



Wealth Management Group, LLC

Form ADV Part 2A: Wrap Fee Program Brochure

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Item 1 – Cover Page

This wrap fee program brochure provides information about the qualifications and business practices of Wealth Management Group, LLC. (“WMG”). If you have any questions about the contents of this brochure, please contact us at the phone number listed above. 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. Registration (e.g. “registered investment advisor”) does not imply a certain level of skill or training.

Additional information about Wealth Management Group, LLC also is available on the SEC’s website at www.adviserinfo.sec.gov.



Item 2 – Material Changes

Since the initial filing of this brochure on 2/4/2022, no material changes have occurred.



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Item 4 – Services Fees and Compensation

Wealth Management Group, LLC (“WMG” or the “Firm”) was founded in 2003 and was approved for registration with the United States Securities & Exchange Commission (“SEC”) in March 2022. The Principal Owner of WMG is Craig Bolanos. The Chief Compliance Officer of WMG is Leslie Bolanos.

Types of Advisory Services

INVESTMENT MANAGEMENT

WMG offers asset management services to advisory Clients. WMG will offer Clients ongoing asset management services through determining individual investment goals, time horizons, objectives, and risk tolerance. Investment strategies, investment selection, asset allocation, portfolio monitoring, and the overall investment program will be based on the above factors.

Discretionary

When the Client elects to use WMG on a discretionary basis, the Client will sign a limited trading authorization or equivalent allowing WMG to determine the securities to be bought or sold and the amount of the securities to be bought or sold. WMG will have the authority to execute transactions in the account without seeking Client approval on each transaction.

Non-Discretionary

When the Client elects to use WMG on a non-discretionary basis, WMG will determine the securities to be bought or sold and the amount of the securities to be bought or sold. However, WMG will obtain prior Client approval on each and every transaction before executing any transaction.

WMG offers its advisory services through the Wealth Management Group’s Wrap Fee Program (“Program”) where it serves as the Program’s sponsor and sole Portfolio Manager. WMG will offer Clients ongoing asset management services through determining individual investment goals, time horizons, objectives, and risk tolerance. Investment strategies, investment selection, asset allocation, portfolio monitoring and the overall investment program will be based on the above factors.

WMG charges Investment Management fees as a percentage of assets under management. Investment Management fees are billed quarterly, in advance, based on the value of your accounts as reported by the custodian on the last business day of the quarter. The annual investment advisory fee charged ranges up to a maximum of 2% of the assets held in the account. WMG, at its sole discretion, may charge a lesser investment advisory fee based upon certain criteria (e.g., historical relationship, types of assets, anticipated future additional assets, dollar amounts of assets to be managed, related accounts, account composition, etc.). Lastly, please note that WMG may group certain related Client accounts, often known as “householding”, for the purposes of achieving the minimum account size and determining the annualized fee.

For all services, Clients may terminate their engagement with WMG within five (5) business days of signing an Agreement with no obligation and without penalty. After the initial (5) business days, the Agreement may be terminated by WMG with thirty (30) days written notice to Client and by the Client at any time with written notice to WMG. For accounts opened or closed mid-billing period, fees will be prorated based on the days services are provided during the given period. All unpaid earned fees will be due to WMG, and all unearned fees will be refunded to the Client. Any increase in fees will be acknowledged in writing by both parties before any increase in said fees occurs.

Fee Comparison

Clients may be able to purchase services similar to those offered under the Program from other service providers either separately or as part of a similar wrap fee program. These services or programs may cost more or less than our Program, depending on the fees charged by such other service providers. A



wrap fee is not based directly on the number of transactions in your account. Various factors influence the relative cost of our wrap fee program to you, including the cost of investment advice, custody, and brokerage services if you purchased them separately, the types of investments held in your account, and the frequency, type, and size of trades in your account. The program could cost you more or less than purchasing our investment advice and custody/brokerage services separately.

For example, the Program Fee, which is fixed regardless of the number of transactions occurring in the account, may be more or less than paying for execution on a per-transaction basis.

Fees We Pay Schwab:

In addition to compensating WMG for advisory services, the wrap fee you pay WMG allows us to pay for brokerage and execution services provided by Charles Schwab & Co. Inc. ("Schwab"). WMG does not charge our clients higher advisory fees based on their trading activity, but you should be aware that we have an incentive to limit our trading in your account(s) because we are charged for executed trades.

Additional Fees

Clients may be able to purchase services similar to those offered under the Program from other service providers either separately or as part of a similar wrap fee program. These services or programs may cost more or less than our Program, depending on the fees charged by such other service providers. For example, the Program Fee, which is fixed regardless of the number of transactions occurring in the account, may be more or less than paying for execution on a per-transaction basis.

Our wrap fee does not cover all fees and costs. The fees not included in the wrap fee include charges imposed directly by a mutual fund, index fund, or exchange-traded fund, which shall be disclosed in the fund's prospectus (i.e., fund management fees and other fund expenses), mark-ups and mark-downs, spreads paid to market makers, fees (such as a commission or markup) for trades executed away from Schwab, at another broker-dealer, wire transfer fees and other fees and taxes on brokerage accounts and securities transactions. WMG does not receive any compensation from these fees. All of these fees are in addition to the management fee you pay to WMG.

Additional Compensation

WMG nor its employees receive compensation, other than the portfolio management fee, for the recommendation to the Client or the Client's participation in the Program.

Item 5 – Account Requirements and Types of Clients

WMG's Clients are generally individuals, small businesses, trusts, estates, high net-worth individuals, pooled investment vehicles, and charities. Client relationships vary in scope and length of service.

There is no minimum account size, and Clients are not required to have a certain amount of investment experience or sophistication. However, co-advisory and other TPM programs generally have account minimum requirements, and these minimum requirements vary from manager to manager. TPM account minimums are disclosed to the Client in the TPM's Form ADV Part 2 and agreement.

Item 6 – Portfolio Manager Selection and Evaluation

Portfolio Manager Selection and Evaluation

WMG is the sole Portfolio Manager and Advisor for the Program. WMG develops each portfolio strategy around each Client's unique financial goals. The portfolio development process includes:

- Determining the timing targets of the Clients goals
- Analyzing the individual risk/return comfort level



- Developing specific investment strategies using a variety of investment methods (shown below) to match the clients total situation
- Monitoring the investments mix in an ongoing manner
- Providing ongoing meaningful communication between the advisor and the Client, assuring the investment plan is in concert with the total financial and family situations as they are now and as they evolve.

The following industry standards may be used to evaluate the Portfolio Manager's performance in security selection:

- Morningstar Risk Rating (is the holding's measure should be equal to or better than its return rating; a risk rating of average or lower is better than high; favorable example: low risk rating and average return rating)
- Morningstar Return Rating (the investment's rating should be equal to or better than its risk rating; a return rating of average or higher is better than low; unfavorable example: high risk rating and average return rating)
- Alpha (how an investment's return compares with the returns of its peer group); the investment's 3-year alpha should show no difference or a positive difference between its total return and the return of its peer group.
- Sharpe Ratio (evaluates a Mutual Fund's or Exchange Traded Fund's risk adjusted performance); The Sharpe Ratio is calculated by taking the excess return of a portfolio, relative to the risk-free rate, and dividing it by the Standard Deviation of the portfolio's excess returns (Standard Deviation is a statistical measure of volatility over a period of time). The higher a portfolio's Sharpe Ratio, the better its risk-adjusted performance.
- Morningstar Category (this identifies the investment's general investment category; stocks have nine categories: large company, mid-cap company and small company for each of the growth, core, and value stock styles; bonds also have nine categories: short, intermediate, and long maturities for each of the high, medium, and low-quality ratings) The investment should be in the same category it was selected to fulfill in the portfolio's allocation strategy.

There is a natural potential conflict of interest with the Portfolio Manager conducting the ongoing review of the standards by which the Portfolio Manager's selection and management have been acceptable. The fact that the measures are completely objective, are provided by Morningstar, a well-known investment data provider, and not subject to manipulation act to mitigate this potential conflict.

Related Persons as Program Managers

WMG is the only Portfolio Manager for the Program. We do not offer access to additional Portfolio Managers but offer one fee to our Clients in order to eliminate concerns regarding variable transaction costs. To the extent that we receive the Program Fee as a result of recommending itself, we are in a conflict of interest with our Clients.

Additional Program Information

The goals and objectives for each Client are documented in our Client files. Investment strategies are created that reflect the stated goals and objectives. Clients may impose restrictions on investing in certain securities or types of securities. These restrictions may, however, prohibit engagement with WMG.

Performance-Based Fees and Side-By-Side Management

Fees are not based on a share of the capital gains or capital appreciation of managed securities. WMG does not use a performance-based fee structure nor "side-by-side" management because of the conflict



of interest. Performance based compensation may create an incentive for WMG to recommend an investment that may carry a higher degree of risk to the Client.

Methods of Analysis

Investing in securities involves risk of loss that Clients should be prepared to bear. Past performance is not a guarantee of future returns. Security analysis methods may include:

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.

Technical analysis attempts to predict a future stock price or direction based on market trends. The assumption is that the market follows discernible patterns and if these patterns can be identified then a prediction can be made. The risk is that markets do not always follow patterns and relying solely on this method may not take into account new patterns that emerge over time.

Charting analysis strategy involves using and comparing various charts to predict long and short-term performance or market trends. The risk involved in using this method is that only past performance data is considered without using other methods to crosscheck data. Using charting analysis without other methods of analysis would be making the assumption that past performance will be indicative of future performance. This may not be the case.

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 twofold: 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.

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.

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 assets.

In developing a financial plan for a Client, WMG's analysis may include cash flow analysis, investment planning, risk management, tax planning and estate planning. Based on the information gathered, a detailed strategy is tailored to the Client's specific situation.

The main sources of information include financial newspapers and magazines, annual reports, prospectuses, and filings with the SEC.

TPMs utilized by WMG may use various methods of analysis to determine the proper strategy for the Client referred and these will be disclosed in the TPM's Form ADV Part 2. Investing in securities involves risk of loss that Clients should be prepared to bear. Past performance is not a guarantee of future returns. Other strategies utilized by TPMs may include long-term purchases, short-term purchases, trading, and option writing (including covered options, uncovered options, or spreading strategies).

Investment Strategy

The investment strategy for a specific Client is based upon the objectives stated by the Client during consultations. The Client may change these objectives at any time by providing written notice to WMG. Each Client executes a Client profile form or similar form that documents their objectives and their desired investment strategy.



Risks of Investments and Strategies Utilized

Investing in securities involves risk of loss that Clients should be prepared to bear. WMG's investment approach constantly keeps the risk of loss in mind. Investors may face the following investment risks:

General Investment and Trading Risks. Clients may invest in securities and other financial instruments using strategies and investment techniques with significant risk characteristics. The investment program utilizes such investment techniques as option transactions, margin transactions, short sales, leverage, and derivatives trading, the use of which can, in certain circumstances, maximize the adverse impact to which a Client may be subject.

Interest-rate Risk. Fluctuations in interest rates may cause investment prices to fluctuate. For example, when interest rates rise, yields on existing bonds become less attractive, causing their market values to decline.

Inflation Risk. When any type of inflation is present, a dollar today will buy more than a dollar next year, because purchasing power is eroding at the rate of inflation.

Currency Risk. Overseas investments are subject to fluctuations in the value of the dollar against the currency of the investment's originating country. This is also referred to as exchange rate risk.

Reinvestment Risk. This is the risk that future proceeds from investments may have to be reinvested at a potentially lower rate of return (i.e. interest rate). This primarily relates to fixed income securities.

Liquidity Risk. Liquidity is the ability to readily convert an investment into cash. Generally, assets are more liquid if many traders are interested in a standardized product. For example, Treasury Bills are highly liquid, while real estate properties are not.

Management Risk. The advisor's investment approach may fail to produce the intended results. If the advisor's assumptions regarding the performance of a specific asset class or fund are not realized in the expected time frame, the overall performance of the Client's portfolio may suffer.

Cybersecurity Risk. WMG and its service providers may be subject to operational and information security risks resulting from cyberattacks. Cyberattacks include, among other behaviors, stealing or corrupting data maintained online or digitally, denial of service attacks on websites, the unauthorized release of confidential information or various other forms of cybersecurity breaches. Cybersecurity attacks affecting WMG, and its service providers may adversely impact Clients. For instance, cyberattacks may interfere with the processing of transactions, cause the release of private information about Clients, impede trading, subject WMG to regulatory fines or financial losses, and cause reputational damage. Similar types of cybersecurity risks are also present for issuers of securities in which Clients may invest in, qualified custodians, governmental and other regulatory authorities, exchange and other financial market operators, or other financial institutions. Cybersecurity incidents that could ultimately cause them to incur losses, including for example: financial losses, cost and reputational damages, and loss from damage or interruption of systems. Although WMG has established its systems to reduce the risk of these incidents from coming to fruition, there is no guarantee that these efforts will always be successful, especially considering that WMG does not directly control the cybersecurity measures and policies employed by third party service providers.

Options Trading. The risks involved with trading options are that they are very time sensitive investments. An options contract is generally a few months. The buyer of an option could lose his or her entire investment even with a correct prediction about the direction and magnitude of a particular price change if the price change does not occur in the relevant time period (i.e., before the option expires). Additionally, options are less tangible than some other investments. An option is a "book-entry" only investment without a paper certificate of ownership.

Trading on Margin. In a cash account, the risk is limited to the amount of money that has been invested. In a margin account, risk includes the amount of money invested plus the amount that has been loaned.



As market conditions fluctuate, the value of marginable securities will also fluctuate, causing a change in the overall account balance and debt ratio. As a result, if the value of the securities held in a margin account depreciates, the Client will be required to deposit additional cash or make full payment of the margin loan to bring the account back up to maintenance levels. Clients who cannot comply with such a margin call may be sold out or bought in by the brokerage firm.

Exchange-Traded Funds. ETFs are a type of index fund bought and sold on a securities exchange. The risks of owning an ETF generally reflect the risks of owning the underlying securities they are designed to track, although lack of liquidity in an ETF could result in it being more volatile and ETFs have management fees that increase their costs. ETFs are also subject to other risks, including: (i) the risk that their prices may not correlate perfectly with changes in the underlying reference units; and (ii) the risk of possible trading halts due to market conditions or other reasons that, in the view of the exchange upon which an ETF trades, would make trading in the ETF inadvisable.

Mutual Fund Risks. An investment in mutual funds could lose money over short or even long periods. A mutual fund's share price and total return are expected to fluctuate within a wide range, like the fluctuations of the overall stock market.

Common Stocks and Equity-Related Securities. Certain ETFs or mutual funds hold common stock. Prices of common stock react to the economic condition of the company that issued the security, industry and market conditions, and other factors which may fluctuate widely. Investments related to the value of stocks may rise and fall based on an issuer's actual and anticipated earnings, changes in management, the potential for takeovers and acquisitions, and other economic factors. Similarly, the value of other equity-related securities, including preferred stock, warrants, and options may also vary widely.

Small- and Mid-Cap Risks. Certain ETFs and mutual funds hold securities of small- and mid-cap issuers. Securities of small-cap issuers may present greater risks than those of large-cap issuers. For example, some small- and mid-cap issuers often have limited product lines, markets, or financial resources. They may be subject to high volatility in revenues, expenses, and earnings. Their securities may be thinly traded, may be followed by fewer investment research analysts, and may be subject to wider price swings and thus may create a greater chance of loss than when investing in securities of larger-cap issuers. The market prices of securities of small- and mid-cap issuers generally are more sensitive to changes in earnings expectations, to corporate developments, and to market rumors than are the market prices of large-cap issuers.

Futures, Commodities, and Derivative Investments. Certain ETFs and mutual funds hold commodities, commodities contracts, and/or derivative instruments, including futures, options, and swap agreements. The prices of commodities contracts and derivative instruments, including futures and options, are highly volatile. Payments made pursuant to swap agreements may also be highly volatile. Price movements of commodities, futures and options contracts, and payments pursuant to swap agreements are influenced by, among other things, interest rates, changing supply and demand relationships, trade, fiscal, monetary and exchange control programs and policies of governments, and national and international political and economic events and policies. The value of futures, options, and swap agreements also depends upon the price of the commodities underlying them. In addition, Client assets are subject to the risk of the failure of any of the exchanges on which its positions trade or of its clearinghouses or counterparties.

Highly Volatile Markets. The prices of financial instruments can be highly volatile. Price movements of forward and other derivative contracts are influenced by, among other things, interest rates, changing supply and demand relationships, trade, fiscal, monetary and exchange control programs and policies of governments, and national and international political and economic events and policies. Clients are also subject to the risk of failure of any of the exchanges on which their positions trade or of its clearinghouses.

Non-U.S. Securities. Certain ETFs and mutual funds hold securities of non-U.S. issuers. Investments in securities of non-U.S. issuers pose a range of potential risks which could include expropriation, confiscatory taxation, imposition of withholding or other taxes on dividends, interest, capital gains or other income, political or social instability, illiquidity, price volatility, and market manipulation. In addition, less information may be available regarding securities of non-U.S. issuers, and non-U.S. issuers may not be subject to accounting, auditing and financial reporting standards, and requirements comparable to or as uniform as those of U.S. issuers.

Emerging Markets. Certain ETFs and mutual funds hold securities of emerging markets issuers. In addition to the risks associated with investments outside of the United States, investments in emerging markets (i.e., the developing countries) may involve additional risks. Emerging markets generally are not as efficient as those in developed countries. In some cases, a market for the security may not exist locally, and transactions will need to be made on a neighboring exchange. Volume and liquidity levels in emerging markets are lower than in developed countries. When seeking to sell emerging market securities, little or no market may exist for the securities. In addition, issuers based in emerging markets are not generally subject to uniform accounting and financial reporting standards, practices, and requirements comparable to those applicable to issuers based in developed countries, thereby potentially increasing the risk of fraud or other deceptive practices.

Capitalization Risks. Investing in Companies within the same market capitalization category carries the risk that the category may be out of favor due to current market conditions or investor sentiment.

Market Risks. Turbulence in the financial markets and reduced liquidity may negatively affect the Companies, which could have an adverse effect on each of them. If the securities of the Companies experience poor liquidity, investors may be unable to transact at advantageous times or prices, which may decrease the Company's returns. In addition, there is a risk that policy changes by central governments and governmental agencies, including the Federal Reserve or the European Central Bank, which could include increasing interest rates, could cause increased volatility in financial markets, which could have a negative impact on the Companies. Furthermore, local, regional, or global events such as war, acts of terrorism, the spread of infectious illness or other public health issues, recessions, or other events could have a significant impact on the Companies. For example, the rapid and global spread of a highly contagious novel coronavirus respiratory disease, designated COVID-19, has resulted in extreme volatility in the financial markets and severe losses; reduced liquidity of many Companies' securities; restrictions on international and, in some cases, local travel; significant disruptions to business operations (including business closures); strained healthcare systems; disruptions to supply chains, consumer demand and employee availability; and widespread uncertainty regarding the duration and long-term effects of this pandemic. Some sectors of the economy and individual issuers have experienced particularly large losses. In addition, the COVID-19 pandemic may result in a sustained economic downturn or a global recession, domestic and foreign political and social instability, damage to diplomatic and international trade relations and increased volatility and/or decreased liquidity in the securities markets. The Companies' values could decline over short periods due to short-term market movements and over longer periods during market downturns.

Penny Stock Risks. Generally, Penny Stocks are low-priced shares of small companies that are not traded on an exchange. Penny Stocks typically trade over-the-counter, such as on the OTC Bulletin Board or Pink Sheets. Penny Stocks, unlike listed stocks, are not subject to SEC reporting requirements or the listing standards of stock exchanges. Because of this, information about the Penny Stock companies can be difficult to find and verify. Penny Stocks also have lower liquidity as they are traded less frequently. This also leads to higher volatility. For these reasons, Penny Stocks are considered to be speculative investments and Clients who trade in penny stocks should be prepared for the possibility that they may lose their entire investment, or an amount in excess of their investment if they purchased Penny Stocks on margin.



Variable Annuity Risk. A variable annuity is a form of insurance where the seller or issuer (typically an insurance company) makes a series of future payments to a buyer (annuitant) in exchange for the immediate payment of a lump sum (single-payment annuity) or a series of regular payments (regular-payment annuity). The payment stream from the issuer to the annuitant has an unknown duration based principally upon the date of death of the annuitant. At this point, the contract will terminate, and the remainder of the funds accumulated are forfeited unless there are other annuitants or beneficiaries in the contract. Annuities can be purchased to provide an income during retirement. Unlike fixed annuities that make payments in fixed amounts or in amounts that increase by a fixed percentage, variable annuities, pay amounts that vary according to the performance of a specified set of investments, typically bond and equity mutual funds. Many variable annuities typically impose asset-based sales charges or surrender charges for withdrawals within a specified period. Variable annuities may impose a variety of fees and expenses, in addition to sales and surrender charges, such as mortality and expense risk charges; administrative fees; underlying fund expenses; and charges for special features, all of which can reduce the return. Earnings in a variable annuity do not provide all the tax advantages of 401(k)s and other before-tax retirement plans. Once the investor starts withdrawing money from their variable annuity, earnings are taxed at the ordinary income rate, rather than at the lower capital gains rates applied to other non-tax-deferred vehicles which are held for more than one year. Proceeds of most variable annuities do not receive a "step-up" in cost basis when the owner dies like stocks, bonds and mutual funds do. Some variable annuities offer "bonus credits." These are usually not free. In order to fund them, insurance companies typically impose mortality and expense charges and surrender charge periods. In an exchange of an existing annuity for a new annuity (so-called 1035 exchanges), the new variable annuity may have a lower contract value and a smaller death benefit; may impose new surrender charges or increase the period of time for which the surrender charge applies; may have higher annual fees; and provide another commission for the broker.

Alternative Investments. When appropriate for a Client's objective, risk tolerance and qualifications, WMG recommends the client participate in private issues, such as single purpose vehicles, funds of funds, private equity, and hedge funds. These are usually structured as limited partnerships with differing minimum investments, liquidity, fees and carries.

The foregoing list of risk factors does not purport to be a complete enumeration or explanation of the risks involved in an investment with WMG.

Voting Client Securities

When assistance on voting proxies is requested, WMG will provide recommendations to the Client. However, WMG will not have authority to vote proxies on behalf of the Client. If, in the future, WMG obtains authority to vote proxies, this Brochure will be appropriately amended.

Item 7 – Client Information Provided to Portfolio Managers

WMG is the sole Portfolio Manager of the Program and collects and shares nonpublic information (such as financial information, investment objectives, and risk tolerance) about Clients to aid in providing appropriate and suitable investment advice. Nonpublic personal information about Clients will be shared consistent with the disclosures made on WMG's Privacy Policy.

Item 8 – Client Contact with Portfolio Managers

The goals and objectives for each Client are documented in our Client files. Investment strategies are created that reflect the stated goals and objectives. Clients may impose restrictions on investing in certain securities or types of securities. These restrictions may, however, prohibit engagement with WMG.



Item 9 – Additional Information

Disciplinary Information

WMG and its management have not been involved in any criminal or civil actions, administrative or self-regulatory enforcement proceedings, nor any legal or disciplinary events that are material to a Client's or prospective Client's evaluation of WMG or the integrity of its management.

Registration as a Broker/Dealer or Broker/Dealer Representative

IARs of WMG are also Registered Representatives ("RRs" of LPL Financial ("LPL"), a FINRA-registered Broker-Dealer. LPL is independently owned and operated and is not affiliated with WMG. Clients may maintain multiple accounts with an IAR, some of which are subject to an investment advisory relationship through WMG, while others may operate under a brokerage relationship through LPL. Clients are under no obligation to purchase or sell securities through IARs. However, if a client chooses to implement the recommendations, commissions may be earned by IARs as RR of LPL for brokerage transactions in addition to any fees paid for advisory services. Commissions may be higher or lower at LPL than at other broker/dealers.

IARs have a conflict of interest by having clients purchase securities and/or insurance related products through LPL in that the higher their production with LPL the greater potential for obtaining a higher pay-out on commissions earned. Further, IARs may be restricted to only offering those products and services that have been reviewed and approved for offering to the public through LPL. The amount of time spent by each IAR offering securities products on a commission basis as a RR of LPL will vary. Some IARs may spend significantly more or less time offering commissionable products and services through LPL.

As a result of WMG's relationship with LPL, LPL may have access to certain confidential information (e.g., financial information, investment objectives, transactions, and holdings) about WMG's clients, even if the client does not establish an account through LPL Financial. If you would like a copy of the LPL Financial Privacy Policy, please contact our Chief Compliance Officer at (847) 907-9600.

Code of Ethics

The affiliated persons (affiliated persons include employees and/or independent contractors) of WMG have committed to a Code of Ethics ("Code"). The purpose of our Code is to set forth standards of conduct expected of WMG affiliated persons and addresses conflicts that may arise. The Code defines acceptable behavior for affiliated persons of WMG. The Code reflects WMG and its supervised persons' responsibility to act in the best interest of their Client.

One area which the Code addresses is when affiliated persons buy or sell securities for their personal accounts and how to mitigate any conflict of interest with our Clients. We do not allow any affiliated persons to use non-public material information for their personal profit or to use internal research for their personal benefit in conflict with the benefit to our Clients.

WMG's policy prohibits any person from acting upon or otherwise misusing non-public or inside information. No advisory representative or other affiliated person, officer or director of WMG may recommend any transaction in a security or its derivative to advisory Clients or engage in personal securities transactions for a security or its derivatives if the advisory representative possesses material, non-public information regarding the security.

WMG's Code is based on the guiding principle that the interests of the Client are our top priority. WMG's officers, directors, advisors, and other affiliated persons have a fiduciary duty to our Clients and must diligently perform that duty to maintain the complete trust and confidence of our Clients. When a conflict arises, it is our obligation to put the Client's interests over the interests of either affiliated persons or the company.



The Code applies to “access” persons. “Access” persons are affiliated persons who have access to non-public information regarding any Clients' purchase or sale of securities, or non-public information regarding the portfolio holdings of any reportable fund, who are involved in making securities recommendations to Clients, or who have access to such recommendations that are non-public.

WMG will provide a copy of the Code of Ethics to any Client or prospective Client upon request.

Recommendations Involving Material Financial Interests

Neither WMG nor its related persons recommend to Clients, or buys or sells for Client accounts, securities in which WMG or a related person has a material financial interest.

Advisory Firm Purchase of Same Securities Recommended to Clients and Conflicts of Interest

WMG and its affiliated persons may invest in the same securities (or related securities, e.g., warrants, options or futures) that WMG or an affiliated person recommends to Clients. In order to mitigate conflicts of interest, such as frontrunning, WMG's Chief Compliance Officer, or their designee, will no less than quarterly, review firm and/or personal holdings of its affiliated persons. These reviews ensure that the personal trading of affiliated persons does not disadvantage Clients of WMG.

Client Securities Recommendations or Trades and Concurrent Advisory Firm Securities Transactions and Conflicts of Interest.

Review of Accounts

Frequency and Nature of Periodic Review and Who Makes Those Reviews

Account reviews are performed at least annually by the Investment Advisor Representatives of WMG. Account reviews are performed more frequently when market conditions dictate. Reviews of Client accounts include, but are not limited to, a review of Client documented risk tolerance, adherence to account objectives, investment time horizon, and suitability criteria, reviewing target allocations of each asset class to identify if there is an opportunity for rebalancing, and reviewing accounts for tax loss harvesting opportunities.

Financial plans are updated as requested by the Client and pursuant to a new or amended agreement, WMG suggests updating at least annually.

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

Other conditions that may trigger a review of Clients' accounts are changes in tax laws, new investment information, and changes in a Client's own situation

Content and Frequency of Regular Reports

Clients receive written account statements no less than quarterly for managed accounts. Account statements are issued by the Client's custodian. Client receives confirmations of each transaction in account from Custodian and an additional statement during any month in which a transaction occurs. WMG may also send periodic or other event-inspired reports based on market or portfolio activity. Reports will generally be provided in electronic format.

Client Referrals and Other Compensation

Economic Benefits Provided by Third Parties

We may receive an economic benefit from our custodians, LPL and Schwab, in the form of the support products and services it makes available to us and other independent investment advisors whose clients maintain their accounts with them. You do not pay more for assets maintained at LPL or Schwab as a result of these arrangements. However, we benefit from the referral arrangement because the cost of these services would otherwise be borne directly by us. You should consider these conflicts of interest when selecting a custodian. The products and services provided by our custodians, how they benefit us, and the related conflicts of interest are described below:



Our custodians make available to WMG various products and services designed to assist WMG in managing and administering client accounts. Many of these products and services may be used to service all or a substantial number of WMG's accounts, including accounts not held with any particular custodian. These include software and other technology that provide access to client account data (such as trade confirmation and account statements); facilitate trade execution (and aggregation and allocation of trade orders for multiple client accounts); provide research, pricing information and other market data; facilitate payment of WMG's fees from its clients' accounts; and assist with back-office functions; recordkeeping and client reporting.

Custodians may also make available to WMG other services intended to help WMG manage and further develop its business. Some of these services assist WMG to better monitor and service program accounts maintained at the custodian, however, many of these services benefit only WMG, for example, services that assist WMG in growing its business. These support services and/or products may be provided without cost, at a discount, and/or at a negotiated rate, and include practice management-related publications; consulting services; attendance at conferences and seminars, meetings, and other educational and/or social events; marketing support; and other products and services used by WMG in furtherance of the operation and development of its investment advisory business.

Where such services are provided by a third-party vendor, custodian will either make a payment to WMG to cover the cost of such services, reimburse WMG for the cost associated with the services, or pay the third party vendor directly on behalf of WMG.

The products and services described above are provided to WMG as part of its overall relationship with their custodians. While as a fiduciary, WMG endeavors to act in its client's best interests, the receipt of these benefits creates a conflict of interest because WMG's recommendation that clients custody their assets at a specific custodian could be based in part on the benefit to WMG of the availability of the foregoing products and services and not solely on the nature, cost or quality of custody or brokerage services provided by either custodian. WMG's receipt of some of these benefits may be based on the amount of advisory assets custodied on a custodian's platform.

WMG receives support services and/or products from custodians, many of which assist WMG to better monitor and service client accounts. These support services and/or products may be received without cost, at a discount, and/or at another negotiated rate, and may include the following:

- 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
- consulting services
- attendance at conferences, meetings, and other educational and/or social events
- marketing support
- computer hardware and/or software
- other products used by WMG in furtherance of its investment advisory business operations

These support services are provided to WMG based on the overall relationship between WMG and the custodian. It is not the result of soft dollar arrangements or any other express arrangements that involve the execution of client transactions as a condition to the receipt of services. WMG will continue to receive the services regardless of the volume of client transactions executed with a particular custodian. Clients do not pay more for services because we receive these benefits. There is no corresponding commitment made by WMG to a custodian or any other entity to invest any specific amount or percentage of client assets in any specific securities as a result of these arrangements.

There is no corresponding commitment made by WMG to any custodian or other entity to invest any specific amount or percentage of client assets in any specific securities as a result of the arrangement. However, because WMG receives these benefits from its custodians, there is a conflict of interest. The



receipt of these products and services presents a financial incentive for WMG to recommend that its clients use certain custodial platforms rather than another custodian's platform.

LPL Transition Assistance Benefits

LPL Financial provides various benefits and payments to Dually Registered Persons that are new to the LPL Financial platform to assist the representative with the costs (including foregone revenues during account transition) associated with transitioning his or her business to the LPL Financial platform (collectively referred to as "Transition Assistance"). The proceeds of such Transition Assistance payments are intended to be used for a variety of purposes, including but not necessarily limited to, providing working capital to assist in funding the Dually Registered Person's business, satisfying any outstanding debt owed to the Dually Registered Person's prior firm, offsetting account transfer fees (ACATs) payable to LPL Financial as a result of the Dually Registered Person's clients transitioning to LPL Financial's custodial platform, technology set-up fees, marketing and mailing costs, stationary and licensure transfer fees, moving expenses, office space expenses, staffing support and termination fees associated with moving accounts.

The amount of the Transition Assistance payments are often significant in relation to the overall revenue earned or compensation received by the Dually Registered Person at [his/her] prior firm. Such payments are generally based on the size of the Dually Registered Person's business established at their prior firm and/or assets under custody of LPL Financial. Please refer to the relevant Part 2B brochure supplement for more information about the specific Transition Payments your representative receives.

Transition Assistance payments and other benefits are provided to associated persons of IAA in their capacity as registered representatives of LPL Financial. However, the receipt of Transition Assistance by such Dually Registered Persons creates conflicts of interest relating to IAA's advisory business because it creates a financial incentive for IAA's representatives to recommend that its clients maintain their accounts with LPL Financial. In certain instances, the receipt of such benefits is dependent on a Dually Registered Person maintaining its clients' assets with LPL Financial and therefore IAA has an incentive to recommend that clients maintain their account with LPL Financial in order to generate such benefits.

IAA attempts to mitigate these conflicts of interest by evaluating and recommending that clients use LPL Financial's services based on the benefits that such services provide to our clients, rather than the Transition Assistance earned by any particular Dually Registered Person. Clients should be aware of this conflict and take it into consideration in making a decision whether to custody their assets in a brokerage account at LPL Financial.

Compensation to Non-Advisory Personnel for Client Referrals

WMG does not compensate for Client referrals.

Financial Information

WMG has no financial commitment that impairs its ability to meet contractual and fiduciary commitments to Clients and has not been the subject of a bankruptcy petition.

WMG does not require nor solicit prepayment of more than \$1,200 in fees per Client, six months or more in advance.