfolio Manager(s).....	13
Item 9: Additional Information.....	13

Item 4: Services, Fees & Compensation

We offer wrap fee programs as described in this Wrap Fee Program Brochure. Our wrap fee accounts are managed on an individualized basis according to the client's investment objectives, financial goals, risk tolerance, etc.

A wrap fee program allows our clients to pay a specified fee for investment advisory services and the execution of transactions. The advisory services may include portfolio management and the fee is not based directly upon transactions in your account. Your fee is bundled with our costs for executing transactions in your account(s). This results in a higher advisory fee to you. We do not charge our clients higher advisory fees based on their trading activity, but you should be aware that we may have an incentive to limit our trading activities in your account(s) because we are charged for executed trades. By participating in a wrap fee program, you may end up paying more or less than you would through a non-wrap fee program where a lower advisory fee is charged, but trade execution costs are passed directly through to you by the executing broker.

Types of Advisory Services We Offer:

Asset Management:

We offer discretionary management of client assets. As a discretionary manager, we have the authority to make determinations regarding the purchase and sale of securities for clients. Clients grant us this discretionary authority in our advisory agreement. We work with each client to establish a mutually accepted asset allocation that is aligned with the client's unique investment objectives and risk tolerance. In constructing allocation for clients, we may select from a wide range of available investment options listed below including our own proprietary investment strategies described below.

We emphasize continuous and regular account supervision. As part of our asset management service, we generally create a portfolio, consisting of individual stocks or bonds, exchange traded funds ("ETFs"), mutual funds and other public and private securities or investments. The client's individual investment strategy may include some or all of the previously mentioned securities or be one of our proprietary strategies further discussed in Item 6 of this Brochure. Once the appropriate portfolio has been determined, we review the portfolio at least quarterly and if necessary, rebalance the portfolio based upon the client's individual needs, stated goals and objectives.

Wrap Fee Schedule

Assets Under Management
Any Assets

Annual Percentage of Assets Charge
Up to 2.75%

The annual fee assessed to your accounts will be determined on a case-by-case basis and will be detailed in our Asset Management Agreement. Our firm's fees are billed on a pro-rata annualized basis quarterly in advance based on the value of your account on the last day of the previous quarter.

Fees will generally be automatically deducted from your managed account. Please note that fees will be adjusted by TLWM for the aggregate total of deposits and withdrawals that are in excess of

\$10,000 made during the quarter. If LPL or your custodian handles billing, please refer to their specific policy for more information.

As part of this process, you understand and acknowledge the following:

- a) Your custodian sends statements at least quarterly to you showing all disbursements for your account, including the amount of the advisory fees paid to us;
- b) You provide authorization permitting fees to be directly paid by these terms;
- c) TLWM, LLC, your custodian or LPL Financial calculates the advisory fees for all flat fee schedules and deducts them from your account; and
- d) TLWM, LLC, your custodian or LPL Financial calculates all tiered advisory fee accounts. Your custodian will deduct advisory fees from your account.

In certain cases we will direct bill the client.

Other Fees:

You may pay custodial fees, charges imposed directly by a publically traded investment that issues a prospectus for example mutual fund, index fund, variable annuities, or exchange traded fund which shall be disclosed in the prospectus (i.e., management fees and other expenses), mark-ups and mark-downs, spreads paid to market makers, wire transfer fees and other fees and taxes on brokerage accounts and securities transactions. These fees are not included within the wrap-fee you are charged by our firm.

Wrap Fee Recommendations:

Our investment advisory representatives receive a portion of the advisory fee that you pay us, either directly as a percentage of your overall fee or as their salary from our firm. In cases where our investment advisory representatives are paid a percentage of your overall advisory fee, this may create an incentive to recommend that you participate in a wrap fee program rather than a non-wrap fee program (where you would pay for trade execution costs) or brokerage account where commissions are charged. This is because, in some cases, we may stand to earn more compensation from advisory fees paid to us through a wrap fee program arrangement if your account is not actively traded.

Item 5: Types of Clients & Account Requirements

We have the following types of clients:

- Individuals and High Net Worth Individuals;
- Trusts, Estates or Charitable Organizations; and
- Corporations, partnerships, limited liability companies and/or other business types

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

- Our preferred minimum client household relationship size is \$250,000 for Wrap Asset Management service. Generally, this minimum client household relationship requirement is not negotiable and would be required throughout the course of the client's relationship with our firm. We may choose to lower the initial asset minimum in certain instances.

Item 6: Portfolio Manager Selection & Evaluation

Our firm may select outside portfolio managers based on the following factors:

- past performance;
- investment philosophy;
- market outlook;
- experience of portfolio managers and executive team;
- disciplinary, legal and regulatory histories of the firm and its associates;
- whether established compliance procedures are in place to address at a minimum, insider trading, conflicts of interest, anti-money laundering.

Our firm and its related persons act as portfolio managers for the wrap fee programs as well as the use of outside portfolio managers. This may create a conflict of interest in that other investment advisory firms may charge the same or lower fees than our firm for similar services. Clients are encouraged to compare our proprietary strategy with those utilized by other firms. We make ourselves available to clients to explain our investments and returns.

Our related person portfolio managers are not subject to the same selection and review as outside portfolio managers. Selection of outside portfolio managers would only occur for investment needs that are unique to a certain style box and completely outside of our proprietary strategies. Returns, fees and risks compared to our benchmark would also be considered in our selection process.

Advisory Business:

We offer individualized investment advice to clients utilizing our Wrap Asset Management services. Prior to managing a client's assets, each new client is provided individualized investment advice, which is aligned with the client's level(s) of tolerance for risk, the client's investment objectives and the client's investment time horizon. This individualized investment advice is created for the client after we receive and review the client's completed confidential profile or similar document and other information provided by client, which may include information obtained by notes from or conversations with client. This information is documented in the client's file, which is created and maintained by us. Each client's investment portfolio is created to meet the specific investment needs and objectives expressed by the client. Clients with similar investment needs and objectives may have investment portfolios where the investments and asset categories utilized are similar, or identical, to investment portfolios for clients with similar, or identical needs and objectives. Furthermore, while two clients with distinctly different risk level and objectives may have some of the same investments in their respective portfolios, the percentage holdings of those investments may differ as might the asset class categories. If some or all of the same asset classes are used for both clients, the percentages invested in shared asset classes may differ.

We typically do not allow clients to impose restrictions on investing in certain securities or types of securities who are enrolled in our proprietary investment strategies referenced in Item 6. In the rare instance that we would allow restrictions, it would be limited to our Wrap Asset Management service.

Participation in Wrap Fee Programs:

Our wrap fee and non-wrap fee accounts are managed on an individualized basis according to the client's investment objectives, financial goals, risk tolerance, etc. We do not manage wrap fee accounts in a different fashion than non-wrap fee accounts.

Performance-Based Fees & Side-By-Side Management:

We do not charge performance fees to our clients.

Methods of Analysis, Investment Strategies & Risk of Loss:

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

- Charting;
- Fundamental;
- Technical; and
- Cyclical.

On occasion we will use a technical analysis for forecasting the direction of prices through the study of past market data, primarily price and volume by examining what investors fear or think about those developments and whether or not investors have the wherewithal to back up their opinions as opposed to a fundamental analysis which examines earnings, dividends, new products, research and the like.

Technical analysis is frequently contrasted with fundamental analysis and each have limitations because of assumptions about the market. We enlist a more rational approach by utilizing both types of analyses. In addition to these we may employ charting which plot the span between the high and low prices of a trading period. Some widen and fill the interval between the open and close prices to emphasize the open/close relationship.

The risk of relying on charting would be similar to the weaknesses of the technical approach, where the price reflects the trend as opposed to fundamental which holds that economic factors influence the price. Studying recurring, preferably periodic, movements in prices or other time series or cyclical analysis may also be incorporated in our methods of analysis. Cyclical may too narrowly predict price without integrating relevant factors. We strive to avoid risks of any one method by incorporating several methods.

Investment Strategies We Use:

We may 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:

- Long Term Purchases (Securities Held At Least a Year);
- Short Term Purchases (Securities Sold Within a Year); and
- Trading (Securities Sold Within 30 Days).

As part of these strategies, we primarily utilize individual stocks or bonds, exchange traded funds ("ETFs"), mutual funds and other public and private securities or investments.

In addition to the items listed above, we may also utilize the following TLWM proprietary strategies when managing client accounts:

- **Founding Funds Strategy** – The strategy seeks to effectively monitor the risk level in the market. When we believe the risk is too high, we have the capability to take action to limit exposure on your behalf, as opposed to a buy and hold strategy. The portfolio will primarily consist of ETFs, as the growth component. Each client's investment portfolio in the growth component will be nearly identical to other clients' in the growth component, as to ETFs held- representing the asset categories and the percentage of the amount invested in each ETF. Within this strategy, we are very conscious of trying to protect your money during down market cycles. The aim of this is to protect your portfolio and have capital to invest when new opportunities arise. Therefore, we may also engage in various defensive strategies from time to time in the growth component in an effort to minimize losses, have capital to invest when new opportunities arise and/or to seek investment returns. Money market securities and/or short term fixed income securities are typically used upon implementation of the defensive strategies within the growth component. However, there are special risks involved with those defensive strategies. Refer to Item 8 Methods of Analysis, Investment Strategies and Risk of Loss.
- **Growth & Income Strategy** – The strategy seeks to allocate money to the equity and fixed income markets with an emphasis towards the equity component. Our Founding Funds Strategy is utilized for the equity component of the portfolio, which aims at actively monitoring the risk level in the equity market. We will typically allocate more than 50% of the overall portfolio to our Founding Funds Strategy, and the remainder to the fixed income market. Please see our Founding Funds Strategy above.

The fixed income component is generally constructed by building bond ladders with different maturities and ratings that are suitable to each client based on discussing their goals, objectives, risk tolerance, liquidity needs and other items. Each client's investment portfolio in the fixed income component might be similar or the same as other clients' in the fixed income component. That is, clients may hold the same investments or different investments that are similar in objective, which might share nearly identical ratings for safety and payment of any interest and principal. Differences may occur because of limited availability of a specific investment, the clients commenced using the fixed income component on different dates, tax considerations of the client, and amount invested in the income component. Additionally, there may be some differences because of the client's state of residence, as some investments may not be available in all 50 states. Each client has the opportunity to place reasonable restrictions on the types of investments to be held in the fixed income component in the initial stage. Unless otherwise directed by the client, we might utilize bond mutual funds or exchange traded funds instead of individual bonds for smaller accounts having a fixed income allocation of less than \$100,000. Also, we typically utilize bond mutual funds, exchange traded funds or money market securities while constructing the client's bond ladder, or in lieu of an individual bond.

- **Balanced Strategy** – The strategy seeks to allocate money to the equity and fixed income markets through a balanced approach. Our Founding Funds Strategy is utilized for the equity component. Please see our Founding Funds Strategy above.

The fixed income component is generally constructed by building bond ladders with different maturities and ratings that are suitable to each client based on discussing their

goals, objectives, risk tolerance, liquidity needs and other items. Each client's investment portfolio in the fixed income component might be similar or the same as other clients' in the fixed income component. That is, clients may hold the same investments or different investments that are similar in objective, which might share nearly identical ratings for safety and payment of any interest and principal. Differences may occur because of limited availability of a specific investment, the clients commenced using the fixed income component on different dates, tax considerations of the client, and amount invested in the income component. Additionally, there may be some differences because of the client's state of residence, as some investments may not be available in all 50 states. Each client has the opportunity to place reasonable restrictions on the types of investments to be held in the fixed income component in the initial stage. Unless otherwise directed by the client, we might utilize bond mutual funds or exchange traded funds instead of individual bonds for smaller accounts having a fixed income allocation of less than \$100,000. Also, we typically utilize bond mutual funds, exchange traded funds or money market securities while constructing the client's bond ladder, or in lieu of an individual bond.

- **Total Return Strategy** - The strategy seeks to achieve a return that outperforms its benchmark while effectively monitoring the risk levels in the market. The strategy allows for flexibility in investing in stocks of varying market capitalization, sectors, countries and styles thus, providing the freedom to seek returns in differing market environments. The portfolio will primarily have an emphasis on capital appreciation; however we may also engage in various defensive strategies in an effort to provide a risk adjusted return and have capital to invest when new opportunities arise.

The portfolio will primarily consist of individual equities, as the growth component. Each client's investment portfolio in the growth component will be nearly identical to other clients' in the growth component, as to the individual equities held. Defensive sectors, money market securities and/or short term fixed income securities are typically used upon implementation of the defensive strategies within the growth component. However, there are special risks involved with those defensive strategies.

Other Key Risks

We generally invest client's cash balances in money market funds, FDIC Insured Certificates of Deposit, high-grade commercial paper and/or government backed debt instruments. Ultimately, we try to achieve the highest return on our client's 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 asset management service and portfolio monitoring, as applicable. As part of our strategy to create more proactive defensive for assets in certain economic conditions we may maintain a high cash balance.

Capital Risk

Capital risk is one of the most basic, fundamental risks of investing; it is the risk that you may lose 100 percent of your money. All investments carry some form of risk and the loss of capital is generally a risk for any investment instrument.

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.

Currency Risk

Fluctuations in the value of the currency in which your investment is denominated may affect the value of your investment and thus, your investment may be worth more or less in the future. All currency is subject to swings in valuation and thus, regardless of the currency denomination of any particular investment you own, currency risk is a realistic risk measure. That said, currency risk is generally a much larger factor for investment instruments denominated in currencies other than the most widely used currencies (U.S. dollar, British pound, German mark, Euro, Japanese yen, French franc, etc.).

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 we 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 we 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.

Financial Risk

Financial risk is represented by internal disruptions within an investment or the issuer of an investment that can lead to unfavorable performance of the investment. Examples of financial risk can be found in cases like Enron or many of the dot com companies that were caught up in a period of extraordinary market valuations that were not based on solid financial footings of the companies.

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.

Foreign Exposure Risk

We may have exposure to foreign markets, including emerging markets, which can be more volatile than the U.S. markets. As a result, returns and net asset value may be affected to a large degree by fluctuations in currency exchange rates or political or economic conditions in a particular country. Any investments in emerging market countries may involve risks greater than, or in addition to, the risks of investing in more developed countries.

Growth Securities Risk

Securities of companies perceived to be “growth” companies may be more volatile than other stocks and may involve special risks. The price of a “growth” security may be impacted if the company does not realize its anticipated potential or if there is a shift in the market to favor other types of securities.

Higher Trading Costs

For any investment instrument or strategy that involves active or frequent trading, you may experience larger than usual transaction-related costs. Higher transaction-related costs can negatively affect overall investment performance.

Inflation Risk

Inflation risk involves the concern that in the future, your investment or proceeds from your investment will not be worth what they are today. Throughout time, the prices of resources and end-user products generally increase and thus, the same general goods and products today will likely be more expensive in the future. The longer an investment is held, the greater the chance that the proceeds from that investment will be worth less in the future than what they are today. Said another way, a dollar tomorrow will likely get you less than what it can today.

Interest Rate Risk

Certain investments involve the payment of a fixed or variable rate of interest to the investment holder. Once an investor has acquired or has acquired the rights to an investment that pays a particular rate (fixed or variable) of interest, changes in overall interest rates in the market will affect the value of the interest-paying investment(s) they hold. In general, changes in prevailing interest rates in the market will have an inverse relationship to the value of existing, interest paying investments. In other words, as interest rates move up, the value of an instrument paying a particular rate (fixed or variable) of interest will go down. The reverse is generally true as well.

Legal/Regulatory Risk

Certain investments or the issuers of investments may be affected by changes in state or federal laws or in the prevailing regulatory framework under which the investment instrument or its issuer is regulated. Changes in the regulatory environment or tax laws can affect the performance of certain investments or issuers of those investments and thus, can have a negative impact on the overall performance of such investments.

Liquidity Risk

Certain assets may not be readily converted into cash or may have a very limited market in which they trade. Thus, you may experience the risk that your investment or assets within your investment may not be able to be liquidated quickly, thus, extending the period of time by which you may receive the proceeds from your investment. Liquidity risk can also result in unfavorable pricing when exiting (i.e. not being able to quickly get out of an investment before the price drops significantly) a particular investment and therefore, can have a negative impact on investment returns.

Manager Risk

There is always the possibility that poor security selection will cause your investments to underperform relative to benchmarks or other funds with a similar investment objective.

Market Risk

The value of your portfolio may decrease if the value of an individual company or multiple companies in the portfolio decreases or if our belief about a company's intrinsic worth is incorrect. Further, regardless of how well individual companies perform, the value of your portfolio could also decrease if there are deteriorating economic or market conditions. It is important to understand that the value of your investment may fall, sometimes sharply, in response to changes in the market, and you could lose money. Investment risks include price risk as may be observed by a drop in a security's price due to company specific events (e.g. earnings disappointment or downgrade in the rating of a bond) or general market risk (e.g. such as a "bear" market when stock values fall in general). For fixed-income securities, a period of rising interest rates could erode the value of a bond since bond values generally fall as bond yields go up. Past performance is not a guarantee of future returns.

Market Timing Risk

Market timing can include high risk of loss since it looks at an aggregate market versus a specific security. Timing risk explains the potential for missing out on beneficial movements in price due to an error in timing. This could cause harm to the value of an investor's portfolio because of purchasing too high or selling too low.

Mid-Sized Companies Risk

Investments in securities issued by mid-sized companies may involve greater risks than are customarily associated with larger, more established companies. Securities issued by mid-sized companies tend to be more volatile than securities issued by larger or more established companies and may underperform as compared to the securities of larger companies.

Money Market Risk

An investment in a money market fund is not a bank deposit and is not insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or any other government agency. Although a money market fund seeks to preserve the value of your investment at \$1.00 per share, it is possible to lose money by investing in a money market fund.

Operational Risk

Operational risk can be experienced when an issuer of an investment product is unable to carry out the business it has planned to execute. Operational risk can be experienced as a result of human failure, operational inefficiencies, system failures, or the failure of other processes critical to the business operations of the issuer or counter party to the investment.

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.

Small-Sized Companies Risk

Investments in securities issued by small-sized companies, which tend to be smaller, start-up companies offering emerging products or services, may involve greater risks than are customarily associated with larger, more established companies. Securities issued by small-sized companies tend to be more volatile and somewhat more speculative than securities issued by larger or more established companies and may underperform as compared to the securities of larger companies.

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.

Voting Client Securities:

We do not and will 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 7: Client Information Provided to Portfolio Manager(s)

We are required to describe the information about you that we communicate to your portfolio manager(s), and how often or under what circumstances we provide updated information. Our firm communicates with your portfolio manager(s) on a regular basis as needed (daily, weekly, monthly, etc) to ensure your most current investment goals and objectives are understood by your portfolio manager(s). In most cases, we will communicate such information as part of our regular investment management duties. Nevertheless, we will also communicate information to your portfolio manager(s) when you ask us to, when market or economic conditions make it prudent to do so, etc.

Item 8: Client Contact with Portfolio Manager(s)

Clients are always free to directly contact their portfolio manager(s) with any questions or concerns they have about their portfolios or other matters.

Item 9: Additional Information

Disciplinary Information:

We have determined that our firm and management have no disciplinary information to disclose.

Financial Industry Activities & Affiliations:

Representatives of our firm are registered representatives of LPL Financial, LLC, member FINRA/SIPC. They may offer securities and receive normal and customary commissions as a result of securities transactions. A conflict of interest may arise as these commissionable securities sales may create an incentive to recommend products based on the compensation they may earn and may not necessarily be in the best interests of the client.

Our firm, TLWM, LLC is additionally licensed as an insurance agency. In the individual capacity of our advisory representatives we may offer fixed insurance products and receive normal and customary commissions as a result of any purchases made by the clients. Clients are under no obligation to purchase these products. To mitigate this conflict of interest, disclosure is made to the client at time of purchase identifying the nature of the transaction and relationship, the role to be played by and any compensation paid to our advisory representatives. In every case the interests of the clients are placed before that of our advisory representatives.

Code of Ethics, Participation or Interest in Client Transactions & Personal Trading:

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.

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 accounts¹. 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.

¹ 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.

Our advisory representative may in whole or in part replicate any of our proprietary strategies for their own personal accounts. To mitigate any conflict of interest the interests of the clients are put before those of our representatives.

Related persons of our firm may buy or sell securities and other investments that are also recommended to clients for themselves at or about the same time they buy or sell the same securities for client accounts. A conflict of interest may arise from personal trading where a possibility of front-running is present. 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. If related persons' accounts are included in a block trade, our related persons will always trade personal accounts last.

Review of Accounts:

We review accounts on at least a quarterly basis for our clients subscribing to our Wrap Asset Management service. Third Party Money Management clients receive at least annual reviews. The nature of these reviews is to learn whether clients' accounts are in line with their investment objectives, appropriately positioned based on market conditions, and investment policies, if applicable. We do not provide written reports to clients, unless asked to do so. Verbal reports to clients take place on at least an annual basis when we meet with clients in person, telephonically or through internet-based services who subscribe to our Wrap Asset Management and Third Party Money Management services. Client's custodian will provide monthly or quarterly statements.

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.

We do not provide written reports to clients, unless asked to do so. Verbal reports to clients take place on at least an annual basis when we meet with clients in person, telephonically or through internet-based services who subscribe to our Wrap Asset Management and Third Party Money Management services. LPL Financial provides monthly statements and quarterly performance reports.

Client Referrals & Other Compensation:

LPL Financial, LLC

Investment or Brokerage Discretion

We provide discretionary portfolio management services where the investment advice provided is custom tailored to meet the needs and investment objectives of each client. Accordingly, we are authorized to perform various functions, at the client's expense, without further approval from the client. Such functions include the determination of securities to be purchased/sold and the amount of securities to be purchased/sold. We do not have discretionary authority over the broker or dealer to be used.

Suggestion of Brokers to Clients

We shall recommend LPL Financial, the broker-dealer with which our representatives are also associated, as the primary custodian for client assets. As a result of the individual association of our representatives with LPL Financial, we are generally required to utilize the

brokerage/custodial services of LPL Financial for investment advisory accounts. Our general policies relative to the execution of client securities brokerage transactions are as follows:

Execution of Brokerage Transactions (when applicable)

If requested, we will arrange for the execution of securities brokerage transactions for the account through broker-dealers that we reasonably believe will provide "best execution". In seeking "best execution", the determinative factor is not the lowest possible commission cost, but whether the transaction represents the best qualitative execution. We also take into consideration the full range of a broker-dealer's services including execution capability, commission rates, and responsiveness. Although we will seek competitive commission rates, it may not necessarily obtain the lowest possible commission rates for account transactions.

Over-the-Counter (OTC) securities transactions for our clients are generally effected based on two (2) separate broker-dealers: (1) a "dealer" or "principal" acting as market-maker; and (2) the executing broker-dealer that acts in an agency capacity for the client's account. Dealers executing principal transactions typically include a mark-up/down, which is included in the offer or bid price of the securities purchased or sold. In addition to the dealer mark-up/down, the client may also incur the transaction fee imposed by the executing broker-dealer. We do not receive any portion of the dealer mark-up/down or the executing broker-dealer transaction fee.

Transactions for each client account generally will be effected independently, unless we decide to purchase or sell the same securities for several clients at approximately the same time. We may, but are not obligated to, combine or "batch" such orders to obtain "best execution", to negotiate more favorable commission rates, to allocate fairly among the clients' differences in prices and commissions or other transaction costs that might have been obtained had such orders been placed independently. Under this procedure, transactions will be averaged as to price and will be allocated among our clients in proportion to the purchase and sale orders placed for each client account on any given day. To the extent that we determine to aggregate client orders for the purchase or sale of securities, including securities in which our principals) and/or associated persons) may invest, we shall generally do so in accordance with the parameters set forth in SEC No-Action Letter, SMC Capital, Inc. We shall not receive any additional compensation or remuneration as a result of the aggregation.

When referring clients to dealers, we will only refer clients to dealers registered in states where the clients reside.

Additional Compensation

We may receive from LPL, a mutual fund company or variable annuity company, without cost and/or at a discount support services and/or products, to assist us to better monitor and service client accounts maintained at such institutions. Included within the support services we may receive investment-related research, pricing information and market data, software and other technology that provide access to client account data, compliance and/or practice management-related publications, discounted or gratis consulting services, discounted and/or gratis attendance at conferences, meetings, and other educational and/or social events, marketing support, computer hardware and/or software and/or other products used by us to assist us in our investment advisory business operations. Occasionally, firm events and/or social gatherings may be sponsored. Our clients do not pay more for investment transactions

effected and/or assets maintained at LPL as result of this arrangement. There is no commitment made by us to LPL or any other institution as a result of the above arrangement.

Referral Fees

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 Rule 206 (4)-3 of the Investment Advisers Act of 1940.

Financial Information:

We are not required to provide financial information in this Brochure because:

- We do not require the prepayment of more than \$1,200 in fees and six or more months in advance.
- We do not take custody of client funds or securities.
- We do not have a financial condition or commitment that impairs our ability to meet contractual and fiduciary obligations to clients.

We have never been the subject of a bankruptcy proceeding.