

Missional Advisor Group LLC Wrap Fee Program Brochure

This wrap fee program brochure provides information about the qualifications and business practices of Missional Advisor Group LLC. If you have any questions about the contents of this brochure, please contact us at (630) 248-3575 or by email at: troy@missionaladvisorgroup.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 Missional Advisor Group LLC is also available on the SEC's website at www.adviserinfo.sec.gov. Missional Advisor Group LLC's CRD number is:328104.

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

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Item 2: Material Changes

Missional Advisor Group LLC has the following material changes to this brochure to report. This list summarizes changes to policies, practices or conflicts of interest concerning this Wrap Fee Program Brochure.

- Troy Zimmerman is no longer affiliated with LPL Financial LLC. (Item 9)
- Missional Advisor Group LLC has updated its Outside Business Activity. (Item 9.A)

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Item 4: Advisory Business

A. Description of the Advisory Firm

Missional Advisor Group LLC (hereinafter "MAG") is the sponsor and manager of a wrap fee program, the Missional Advisor Group Wrap Program ("Program"). The Program operates under LPL Financial's ("LPL") Strategic Wealth Management platform ("SWM II").

Although clients do not pay a transaction charge for transactions in a SWM II account, clients should be aware that MAG pays LPL transaction charges for those transactions. The transaction charges paid by MAG vary based on the type of transaction (e.g., mutual fund, equity or ETF) and for mutual funds based on whether or not the mutual fund pays 12b-1 fees and/or recordkeeping fees to LPL. Transaction charges paid by the Advisor for equities and ETFs are \$9. For mutual funds, the transaction charges range from \$0 to \$26.50. Because MAG pays the transaction charges in SWM II accounts, there is a conflict of interest in cases where the mutual fund is offered at both \$0 and \$26.50. Clients should understand that the cost to Advisor of transaction charges may be a factor that MAG considers when deciding which securities to select and how frequently to place transactions in a SWM II account.

In many instances, LPL makes available mutual funds in a SWM II account that offer various classes of shares, including shares designated as Class A Shares and shares designed for advisory programs, which can be titled, for example, as "Class I," "institutional," "investor," "retail," "service," "administrative" or "platform" share classes ("Platform Shares"). The Platform Share class offered for a particular mutual fund in SWM II in many cases will not be the least expensive share class that the mutual fund makes available, and was selected by LPL in certain cases because the share class pays LPL compensation for the administrative and recordkeeping services LPL provides to the mutual fund. Client should understand that another financial services firm may offer the same mutual fund at a lower overall cost to the investor than is available through SWM II. In other instances, a mutual fund may offer only Class A Shares, but another similar mutual fund may be available that offers Platform Shares. Class A Shares typically pay LPL a 12b-1 fee for providing shareholder services, distribution, and marketing expenses ("brokerage-related services") to the mutual funds. Platform Shares generally are not subject to 12b-1 fees. As a result of the different expenses of the mutual fund share classes, it is generally more expensive for a client to own Class A Shares than Platform Shares. An investor in Platform Shares will pay lower fees over time, and keep more of his or her investment returns than an investor who holds Class A Shares of the same fund.

MAG has a financial incentive to recommend Class A Shares in cases where both Class A and Platform Shares are available. This is a conflict of interest which might incline MAG, consciously or unconsciously, to render advice that is not disinterested. Although the client will not be charged a transaction charge for transactions, Advisor pays LPL a per transaction charge for mutual fund purchases and sales in the account. MAG generally

does not pay transaction charges for Class A Share mutual fund transactions accounts, but generally does pay transaction charges for Platform Share mutual fund transactions. The cost to MAG of transaction charges generally may be a factor Advisor considers when deciding which securities to select and whether or not to place transactions in the account.

The lack of transaction charges to MAG for Class A Share purchases and sales, together with the fact that Platform Shares generally are less expensive for a client to own, presents a significant conflict of interest between MAG and the client. In short, it costs MAG less to recommend and select Class A share mutual funds than Platform shares, but Platform shares will generally outperform Class A mutual fund shares on the basis of internal cost structure alone. Clients should understand this conflict and consider the additional indirect expenses borne as a result of the mutual fund fees when negotiating and discussing with your Advisor the advisory fee for management of an account.

Total Assets Under Management	Annual Fee
\$0 - \$2,500,000	1.25%
\$2,500,001 - \$3,500,000	0.75%
\$3,500,001 - \$5,500,000	0.65%
\$5,500,001 - AND UP	0.50%

These fees are generally negotiable and the final fee schedule will be memorialized in the client’s advisory agreement.

The balance in the client’s account on the last day of the prior billing period is used to determine the market value of the assets upon which the advisory fee is based.

Clients may terminate the agreement without penalty, for full refund of MAG’s fees, within five business days of signing the Investment Advisory Contract. Thereafter, clients may terminate the Investment Advisory Contract immediately upon written notice.

B. Contribution Cost Factors

The program may cost the client more or less than purchasing such services separately. There are several factors that bear upon the relative cost of the program, including the trading activity in the client’s account, the adviser’s ability to aggregate trades, and the cost of the services if provided separately (which in turn depends on the prices and specific services offered by different providers).

C. Additional Fees

MAG will wrap third party fees (i.e., custodian fees, brokerage fees, mutual fund fees, transaction fees, etc.) for wrap fee portfolio management accounts. MAG will charge clients one fee, and pay all transaction fees using the fee collected from the client. Accounts

participating in the wrap fee program are not charged higher advisory fees based on trading activity, but clients should be aware that MAG has an incentive to limit trading activities for those accounts since the firm absorbs those transaction costs.

Certain other fees are not included in the wrap fee and are paid for separately by the client. These include, but are not limited to, margin costs, charges imposed directly by a mutual fund or exchange traded fund, fees associated with “step out” transactions if the account uses different custodians or broker-dealers, deferred sales charges, odd-lot differentials, transfer taxes, wire transfer and electronic fund fees, and other fees and taxes on brokerage accounts and securities transactions.

D. Compensation of Client Participation

Neither MAG, nor any representatives of MAG receive any additional compensation beyond advisory fees for the participation of client’s in the wrap fee program. However, compensation received may be more than what would have been received if client paid separately for investment advice, brokerage, and other services. Therefore, MAG may have a financial incentive to recommend the wrap fee program to clients.

Item 5: Types of Clients

MAG generally offers advisory services to the following types of clients:

- ❖ Individuals
- ❖ High-Net-Worth Individuals

There is no account minimum.

Item 6: Portfolio Manager Selection and Evaluation

A. Selecting/Reviewing Portfolio Managers

MAG will not select outside portfolio managers for management of this wrap fee program. MAG will be the sole portfolio manager for this wrap fee program.

MAG will use industry standards to calculate portfolio manager performance.

MAG reviews the performance information to determine and verify its accuracy and compliance with presentation standards. The performance information is monthly and is reviewed by MAG.

B. Related Persons

MAG and its personnel serve as the portfolio managers for all wrap fee program accounts. This is a conflict of interest in that no outside adviser assesses MAG's management of the wrap fee program. However, MAG addresses this conflict by acting in its clients' best interest consistent with its fiduciary duty as sponsor and portfolio manager of the wrap fee program.

C. Advisory Business

MAG is the sponsor and manager of a wrap fee program, the Missional Advisor Group Wrap Program ("Program"). The Program operates under LPL Financial's ("LPL") Strategic Wealth Management platform ("SWM II").

Portfolio management accounts participating in the wrap fee program will not have to pay for transaction or trading fees separately. MAG will charge clients an advisory fee, which will include the transactions or trading fee. Certain other fees are not included in the wrap fee and are paid for separately by the client. These include, but are not limited to, margin costs, charges imposed directly by a mutual fund or exchange traded fund, deferred sales charges, odd-lot differentials, transfer taxes, wire transfer and electronic fund fees, and other fees and taxes on brokerage accounts and securities transactions.

Accounts participating in the wrap fee program are not charged higher advisory fees based on trading activity, but clients should be aware that MAG has an incentive to limit trading activities for those accounts since the firm absorbs those transaction costs. To address this conflict, MAG will always act in the best interest of its clients consistent with its fiduciary duty as an investment adviser.

Services Limited to Specific Types of Investments

MAG generally limits its investment advice to mutual funds, equities, fixed income securities, ETFs, ETFs in the gold and precious metal sectors, real estate funds, REITs, non-U.S. securities, Commodities, insurance products including annuities, and private placements, although MAG primarily recommends mutual funds and ETFs. MAG may use other securities as well to help diversify a portfolio when applicable.

Written Acknowledgement of Fiduciary Status

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

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

Client Tailored Services and Client Imposed Restrictions

MAG offers the same suite of services to all of its clients. However, specific client investment strategies and their implementation are dependent upon the client’s current situation (income, tax levels, and risk tolerance levels). Clients are not permitted to impose restrictions in investing in certain securities or types of securities in accordance with their values or beliefs.

Wrap Fee Programs

As discussed herein, MAG sponsors and acts as portfolio manager for this wrap fee program. MAG manages the investments in the wrap fee program, and will manage wrap fee accounts differently than non-wrap fee accounts in that does not manage those wrap fee accounts any differently than it would manage non-wrap fee accounts. The fees paid to the wrap account program will be given to MAG as a management fee.

Amounts Under Management

MAG has the following assets under management:

Discretionary Amounts:	Non-Discretionary Amounts:	Date Calculated:
\$ 42,000,000	\$0	December 2024

Performance-Based Fees and Side-By-Side Management

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

Methods of Analysis and Investment Strategies

Methods of Analysis

MAG’s methods of analysis include quantitative analysis and quantitative analysis.

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.

Investment Strategies

MAG uses/recommends long term investing.

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

Material Risks Involved

Methods of Analysis

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

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

Investment Strategies

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

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

Risks of Specific Securities Utilized

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

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

Exchange Traded Funds (ETFs): An ETF is an investment fund traded on stock exchanges, similar to stocks. Investing in ETFs carries the risk of capital loss (sometimes up to a 100% loss in the case of a stock holding bankruptcy). Areas of concern include the lack of transparency in products and increasing complexity, conflicts of interest and the possibility of inadequate regulatory compliance. Because ETFs use "authorized participants" (APs) as agents to facilitate creations or redemptions (primary market), there is a risk that an AP decides to no longer participate for a particular ETF; however, that risk is mitigated by the fact that other APs can step in to fill the vacancy of the withdrawing AP [an ETF typically has multiple APs] and ETF transactions predominantly take place in the secondary market without need for an AP. Like other liquid securities, ETF pricing changes throughout the trading day and there can be no guarantee that an ETF is purchased at the optimal time in terms of market movements. Moreover, due to market fluctuations, ETF brokerage costs, differing demand and characteristics of underlying securities, and other factors, the price of an ETF can be lower than the aggregate market price of its cash and component individual securities (net asset value – NAV). An ETF is subject to the same market risks as those of its underlying individual securities, and also has internal expenses that can lower investment returns.

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

Precious Metal ETFs (e.g., Gold, Silver, or Palladium Bullion backed "electronic shares" not physical metal) specifically may be negatively impacted by several unique factors, among them (1) large sales by the official sector which own a significant portion of

aggregate world holdings in gold and other precious metals, (2) a significant increase in hedging activities by producers of gold or other precious metals, (3) a significant change in the attitude of speculators and investors.

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

Annuities are retirement products for those who may have the ability to pay a premium now and want to guarantee they receive certain payments or a return on investment in the future. Annuities are contracts issued by a life insurance company designed to meet requirement or other long-term goals. An annuity is not a life insurance policy. Variable annuities are designed to be long-term investments, to meet retirement and other long-range goals. Variable annuities are not suitable for meeting short-term goals because substantial taxes and insurance company charges may apply if you withdraw your money early. Variable annuities also involve investment risks, just as mutual funds do.

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

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

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

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

Voting Client Securities (Proxy Voting)

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

Item 7: Client Information Provided to Portfolio Managers

All client information material to managing the portfolio (including basic information, risk tolerance, sophistication level, and income level) is provided to the portfolio manager. The portfolio manager will also have access to that information as it changes and is updated.

Item 8: Client Contact with Portfolio Managers

MAG does not restrict clients from contacting portfolio managers. MAG's representatives can be contacted during regular business hours using the information on the Form ADV Part 2B cover page.

Item 9: Additional Information

A. Disciplinary Action and Other Financial Industry Activities

Criminal or Civil Actions

There are no criminal or civil actions to report.

Administrative Proceedings

There are no administrative proceedings to report.

Self-Regulatory Organization (SRO) Proceedings

There are no self-regulatory organization proceedings to report.

Registration as a Broker/Dealer or Broker/Dealer Representative

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

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

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

Registration Relationships Material to this Advisory Business and

Possible Conflicts of Interests

Troy Garrett Zimmerman is an independent licensed insurance agent and from time to time may offer clients advice or products from those activities. Clients should be aware that these services may involve a conflict of interest; however, MAG always acts in the best interest of the client. Clients are free to obtain these services or products through another provider and always have the right to utilize or decline the services of any MAG representative in such individual's outside capacity.

Troy Zimmerman is a member and 50% owner of Knock Knock Properties, LLC which was created for personal rental properties. He spends approximately 30 minutes a week engaged in this activity.

Troy Zimmerman is a member and 50% owner of Zimmerman Holdings, LLC which was created for personal rental properties. He spends approximately 30 minutes a week engaged in this activity.

Troy Zimmerman as a General Partner at Missional Capital Group LLC, responsible for asset management, deal flow, and initial underwriting in real estate syndication, dedicating 15 trading hours and 35 non-trading hours monthly. Website address for the organization: <http://missional.group>.

Troy Zimmerman is a General Partner at Summerfield Fund LLC, a syndicated real estate company owning a 71-unit apartment in Florence, AL. He handles syndication and asset management, dedicating 5 hours/month outside trading hours Website address for the organization: <http://missional.group>.

Troy Zimmerman is a General Partner at Timbers Fund LLC, a syndicated real estate venture owning a 55-unit apartment complex in Florence, AL. He manages assets and syndications, dedicating 5 hours/month outside trading hours. Website address for the organization: <http://missional.group>.

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

MAG does not select third-party investment advisers.

B. Code of Ethics, Client Referrals, and Financial Information

Code of Ethics

MAG has a written Code of Ethics that covers the following areas: Prohibited Purchases and Sales, Insider Trading, Personal Securities Transactions, Exempted Transactions, Prohibited Activities, Conflicts of Interest, Gifts and Entertainment, Confidentiality, Service on a Board of Directors, Compliance Procedures, Compliance with Laws and

Regulations, Procedures and Reporting, Certification of Compliance, Reporting Violations, Compliance Officer Duties, Training and Education, Recordkeeping, Annual Review, and Sanctions. MAG's Code of Ethics is available free upon request to any client or prospective client.

Recommendations Involving Material Financial Interests

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

Investing Personal Money in the Same Securities as Clients

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

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

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

Frequency and Nature of Periodic Reviews

Accounts are reviewed at least monthly by Troy Zimmerman, Owner, with regard to clients' respective investment policies and risk tolerance levels.

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

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

Content and Frequency of Regular Reports Provided to Clients

Each client will receive a quarterly account statement from the custodian.

Economic Benefits Provided by Third Parties for Advice Rendered to Clients

MAG does not receive any economic benefit, directly or indirectly from any third party for advice rendered to MAG clients.

Compensation to Non - Advisory Personnel for Client Referrals

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

Balance Sheet

MAG neither requires nor solicits prepayment of more than \$500 in fees per client, six months or more in advance, and therefore is not required to include a balance sheet with this brochure.

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

MAG does not have any financial condition that would impair its ability to meet contractual commitments to clients.

Bankruptcy Petitions in Previous Ten Years

MAG has not been the subject of a bankruptcy petition.

Item 10: Requirements For State Registered Advisers

Please see the “*Recommendations Involving Material Financial Interests*” and “*Registration Relationships Material to this Advisory Business and Possible Conflicts of Interests*” sections above.