

# Model Wealth Portfolios Program Brochure

LPL Financial LLC  
 1055 LPL Way, Fort Mill, SC 29715  
[www.lpl.com](http://www.lpl.com) (704) 733-3482

March 31, 2026

This program brochure provides information about the qualifications and business practices of LPL Financial (“LPL”). If you have any questions about the contents of this brochure, please contact your LPL financial advisor or LPL at [lplfinancial.adv@lplfinancial.com](mailto:lplfinancial.adv@lplfinancial.com). The information in this brochure has not been approved or verified by the United States Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC”) or by any state securities authority.

Additional information about LPL also is available on the SEC’s website at <https://adviserinfo.sec.gov/>.

## Item 1: Cover Page

## Item 2: Material Changes

The following is a summary of certain changes made to this Brochure from the time of the most recent annual update dated March 31, 2025. Items 6 and 9 were updated to disclose risks and conflicts of interest related to a client using securities in advisory accounts as collateral for non-purpose loans through an LPL Secured Credit Account, which is a security-based lending program available through LPL. Item 9 was also updated to include additional information about LPL’s Dividend Reinvestment Program (DRP).

## Item 3: Table of Contents

Item 1: Cover Page .....	1
Item 2: Material Changes.....	1
Item 3: Table Of Contents.....	2
Item 4: Services, Fees And Compensation.....	2
Item 5: Account Requirements And Types Of Clients.....	8
Item 6: Portfolio Manager Selection And Evaluation .....	8
Item 7: Client Information Provided To Portfolio Managers.....	16
Item 8: Client Contact With Portfolio Managers.....	17
Item 9: Additional Information .....	17



### Item 4: Services, Fees and Compensation

#### Services

LPL offers various types of advisory services and programs, including wrap fee programs, mutual fund asset allocation programs, an advisor-enhanced digital advice program, advisory programs offered by third party investment advisor firms, financial planning services, and retirement plan consulting services. This Brochure provides a description of the advisory services offered under LPL's Model Wealth Portfolios (MWP) program. For more information about LPL's advisory services and programs other than MWP, please contact your LPL investment adviser representative (IAR) for a copy of a similar brochure that describes such service or program or go to <https://adviserinfo.sec.gov/>.

LPL conducts its advisory business under the name "LPL Financial LLC," as indicated in Form ADV and its communications and investment advisory agreements with clients. Although LPL and certain LPL IARs use separate marketing names or "doing-business-as" (DBA) designations, LPL does not conduct any advisory business primarily through any of those entities. IARs are required by applicable rules and policies to obtain licenses and complete certain training in order to recommend certain investment products and services. You should be aware that your IAR, depending on the licenses or training obtained, may or may not be able to recommend certain investments, models, programs, or services. In addition, your IAR may be located at a financial institution that does not offer certain products, investments, models, programs, or services. Please ask your IAR whether any limitations apply.

LPL is also a broker-dealer registered with the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority (FINRA), and an IAR also may be registered with LPL as a broker-dealer registered representative. Therefore, an IAR may be able to offer a client both investment advisory and brokerage services. Before engaging with an IAR, clients should take time to consider the differences between an advisory relationship and a brokerage relationship to determine which type of service best serves the client's investment needs and goals. All recommendations regarding advisory accounts will be in an advisory capacity, and any recommendations regarding any brokerage account a client opens with LPL will be in a brokerage capacity, unless a client is expressly told otherwise. Clients should speak to the IAR to understand the different types of services available through LPL. Not all LPL IARs have access to all products and services.

The MWP program is a unified managed account program in which LPL and its IARs provide ongoing investment advice and management. The IAR obtains the necessary financial data from the client, assists the client in determining the suitability of the program and assists the client in setting an appropriate investment objective. The IAR selects one or more model portfolios of securities (each, a "Portfolio") designed by LPL Research, a third-party investment strategist, a large enterprise with which IAR is associated or a financial institution on the premises of which IAR offers advisory services (each, an "Institutional Strategist"), or IAR (each of the foregoing, a "Portfolio Strategist") consistent with the client's stated investment objective. These Portfolios may contain mutual funds, exchange-traded funds (ETFs), exchange-traded notes (ETNs), closed-end funds, equities, or fixed-income securities. The IAR provides ongoing advice on the selection or replacement of a Portfolio based on the client's individual needs. The IAR may choose more than one Portfolio to be managed within a single MWP account. A Portfolio could be comprised of one or more underlying models. The MWP program also permits clients to select a third-party investment advisor firm typically associated with an LPL registered representative, in lieu of an IAR, to provide the advisory services described in this brochure.

The Portfolio Strategist is responsible for selecting the securities within a Portfolio and for making changes to the securities selected. LPL has discretion to buy and sell securities in the account according to the Portfolio selected and liquidate previously purchased securities that are transferred into the account. The client authorizes LPL and the IAR to have discretion by executing the Account Agreement and Application.

Except for LPL, IAR and certain Institutional Strategists, the Portfolio Strategists are independent investment advisor firms either registered as investment advisers with the SEC or state securities authority or relying on an exemption therefrom. Portfolio Strategists provide LPL on an ongoing basis with a Portfolio that includes recommended asset allocations and securities. LPL enters into an agreement with the Portfolio Strategist for these Portfolio services. Except for LPL and IAR, and except for Subadvisers (defined below), a Portfolio Strategist does not have discretion



from the client to implement the Portfolio and does not provide individualized investment advice to specific program clients.

Some third-party investment strategists have entered into subadvisory agreements with LPL to manage, on a discretionary basis, accounts or portions of accounts in the program allocated to their fixed-income Portfolios (Subadvisers). If IAR, or a client, chooses to allocate all or a portion of an account to a Portfolio provided by a Subadviser, LPL will delegate some of its responsibilities to the Subadviser, subject at all times to oversight by LPL. Subadvisers will have discretion to make decisions about how to implement their Portfolios, including decisions on purchasing and selling fixed-income securities, executing trades through brokerage firms selected by the Subadviser and rebalancing the assets in the Account allocated to their models, which may occur on a different frequency than as determined by the Overlay Portfolio Manager. Subadvisers have discretion whether to consider state preferences (if client provides to IAR) when selecting from the inventory of bonds, if applicable. Not all states will carry inventory to suffice for a selection. Please note that there is no guaranty that state preference will be considered. The discretion to consider state preferences is not intended as tax advice, and neither LPL nor any Subadviser represents in any manner that implementation of state preferences will achieve tax-advantaged returns.

Notwithstanding LPL's delegation of some of its responsibilities to the Subadviser, LPL will remain responsible for all advisory services provided in the program. LPL conducts initial and ongoing due diligence of Subadvisers and has the ultimate authority to hire and fire Subadvisers to accounts in the program, and may terminate a Subadviser's authority to manage client assets at its discretion. A client who wishes not to engage a Subadviser would be required to select a different Portfolio. If your IAR or you choose to invest in a Portfolio provided by a Subadviser, please carefully review the Subadviser's Form ADV Part 2 Brochure for information on the Subadviser's investment strategies, risks, brokerage practices and conflicts of interest.

LPL acts as the overlay portfolio manager (OPM) in coordinating the trades in the account and performing tax harvesting services. LPL expects to closely track the Portfolios, applying discretion only to address particular account issues, including tax loss harvesting, rebalancing, short-term gain avoidance, cash inflows and outflows, and tracking error from the Portfolio, customized requests, and investment restrictions placed on the account. LPL may also apply discretion to deviate from the model portfolios in accounts, in which it is not possible or impractical to be invested in all of a model's holdings, for example in smaller accounts. LPL as the OPM is responsible for rebalancing accounts in accordance with the allocations in the Portfolio. LPL will review an account to determine if rebalancing is appropriate based on the frequency selected by the client at account opening or as altered by the client or the IAR from time to time. The choices for frequency of rebalancing review are quarterly (four times per year), semiannually (two times per year) or annually (once per year). An additional rebalance may be requested outside of the scheduled frequency once every 12 months. At each rebalancing review date, LPL will rebalance the account if the Account has available cash for investment and at least one security position is outside a pre-determined range, subject to a minimum transaction amount established by LPL in its discretion. In addition, LPL will review an account for rebalancing in the event that the Portfolio Strategist changes the allocation targets.

LPL accommodates reasonable requests to restrict holdings of specific securities, specific industries, specific sectors, and certain pre-defined categories (e.g., "sin" stocks). In the event that client restrictions prevent the investment in certain securities otherwise recommended by a Portfolio Strategist, assets will be invested pro-rata across the remaining securities in the model. Such restrictions do not apply to any mutual funds, ETFs or fixed-income securities that are held in the account. Restrictions placed on an account can affect the performance of the account. The OPM may choose not to accept an account with restrictions that are inconsistent with the investments chosen by the OPM or as recommended by the Portfolio Strategist.

LPL, at the request of the IAR, performs tax harvesting, which may include using the proceeds of tax-related transactions to purchase appropriate securities (such as ETFs or mutual funds) for an account. Client may also request IAR to initiate tax harvesting with LPL. In such case, proceeds of tax-related transactions may be held in cash or securities until appropriate wash sale periods have expired. Once the wash sale period has expired, the related proceeds will be invested according to the current targeted allocation for the Portfolio. Similarly, LPL may delay a tax harvesting request to sell securities acquired in the previous 30 days until the wash sale period has expired. Under



certain conditions, LPL also will accommodate requests for all or a portion of an account to remain allocated to cash for a period of time.

In addition to general tax harvesting requests described above, clients may authorize LPL to provide more comprehensive tax overlay services (LPL Tax Overlay Services). If directed by client, LPL will provide LPL Tax Overlay Services to the client's account. The end objective of LPL Tax Overlay Services is to improve the after-tax return for the client while staying consistent with the investment strategies of the Portfolios. LPL Tax Overlay Services are available only to clients subject to U.S. capital gains taxes. LPL does not provide tax planning advice or services. LPL does not represent in any manner that the desired tax objectives will be obtained or that MWP's investment strategy will result in any particular tax outcome. Clients should discuss any questions with or request further information from their IAR or their tax consultant in using the LPL Tax Overlay Services.

LPL charges 0.08% of the value of the account to provide LPL Tax Overlay Services, which it retains from the Advisory Fee, as described under the section titled "Fee Schedule" below. This charge will not be separately indicated on account statements or otherwise. When IAR recommends discontinuing LPL Tax Overlay Services, IAR has a conflict of interest since discontinuing this service will increase the portion of the Advisory Fee paid to IAR or its financial institution or affiliate thereof. Clients will be notified when services are discontinued, including a reminder to discuss whether a reduction of the Advisory Fee is appropriate. Please ask your IAR for additional information.

In some cases, clients may experience significant performance differences from the selected investment strategy for one or more Portfolios and/or the overall account, due to participation in LPL Tax Overlay Services. If a client chooses to participate in this service, LPL makes no assurances that the client's account performance will be within any range of the selected investment strategy or the strategy's benchmark. A client's returns will likely differ from, and could be lower than, the Portfolio Strategist's model when enrolled in Tax Overlay Services. In addition, LPL may manage the client's account using tools and processes which may result in the client's trades being executed at a different time or in a different manner than other LPL trades, including the potential to not participate in LPL's standard trade rotation processes (if such trades would have been otherwise eligible to participate).

In connection with the program, LPL also acts as custodian to accounts, provides brokerage and execution services as the broker-dealer on transactions, and performs administrative services, such as performance reporting to clients.

IARs may, in their sole discretion and as agreed from time to time with clients, provide financial planning or financial consulting services to clients in connection with the program at no additional cost. IARs may also require clients to enter into a separate agreement with an agreed upon fee for financial planning or financial consulting services. The scope and duration of financial planning and consulting services varies, will generally be agreed upon at the time the IAR provides the services, and may include comprehensive financial planning or consulting on a particular issue such as retirement planning, education planning, estate planning, cash flow/budget planning, risk management planning, personal wealth planning, tax planning, business planning, investment planning/asset allocation, or other planning as needed. Financial planning and consulting may or may not include a written, customized financial plan.

### Fee Schedule

Clients in the MWP Program pay an annualized fee ("Account Fee"). The Account Fee is made up of an Advisory Fee and a Manager Fee. If the IAR changes the model selected for an account, or if the model investment value changes, the overall Account Fee may increase or decrease. LPL reserves the right to increase the upper limit of the Advisory Fee and/or Manager Fee range(s) upon 30 days' prior notice to clients. LPL, IARs, and Portfolio Strategists do not charge performance-based fees to accounts in the Program.

**Advisory Fee.** The Advisory Fee is charged for the investment advisory services of IAR, as well as the investment advisory, administrative, trading, custodial and clearing services of LPL. The Advisory Fee is shared with the IAR. The Advisory Fee is negotiable between the client and IAR and is based on the value of assets in the account, including cash holdings. The maximum Advisory Fee is 2.35%. Upon request, the Advisory Fee may be structured on a tiered basis, with a reduced percentage rate based on reaching certain thresholds.



LPL retains a portion of the Advisory Fee, up to 0.35% of the value of the account, for its investment advisory, administrative, trading, custodial and clearing services. LPL shares up to 100% (typically between 90% and 100%) of the remaining portion of the Advisory Fee with the IAR based on the agreement between LPL and the IAR. LPL retains any portion of the Advisory Fee not shared with the IAR. A portion of the Advisory Fee to the IAR may be paid by the IAR to his or her LPL branch manager or another LPL representative for supervision or administrative support. There is a conflict of interest when a branch manager receives a portion of the Advisory Fee for supervision because the fee affects his or her ability to provide objective supervision of the IAR.

**Manager Fee.** Depending upon the model(s) selected for the account, clients pay a Manager Fee set by LPL for the use of each model portfolio. The Manager Fee is based on the value of the assets in the account, including cash holdings, and payable quarterly in advance. This fee ranges from 0% to 0.60%. LPL pays all or a portion of the Manager Fee to the Portfolio Strategist. For certain models, LPL charges up to 0.05% of model assets per year for the costs and services associated with effecting trades to implement the models, such as order formation, execution, settlement and sleeving of transactions. This LPL fee for trading services is reflected in the Manager Fee on client statements. Generally, LPL charges 0.05% of model assets per year for models transacting primarily in equities, and LPL charges 0.03% of model assets per year for models transacting primarily in fixed income or other over-the-counter securities. For certain models designed by LPL Research, LPL will pay up to 0.02% of the Manager Fee to market index providers as a licensing fee.

Where LPL either charges a Manager Fee as Portfolio Strategist or charges a fee for trading services, there is a conflict of interest for LPL to recommend such models. When acting as Portfolio Strategist, LPL does not charge the Manager Fee to retirement accounts; however, LPL charges the fee for trading services to retirement and nonretirement accounts to the extent permissible under applicable law. The IAR does not receive any portion of the Manager Fee, including based on recommending a model for which LPL charges this compensation. A list of the client's current model(s) and associated fee rates will be reflected on client account statements or can be requested from the IAR. Please note that if an account includes more than one model, the applicable Manager Fee rate applies to the assets invested in that model.

Clients do not pay LPL or IARs brokerage commissions or transaction charges for the execution of transactions in addition to the Account Fee. For more information, see below under "Additional Information – Brokerage Practices."

Certain Portfolio Strategists charge a reduced Manager Fee or do not charge a Manager Fee for their models. This is often because the Portfolio Strategist earns a management fee from proprietary or affiliated mutual funds or exchange-traded funds included in the model. This management fee can be found in the prospectus of the mutual fund or exchange traded funds included in the model. Because a Portfolio Strategist or their affiliates benefit financially when an affiliated fund is selected, there is a conflict of interest that affects the Portfolio Strategist's ability to provide unbiased, objective investment advice concerning the selection of funds for a model.

If a Portfolio is selected that consists of mutual funds and/or ETFs primarily or only within the same fund family or within affiliated fund families (typically as indicated by the title of the model portfolio), the Portfolio Strategist will select at least a majority of funds within that fund family or affiliated fund families. In such case, because mutual funds or ETFs in a Portfolio are affiliated with a third-party Portfolio Strategist that designs the Portfolio, an investment in the affiliated fund generates compensation to that third party Portfolio Strategist or its affiliates, including, among other types of compensation, fund-level management fees, in addition to any portion of the Account Fee it receives.

The fees paid to Portfolio Strategists are generally less than fees those strategists would charge a client seeking to establish a direct relationship with them outside of a wrap program. This is principally due to the fact that LPL absorbs many of the billing, administrative, marketing and trading expenses that would otherwise be borne by those strategists. Portfolio Strategists generally have higher minimum account size requirements and fees for direct accounts because of such additional expenses.



### How the Account Fee is Charged

LPL deducts the Account Fee and other fees and charges associated with an MWP account from the account. LPL pays the applicable portion of the Account Fee to the Portfolio Strategists. LPL calculates and deducts the Account Fee in the method described in the Account Agreement, unless other arrangements are made in writing. If a client wishes to be billed for the Account Fee, rather than a deduction directly from the account, the client needs to make a request to LPL through the IAR.

### Payment in Advance and Refund of Pre-Paid Fees

LPL deducts the Account Fee quarterly in advance. If the Account Agreement is terminated before the end of the quarterly period, LPL will pay the client a pro-rated refund of any pre-paid quarterly Account Fee based on the number of days remaining in the quarter after the termination date. However, if the account is closed within the first six months by the client or as a result of withdrawals that bring the account value below the required minimum, LPL reserves the right to retain the pre-paid quarterly Account Fee for the current quarter in order to cover the administrative costs of establishing the account (for example, the costs related to transferring positions in and out of the account, data entry in opening the account, reconciliation of positions in order to issue performance information, and re-registration of positions).

### Other Types of Fees and Expenses of LPL

In addition to the Account Fee, clients also pay LPL other additional miscellaneous administrative or custodial-related fees and charges that apply to an MWP account. LPL notifies clients of these charges at account opening and makes available a current list of these charges on its website at [lpl.com/disclosures.html](http://lpl.com/disclosures.html). These fees include retirement account fees and termination fees, including, for example, a fee for loans processed for qualified retirement plan and 403(b)(7) plan accounts and an account termination fee for processing a full account transfer to another financial institution. These miscellaneous fees are not directly based on the costs of the transaction or service by LPL, often include a profit to LPL, and certain of the fees are lowered or waived for certain clients. Other LPL advisory programs and/or other financial services firms separately offer certain models available through the program, in some cases at a lower overall costs to investors. When the same model is offered in different LPL advisory programs, the difference in the Manager Fee for use of that model is typically up to five basis points. Advisory programs differ significantly in the overall features and functionalities offered, and an IAR may only recommend a program or service that he or she believes is suitable and in the best interest of a client in accordance with the applicable standards under the Advisers Act.

### Fees Charged by Third Parties

There are other fees and charges that are imposed by third parties other than LPL that apply to investments in MWP accounts. Some of these fees and charges are described below. In MWP, assets are often invested in mutual funds or ETFs and, therefore, there are two layers of advisory fees and expenses for those assets. As a shareholder of a fund, Client will pay an advisory fee to the fund manager and other expenses charged by the fund. In the case of mutual funds that are funds of funds, there could be an additional layer of fees, including performance fees that vary depending on the performance of the fund. Client will also pay the Account Fee with respect to assets invested in mutual funds and ETFs. The mutual funds and ETFs available in the program can be purchased directly outside of the program. Therefore, clients could generally avoid an additional layer of fees by not using the advisory services of LPL, IAR and Portfolio Strategists and by making their own decisions regarding the investment.

Clients should understand that in many cases the mutual funds and mutual fund share classes offered through the program charge higher fees and expenses than those that are not offered through the program, and such other mutual funds and share classes may be equally or more appropriate for a client's account. As discussed below, a portion of the fees and expenses charged by certain mutual funds in the Program will be paid to LPL. Other financial services firms, including those LPL makes available through its third-party asset management programs, may offer the same



mutual funds that are offered through the Program but at lower overall costs to investors than the costs that clients incur by investing through the program.

Clients should also understand that in many cases the share class offered for a particular mutual fund available through the program (the “Program Share Class”) charges higher fees and expenses than other share classes that are offered by the same fund but are not available through the Program. Program Share Classes are selected by LPL, in certain cases, because the mutual funds pay to LPL a portion of the fees and expenses charged by Program Share Classes as compensation for the administrative and recordkeeping services LPL provides with respect to LPL clients who invest in the Program Share Classes, as discussed below under “Participation or Interest in Client Transactions.”

If client transfers into an MWP account a previously purchased mutual fund, and there is an applicable contingent deferred sales charge on the fund, client will pay that charge when the mutual fund is sold. If the account is invested in a mutual fund that charges a fee if a redemption is made within a specific time period after the investment, client will be charged a redemption fee. Depending on the share class and fee structure of the previously purchased mutual fund, LPL can receive fees such as 12b-1 fees from the previously purchased mutual fund until the position is liquidated and subsequently invested according to the MWP model. If a mutual fund has a frequent trading policy, the policy can limit a client’s transactions in shares of the fund (e.g., for rebalancing, liquidations, deposits or tax harvesting). Decisions regarding the sale of mutual funds in an account may be made by LPL without regard to whether a client will be assessed a redemption fee. Clients can find more information regarding the fees and expenses of a mutual fund or ETF in the fund’s prospectus, which is available upon request from the IAR or directly from the fund.

When transferring securities into an MWP account, client should be aware that certain securities are not eligible for the account. In such case, the securities may be rejected, sold after the transfer, or moved to a brokerage account. Note that when an ineligible security is transferred into an account and subsequently sold or moved to a brokerage account, the advisory fee will be charged on such asset for the period of time the security was held in the account. Client should be aware that securities transferred into an account may have been subject to a commission or sales load when the security was originally purchased. After transfer into an MWP account, client should understand that an advisory fee will be charged based on the total assets in the account, including the transferred security. When transferring securities into an account, client should consider and speak to IAR about whether:

- a commission was previously paid on the security;
- client wishes for the security to be managed as part of the account and be subject to an advisory fee; or
- client wishes to hold the security in a brokerage account that is not managed and not subject to an advisory fee.

For those Portfolios consisting of mutual funds, LPL selects only no-load and load-waived mutual funds. Some mutual funds and Program Share Classes in MWP charge shareholders an asset-based fee, known as a “12b-1” fee, to cover distribution expenses and, in some cases, shareholder servicing expenses. A portion of such 12b-1 fees will ultimately be paid to LPL by the funds. Any 12b-1 fees paid to LPL by funds (other than the cash sweep money market funds (“Sweep Funds”) described in the section of Item 9 labeled “Participation or Interest in Client Transactions”) will be credited to the client’s account.

Clients also incur charges imposed by third parties or LPL in connection with investments made through their accounts, including, but not limited to, taxes and charges required by law or imposed by exchanges or regulatory bodies. For example, an industry-wide charge mandated by a regulator applies to sales of certain securities. The amount of this regulatory fee may vary over time, and because variations might not be immediately known to LPL, the amount may be estimated and assessed in advance. To the extent that such estimated amount differs from the actual amount of the regulatory fee, LPL retains the excess. These charges will be reflected on transaction confirmations and/or periodic statements.



### Important Things to Consider About Fees on a MWP Account

- The Account Fee is a wrap fee for investment advisory services, the execution of transactions and other administrative and custodial services. Clients do not pay a commission or transaction charge to LPL for the execution of transactions in the account. The Account Fee may cost the client more than purchasing the program services separately, for example, paying an advisory fee plus commissions or transaction charges to a broker-dealer for each transaction in the account. Factors that bear upon the cost of the account in relation to the cost of the same services purchased separately include the:
  - type and size of the account
  - type of securities in the Portfolio (whether mutual funds, ETFs, equities, or fixed income)
  - historical and or expected size or number of trades for the account, and
  - number and range of supplementary advisory and client-related services provided to the client.
- The Account Fee may be higher than the fees charged by other investment advisors for similar services. This is the case in particular if the Account Fee is at or near the maximum fee set out above. The IAR is responsible for determining the Advisory Fee to charge each client based on factors such as total amount of assets involved in the relationship, the number, complexity and mix of the Portfolios, and the number and range of supplementary advisory and client-related services to be provided to the account. Clients should consider the level and complexity of the advisory services to be provided when negotiating the Advisory Fee with IAR.
- The investment products available to be purchased in the program can be purchased by clients outside of an MWP account, through broker-dealers or other investment firms not affiliated with LPL.
- Clients should consider the impact of fees and expenses on their investment portfolio, as described in the informational brochure titled “How Fees and Expenses Affect Your Portfolio” on [lpl.com/disclosures.html](http://lpl.com/disclosures.html) under “Investor Regulatory & Educational Resources.”

### Item 5: Account Requirements and Types of Clients

LPL requires a minimum asset value for a program account to be managed. The minimums vary depending on the Portfolio(s) selected and the account’s allocation amongst Portfolios. The lowest minimum for a Portfolio is \$10,000. In certain instances, LPL will permit a lower minimum for a Portfolio. Note that an account will not be invested according to a Portfolio or Portfolios until the applicable minimum for the Portfolio(s) and allocation has been reached. Clients should consult with IAR to obtain more information about the applicable investment minimum based on the Portfolio(s) selected and the allocation amongst Portfolios. The program is available for individuals, IRAs, banks and thrift institutions, credit unions, pension and profit sharing plans, including plans subject to ERISA, trusts, estates, charitable organizations, state and municipal government entities, corporations and other business entities.

### Item 6: Portfolio Manager Selection and Evaluation

In MWP, LPL and IAR are responsible for the overall investment advice and management services offered to clients, and the client selects the IAR who manages the account. Each IAR is generally required to possess a FINRA Series 65 or 66 license (to the extent required). For more information about the IAR managing the account, client should refer to the Brochure Supplement for the IAR, which client should have received along with this Brochure at the time client opened the account.

LPL makes available Portfolios designed by LPL, third party Portfolio Strategists, including Subadvisers, Institutional Strategists and the applicable IAR. LPL reviews on a periodic basis Institutional Strategists and IARs acting as Portfolio Strategists on MWP.



In addition, LPL selects and reviews on a periodic basis the third-party Portfolio Strategists available on MWP. A third-party Portfolio Strategist may provide services to LPL and the program as a Subadviser. In addition to deciding on the securities and asset allocation for a Portfolio, Subadvisers are responsible for determining when and how to execute transactions and selecting broker-dealers through which to execute transactions. LPL uses information provided by the third-party Portfolio Strategist and also may use independent, third-party data sources when evaluating such Portfolio Strategist. Third party Portfolio Strategist performance information is not calculated on a uniform and consistent basis. LPL does not review performance information to determine or verify its accuracy and does not calculate third party Portfolio Strategist performance. However, LPL provides clients with individual performance information. Performance information distributed is compiled by LPL using third party portfolio accounting and reporting software. Client performance information is calculated on a uniform and consistent basis using a time weighted basis. Performance information is intended to inform clients as to how their investments have performed for a period, both on an absolute basis and compared to investment indices.

It is important to note that, except for Subadvisers, third party Portfolio Strategists provide the Portfolios to LPL, and it is LPL that has discretion for trade implementation and execution in MWP accounts. Therefore, Portfolios submitted to LPL by third party Portfolio Strategists may represent activity that has already been implemented on behalf of other clients of such Portfolio Strategists. Because of this fact and because LPL (and not the third party Portfolio Strategist) has discretionary authority to implement trades, performance of an MWP account will differ from the performance of such Portfolio Strategist's discretionary accounts.

### **LPL as a Portfolio Strategist**

In MWP, clients can invest in Portfolios designed by LPL Research. LPL Research designs many types of mutual fund, ETF, fixed-income and equity Portfolios to meet the varying needs of clients. It is important to note that no methodology or investment strategy is guaranteed to be successful or profitable. LPL Research designs different types of Portfolios for different timeframes, needs or themes that have meaning to investors. LPL Research generally designates Portfolios as either strategic or tactical model styles. The allocations in strategic Portfolios are intended to help take advantage of market opportunities LPL Research believes will occur or persist throughout a 3 to 5 year timeframe and are intended for investors who take a longer term view or who are more tax sensitive. Tactical Portfolios are more flexible and are designed to help take advantage of short, mid-, and long-term opportunities the markets present and are intended for clients who wish to take advantage of shorter-term market opportunities and are not opposed to the prospect of more frequent trading.

Within the strategic and tactical model styles, LPL Research focuses each model on an investment theme or objective. For example, LPL Research designs alpha-focused Portfolios that are structured for more aggressive investors. There are also downside risk aware Portfolios that are intended to be structured more conservatively to help provide more protection in the event of a down market. LPL Research designs Portfolios that are largely allocated to alternative strategies to provide diversified exposure to those more esoteric asset classes. LPL Research also designs Portfolios intended for investors who place a priority on income generation and Portfolios for investors seeking to minimize tax impacts. Such income generation Portfolios are also available in investment objectives that are not typically focused on income. Additionally, LPL Research designs portfolios intended for investors who want to invest primarily with certain mutual fund or ETF families. There are also Portfolios that emphasize socially responsible investing and sustainability. LPL Research also designs portfolios that follow a "direct indexing" strategy, or a strategy that seeks to replicate a market index by directly holding the individual securities, or a representative sample of the individual securities, that make up the market index. In a direct indexing strategy, LPL Research partners with an index provider to license an index and pays a portion of the Manager Fee to the index provider. For a complete list of the current models provided by LPL Research, please discuss with your IAR.

The participation of LPL Research as a Portfolio Strategist gives rise to conflicts of interests. For certain LPL Research model portfolios, LPL charges clients a Manager Fee. However, LPL will not charge this fee to retirement accounts. In addition, LPL has a financial incentive to select its internal team and further grow its assets under management, in part because as assets under management at LPL increase, LPL is able to achieve greater efficiencies and economies of scale with regards to the research and management services that it provides to clients. However, the selection of



LPL Research model portfolios has no impact on your IAR's compensation and/or employment status, and your IAR may only recommend a model portfolio that he or she believes is appropriate for you and in your best interest.

### **Institutional Strategist or IAR as Portfolio Strategist**

In addition to portfolios designed by LPL Research and third party Portfolio Strategists, clients can invest in portfolios managed by their Institutional Strategist or IAR. The Institutional Strategist or IAR is responsible for selecting the mutual funds, ETFs, ETNs, closed-end funds, equities or fixed-income securities within a Portfolio, the asset allocation for the Portfolio, and for making changes to the securities selected and asset allocation over time. The Institutional Strategist or IAR will typically manage Portfolios tailored to an investment theme or particular style that is core to the Institutional Strategist or IAR's beliefs and expertise. Each Institutional Strategist or IAR chooses his/her own research methods, investment strategy and management philosophy. It is important to note that no methodology or investment strategy is guaranteed to be successful or profitable. The Institutional Strategist or IAR has access to various research reports, including those provided by LPL Research, to which he/she may refer in determining which securities to purchase or sell. As OPM, LPL has discretion to buy and sell securities in the Account (according to the Portfolio selected) and to liquidate previously purchased securities that are transferred into the Account. LPL expects to closely track the Portfolios, applying discretion only to address particular account issues, including tax rebalancing, loss harvesting, tracking error from the Portfolio, customized requests, and investment restrictions placed on the account. LPL may also apply discretion to deviate from the model portfolios in accounts, in which it is not possible or impractical to be invested in all of a model's holdings, for example in smaller accounts.

### **Types of Investments and Risks**

The Portfolios may include different types of securities, such as mutual funds, ETFs, ETNs, closed-end funds, equities and fixed-income securities. Investing in securities involves the risk of loss that clients should be prepared to bear. Described below are some risks associated with investing and with some types of investments that are available in the program.

- **Market Risk.** This is the risk that the value of securities owned by an investor may go up or down, sometimes rapidly or unpredictably, due to factors affecting securities markets generally or particular industries.
- **Interest Rate Risk.** This is the risk that fixed income securities will decline in value because of an increase in interest rates; a bond or a fixed income fund with a longer duration will be more sensitive to changes in interest rates than a bond or bond fund with a shorter duration.
- **Economic Conditions Risk.** This is the risk that economic, political or financial developments will, from time to time, result in periods of volatility or other adverse effects that could negatively impact your account.
- **Credit Risk.** This is the risk that an investor could lose money if the issuer or guarantor of a fixed income security is unable or unwilling to meet its financial obligations.
- **Liquidity Risk.** This is the risk that an investor would not be able to sell or redeem an investment quickly, or would not be able to sell or redeem an investment quickly without significantly affecting the price. Liquidity risk is heightened when markets are distressed. Generally, alternative investments have higher liquidity risk than equities, fixed income securities or mutual funds or ETFs.
- **Issuer-Specific Risk.** This is the risk that the value of an individual security or particular type of security can be more volatile than the market as a whole and can perform differently from the value of the market as a whole.
- **Investment Company Risk.** To the extent a client account invests in ETFs or other investment companies, its performance will be affected by the performance of those other investment companies. Investments in ETFs and other investment companies are subject to the risks of the investment companies' investments, as well as to the investment companies' expenses. If a client account invests in other investment companies, the client account may receive distributions of taxable gains from portfolio transactions by that investment company and may recognize taxable gains from transactions in shares of that investment company, which would be taxable when distributed.



- **Concentration Risk.** To the extent a client account concentrates its investments by investing a significant portion of its assets in the securities of a single issuer, industry, sector, country or region, the overall adverse impact on the client of adverse developments in the business of such issuer, such industry or such government could be considerably greater than if they did not concentrate their investments to such an extent.
- **Cybersecurity Risk.** Failures or breaches of the electronic systems of LPL, its service providers, securities market participants or the issuers of securities can cause significant losses for investors. Unintentional cyber events, such as the inadvertent release of confidential information, could also adversely impact investor account. Any cyber event could cause result in the loss or theft of investor data or cause investors financial loss and expense.
- **Use of Artificial Intelligence and Machine Learning.** Recent technological advances in artificial intelligence, generative artificial intelligence, and machine learning technology (collectively, “Machine Learning Technology”) may pose risks to LPL and its IARs. LPL and its IARs could be further exposed to the risks of Machine Learning Technology if third-party service providers or any counterparties, whether or not known to LPL or its IARs, also use Machine Learning Technology in their business activities. LPL and its IARs will not be in a position to control the operations of third-party service providers or counterparties, the manner in which third-party products are developed or maintained or the manner in which third-party services are provided. Machine Learning Technology is generally highly reliant on the collection and analysis of large amounts of data, and it is not possible or practicable to incorporate all relevant data into the model that Machine Learning Technology utilizes to operate. Certain data in such models will inevitably contain a degree of inaccuracy and error, potentially materially so, and could otherwise be inadequate or flawed, which would be likely to degrade the effectiveness of Machine Learning Technology. To the extent that LPL or its IARs are exposed to the risks of Machine Learning Technology, any such inaccuracies or errors could have adverse impacts on LPL or its IARs, as applicable. Machine Learning Technology and its applications, including in the financial services sector, continue to develop rapidly, and it is impossible to predict the future risks that will from time to time arise from such developments.
- **Equity Securities.** Common and preferred stock represents the equity ownership of a company. Stock markets are volatile and the price of equity securities fluctuates based on changes in a company’s financial condition and overall market and economic conditions. The value of equity securities may also decline due to factors that affect particular industries or particular issuers. The values of equity securities may be more volatile than those of other asset classes.
- **Debt Securities.** Debt securities, such as bonds, involve interest rate risk, credit risk, extension risk, prepayment risk, and other types of risks. In addition, the value of debt securities may fluctuate in response to market movements or issues that affect particular industries or issuers. When interest rates fall, the issuers of debt securities may prepay principal more quickly than expected, and investors may have to reinvest the proceeds at a lower interest rate. This is known as “prepayment risk.” When interest rates rise, debt securities may be repaid more slowly than expected, and the value of the debt security can fall sharply. This is known as “extension risk.” Certain types of debt securities may be subject to “call and redemption risk,” which is the risk that the issuer may call a bond for redemption before it matures and the investor may lose income.
- **Foreign Securities Risk.** Foreign investments involve special risks not present in U.S. investments that increase an investor’s potential to lose money. Among other issues, custody of securities in foreign markets, changes in foreign currency exchange rates, foreign economic and market conditions, actions adverse to investors taken by foreign governments, lack of governmental oversight or regulation of securities markets, underdeveloped settlement and clearing services, and foreign withholding taxes may negatively affect the value of investments in foreign securities.
- **Sector Risk.** To the extent a client account invests more heavily in particular sectors, industries, or sub-sectors of the market, its performance will be especially sensitive to developments that significantly affect those sectors, industries, or sub-sectors. An individual sector, industry, or sub-sector of the market may be more volatile, and may perform differently, than the broader market. The several industries that constitute a sector may all react in the same way to economic, political or regulatory events. A client account’s performance could



be affected if the sectors, industries, or sub-sectors do not perform as expected. Alternatively, the lack of exposure to one or more sectors or industries may adversely affect performance.

- *Values-Based and Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) Investing Risk.* Values-based investing or ESG investing, also known as “socially responsible investing,” “sustainable investing,” or “impact investing,” focuses on the social values or environmental, social, and governance standards or the sustainability factors of an investment. Some values-based investing strategies focus on factors relating to an individual investor’s personal or religious values, such as “biblical investing,” while other strategies focus on issues like environmental impact. Some values-based investment strategies use values-based criteria to supplement financial analysis when considering a particular issuer or security, while others affirmatively select “socially responsible” investments or screen out or exclude investments in companies that engage in certain activities. Values-based investing may limit the type and number of investments available in a strategy and cause the strategy to underperform other strategies without a values-based focus or with a focus that involves a different type of focus or screening methodology. Values-based strategies may underperform the market as a whole. Companies and issuers selected in a values-based strategy may not or may not continue to demonstrate values-based characteristics. Different investors likely have different opinions about what types of investments are socially responsible.
- *Comparable Products.* LPL offers various mutual funds, ETFs, and other investment products that have similar or identical investment strategies but different fee and expense arrangements. For example, LPL sells both mutual funds and ETFs that are designed to track an index of securities, such as the S&P 500 Index. A mutual fund and an ETF following an identical strategy have different fees and expenses that affect your investment return. Those fees and expenses include direct costs like sales loads, commissions, and other transaction costs, and indirect costs at the product level like advisory or management fees, distribution expenses (12b-1 fees), and other administrative, shareholder servicing and transfer agent fees. The impact of those fee and expenses on your investment returns also varies based on the size of your initial investment, the length of time you hold the investment, and other factors. The differences in fees and expenses, and additional differences in compensation paid directly by product sponsors like revenue sharing, mean that LPL and its IARs generally will earn more compensation for selling one investment product than another. As a result, LPL and its IARs have a conflict of interest because of the financial incentive to recommend investment products that pay more compensation if a less expensive comparable product could be used to achieve a customer’s investment objective.
- *Alternative Strategy Mutual Funds.* Certain mutual funds available in the program invest primarily in alternative investments and/or strategies. Investing in alternative investments and/or strategies may not be appropriate for all investors and involves special risks, such as risks associated with commodities, real estate, leverage, selling securities short, the use of derivatives, potential adverse market forces, regulatory changes and potential illiquidity. Clients should be aware that alternative investments and/or strategies are generally considered speculative in nature and involve a high degree of risk, particularly if concentrating investments. There are special risks associated with mutual funds that invest principally in real estate securities, such as sensitivity to changes in real estate values and interest rates and price volatility because of the fund’s concentration in the real estate industry. These types of funds tend to have higher expense ratios than more traditional mutual funds. They also tend to be newer and have less of a track record or performance history.
- *Closed-End Funds.* Client should be aware that closed-end funds available within the program may not be readily marketable. In an effort to provide investor liquidity, the funds may offer to repurchase a certain percentage of shares at net asset value on a periodic basis. Thus, clients may be unable to liquidate all or a portion of their shares in these types of funds.
- *Exchange-Traded Funds (ETFs).* ETFs are typically investment companies that are legally classified as open end mutual funds or UITs. However, they differ from traditional mutual funds, in particular, in that ETF shares are listed on a securities exchange. Shares can be bought and sold throughout the trading day like shares of other publicly-traded companies. ETF shares may trade at a discount or premium to their net asset value. This



difference between the bid price and the ask price is often referred to as the “spread.” The spread varies over time based on the ETF’s trading volume and market liquidity, and is generally lower if the ETF has a lot of trading volume and market liquidity and higher if the ETF has little trading volume and market liquidity. Although many ETFs are registered as an investment company under the Investment Company Act of 1940 like traditional mutual funds, some ETFs, in particular those that invest in commodities, are not registered as an investment company. ETFs may be closed and liquidated at the discretion of the issuing company.

- *Unit Investment Trusts (UITs)*. UITs are investment companies that generally offer a fixed portfolio of stocks and bonds as redeemable units to investors for a specified period of time. Like a mutual fund, UITs typically issue redeemable units. However, UITs differ from mutual funds in that UITs have stated expiration dates and are not actively traded. As a consequence, UITs will not be sold to take advantage of market conditions and their value may fluctuate, sometimes rapidly or unpredictably, due to factors affecting securities markets or particular industries. Upon the stated expiration date of a UIT, there is no assurance that the value of the UIT will be equal to or higher than the original price.
- *Exchange-Traded Notes (ETNs)*. An ETN is a senior unsecured debt obligation designed to track the total return of an underlying market index or other benchmark. ETNs may be linked to a variety of assets, for example, commodity futures, foreign currency and equities. ETNs are similar to ETFs in that they are listed on an exchange and can typically be bought or sold throughout the trading day. However, an ETN is not a mutual fund and does not have a net asset value; the ETN trades at the prevailing market price. Some of the more common risks of an ETN are as follows: The repayment of the principal, interest (if any), and the payment of any returns at maturity or upon redemption are dependent upon the ETN issuer’s ability to pay. In addition, the trading price of the ETN in the secondary market may be adversely impacted if the issuer’s credit rating is downgraded. The index or asset class for performance replication in an ETN may or may not be concentrated in a specific sector, asset class or country and may therefore carry specific risks. ETNs may be closed and liquidated at the discretion of the issuing company.
- *Leveraged and Inverse ETFs, ETNs and Mutual Funds*. Leveraged ETFs, ETNs and mutual funds, sometimes labeled “ultra” or “2x” for example, are designed to provide a multiple of the underlying index’s return, typically on a daily basis. Inverse products are designed to provide the opposite of the return of the underlying index, typically on a daily basis. These products are different from and can be riskier than traditional ETFs, ETNs and mutual funds. Although these products are designed to provide returns that generally correspond to the underlying index, they may not be able to exactly replicate the performance of the index because of fund expenses and other factors. This is referred to as tracking error. Continual re-setting of returns within the product may add to the underlying costs and increase the tracking error. As a result, this may prevent these products from achieving their investment objective. In addition, compounding of the returns can produce a divergence from the underlying index over time, in particular for leveraged products. In highly volatile markets with large positive and negative swings, return distortions may be magnified over time. Some deviations from the stated objectives, to the positive or negative, are possible and may or may not correct themselves over time. To accomplish their objectives, these products use a range of strategies, including swaps, futures contracts and other derivatives. These products may not be diversified and can be based on commodities or currencies. These products may have higher expense ratios and be less tax-efficient than more traditional ETFs, ETNs and mutual funds.
- *Tax-Managed Investing Risk*. Investment strategies that seek to enhance after-tax performance might be unable to fully realize strategic gains or harvest losses due to various factors. Market conditions could limit the ability to generate tax losses. A tax-managed strategy could cause a client portfolio to hold a security to achieve more favorable tax treatment or to sell a security in order to create tax losses. A tax loss realized by a U.S. investor after selling a security will be negated if the investor purchases the security within thirty days. There is no guarantee that securities submitted for exchange will be accepted by a fund that utilizes a tax-managed strategy (e.g., an “exchange fund”), and exchange funds may accept “out-of-benchmark” securities at the sole discretion of portfolio managers. Although third-party managers of these strategies seek to avoid “wash sales” whenever possible and temporarily restrict securities they have sold at a loss to prevent them, a



wash sale can occur inadvertently because of trading by a client in portfolios not managed by the third-party manager. A wash sale can also be triggered by the third-party manager when it has sold a security for loss harvesting and shortly thereafter the firm is directed by the client to invest a substantial amount of cash resulting in a repurchase of the security. Changes to the tax code and other policy changes could result in unfavorable tax treatment for investors in tax-managed strategies.

- **Direct Indexing.** Direct indexing strategies seek to replicate the performance of a market index by directly holding the individual securities, or a representative sample of the individual securities, that make up the index. Direct indexing may provide a more tax efficient means of investing, and may allow for more customized investment allocations, than investing in a fund or other commingled product that seeks to replicate the index. The potential benefits of direct indexing, however, will not necessarily be realized if you don't take advantage of tax planning or impose account restrictions, such as account level security or sector-based restrictions or customizations based on your specific tax, ESG or other preferences. Fees and expenses for the direct indexing strategy in some cases will be higher than the fees and expenses associated with alternative index products. Higher fees and expenses could adversely impact account performance. The size of your account and the number of securities in the index your account seeks to replicate also limit the ability of your account to replicate the index. As a result, the direct indexing strategy introduces the risk of tracking error relative to the index into your account and can cause your portfolio to underperform the index, including as a result of customization. LPL cannot guarantee that the dividend yield in your portfolio will accurately track a market index.
- **Other Complex Exchange Traded Products (ETPs).** Certain clients meeting qualification standards may also purchase other complex ETPs, which may be structured as ETFs, ETNs or as other types of securities. Similar to leveraged and inverse products, these other complex products differ, often significantly, from traditional ETFs, ETNs and mutual funds and can be significantly more speculative and volatile. Other complex ETPs are often not designed to be held long term. These products include, for example, single-inverse ETPs ("Single Inverse ETPs"), futures-linked ETPs ("Futures Linked ETPs") and cryptocurrency-related ETPs ("Cryptocurrency ETPs"). Single Inverse ETPs are complex financial instruments that seek investment results that are the opposite of the performance of an index for a stated trading period (or "reset frequency"), often a single day. When a Single Inverse ETP with a shorter reset frequency is held for a longer period, significantly different returns from the investment objective or returns of the underlying assets may result, including potential realized and unrealized losses. A Single Inverse ETP that resets each day is typically inappropriate as an intermediate or long-term investment unless it is recommended as part of a sophisticated trading or hedging strategy that will be closely monitored. Futures Linked ETPs are intended to provide exposure to reference assets like commodities. However, Futures Linked ETPs are not designed to track the spot price of the referenced asset, but instead track the price of futures contracts. The performance of a Futures Linked ETP may deviate significantly from the performance of the spot price of the reference asset, especially over longer periods. Cryptocurrency ETPs are exposed to cryptocurrency, decentralized digitized assets that often rely on blockchain technology. Cryptocurrency ETPs are highly speculative and extremely volatile. Cryptocurrency is part of a new and evolving industry, and neither the technology nor regulatory regime for cryptocurrency is settled. Cryptocurrency ETPs may trade in over-the-counter markets and may not be afforded all of the investor protections of other exchange-traded products. Certain Futures Linked ETPs invest in cryptocurrency futures, which could magnify the risks described above.
- **High-Yield Debt.** High-yield debt is issued by companies or municipalities that do not qualify for "investment grade" ratings by one or more rating agencies. The below investment grade designation is based on the rating agency's opinion of an issuer that it has a greater risk to repay both principal and interest and a greater risk of default than those issuers rated investment grade. High yield debt carries greater risk than investment grade debt. There is the risk that the potential deterioration of an issuer's financial health and subsequent downgrade in its rating will result in a decline in market value or default. Because of the potential inability of an issuer to make interest and principal payments, an investor may receive back less than originally invested. There is also the risk that the bond's market value will decline as interest rates rise and that an investor will not be able to liquidate a bond before maturity.



- **Collateralized Lending Program.** LPL allows clients to pledge securities in their accounts as collateral for non-purpose lines of credit through its collateralized lending program, in each case subject to certain terms and conditions. The collateralized lending program includes LPL's Secured Credit Account (SCA) product, offered by LPL Financial LLC, as well as lending options through third-party banks with which LPL has partnered to facilitate clients' access to credit (partner banks) and other banks (non-partner banks). Clients are not required to use the SCA product or partner banks in LPL's program, and can work directly with non-partner banks to negotiate loan terms or obtain other financing arrangements. Clients who choose to use non-partner banks should notify their IARs of the amount of the line of credit. Loans through the collateralized lending program may be used by clients only for purposes other than buying, trading or carrying securities. For the SCA product, clients borrow directly from LPL and pay interest to LPL. For lines of credit obtained through partner or non-partner banks, clients borrow from the bank and pay interest to the bank. In some cases, an IAR will recommend that a client seeking to access funds (for purposes other than purchasing securities) hold his securities investments and instead utilize a non-purpose line of credit collateralized by the assets in his advisory account. Unless an IAR specifically recommends that a client hold his securities investments and instead utilize a collateralized line of credit to access funds, the decision regarding whether to arrange for a collateralized loan and the decision to draw down on such a loan are not covered by a client's advisory relationship with LPL or his IAR. While an IAR may assist the client with facilitating a line of credit, clients are responsible for independently evaluating the terms of the loan and deciding whether the loan meets their needs. There are risks, costs and conflicts of interest associated with the collateralized lending program and securities-based borrowing generally. The holder of the loan, whether that be LPL or a bank, may require clients to provide additional funds or collateral to secure the loan (referred to as a "maintenance call") and has the authority to liquidate all or part of the securities at any time in accordance with the terms of the lending arrangement. As a practical matter, this may cause you to be required to contribute cash to the account or to sell assets and realize losses in a declining market. Maintenance calls can result in the loss of more funds than the pledged assets. The risk of a maintenance call is heightened when you hold concentrated positions in your pledged account(s). You are not entitled to choose which securities are liquidated or sold to meet a maintenance call, and you are not entitled to an extension of time on a maintenance call. The lender may change maintenance requirements at any time. If the sale of assets does not fully satisfy the maintenance call, you are responsible for the shortfall. A forced liquidation may interfere with your long term investment goals and/or result in adverse tax consequences. For an SCA, any action taken by LPL, or an affiliate, as lender against the assets in your advisory account pursuant to your SCA loan agreement is separate from your advisory relationship with LPL and therefore not subject to the fiduciary duty requirements under your investment advisory agreement. Further, you should note that the returns on accounts or on pledged assets may not cover the cost of loan interest and advisory fees. Clients should be aware that LPL's collateralized lending program is one way, among many, for clients to raise necessary cash. Before pledging assets in an account, clients should carefully review the governing loan agreement, loan application and any forms required by the lender and any other forms and disclosures provided by LPL. Clients are encouraged to weigh carefully the potential investment, tax or other benefits of the collateralized lending program against the overall risks of securities-based borrowing, tax consequences of liquidation and the total cost of the loan, inclusive of the existing fees that will continue to be paid to LPL and its IARs for the pledged assets. For a list of the third-party banks currently participating in LPL's collateralized lending program, please visit [lpl.com/disclosures.html](http://lpl.com/disclosures.html), click on "Account Disclosures, Agreements, Fee Schedules & Conflicts of Interest," and then "Third Party Compensation and Related Conflicts of Interest." For additional disclosures regarding LPL's Secured Credit Account, please visit [lpl.com/disclosures.html](http://lpl.com/disclosures.html), click on "Account Disclosures, Agreements, Fee Schedules & Conflicts of Interest," and then "Secured Credit Account Disclosures."
- **Tax-Loss Harvesting.** The tax-loss harvesting feature of MWP involves a variety of risks. You should confer with your personal tax advisor regarding the tax consequences of investing and engaging in the tax-loss harvesting strategy, based on your particular circumstances. You and your personal tax advisors are responsible for how the transactions in your account are reported to the IRS or any other taxing authority. Neither LPL nor IAR assumes any responsibility to you for the tax consequences of any transaction. MWP's tax-loss harvesting



strategy is not intended as tax advice, and neither LPL nor IAR represents in any manner that the tax consequences described will be obtained or that MWP's investment strategy will result in any particular tax consequence. The tax consequences of this strategy are complex and may be subject to challenge by the IRS. This strategy was not developed to be used by, and it cannot be used by, any investor to avoid penalties or interest. You should be aware that if you and/or your spouse have other taxable or non-taxable accounts, and you hold in those accounts any of the securities (including options contracts) held in your MWP account, you cannot trade any of those securities 30 days before or after the MWP account trades those same securities as part of the tax-loss harvesting strategy to avoid possible wash sales and, as a result, a nullification of any tax benefits of the strategy. For more information on the wash sale rule, please read IRS Publication 550. In addition, when LPL replaces investments with "similar" investments as part of the tax-loss harvesting strategy, it is a reference to investments that are expected, but are not guaranteed, to perform similarly and that might lower an investor's tax bill while maintaining a similar expected risk and return on investor's portfolio. Expected returns and risk characteristics are no guarantee of actual performance.

### Voting Client Securities

Unless a client instructs otherwise, LPL will vote proxies on the client's behalf. LPL has adopted policies and procedures in order for LPL to vote securities in the best interest of clients. LPL engages third party vendor(s) to make proxy voting recommendations and handle the administrative functions of voting proxies. Although LPL retains authority to vote client proxies, it is LPL's general policy to vote according to the recommendations of its third-party proxy advisor vendor, so long as LPL reasonably determines that doing so is in the client's best interest. Any exceptions to this general policy are referred to LPL Research, which makes the determination as to whether or how to vote the proxy in accordance with the best interest of the client. If the client is an employee benefit plan subject to ERISA, LPL will vote client proxies in accordance with LPL's obligations under ERISA and applicable Department of Labor Regulations. A copy of LPL's proxy voting policies is available upon request to your IAR. A client can obtain information about how LPL voted with respect to securities held in the client's account by contacting the IAR.

If a client elects to retain the right and obligation to vote proxies and receive mutual fund shareholder reports, LPL is reimbursed by the proxy issuer or mutual fund for the delivery costs to send proxies and shareholder reports to the client. The maximum fee that can be charged for delivery is set by New York Stock Exchange (NYSE) rules. If LPL uses a vendor to perform the delivery, the vendor seeks reimbursement from the proxy issuer or mutual fund on LPL's behalf and in certain cases remits a portion of the reimbursement to LPL.

In the case of voluntary corporate actions, LPL intends to follow the instructions or default election of the Portfolio Strategist without reviewing individual client interests, unless LPL determines that such instructions are overtly contrary to our clients' best interest. In such case, LPL will determine whether or how to act consistent with the best interest of our clients. LPL and IARs are not obligated to render any advice or take any action on behalf of a client with respect to any legal proceedings, including bankruptcies, involving securities or other investments held in the account, or the issuers thereof. The client retains the right and obligation to take action with respect to legal proceedings relating to securities held in the Account.

### Item 7: Client Information Provided to Portfolio Managers

The IAR obtains the necessary financial data from the client and assists the client in setting appropriate investment objectives for the account. The IAR obtains this information by having the client complete an Account Application which is a part of the Account Agreement. In quarterly communications, LPL asks clients to contact the IAR if there have been any changes in the client's financial situation or investment objective or if they wish to impose any reasonable restrictions on the management of the account or reasonably modify existing restrictions. Because third party Portfolio Strategist's role is limited to providing Portfolios to LPL, and does not provide individualized discretionary advisory services to MWP clients, LPL generally does not communicate specific client information to third party Portfolio Strategists.



Clients should understand that the investment objective selected for the program in the Account Application is an overall objective for the entire account and may be inconsistent with a model in the account, a particular holding and the account's performance at any time. Client also should be aware that achievement of the stated investment objective is a long-term goal for the account.

### Item 8: Client Contact with Portfolio Managers

LPL does not place any restrictions on a client's ability to contact and consult with IARs. Because a third party Portfolio Strategist's role is solely to provide Portfolios to LPL, and not to provide individualized discretionary advisory services to MWP clients, third party Portfolio Strategists, except for Subadvisers, generally are not available to be contacted or consulted by MWP clients.

### Item 9: Additional Information

#### Disciplinary Information

LPL entered into a settlement with the SEC in which the SEC found that LPL willfully violated its obligations under Section 17(a) of the Exchange Act and Rule 17a-8 thereunder, which require broker-dealers to comply with certain anti-money laundering (AML) requirements. The SEC found that LPL did not follow its AML policies for its customer identification program and ongoing customer due diligence obligations by, among other things, not properly verifying new accounts; not timely closing accounts that did not pass its screening measures; and not closing or restricting certain accounts that were prohibited under LPL's AML Policies. The SEC censured LPL and ordered LPL to cease and desist from committing or causing any violations and any future violations of such section and rule, to pay a civil monetary penalty in the amount of \$18 million, and to comply with certain undertakings (2025).

LPL entered into a settlement with the SEC in which the SEC found that LPL willfully violated Section 17(a) of the Exchange Act and Rule 17a-4(b)(4) thereunder and Section 204 of the Advisers Act and Rule 204-2(a)(7) thereunder in connection with the maintenance and preservation of off-channel communications; and failed to reasonably supervise its personnel within the meaning of Section 15(b)(4)(E) of the Exchange Act and Section 203(e)(6) of the Advisers Act. LPL admitted to the facts in the settlement order and acknowledged its conduct violated the federal securities laws. The SEC ordered LPL to cease and desist from committing or causing any violations and any future violations of Section 17(a) of the Exchange Act and Rule 17a-4(b)(4) thereunder and Section 204 of the Advisers Act and Rule 204-2(a)(7) thereunder, censured it for its conduct, ordered it to pay a civil monetary penalty in the amount of \$50,000,000, and ordered it to comply with certain undertakings (2024).

LPL entered into a settlement with the SEC in connection with LPL's failure to comply with its Customer Identification Program procedures. The SEC found that LPL willfully violated Section 17(a) of the Exchange Act and Rule 17a-8 thereunder and was a cause of a third party's violations of Sections 17(a)(2) and (3) of the Securities Act and Section 206(2) of the Advisers Act. The SEC ordered LPL to cease and desist from committing or causing any further violations of these laws and regulations, censured LPL for its conduct, and ordered the payment of disgorgement and prejudgment interest totaling \$141,202 (deemed satisfied based on LPL's voluntary remedial payment of \$4,118,876 to the impacted client), and the payment of a civil money penalty of \$750,000 (2021).

As part of a voluntary self-reporting initiative in 2019, LPL entered into a settlement with the SEC in which the SEC found that LPL willfully violated Section 206(2) and 207 of the Investment Advisers Act of 1940 (the "Advisers Act") in connection with inadequate disclosure to clients of its and its associated persons' conflicts of interest related to its receipt of 12b-1 fees and/or its selection of mutual fund share classes that pay such fees. The SEC ordered LPL to cease and desist from committing or causing any violations of Sections 206(2) and 207 of the Advisers Act, censured it for its conduct, and ordered the payment of disgorgement and prejudgment interest to affected investors totaling \$9,333,516 (2019).



## Model Wealth Portfolios Program Brochure

---

LPL as a broker-dealer, is a member of FINRA and has found to be in violation of FINRA's rules related to its brokerage activities. In particular, LPL consented to sanctions related to the following matters:

- LPL's supervisory systems and maintenance of books and records relating to brokerage direct business transactions, supervisory systems and misstatements about fees relating to brokerage product switch transactions, and supervisory systems relating to brokerage recommendations of publicly traded securities of business development companies (BDCs) to customers, resulting in a censure, a fine of \$5.5 million, restitution to impacted customers, and an undertaking to certify that LPL has remediated the systems and procedures for making recommendations of BDCs (2023).
- LPL's supervisory systems and procedures relating to the transmittal of customer funds by wire or check to third parties and maintenance of related books and records, resulting in a censure, a fine of \$3,000,000, restitution to impacted clients, and an undertaking to identify and pay restitution to affected customers for certain other improper transfers (2023).
- LPL's failure to accurately calculate its customer reserve requirement, failure to maintain a sufficient customer reserve, failure to maintain policies and procedures reasonably designed to achieve compliance with the Securities and Exchange Act and FINRA rules, and failure to maintain accurate books and records, resulting in a censure and a fine of \$300,000 (2022).
- LPL's self-reporting of potential issues related to certain C-share purchase suitability reviews and its supervisory systems and procedures relating to waivers of front-end sales charges for rollovers of 529 savings plan investments from one state plan to another, resulting in a censure and payment of restitution to impacted customers (2021).
- LPL's supervisory systems and procedures relating to record retention, fingerprinting and screening of certain associated persons, and supervision of consolidated reports, resulting in a censure, a fine of \$6,500,000 and an undertaking to review and enhance related policies, systems and procedures (2020).
- LPL's supervisory systems and procedures relating to changes in the authority of custodians of accounts established under the Uniform Gifts to Minors Act and/or the Uniform Transfers to Minors Act, resulting in a censure, a fine of \$300,000, and an undertaking to review and enhance its policies, systems, and procedures related to supervision of such accounts (2019).
- The effectiveness of LPL's anti-money laundering program, LPL's failure to amend certain Forms U4 and U5, and LPL's systems and supervisory procedures relating to Forms U4 and U5 reporting requirements, resulting in a censure and a fine of \$2,750,000 and an undertaking to review the process used to disclose customer complaints on Forms U4 and U5 (2018).
- LPL's brokerage supervisory and disclosure procedures related to the sale of certain brokered certificates of deposit in brokerage accounts, resulting in a censure and a fine of \$375,000 (2018).
- LPL's systems and supervisory procedures relating to the creation and distribution of certain required account notices, resulting in a censure, a fine of \$900,000, and an undertaking to review affected processes (2016).
- LPL's systems and supervisory procedures relating to the format in which certain electronic records were retained, resulting in a censure and a fine of \$750,000 (2016).

LPL, as a broker-dealer, is regulated by each of the 50 states and has been the subject of orders related to the violation of state laws and regulations in connection with its brokerage activities. In particular, LPL entered into consent orders related to the following matters:

- LPL's supervision of electronic signature practices at an LPL branch office in Massachusetts, resulting in a fine of \$250,000 and an undertaking to conduct an internal review of certain related policies and procedures (Massachusetts or "MA", 2023).



- LPL’s supervision of an LPL broker-dealer/investment adviser agent’s sales of structured products, resulting in a censure, an offer of restitution to impacted clients, and a fine of \$125,000 (Texas, 2022).
- LPL’s supervision of two LPL broker-dealer and/or investment adviser agents who pled guilty to charges of fraudulent practices with LPL customers, resulting in a cease and desist order, a fine of \$350,000 and a \$150,000 contribution for financial literacy and investor education initiatives, training and related materials (Connecticut, 2021).
- LPL’s supervision of an LPL representative under a heightened supervision plan, resulting in a cease and desist order; a fine of \$275,000; payments of restitution, disgorgement and investigative costs; and offers of payment of surrender charges in connection with variable annuity contracts for impacted customers (New Hampshire or “NH”, 2020).
- LPL’s failure to timely register (or maintain the registration of) certain agents in MA and failure to amend Forms U4 and U5 for certain agents registered in MA, resulting in a censure, a fine of \$1,100,000, and an undertaking to review and enhance its policies and procedures related to registering its agents in MA and filing reportable events (MA, 2019).
- LPL’s brokerage supervisory procedures relating to email review and annual branch office examinations, resulting in a civil penalty of \$450,000 and an undertaking for third-party review of related processes (Indiana, 2018).
- The sale of unregistered, non-exempt securities in violation of state registration requirements, resulting (upon entry of the individual consent order) in payment to each participating state or jurisdiction of a civil penalty of \$499,000, reimbursement of certain investigative expenses, remediation through repurchase of certain securities and payment of losses to certain affected customers, and certain additional undertakings (Settlement with up to 53 members of the North American Securities Administrators Association (NASAA), 2018).
- The sale of non-traded alternative investments in excess of prospectus standards or LPL’s internal guidelines and the maintenance of related books and records, resulting in a censure, a fine of \$950,000, a \$25,000 contribution to an investor education fund and remediation of losses to impacted customers (New Jersey, 2017).
- LPL’s supervisory practices for LPL representatives located on the premises of a credit union, resulting in a censure, a fine of \$1,000,000, and an undertaking to avoid investor confusion specific to the name under which the credit union does business and review LPL’s related policies and procedures (MA, 2017).
- LPL’s oversight of certain VA transactions, resulting in a censure, a fine of \$975,000, restitution to clients and former clients of an LPL representative, disgorgement of commissions retained by LPL in connection with such representative’s VA sales, and an undertaking to review such representative’s brokerage and advisory activities and LPL’s related policies and procedures (MA, 2017).

For more information about those state events and other disciplinary and legal events involving LPL and its IARs, client should refer to Investment Adviser Public Disclosure at <https://adviserinfo.sec.gov/> or FINRA BrokerCheck at <https://brokercheck.finra.org/>.

### Other Financial Industry Activities and Affiliations

LPL is a broker-dealer registered with FINRA and the SEC. As a broker-dealer, LPL transacts business in various types of securities, including mutual funds, stocks, bonds, commodities, options, private and public partnerships, variable annuities, REITs and other investment products. LPL is registered to operate in all 50 states and has primarily an independent-contractor sales force of registered representatives and IARs dispersed throughout the United States. LPL has a dedicated team of employee IARs in its offices who service certain accounts, and also a small subset of IARs who operate their own offices or are located on the premises of certain financial institutions and are employees of LPL Employee Services, LLC, an LPL-affiliated company. IARs may be registered representatives of LPL. LPL is also registered as an introducing broker with the Commodity Futures Trading Commission. In addition, LPL is qualified to sell insurance products in all 50 states.



LPL Enterprise, LLC (“LPLE”), is a registered broker-dealer and related person of LPL. LPLE became a registered investment adviser in August Our affiliate, LPLE, is an investment adviser registered with the SEC and a broker-dealer registered with FINRA and the SEC. As a broker-dealer, LPLE transacts business in various types of securities, including mutual funds, stocks, bonds, commodities, options, private and public partnerships, variable annuities, REITs and other investment products. LPLE is registered to operate in all 50 states and has primarily an independent-contractor sales force of registered representatives and investment advisor representatives dispersed throughout the United States. If required for their positions with a registered broker-dealer, LPLE’s principal executive officers are securities licensed as registered representatives of LPL. In addition, LPLE is qualified to sell insurance products in all 50 states.

LPL and The Private Trust Company, N.A. (PTC), a federally chartered non-depository bank licensed to provide trust services in all 50 states, are related persons. PTC serves as IRA custodian for program accounts set up as individual retirement accounts. PTC also provides personal trustee services to clients for a variety of administrative fiduciary service, which services may relate to a program account. Because LPL and PTC are affiliated companies and share in revenues, there is a financial benefit to the companies if a client uses PTC as a custodian or for personal trustee services, or if a PTC client uses LPL as an investment advisor. PTC’s IRA custodian and trustee services and fees are established under a separate engagement between the client and PTC.

Fiduciary Trust Company of New Hampshire (FTC), a non-depository trust company, is a related person of LPL. FTC provides custodial and various other recordkeeping and services to IRAs and certain employer-sponsored plans maintained through non-MWP Program accounts. Because LPL and FTC are affiliated companies and share in revenues, there is a financial benefit to the companies if a client is referred to or otherwise elects to engage with FTC for services under another LPL program, and uses LPL as the investment advisor or broker-dealer. FTC’s custodial and recordkeeping services and related fees are established under a separate engagement between the client and FTC.

IARs are permitted to engage in certain LPL-approved business activities other than the provision of brokerage and advisory services through LPL, and in certain cases, an IAR could receive greater compensation through the outside business than through LPL. An IAR could also be an accountant, real estate agent, tax preparer, lawyer or refer customers to other service providers and receive referral fees, for example. As other examples, an IAR could provide advisory or financial planning services through an independent unaffiliated investment advisory firm, sell insurance, or provide third-party administration to retirement plans through a separate firm. If an IAR provides investment services to a retirement plan as a representative of LPL and also provides administration services to the plan through a separate firm, this typically means the IAR is compensated from the plan for the two services. If you engage with an IAR for services separate from LPL, you may wish to discuss with him or her any questions you have about the compensation he or she receives from the engagement.

Additionally, LPL and/or its IARs may refer clients to unaffiliated firms other than investment product sponsors or financial institutions, for either investment or non-investment related products or services, in exchange for a referral fee or other forms of indirect compensation. These may include referrals for investment banking, lending, accounting, tax preparation, financial technology tools, corporate trustee services, or such other products, services or consultations that may be requested by and/or benefit a client. As applicable, clients will receive additional disclosures identifying these particular arrangements and any related compensation at the time of the referral.

LPL has an affiliated insurance agency, LPL Insurance Associates, Inc. (LPLIA) through which IARs may sell insurance products. LPL receives compensation from issuers of life insurance (universal, variable universal, whole life, and term) and other insurance contracts that are made available by IARs, such as long term care insurance and disability insurance. The compensation includes commissions and trails, and may include payments for administrative services that LPL provides and/or payments made in connection with LPL’s marketing and sales-force education and training efforts, including LPL’s annual national sales and education conference and other conferences. IARs receive a percentage of the commissions or trailing commissions paid to LPL or LPLIA. IARs may also sell insurance through an independent unaffiliated insurance agency. An IAR may earn compensation (including trailing compensation), benefits and non-cash compensation through the third party insurance agency and may have an incentive to recommend you purchase or sell insurance products with the independent agency.



### Code of Ethics and Personal Trading

LPL has adopted a code of ethics that includes guidelines regarding personal securities transactions of its employees and IARs. The code of ethics permits LPL employees and IARs to invest for their own personal accounts in the same securities that LPL and IARs purchase for clients in program accounts. This presents a conflict of interest because trading by an employee or IAR in a personal securities account in the same security on or about the same time as trading by a client can disadvantage the client. LPL addresses this conflict of interest by requiring in its code of ethics that LPL employees and IARs report certain personal securities transactions and holdings to LPL. LPL has procedures to review personal trading accounts for front-running. In addition, employees in LPL Research are required to obtain pre-clearance prior to purchasing certain securities for a personal account. Employees and IARs are also required to obtain pre-approval for investments in private placements and initial public offerings. A copy of the code of ethics is available to clients or prospective clients upon request and is available at [lpl.com/disclosures.html](http://lpl.com/disclosures.html).

### Participation or Interest in Client Transactions

Purchases of mutual fund shares are typically processed through LPL's proprietary account resulting in such purchases being characterized as principal transactions for certain reporting purposes. In such case, the shares will be purchased at the fund's net asset value, and no additional charges will be applied to such transactions as a result of LPL's use of a proprietary account. LPL does not otherwise engage in principal transactions with its clients in MWP. LPL's parent company, LPL Financial Holdings Inc., is a publicly traded company. Third-party Portfolio Strategists are not prevented from purchasing LPL Financial Holdings Inc. stock in MWP accounts. In addition, a model may include a mutual fund or ETF that holds LPL Financial Holdings Inc. stock as an underlying investment, for example, an ETF that seeks to replicate the performance of an investment services index that includes LPL Financial Holdings Inc.

For certain ETFs and stocks, LPL executes trades in fractional shares of those securities as an accommodation to clients. There is not an active open market for fractional shares, and executing trades with LPL is most often the only form of liquidity for a client that holds fractional shares in his or her account. LPL does not receive any compensation in addition to advisory fees for executing trades in fractional shares for a client's advisory account. LPL will only buy and sell fractional shares when a client is also trading whole shares of the security, in connection with a dividend reinvestment plan, or to sell remaining fractional shares to close a position. Trades in fractional shares will happen on the same day and at the same price as a trade in whole shares, or otherwise at market closing price.

### 12b-1 Fees; Recordkeeping Services and Compensation; Revenue Sharing Arrangements.

Some mutual funds and Program Share Classes in MWP charge shareholders a 12b-1 fee. To the extent a mutual fund or a Program Share Class charges a 12b-1 fee, the fee will be paid to LPL by the mutual fund. Any 12b-1 fees paid to LPL by mutual funds (other than the Sweep Funds) will be credited to the account.

LPL performs recordkeeping, administrative and shareholder services on behalf of mutual funds and receives compensation for the services based on mutual fund holdings of MWP clients. These services include establishing and maintaining accounts with the funds, facilitating settlement of funds, responding to customer inquiries and requests, and maintaining sub-account records reflecting the issuance, exchange or redemption of shares by each program account. A type of recordkeeping service that LPL provides to certain mutual fund families is to process transactions on an omnibus basis, which means that LPL consolidates client trades into one daily trade with a fund, and maintains all pertinent shareholder information for the fund. In some cases LPL earns recordkeeping compensation with respect to a Program Share Class but does not earn recordkeeping compensation, or earns less recordkeeping compensation, with respect to other share classes of the same fund that are not offered through the Program. If LPL does not provide omnibus services to a mutual fund, then fund shares are traded on a networked basis, which means LPL submits a separate trade for each individual client trade to the fund. In that case, LPL maintains only certain elements of the fund's shareholder information.

The compensation LPL receives from a fund for recordkeeping, administrative and shareholder services is based on the amount of MWP client assets that are invested in the fund (up to 0.30% annually), or the number of positions held by MWP clients in the fund (up to \$25 per position). In addition, LPL charges a setup fee to product sponsors when



adding new investment products or share classes of an investment product to LPL's investment platforms. Portfolio Strategists pay LPL initial diligence and setup fees of up to \$5,000 per strategy or model portfolio and up to a yearly \$5,000 per strategy fee for annual due diligence reviews and maintenance to make their services available in the Program. In the case of ETPs, LPL receives up to \$15,000 as a sponsor level due diligence fee, up to \$7,500 per fund and up to \$15,000 per fund for complex ETPs. In the case of mutual funds, LPL receives a one-time set up fee of up to \$15,000 as a sponsor level due diligence fee and a setup fee of \$7,500 per fund. For UITs, LPL charges up to \$5,000 per trust. LPL does not share this compensation with its IARs.

When LPL incurs technology development related costs associated with the launch or maintenance of a platform, tool or service, LPL sometimes receives reimbursements from product sponsors for such costs. Because LPL benefits from product sponsors' reimbursements of technology development-related costs, LPL's financial interests are conflicted with its ability to use strictly objective factors when selecting product sponsors to make available on the applicable platforms.

LPL has fee arrangements with investment advisors or distributors ("sponsors") of mutual funds and ETFs that are available for purchase through the program, called revenue sharing. Under these arrangements, the sponsor pays LPL a fee based on the amount of client sales or assets invested in the sponsor's products or a fixed fee, and LPL provides marketing support, data analytics, and administrative services to the sponsor and allows the sponsor to access LPL IARs so that the sponsor can promote such products. The amount and form of revenue sharing fee received by LPL can vary depending on many factors, including the services provided by LPL and the sponsor's investment products. LPL marketing support compensation for mutual funds, interval funds, ETFs and positional money market funds (other than the Sweep Funds) consists of flat and/or asset based fees totaling up to 0.15% annually of LPL clients' investments in the investment product, or up to \$1,000,000. LPL does not accept revenue sharing fees for assets held in retirement accounts. LPL does not require that a sponsor participate in revenue sharing arrangements for the sponsor's products to be selected for a Portfolio. However, LPL has a financial incentive to recommend participating products instead of those whose sponsors do not make such payments to LPL. In general, sponsors pay LPL a revenue sharing fee in addition to other product-related fees paid by a client, which include sales charges, deferred sales charges, distribution and service fees, redemption fees, and other fees and expenses disclosed in a product's offering documents. Revenue sharing fees may be paid by a particular investment fund, or its investment advisor or distributor, or an affiliate..

LPL offers product sponsors of mutual funds, closed funds, interval funds, ETFs, and advisory strategies the opportunity to purchase analytical data, business intelligence and ad hoc reporting. This information helps product sponsors in their sales, distribution and product development efforts with respect to customers and clients and creates similar conflicts to those discussed above. LPL receives up to \$600,000 annually from each product sponsor in third party compensation for this information.

LPL receipt of revenue sharing fees creates a conflict of interest for LPL, which means that there is an incentive for LPL and its respective IARs to recommend investment products that pay revenue sharing fees. LPL or its affiliate receives significantly more revenue sharing fees from the sponsors for which clients have the largest holdings, which creates a conflict of interest for LPL to promote and recommend these sponsors' investments.

Revenue sharing payments are generally higher for investment products with higher expense ratios (the overall fee paid by an investor in the product). Additionally, revenue sharing payments for some ETFs are based on management fees and will be higher for ETFs with higher expense ratios, both because LPL is paid a portion of the higher fees and because generally the percentage rate that LPL gets paid increases for investment products with higher expense ratios. As a result, LPL has an increased incentive to choose investment products that charge more in fees and to promote or recommend these investment products so that LPL earns more, and that could cause lower performance for client accounts. Other investment products with lower fees that are not party to revenue sharing agreements are available. Higher expense ratios will cause an investor to earn less on an investment than a comparable investment with a lower expense ratio. This results in a conflict of interest between clients and LPL because the revenue sharing arrangements give LPL an incentive to recommend investments that could cause lower performance for client accounts. The variations between amounts and forms of revenue sharing payments also create an incentive for LPL



to recommend holding products which pay revenue sharing payments to LPL or its affiliate as an ongoing percentage of client assets. This conflict can cause clients to pay higher overall fees and expenses and have an impact on the investment performance of an account. Additionally, LPL receives significantly more revenue sharing from firms for which clients have the largest holdings, and some of LPL's contracts pay increased asset based fees when certain threshold are met. This creates a conflict of interest for LPL to promote and recommend those investments. However, these conflicts are mitigated insofar as the revenue sharing payments LPL receives are not shared with the IAR who selects or recommends the investment products for client accounts.

The revenue that LPL receives from 12b-1 fees, recordkeeping compensation, and revenue sharing arrangements is an important revenue stream and presents conflicts of interest that affect LPL's ability to provide clients with unbiased, objective investment advice concerning the selection of funds and share classes for a Portfolio in the case of Portfolios designed by LPL. In particular, LPL has a financial incentive: (i) to select a product or a Program Share Class that charges a 12b-1 fee and/or pays recordkeeping compensation to LPL over another comparable product or a share class that does not charge 12b-1 fees or pay recordkeeping compensation; (ii) to select a product sponsored by a company that makes revenue sharing payments to LPL, instead of another comparable product whose sponsor does not make such payments; and (iii) to select a product or a Program Share Class that charges 12b-1 fees, pays recordkeeping compensation to LPL, or whose sponsor makes revenue sharing payments to LPL that, in each case, are comparatively higher than those charged or paid by another comparable fund or share class or a sponsor of such products or share classes. Such other comparable products and/or share classes may be more appropriate for a client than the product or Program Share Class offered through the program. Additionally, LPL receives significantly more revenue sharing from fund sponsors for which LPL's clients have the largest holdings, which creates a conflict of interest for LPL to promote and recommend those investments. LPL's website at [lpl.com/disclosures.html](http://lpl.com/disclosures.html) identifies the mutual funds that pay recordkeeping compensation and the sponsors that make revenue sharing payments to LPL.

LPL credits to clients any 12b-1 fees it receives from mutual funds (other than the Sweep Funds), and therefore, LPL does not have an incentive to select one fund or Program Share Class over another solely on the basis of the 12b-1 fee. In addition, LPL does not share 12b-1 fees, recordkeeping fees, or revenue sharing payments with IARs or third party Portfolio Strategists, and, therefore, there is no financial incentive for an IAR or a third party Portfolio Strategist to select one fund or a Program Share Class over another comparable fund or share class on the basis of the 12b-1 fee, recordkeeping compensation, and revenue sharing payments that the fund or Program Share Class charges or provides to LPL. Although LPL does not share recordkeeping fees or revenue sharing payments with IARs, such fees and payments will increase LPL's profits and indirectly benefit IARs, for example by increasing the value of equity awards from LPL's parent company to IARs or by being used by LPL to support marketing or training costs.

### Cash Sweep Service Options

LPL automatically transfers cash balances (including otherwise uninvested cash amounts received from the customer, securities transactions, dividend and interest payments, and other account-related activities) in a customer's eligible accounts through the account's designated sweep service option, where applicable. The type of sweep service options available (and how cash is held) depends on the customer's account type. LPL offers Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation ("FDIC")-insured bank sweep services for most customer accounts. Accounts may be eligible for the LPL Insured Cash Account ("ICA") Program, the LPL Deposit Cash Account ("DCA") Program, the Single Bank Insured Cash Account ("SBICA") sweep program, or the money market mutual fund sweep, each described below. Not all sweep service options are available to all types of customer accounts. Cash sweep is offered as an account feature and service to facilitate the operation and maintenance of the account and is not intended to be used as an investment option or as part of an account's asset allocation, though for certain advisory accounts, it is typical for an account to have an allocation to cash to support the operational needs and fees charged to the account. LPL and its IARs do not typically recommend specific sweep service options or underlying sweep holdings. For more information, please see your customer agreement and the applicable ICA, DCA, or SBICA disclosure booklet, or the sweep money market fund prospectus.



The aggregate fees and expenses received by LPL in connection with the customer account's designated sweep service option can be higher or lower than the customer's yields on the sweep service option depending on the particular sweep option, prevailing interest rates and other market factors. See <https://www.lpl.com/disclosures/lpl-financial-fdic-insured-bank-deposit-sweep-programs.html> for information about our customer fees and customer interest rates for ICA and DCA, or contact your IAR for information about our customer fees and customer interest rates for SBICA and for money market funds. Historically, customer yields in ICA have always been lower than the aggregate fees and charges received by LPL. Customer yields in DCA, SBICA and in money market mutual funds have been both lower and higher than the aggregate fees and charges received by LPL.

Cash sweep services are not intended to be used for long-term investments and are more appropriately viewed as an indirect cost of maintaining and operating the account. LPL makes available a wide range of investment alternatives with differing risk and return characteristics, which are better suited for meeting customer investment needs and objectives. Customers should compare the terms, interest rates, required minimum amounts and other features of their account's applicable sweep service option available through other types of accounts and investment options available in their account.

FDIC insurance protects against the loss of FDIC-insured deposits if the depository institution or bank holding the deposit fails. LPL itself is not an FDIC-insured depository institution. With respect to our sweep service options, only balances received by, and deposited at, the ICA, DCA and SBICA participating banks are eligible for FDIC insurance (subject to applicable limits). Eligibility for pass-through deposit insurance coverage for ICA, DCA, and SBICA deposits is subject to fulfilling specific conditions. Client Cash Accounts and money market mutual funds are not customer bank deposits and are subject to investment risks, including the potential loss of the amount invested. These investments are not FDIC-insured, but may be subject to SIPC protection.

- **Insured Cash Account (ICA).** LPL's ICA sweep service option automatically sweeps otherwise uninvested cash balances held within customer brokerage (and certain advisory accounts) into interest-bearing bank deposits eligible for FDIC insurance (subject to applicable limits). Under its agreement with each ICA participating bank in which customer cash may be swept, LPL receives a fee from the bank equal to a percentage of the average daily deposit balance held at the bank. Such fees differ among the participating banks depending on the current interest rate environment and/or any fee waivers made by LPL. The fee LPL receives is generally an average aggregate annual rate of up to 6% as applied across the deposits held at all of the ICA participating banks. Because the banks generally pay different amounts to LPL on account balances, fees received by LPL with respect to a specific customer account (and the account's cash holdings) may be higher or lower than this average percentage amount. The fees received by LPL from the ICA participating banks reduce the interest rate customers receive on their cash held through ICA. These fees are additional compensation to LPL for operating and maintaining the account and for LPL's other services to the account. LPL has chosen to offer ICA as the sole sweep service option for certain account types, in part because of the additional compensation LPL earns from the use of ICA.

In situations where customer cash balances allocated through ICA exceed the deposit availability at ICA participating banks, uninsured cash balances may be placed into an "overflow" Client Cash Account. Such balances are considered to be "free credit balances" and represent a direct liability of LPL to the customer. See below for information about how LPL is compensated on Client Cash Account balances.

- **Deposit Cash Account (DCA).** LPL's DCA sweep service option automatically sweeps otherwise uninvested cash balances held within certain advisory accounts into interest bearing bank deposits eligible for FDIC Insurance (subject to applicable limits). In the DCA program, each Bank pays compensation equal to a percentage of the average daily aggregated omnibus deposit balance held at the bank. This amount includes the fee for the third-party administrator, LPL's per account fee, and interest payable to participating accounts. Such fees differ among the participating banks. Customers have no rights to the amounts paid by the DCA participating banks, except for interest actually credited to the customer account. However, amounts collected from the DCA participating banks during each period, less interest credited, will be allocated on a per-dollar, per-account basis and used to offset each customer's monthly LPL account fee for providing the sweep services. In addition,



part of the payment by the participating banks will be used to compensate the third-party administrator for its services. For its services under the DCA program, including making the platform available, LPL receives a per-account fee each month. The monthly fee is based on a fee schedule indexed to the current Federal Funds Target (FFT) Rate as detailed in the DCA Disclosure Booklet. It is expected that this fee will be recouped from the DCA participating banks and will not be a fee directly applied to customer accounts. The fee LPL receives under the DCA program does not vary, and is not affected by the actual amounts held in the deposit accounts or in the customer's account. LPL has chosen to offer DCA as the sole service option for certain account types, in part because of the additional compensation LPL earns from the use of DCA.

- **Single Bank Insured Cash Account (SBICA).** For certain eligible customers participating in an LPL investment program associated with, or located at, certain banks LPL makes available the SBICA sweep service (and not the sweep service they might otherwise be eligible for, such as ICA). The SBICA sweep service functions like the ICA sweep service, except that otherwise uninvested customer account cash balances will be automatically swept into deposits eligible for FDIC insurance (subject to applicable limits) of the bank through which the investment program is offered, or in some situations, in a series of banks affiliated with the investment program bank. The banks participating in the SBICA have an agreement with LPL for financial professionals to offer brokerage and advisory services on their premises. This presents an additional conflict of interest because the financial professional is an employee of the bank that is also used for the sweep, and the bank benefits financially from the deposits. Under its agreement with each SBICA bank into which customer cash may be swept, LPL receives a fee from the bank equal to a percentage of the average daily deposit balance in the respective SBICA. The fee paid to LPL equals an average annual rate of up to 0.50% as applied across all deposit accounts taken in the aggregate. Because the SBICA participating banks generally pay different amounts to LPL on account balances, fees received by LPL with respect to a specific customer account (and the account's cash holdings) may be higher or lower than this average percentage amount. In some situations, LPL will receive no fee with respect to these deposits. The fees received by LPL from the SBICA participating bank(s) reduce the interest rate received by customers on their cash held through SBICA. These fees are additional compensation to LPL for operating and maintaining the account and for LPL's other services to the account. LPL has chosen to offer SBICA as the sole sweep service option for certain account types (and accounts sourced from the bank, bank premises or the bank employees acting as LPL financial professionals), in part, because of the broader business relationship that LPL has with the bank (and its affiliates) as well as the additional compensation LPL receives (if any).
- **Client Cash Accounts – ICA Overflow Balances.** LPL receives additional compensation and benefits from the customer cash balances maintained in the ICA overflow mechanism, referred to as Client Cash Account, which constitute free credit balances available for LPL use. LPL can use free credit balances to fund its ongoing operations subject to the limitations under SEC Rule 15c3-3. Pursuant to Rule 15c3-3, LPL can (i) deposit free credit cash balances into a segregated deposit account at its banks, thereby earning interest on the Client Cash Account balances deposited, or (ii) invest the cash balances in securities backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. government, thereby making money on any yield generated by such securities. The amount LPL will earn from these sources will vary based on market forces and the contracts for deposit arrangements that LPL is able to secure with its banks. LPL may use both or either of these vehicles at its sole discretion. Any amounts LPL receives pursuant to these sources will be reduced by the interest payable, if any, to customers on such balances, and further reduced by the cost of borrowing any funds necessary to meet its reserve requirements under Rule 15c3-3. For example, LPL may earn interest or a return by investing in short-term U.S. Government or Agency instruments or by using these balances to fund margin loans to its customers at a lower funding cost than would otherwise be the case. Customers do not share in the returns or proceeds associated with LPL's use or investment of such free credit balances, which are expected to exceed the amount of any Interest paid to the customer for Client Cash Account balances.
- **Money Market Mutual Fund Sweep Option.** LPL's money market mutual fund sweep option automatically sweeps otherwise uninvested cash balances held in the account and invests them daily into shares of a money market mutual fund. Currently, taxable and tax-exempt money market funds offered by J.P. Morgan Asset



Management and Federated Services Company, are available. LPL receives compensation in the form of servicing fees of up to 0.25% of customer assets invested in J.P. Morgan Asset Management money market funds and up to 0.35% of customer assets invested in Federated Services Company money market funds. These money market mutual funds generally pay higher 12b-1 fees than other money market funds that are not used for sweep services. The 12b-1 fees and the payer of such fees are set out in the prospectus of the money market mutual fund. LPL receives service and administrative fees relating to the support of the sweep program from the sponsors of these funds, ranging between 0.25% and 0.45% of the assets Invested In the money market funds. Such fees may be waived by the fund companies in their sole discretion. These payments are in addition to other fees (e.g., recordkeeping and 12b-1 fees) received by LPL, where applicable.

The compensation that LPL receives related to ICA, DCA (including from overflow mechanisms) and the Sweep Funds is in addition to the Account Fee received with respect to the assets in the sweep investment. This compensation related to ICA, DCA and Sweep Funds is an important revenue stream and presents a conflict of interest to LPL because LPL has a financial benefit if cash balances are maintained in ICA, DCA or the Sweep Funds. However, the compensation LPL receives on ICA, DCA and Sweep Funds is retained by LPL and is not shared with Portfolio Strategists or IARs. In addition, LPL does not take into account this compensation when it makes decisions about a Portfolio's allocation to cash.

### Collateralized Lending Program

LPL helps facilitate clients' access to non-purpose lines of credit collateralized by their investment accounts through its collateralized lending program. Because of LPL's interest as a lender for clients borrowing through the Secured Credit Account (SCA) product and its arrangements with the partner banks participating in the program, clients may be limited in their ability to negotiate the most favorable loan terms. Clients are not required to use the SCA product or the banks in LPL's program, and can work directly with non-partner banks to negotiate loan terms or obtain other, potentially more favorable, financing arrangements. If a client obtains a loan from a non-partner bank, they should notify their IAR of the amount of the line of credit. Clients should understand that the interest and additional fees paid to the lender, whether LPL, a partner bank or a non-partner bank in connection with the loan are separate from and in addition to the advisory fees the client pays LPL for its advisory services on the account.

For the SCA product, LPL receives all interest and fees as the lender based on the outstanding loan amount. Interest and fee amounts can vary in accordance with market conditions and are subject to the loan agreement, documentation and fee schedules provided by LPL. For partner bank loans, LPL receives third party compensation from partner banks based on the amount of outstanding loans. Compensation can be up to 0.75% of the outstanding loan amount. This compensation to LPL varies, and, therefore, LPL can earn more or less depending on the bank selected by the client. The receipt of compensation poses a conflict of interest to LPL because LPL has the largest financial incentive for the client to select the SCA product, and if a client selects a bank in the program instead, LPL has a financial incentive for the customer to select a participating bank that pays LPL more than other participating banks. For partner banks, LPL does not share this compensation with its IARs, and therefore, an IAR does not have a direct financial incentive if one bank is selected over another. For the SCA product, LPL does share compensation with its IARs, and therefore, an IAR has a financial incentive for clients specifically to choose the SCA product over any partner or non-partner bank loan. Your IAR's compensation on the SCA product is reduced if your interest rate is discounted, so your IAR has an incentive not to request your interest rate be discounted below a certain level or at all. Neither LPL nor your IAR receive loan-based compensation if you borrow through a non-partner bank. LPL and its IARs have an interest in continuing to receive investment advisory fees, which gives LPL and its IARs an incentive to recommend that clients borrow money rather than liquidate some of their assets managed by LPL and the IAR. This incentive creates a conflict of interest for LPL and its IARs when advising clients seeking to access funds on whether they should liquidate assets or instead hold their securities investments and utilize a line of credit secured by assets in their account. Because LPL and its IARs are compensated primarily through advisory fees paid on clients' accounts, LPL and its IARs also have an interest in managing an account serving as collateral for a loan in a manner that will preserve sufficient collateral value to support the loan and avoid a maintenance call. This presents a conflict of interest with clients because it could incentivize LPL's IARs to invest in more conservative, lower performing investments to



maintain the stability of the account, or alternatively, could incentivize the IAR to invest in more aggressive assets to achieve returns higher than loan interest and costs. For additional disclosures regarding LPL's collateralized lending program, including a list of the banks currently participating in the program, please visit [lpl.com/disclosures.html](http://lpl.com/disclosures.html), click on "Account Disclosures, Agreements, Fee Schedules & Conflicts of Interest," and then both "Secured Credit Account Disclosures" and "Third Party Compensation and Related Conflicts of Interest."

### Credit Cards

As part of its cash management services, LPL makes available for its customers credit cards through a partner bank. LPL receives a flat fee for each new activated credit card that is used by the cardholder in the first 90 days. LPL also receives a portion of the transaction volume of the cardholder's account. LPL's portion of the transaction volume varies depending on the number of LPL active cardholder accounts.

### Rollovers

If a client is a participant in an employer-sponsored retirement Plan such as a 401(k) plan, and decides to roll assets out of the plan into an account at LPL, LPL and LPL IARs have a financial incentive to encourage client to invest those assets in the account, because LPL will be paid on those assets, for example, through advisory fees. Client should be aware that such fees likely will be higher than those a participant pays through an employer-sponsored plan, and there can be maintenance and other miscellaneous fees. As securities held in employer-sponsored plans are generally not transferrable to the client's account, commissions and sales charges may be charged when liquidating such securities prior to the transfer, in addition to commissions and sales charges previously paid on transactions in the plan. This conflict of interest is mitigated by LPL's policy regarding rollovers from an employer-sponsored plan into an LPL individual retirement account (IRA).

LPL and LPL IARs may assist clients contemplating a rollover by providing general investment education to assist plan participants in making informed investment decisions about the distribution options available to them. LPL's educational services are intended to be consistent with the Department of Labor's Interpretive Bulletin 96-1. LPL is not acting in a fiduciary capacity under ERISA when providing educational services. The general investment education provided is not intended to be viewed or construed as a suggestion for client to take a particular course of action with respect to employer-sponsored plan assets (including, a distribution therefrom). With respect to employer-sponsored plan rollovers, LPL makes information available that outlines the many factors client should consider (including the types of fees and costs of an IRA and IRA investments) before making a decision. IARs may also agree to assist clients seeking a recommendation on whether to roll out of their employer-sponsored plan based on an analysis of the client's personal financial needs, savings objectives and other financial and non-financial considerations, that is designed to determine whether such is in the client's best interest under ERISA.

### IRA to IRA Transfers

If LPL or an LPL IAR recommends that client move assets from an LPL brokerage IRA account or an IRA account held at another financial institution into an the account, they are required to consider, based on the information client provides, whether client will be giving up certain investment-related benefits, such as the effects of breakpoints or rights of accumulation, and has determined that the recommendation is in client's best interest because (1) greater services and/or other benefits (including discretionary management, trust services, holistic advice and planning, and automatic account rebalancing) can be achieved with the account; (2) access to your chosen IAR and asset consolidation (in the case of a transfer from another financial institution) and (3) the asset based fees and transaction charges are justified by these services and features.

Notwithstanding whether a recommendation has been made, clients should understand that with respect to any assets clients decide to move into the Account, clients should: (1) evaluate the investment and non-investment considerations important to the client in making the decision; (2) review and understand the fees and costs associated with the Account; (3) recognize that higher net fees (if applicable) will reduce the client's investment returns and



ultimate retirement assets; and (4) understand the conflicts of interest raised by the financial benefits to LPL and its IARs resulting from the client's decision to move assets into the Account.

### Review of Accounts

IARs review accounts and meet with clients, on a regular basis or as requested by the client. IARs have access to review monthly or quarterly accounts statements as well as performance information, and such meetings may include a review of this information with the client.

LPL provides clients with regular written reports regarding their accounts. LPL provides detailed performance information annually describing account performance and positions, with additional performance information available upon request. In addition, LPL transmits to clients account statements showing transactions, positions, and deposits and withdrawals of principal and income. IARs have access to review monthly or quarterly accounts statements as well as performance information. Portfolio values and returns shown in performance reports for the year-end time period may include mutual fund dividends paid out prior to December 31 but that were posted to the account within the first 2 business days of the subsequent year. The inclusion of such dividend in the year-end performance report can cause discrepancies between the report and the account statement client receives from LPL for the same period.

### Other Compensation

LPL, LPL employees and IARs receive additional compensation, business entertainment and gifts from product sponsors, such as an unaffiliated Portfolio Strategist. However, such compensation may not be tied to the sales of any products. Compensation includes such items as gifts valued at less than \$100 annually, an occasional dinner or ticket to a sporting event, or reimbursement in connection with educational meetings, customer appreciation events, or marketing or advertising initiatives, including services for identifying prospective clients. Product sponsors also pay for, or reimburse LPL for the costs associated with, education or training events that are attended by LPL employees and IARs and for LPL-sponsored conferences and events. LPL, LPL employees and IARs also receive reimbursement from product sponsors for technology-related costs, such as those to build systems, tools and new features to aid in serving customers.

LPL receives compensation from certain third-party vendors, including technology providers and affinity partners, in connection with conferences, educational events, and similar programs made available to IARs. These arrangements may include sponsorship fees, booth or exhibition fees, payments or participation in breakout sessions or presentations, revenue-sharing arrangements, and other forms of compensation. In exchange for such compensation, vendors may receive opportunities to promote their products or services to IARs, including conference recognition, exhibit space, participation in educational sessions, access to attendee information (which does not include email addresses), and other marketing or promotional benefits. These arrangements create a conflict of interest because LPL has a financial incentive to feature, promote, or make available certain vendors or service providers over others. IARs are not required to use any particular vendor, and participation in or exposure to vendor-sponsored events does not constitute an endorsement of the vendor or its products or services by LPL.

LPL employees provide sales support resources to IARs that use LPL advisory programs. The compensation that LPL pays to these employees varies based on the assets in LPL's different advisory programs. These sales employees have an incentive to promote MWP to IARs over other advisory programs. These employees also earn more compensation when IARs transition client assets from brokerage accounts to advisory accounts, and have a financial incentive to encourage IARs to transition brokerage accounts to advisory.

LPL receives compensation in the form of earnings on its short-term investment of cash in program accounts prior to the time the cash is invested for the account. These earnings are generally known as "float." Cash in the account would typically result from contributions to the account or sales of securities in the account. For accounts that opt out of the sweep program, the accounts typically remain in free credit balances. In such case, LPL receives compensation in the form of earnings on cash. LPL does not share this compensation with IAR.



In the event a trade error occurs in an account, and such error is determined to be caused by LPL, LPL typically will cancel the trade and remove the resulting monetary loss to the client from the account. If a trade correction is required as a result of client (e.g., if client does not make full payment for purchases or fails to deliver negotiable securities for liquidations before trade settlement), LPL typically will cancel the trade and any resulting monetary loss will be borne by the client. In the case of a trade that requires a correction as described above and that resulted in a monetary gain to the client, such gain will be removed from the account and can result in a financial benefit to LPL.

LPL and BlackRock Advisors, LLC (“BlackRock”) entered into an agreement pursuant to which BlackRock agreed to pay LPL an annual fixed amount for analytical data pertaining to BlackRock proprietary ETFs on LPL’s platform during the term of the agreement. BlackRock Investment Management, LLC, an affiliate of BlackRock, is one of the Portfolio Strategists available on the program. BlackRock is also affiliated with mutual funds and ETFs that could be included in the Portfolios it designs and those model portfolios designed by LPL or the other Portfolio Strategists. Because LPL benefits from these payments, the amount of which is significant, LPL’s financial interests conflict with its ability to use strictly objective factors in making the selection and retention of a BlackRock affiliate as a Portfolio Strategist and its selection of ETFs in its Portfolios. However, LPL did not agree to guarantee that BlackRock’s affiliated Portfolios will be used for any MWP client account. In addition, neither LPL nor the other Portfolio Strategists are required to include BlackRock-affiliated funds or ETFs in their Portfolios. The BlackRock affiliate is required to satisfy the same review as all other third party Portfolio Strategists. LPL has sole discretion to select Portfolio Strategists that are made available on MWP.

### Conflicts Related to LPL Compensation to IAR

The IAR recommending an advisory service receives compensation from LPL. In most cases, LPL has a compensation arrangement directly with the IAR. (In certain cases, LPL has entered into an agreement with a financial institution offering LPL’s advisory services on its bank or credit union premises, as described further below.) LPL typically compensates IARs pursuant to an independent contractor agreement, and not as an employee. This compensation includes a portion of the advisory fee and, such portion received by IAR may be more than what IAR would receive at another investment advisor firm. All compensation paid to the IAR will be the sole responsibility of LPL and is payable by LPL out of the investment advisory fee clients pay to LPL.

IARs have a financial incentive to negotiate fee arrangements that maximize their compensation. In some programs, LPL charges a negotiable advisory fee for itself plus a fee for third-party managers that is not negotiable. Differences in fees for third-party managers, and the absence of such fees in other programs, creates a conflict of interest for the IARs insofar as IARs can negotiate a higher LPL advisory fee for a program or strategy with lower or no separate manager fee than they could for an account subject to a higher third-party manager. The amount received by an IAR as a result of a client’s participation in any particular program offered by LPL often is more than the IAR would have received if the client participated in other programs, paid third-party manager fees, or paid separately for investment advice, brokerage and other services covered by the account fee.

Such compensation includes other types of compensation, such as bonuses, awards or other things of value offered by LPL to the IAR.

In particular, LPL pays its IARs in different ways, for example:

- payments based on production
- equity awards from LPL’s parent company, LPL Financial Holdings Inc., consisting of awards of either restricted stock units (a promise to deliver stock in the future) or stock options to purchase stock, in each case subject to satisfaction of vesting and other conditions
- reimbursement or credits of fees that IARs pay to LPL for items such as administrative services, or technology fees
- free or reduced-cost marketing materials



- payments in connection with the transition of association from another broker-dealer or investment advisor firm to LPL
- advances of advisory fees
- payments in the form of repayable and forgivable loans
- attendance at LPL conferences and events.

Some of these forms of compensation, particularly equity awards of LPL Financial Holdings Inc., give IARs a financial interest in the success of LPL. IARs who have a financial interest in the success of LPL have an incentive to recommend investments that are more profitable for LPL, regardless of whether the IARs share in that compensation directly.

Note that LPL has a dedicated team of employee IARs in its offices who service certain accounts, and also a small subset of IARs who operate their own offices or are located on the premises of certain financial institutions and are employees of LPL Employee Services, LLC, an LPL-affiliated company. In such cases, the IARs are compensated as employees, and such compensation can include a salary, bonus and other things of value as set out above.

LPL also charges IARs various fees under its agreement, for example, for administrative, custody and clearing services to accounts, technology and licensing. In certain cases, LPL pays IARs this compensation, and charges IARs these fees, based on the IAR's overall business production and/or on the amount of assets serviced in LPL advisory relationships. When compensation or fees charged is based on the level of production or advisory assets of an IAR, the IAR has a financial incentive to meet those production or asset levels. The amount of this compensation from LPL could be more, and the amount of these fees charged by LPL could be less, than what the IAR would receive, or pay, if he or she associated with another investment advisor firm. The level of compensation and costs is an incentive for an IAR to become associated with LPL over another investment advisor firm. This compensation the IAR receives from LPL could be more than what the IAR receives than if the client participated in other LPL programs, programs of other investment advisors or paid separately for investment advice, brokerage and other client services, and likewise, the fees that IAR pays to LPL could be less for MWP than other programs or services. In such cases, the IAR has a financial incentive to recommend advisory services in MWP over other programs and services. Although the IAR may factor in the fees charged to them by LPL in the overall Advisory Fee negotiated by the client, IAR can still earn more for offering MWP at a lower overall fee rate than the fee rate for a program offering a third-party manager. However, an IAR may only recommend a program or service that he or she believes is suitable and in the best interest of a client in accordance with the applicable standards under the Advisers Act or other applicable law. LPL has systems in place to review IAR-managed accounts in MWP for suitability over the course of the advisory relationship.

LPL also provides various benefits and/or payments to IARs that are newly associated with LPL to assist the IAR with the costs (including foregone revenues during account transition) associated with transitioning his or her business to LPL (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 IAR's business, satisfying any outstanding debt owed to the IAR's prior firm, offsetting account transfer fees (ACATs) as a result of the IAR's clients transitioning to LPL'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 is often significant in relation to the overall revenue earned or compensation received by the IAR at his or her prior firm. Such payments are generally based on the size of the IAR's business established at his or her prior firm, for example, a percentage of the revenue earned or eligible assets serviced by the IAR at the prior firm, and, in certain cases, on the amount of the IAR's client assets that are transferred to LPL above an agreed-upon threshold. These payments are generally in the form of payments or loans to the new LPL IAR with favorable interest rate terms as permitted under applicable law, which are paid by LPL or forgiven by LPL based on years of service with LPL (e.g., if the IAR remains with LPL for 5 years) and/or the scope of business engaged in with LPL. LPL does not verify that any payments made are actually used for such transition costs.



In addition, existing IARs are eligible to receive financial assistance from LPL in connection with transferring existing client accounts serviced at an approved third-party investment program to an on-platform LPL advisory or brokerage account (“Operational Assistance”). These payments are typically calculated as a percentage of assets transferred to LPL up to 0.15%, but in some cases may involve a flat amount up to \$350 per transferred account, and are also generally payable in the form of payments or loans to the IAR that are forgivable based on years of service with LPL. While the loans are intended to offset bona fide time and effort incurred by IARs in identifying and coordinating transfers, the loans can create an incentive for IARs to recommend that clients transfer their assets to on-platform LPL advisory and brokerage accounts. However, an IAR may only recommend a program or service that he or she believes is suitable and in the best interests of a client in accordance with the standard of care under applicable law.

The receipt of Transition Assistance or Operational Assistance creates a conflict of interest in that an IAR has a financial incentive to recommend that a client open and maintain an account with the IAR and LPL for advisory, brokerage and/or custody services, and to recommend switching investment products or services where a client’s current investment options are either not available through LPL or are maintained through a third-party investment program, in order to receive the Transition Assistance or Operational Assistance benefit or payment. LPL and its IARs attempt to mitigate these conflicts of interest by evaluating and recommending that clients use LPL’s services based on the benefits that such services provide to clients, rather than the Transition Assistance or Operational Assistance earned by any particular IAR. However, clients should be aware of this conflict and take it into consideration in making a decision whether to establish or maintain a relationship with LPL or to transfer an existing third-party investment program account to LPL. If LPL makes a payment or loan to a new or existing IAR, there is also a conflict of interest because LPL’s interest in collecting on the payment or loan affects its ability to objectively supervise the IAR.

### Unaffiliated Financial Institutions

LPL and its IARs offer advisory services on the premises of unaffiliated financial institutions, like banks or credit unions. When services are offered in a bank or credit union, the advisory services are offered by LPL and not the financial institution. Any securities recommended as part of the investment advice are not guaranteed by the financial institution, or insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or any other federal or state deposit guarantee fund relating to financial institutions.

LPL has entered into agreements with the financial institutions pursuant to which LPL typically shares compensation, including a portion of the Account Fee, with the financial institution for benefits including but not limited to the use of the financial institution’s facilities and for client referrals. Instead of paying the IAR the portion of the Account Fee as described above, LPL shares the Account Fee with the financial institution, and the financial institution pays part of that amount to IAR based on a compensation plan between the IAR and the financial institution. The financial institutions, along with LPL, determine the compensation plan for the IAR. The financial institution establishes the compensation plan for the IAR, which is subject to approval by LPL. The compensation plan determines how the IAR’s compensation is structured. IAR will have a financial incentive to recommend a particular service or product if under the compensation plan the recommended product will result in more compensation to the IAR than another product or service, including advisory versus brokerage services. If an IAR is recommending an advisory program or service, he or she must believe that the program or service is suitable and in the best interests of the client in accordance with the applicable standards under the Advisers Act. LPL also has agreements to provide similar services at financial institutions in which compensation is not shared with the financial institution whereby a portion of the Account Fee is paid directly to the IAR.

If IAR is an employee of the financial institution where it provides services to program accounts, LPL typically shares with the financial institution between 75% to 100% of the Advisory Fee after LPL retains its portion of the Account Fee for its administrative services. IAR (an employee of the financial institution) will be compensated (e.g. in the form of salary, bonus, commissions, etc.) by the financial institution based on the specific agreement and/or compensation plan between the financial institution and the IAR. If IAR is not an employee of the financial institution where it provides services to program accounts, LPL typically shares directly with IAR, after deduction of LPL’s portion, between 25% to 100% of the Account Fee, and with the financial institution between 0% to 75%. All compensation paid



to IAR or the financial institution will be the sole responsibility of LPL, and will not result in any increase in the Account Fees you pay to LPL.

Some of these financial institutions are affiliated with investment product sponsors (such as mutual fund sponsors) or offer certificates of deposit. An IAR located on the premises of a financial institution has a potential conflict of interest when IAR encourages clients to invest in that financial institution's certificates of deposit or proprietary investment products, such as mutual funds and structured products. If your IAR is an employee of and/or provides services on the premises of one of these financial institutions, the financial institution has a financial incentive for the IAR to select the financial institution's affiliated investment products and/or certificates of deposit over non-affiliated products. When an affiliated investment product is selected for an account, the financial institution receives a portion of the Account Fee pursuant to the agreement between LPL and the financial institution and its affiliate receives fees from the affiliated investment product. Because affiliates of the financial institution earn fees and other benefits from the affiliated product, the financial institution has an incentive to select its affiliated products based on the compensation and benefits its affiliates receive rather than on a client's needs. In addition, because mutual funds benefit from scale, the financial institution and its affiliated companies have an interest in the mutual funds gaining greater assets. Certain financial institutions provide credits for affiliated investment products. We update this information from time to time on [lpl.com/disclosures.html](http://lpl.com/disclosures.html). For more information, click on "Account Disclosures, Agreements, Fee Schedules & Conflicts of Interest," and then "Third Party Compensation and Related Conflicts of Interest."

Note that IAR does not receive additional compensation from the financial institution for selecting affiliated products and the IAR may only recommend an investment product that he or she believes is appropriate, suitable, and in the best interests of the clients. LPL reviews and selects investment products for the program and LPL may elect to remove or replace an investment product. There is a conflict of interest because the business relationship between LPL and the financial institution could affect LPL's ability to objectively select and determine whether to continue to maintain these investment products in the program. However, LPL only approves investment products that it determines are suitable and in the best interests of clients using the program, depending on clients' investment objective and risk tolerance.

Some of these financial institutions are affiliated with investment advisory firms that act as a Portfolio Strategist. An IAR offering advisory services on the premises of a financial institution has a potential conflict of interest when the IAR recommends that clients utilize an affiliated Portfolio Strategist because the financial institution has the ability to influence the IAR's compensation and employment status. However, an IAR may only recommend a model portfolio that they believe is in the best interest of clients. Affiliated Portfolio Strategists sometimes receive a reduced Manager Fee or do not receive a Manager Fee at all. This is often because the Portfolio Strategist has included proprietary or affiliated mutual funds or exchange-traded funds in the model portfolio which charges a separate fee. The absence of a Manager Fee creates a conflict of interest for the IARs insofar as IARs can negotiate a higher LPL Advisory Fee than they could for an account subject to a higher third-party Manager Fee. In addition, model portfolios benefit from having increased assets under management even if they do not charge a Manager Fee.

LPL also provides other forms of compensation to financial institutions, such as bonuses, awards or other things of value offered by LPL to the financial institution. For example LPL pays financial institutions based on production, in the form of repayable or forgivable notes, reimbursement of fees that LPL charges for items such as administrative services, and other things of value such as free or reduced-cost marketing materials, transition assistance for changing association from another broker-dealer or investment advisor firm to LPL, advances of advisory fees, and/or attendance at LPL's national conference or top producer forums and events. LPL pays this compensation based on overall business production and/or on the amount of assets serviced in LPL advisory programs. Financial institutions are also eligible to receive Operational Assistance (as defined above) from LPL in order to assist with offsetting time and expense in coordinating transfers of client accounts from third party investment platforms to LPL's platform. The compensation is typically calculated and payable to the financial institution as a percentage of assets transferred to LPL up to 0.15%, but in some cases may be a flat-dollar amount per transferred account with a maximum of up to \$350 per account. The amount of this compensation may be more than what the financial institution would receive if the client participated in other LPL programs, programs of other investment advisors or paid separately for investment advice, brokerage and other client services. As a result, the financial institution and IAR have a financial incentive for



an IAR to recommend the program account and services that will result in the greatest compensation to the financial institution and IAR. If LPL makes a loan to a new or existing financial institution, there is also a conflict of interest because LPL's interest in collecting on the loan affects its ability to objectively supervise an IAR at that financial institution.

In addition, financial institution employees who are not associated with LPL often refer prospective customers of the financial institution to IARs working in the financial institutions. Those employees frequently receive a nominal referral fee from the financial institution (typically up to \$25) as compensation for each referral and such referral programs are governed by Regulation R of the Gramm-Leach-Bliley Act.

Employees of trust departments at certain financial institutions are authorized under the terms of applicable trust arrangements to delegate investment advisory responsibility to LPL and to receive a portion of the compensation earned in connection with investment advisory services provided to these accounts through LPL. These amounts are negotiated and vary but often amount to a significant portion of the total fees paid for investment advisory services.

If your IAR is associated with Wintrust Investments, LLC ("Wintrust Financial Professional") you should note that certain model portfolios available in the Program were created by Great Lakes Advisors, LLC ("GLA"), an affiliate of Wintrust Investments. As a Portfolio Strategist, GLA in some cases charges LPL clients a Manager Fee. However, GLA will not charge this fee to accounts advised by Wintrust Financial Professionals. Your IAR has an incentive to select the GLA model portfolios for your account due to their association with Wintrust Investments, which has the ability to influence your Financial Advisor's compensation and employment status. However, your IAR may only recommend a model portfolio that he or she believes is appropriate for you and in your best interest.

### Ownership Interest in Doing-Business-As ("DBA") Entities

Some IARs operate through independent practices with a separate Doing-Business-As (or "DBA") designation. In some cases, LPL may partially or wholly own such practices, and have a financial interest in the business success of the DBA as a whole, or in a particular element of the DBA via specific ownership interests in its brokerage, advisory, insurance, or other financial services business (or any combination thereof). Clients should ask their IAR about the extent to which LPL has a financial interest in their practice.

### Client Referrals

From time to time, LPL and/or its IARs enter into arrangements with clients, third parties or other financial intermediaries for lead generation, client referrals or solicitation for program accounts (collectively, "solicitation arrangements"). These solicitation arrangements range from largely impersonal referrals to specific client introductions to LPL and its IARs. Under solicitation arrangements, the third parties and financial intermediaries are independent contractors. In most cases, third parties are not advisory clients of LPL and do not refer clients based on their experience with LPL as advisory clients. The compensation paid under the solicitation arrangements is structured in various ways, including a one-time fee, a flat fee per lead or referral, and sharing a portion of the ongoing Account Fee. LPL and its IARs have generally entered into the following types of referral arrangements:

- *Referral Networks.* Some third parties operate referral networks. Referral networks may present potential clients with a list of possible investing firms and investment adviser representatives, or may direct potential clients specifically only to LPL and its IARs. Some referral networks receive a flat fee per referral and/or an ongoing fee, while others share a portion of the ongoing Account Fee;
- *Professional Cross Referrals.* Some IARs have relationships with other professionals, such as accountants, lawyers or tax advisors, in which the professionals refer clients to IARs and in exchange the IARs refer clients to the professionals for their services. The cross-referral arrangement is a quid pro quo relationship that can give rise to similar conflicts as compensated referrals;
- *Client Referral Awards.* Investment advisory clients of LPL's IARs refer new advisory clients to their IARs. Sometimes, in connection with these referrals, IARs pay their clients one-time, non-cash gifts like gift cards or tickets to events for the clients referring to them new advisory clients;



- *Unaffiliated Financial Institutions.* LPL and its IARs offer advisory services on the premises of unaffiliated financial institutions, like banks or credit unions. These financial institutions refer clients to LPL. See more about LPL's relationship with financial institutions under "Unaffiliated Financial Institutions" below; and
- *Other Arrangements.* LPL and its IARs may enter into other arrangements in the future that provide for compensation similar to one or more of the types of arrangements described above.

Depending on the solicitor's arrangement with LPL, a solicitor may not be compensated for referring a client who opens a brokerage account rather than an advisory account, and as a result may encourage the client to open an advisory account instead of a brokerage account. Solicitation arrangements give rise to material conflicts of interest because the referring party has a financial incentive to introduce new investment advisory clients to LPL and its IARs. Solicitors may also have other conflicts of interest with respect to a particular IAR or may be associated with LPL in another way. Clients who are introduced to LPL and its IARs through a solicitation arrangement receive specific disclosures at the time of the introduction. If you receive such disclosures, you should review them carefully to understand the details of LPL's arrangements with the person introducing you to LPL. LPL's participation in these referral arrangements does not diminish its fiduciary obligations to its clients.

### Financial Information and Custody

LPL is a qualified custodian as defined in Rule 206(4)-2 under the Advisers Act and maintains custody of MWP client funds and securities in a separate account for each client under the client's name. LPL as a qualified custodian sends account statements showing all transactions, positions, and all deposits and withdrawals of principal and income. LPL sends account statements periodically when the account has had activity or quarterly if there has been no activity. Clients should carefully review those account statements.

### Brokerage Practices

In MWP, LPL requires that clients direct LPL as the broker-dealer to execute transactions in the account. Clients should understand that not all advisors or program sponsors require their clients to direct brokerage. The fact that LPL is both the investment advisor and sole broker-dealer on the account presents a conflict of interest. By directing brokerage to LPL, clients may be unable to achieve the most favorable execution of client transactions. Therefore, directed brokerage may cost clients more money. However, clients should understand that LPL is not paid a commission or transaction charge for executing transactions in MWP accounts. In addition, in the case of mutual funds, execution is made at the net asset value of the fund. Although LPL is not paid a commission or transaction charge for transactions in the account, LPL bears costs for each transaction made in an account. This presents a conflict of interest because these costs may be a factor LPL considers when deciding which securities to select and whether or not to place transactions in an account. However, LPL mitigates this conflict by compensating the team responsible for directing the trades through a bonus based on the performance of the portfolios; therefore, the team is not incentivized by cost reduction.

LPL will aggregate transactions for a client with other clients to improve the quality of execution. When transactions are so aggregated, the actual prices applicable to the aggregated transactions will be averaged, and the account will be deemed to have purchased or sold its proportionate share of the securities involved at the average price obtained. LPL also will aggregate rebalancing transactions for an account with other program accounts. Due to the large number of accounts that may be involved in rebalancing transactions on a single day, LPL may effect transactions for some accounts on one day and for other accounts on the following day or days. In such case, LPL will have discretion to sequence the accounts involved in rebalancing transactions with the goal of treating all accounts equitably over time.

Subadvisers who have discretion to trade fixed income Portfolios for clients may choose to place some or all trades for accounts with broker-dealer firms other than LPL ("trade away" or "step out"). This practice may enable a Subadviser to obtain more favorable execution, including a more advantageous net price, than would otherwise be available. If a Subadviser chooses to execute a transaction through a broker-dealer other than LPL, the execution price will usually include fees or expenses imposed by the executing broker-dealer, which the client will bear, in addition to the account fee paid to LPL. The additional expenses charged by the broker-dealer executing the



transaction include mark-ups, mark-downs or “spreads” paid to executing broker dealer firm, which are typically embedded in the purchase or sale price of such transactions, and not separately indicated on trade confirmations and custodial account statements provided by LPL. In evaluating whether to execute a trade through a broker-dealer other than LPL, a Subadviser will consider the fact that an account will not be charged an additional expenses if effected directly through LPL.

Clients should understand that LPL is not able to fully evaluate whether a Subadviser is meeting its best execution obligations to clients for specific transactions when trading away, as it is not a party to such transactions and is not in a position to negotiate the price or transaction related charges with the executing broker. The responsibility to determine whether to trade away lies with the Subadviser and arises out of a Subadviser’s fiduciary duty to clients.

LPL will reinvest dividends in accordance with LPL’s Dividend Reinvestment Program (“DRP”). Some securities held in the Account may be ineligible for DRP, including securities not custodied at LPL Financial. There is no requirement to participate in the DRP, Client can enroll or unenroll at any time by contacting their IAR or LPL. DRP transactions will be confirmed on at least a quarterly basis as part of the regular periodic account statement. Additional important disclosures about DRP, including eligibility, fees, how dividends are reinvested, and more can be found at [lpl.com/disclosures.html](http://lpl.com/disclosures.html).

Certain orders may be blocked or subject to review by LPL before they are directed to an exchange or market maker for execution. This review may result in a delay in execution. LPL reserves the right to place restrictions on your account in our sole discretion, and to cancel any order that we believe would violate federal credit regulations or other regulatory limitations; however, LPL will have no responsibility or liability for failing to cancel any order.

### Brochure Supplements

Accompanying this Brochure are Brochure Supplements for individual employees or officers of LPL. Note that although these individuals are responsible for certain investment advice provided by LPL, they are not IARs responsible for the ongoing individualized investment advice provided to a particular client. For more information about the IAR managing the account, client should refer to the Brochure Supplement for the IAR, which should have been provided by the IAR along with this Brochure at the time client opened the account. If client did not receive a Brochure Supplement for the IAR, the client should contact the IAR or LPL at [lplfinancial.adv@lplfinancial.com](mailto:lplfinancial.adv@lplfinancial.com).

