

OPTIMUM MARKET PORTFOLIOS (OMP) PROGRAM FORM BROCHURE

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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@lpl.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 www.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 annual update of the Brochure dated March 23, 2018. The Brochure was updated to provide more information regarding collateralized lending available through LPL and related risks and conflicts of interest, if a client decides to participate. Item 9 was updated with more detailed disclosure on the compensation of financial institutions and advisors providing services at financial institutions and related conflicts. Item 9 was also updated to provide information regarding disciplinary events, involving (i) consent orders with certain members of the North American Securities Administrators Association related to the sale of unregistered, non-exempt securities, (ii) FINRA sanctions in connection with 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, (iii) a consent agreement with the Indiana Secretary of State, Securities Division, in connection with LPL's brokerage supervisory procedures relating to email review and annual branch office examinations, (iv) an SEC order in connection with inadequate disclosure to clients of LPL's 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, and (v) a consent order with the Commonwealth of Massachusetts ("MA"), Securities Division, in connection with 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.

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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, advisory programs offered by third party investment advisor firms, financial planning services, an advisor-enhanced digital advice program, and retirement plan consulting services. This Brochure provides a description of the advisory services offered under LPL's Optimum Market Portfolios ("OMP") program. For more information about LPL's advisory services and programs other than OMP, please contact your IAR for a copy of a similar brochure that describes such service or program or go to www.adviserinfo.sec.gov. 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 or services. Please ask your IAR about the investments, models and services he or she is licensed or qualified to sell.

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. Clients should speak to the IAR to understand the different types of services available through LPL. Clients also should refer to the informational brochure on www.lpl.com titled "Working with an LPL Financial Advisor: The Choice Between Advisory Services and Brokerage Services."

The OMP program is a professionally managed mutual fund asset allocation 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 a model portfolio of mutual funds ("Portfolio") designed by LPL's Research Department consistent with the client's stated investment objective. The Portfolios are made up of mutual funds in the Optimum Funds mutual fund family. A Portfolio may include up to six Optimum Funds. The OMP program also permits clients to select a third party investment advisor firm associated with an LPL registered representative, in lieu of an IAR, to provide the advisory services described in this brochure.

LPL has discretion to buy and sell securities in the account and will invest the account based on the Portfolio selected. LPL rebalances accounts based on the allocations in the Portfolio as described below. LPL reviews the account for rebalancing on the frequency selected by the client at account opening or as altered by the IAR or the client from time to time. The choices for frequency of rebalancing are quarterly (four times per year), semi-annually (two times per year) or annually (once per year). Accounts are reviewed on the frequency selected based on the anniversary date of account opening, to determine if rebalancing is necessary. At each rebalancing review date, accounts are rebalanced if at least one of the account positions is outside a range determined by LPL, subject to a minimum transaction amount established by LPL in its discretion. In addition, LPL may review the account for rebalancing in the event that PL Research changes the model portfolio.

LPL may accommodate requests by client or IAR for all or a portion of the assets in the account to remain allocated to cash for a period of time. Such customized Portfolio requests, liquidation requests in connection with withdrawals, and changes to the Portfolio or investment objective selected may take up to 5 business days to process, and, in certain circumstances, may take longer. LPL invests deposits in an account according to the Portfolio, but such deposits (or a portion thereof) may be liquidated and the proceeds may remain in cash until certain conditions are met related to trade size and positive deviation from the target allocation. Although OMP accounts are not considered tax efficient or tax managed, LPL may delay placing transactions on non-retirement accounts by one day for any rebalancing scheduled to occur on the first one year anniversary date of the account opening in an attempt to limit short-term tax treatment for any position being sold.

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



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Fee Schedule

In the OMP program, clients pay LPL and its IARs an ongoing advisory fee (“Account Fee”). The Account Fee is negotiable between the client and the IAR and is set out in the Account Application. The Account Fee is typically a straight percentage based on the value of all assets in the account, including cash holdings. The Account Fee also may be structured on a tiered basis, with a reduced percentage rate based on reaching certain thresholds. The maximum Account Fee is 2.50%. The Account Fee is paid to LPL, and LPL shares up to 100% of the Account Fee (typically between 90% to 100%) with the IAR based on the agreement between LPL and the IAR. A portion of the 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.

How the Account Fee is Charged

LPL deducts the Account Fee and other fees and charges associated with an OMP account from the account. 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 prorated 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). After the termination date, LPL may convert the account to a brokerage account. In a brokerage account, client is charged a commission for each transaction and LPL and the IAR have no responsibility to provide ongoing investment advice.

Other Types of Direct Fees and Expenses of LPL

In addition to the Account Fee, LPL assesses a transaction charge of \$5 on each purchase and sale transaction. The transaction charge is identified under the service charge column on trade confirmations and represents a payment for expenses associated with trade execution and processing, including for preparing, printing and/or delivering confirmations. LPL does not share any portion of the transaction charge with the IAR. Transaction charges present conflicts of interest. For example, where transaction charges apply, the more transactions Client enters into, the more compensation LPL receives. The transaction charge may be higher or lower than commissions otherwise payable in the absence of the Account Fee. When an investment change is made to the account (e.g., for transactions resulting from contributions, rebalancing, model changes, and withdrawals), the transaction charge can represent a meaningful cost to Client, in particular, at smaller account sizes.

Clients also pay LPL other additional miscellaneous administrative or custodial-related fees and charges that apply to an OMP account. LPL notifies clients of these charges at account opening and makes available a current list of these charges on its website at www.lpl.com. 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 transaction charges and other direct fees are not directly based on the costs of the transaction or service by LPL, may include a profit to LPL, and certain of the fees may be lowered or waived for certain clients.

Fees Charged by Third Parties, Including the Optimum Funds

There are other fees and charges that are imposed by third parties other than LPL that apply to investments in OMP accounts. In OMP, assets are invested in mutual funds 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 investment advisor of the Optimum Funds and other expenses charged by the Fund. Client will also pay LPL and IAR the Account Fee with respect to assets invested in the Funds. The Optimum Funds or funds with similar investment objectives may be purchased directly outside of the Program. Therefore, clients



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could generally avoid the second layer of fees by not using the advisory services of LPL and IAR and by making their own decisions regarding mutual fund investing. The amount of the advisory fees and other expenses of the Optimum Funds is set out in the prospectus and financial statements of the Optimum Funds, which are available upon request from IAR or the Optimum Funds directly.

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, Client should understand that a portion of the fees and expenses Client pays as a shareholder of the Optimum Funds is used by the sponsor of the Funds to pay LPL for services LPL provides with respect to the funds. See Item 9, "Participation or Interest in Client Transactions," for more information on the payments received by LPL with respect to the Optimum Funds. Other financial services firm 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.

If client transfers into an OMP 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 OMP model. Any 12b-1 fees paid to LPL by mutual funds transferred into an account will be credited to the client's account. 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 OMP account, client should be aware that certain securities are not be 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 OMP 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.

Important Things to Consider About Fees on an OMP Account

- The Account Fee is a single fee for investment advisory services and other administrative and custodial services. Clients do not pay a commission to LPL but do pay a transaction charge as described above. The Account Fee may cost the client more than purchasing the program services separately, for example, paying an advisory fee plus commissions 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
 - 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 Account Fee set out above. The IAR is responsible for determining the Account Fee to charge each client based on factors such as total amount of assets involved in the relationship and the



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complexity, 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 Account Fee with IAR.

- The investment products available to be purchased in the program can be purchased by clients outside of an OMP account, through broker-dealers or other investment firms not affiliated 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 the LPL.com Investor Regulatory Resources page.

ITEM 5 ACCOUNT REQUIREMENTS AND TYPES OF CLIENTS

LPL generally requires a minimum account value of \$10,000. In certain instances, LPL will permit a lower minimum account size. An account will not be invested according to the Portfolio until the minimum has been reached. The program is available for individuals, IRAs, banks and thrift institutions, pension and profit sharing plans, including plans subject to Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 (“ERISA”), trusts, estates, charitable organizations, state and municipal government entities, corporations and other business entities.

ITEM 6 PORTFOLIO MANAGER SELECTION AND EVALUATION

In OMP, LPL does not select, review or recommend the services of other investment advisor or portfolio management firms. LPL and its IARs are responsible for the investment advice and management offered to clients, and the client selects the IAR who services the account. LPL generally requires that individuals involved in determining or giving investment advice have at least two years financial planning, advisory or brokerage-related experience. Each IAR is also generally required to possess a FINRA Series 6, 7, 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, available from the IAR.

In OMP, clients invest in Portfolios designed by LPL’s Research Department. LPL’s Research Department provides various types of advisory services. LPL Research provides research recommendations on asset allocation and mutual funds and ETFs. LPL Research provides investment advice on mutual fund selection and allocation through other LPL advisory programs, such as Model Wealth Portfolios and Personal Wealth Portfolios. LPL Research also reviews and recommends outside portfolio management firms for LPL’s separately managed account wrap program, Manager Select.

LPL Research designs different types of Portfolios for OMP to meet the varying needs of clients. The IAR selects the Portfolio and provides advice based on the client’s individual needs. LPL receives a portion of the Account Fee for the Portfolio design services of LPL Research. LPL and its IARs do not accept performance-based fees under OMP.

LPL’s Research Department uses the following investment strategies in designing Portfolios. It is important to note that no methodology or investment strategy is guaranteed to be successful or profitable. Investing in securities involves the risk of loss that clients should be prepared to bear. Each of these investment strategies seek to generate capital appreciation while assuming a reasonable amount of risk.

- *Standard.* These Portfolios invest in up to six Optimum Funds across the following asset classes: large growth, large value, small/mid growth, small/mid value, international, and fixed income.
- *U.S.* These Portfolios invest in up to five Optimum Funds across the following asset classes: large growth, large value, small/mid growth, small/mid value, and fixed income. These Portfolios do not invest in international.
- *Growth Tilt.* These Portfolios invest in up to six Optimum Funds across the following asset classes: large growth, large value, small/mid growth, small/mid value, international, and fixed income. These Portfolios are over-weighted to growth relative to the standard models.
- *Value Tilt.* These Portfolios invest in up to six Optimum Funds across the following asset classes: large growth, large value, small/mid growth, small/mid value, international, and fixed income. These Portfolios are over-weighted to value relative to the standard models.

For Standard and U.S. Portfolios described above, LPL Research makes available a strategic or tactical version for each Portfolio. The strategic Portfolios are intended to take advantage of market opportunities that will occur or persist over a three-to-five-year time frame. The tactically managed Portfolios are intended to take advantage of short-, medium-, or long-term opportunities. In



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addition, for the Standard Portfolios there are two different versions of the tactically-managed portfolios: Traditional Standard and Spectrum Standard. The asset allocation of the Traditional Standard Portfolios is set primarily leveraging the LPL Research macroeconomic views. The asset allocation of the Spectrum Standard Portfolios is set primarily leveraging the LPL Research diligence views.

Types of Investments and Risks

Investing in securities involves the risk of loss that clients should be prepared to bear. Described below are some risks associated with investing.

- *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.
- *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.
- *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.
- *Pledging Assets.* Clients should be aware that pledging assets in an account to secure a loan involves additional risks. The bank holding the loan may have the authority to liquidate all or part of the securities at any time without your prior notice in order to maintain required maintenance levels, or to call the loan at any time. As a practical matter, this may cause you to sell assets and realize losses in a declining market. These actions may interrupt your long term investment goals and result in adverse tax consequences and additional fees to the bank. The returns on accounts or pledged assets may not cover the cost of loan interest and account fees, and may dictate a more aggressive investment strategy to support the costs of borrowing. Before pledging assets in an account, clients should carefully review the loan agreement, loan application and any forms required by the bank and any other forms and disclosures provided by LPL.

Voting Client Securities

In OMP, LPL and IARs do not accept authority to vote client securities. Clients retain the right to vote all proxies that are solicited for securities held in the account. Clients will receive proxies or other solicitations from LPL. If clients have questions regarding the solicitation, they should contact the contact person that the issuer identifies in the proxy materials or their IAR. In addition, LPL and IARs do not accept authority 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 objectives or if they wish to impose any reasonable restrictions on the management of the account or reasonably modify existing restrictions.

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 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.



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ITEM 8 CLIENT CONTACT WITH PORTFOLIO MANAGERS

LPL does not place any restrictions on a clients' ability to contact and consult with IARs.

ITEM 9 ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Disciplinary Information

As part of a voluntary self-reporting initiative, LPL recently 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.

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:

- 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's various brokerage supervisory procedures, including those related to the sale of complex non-traditional ETFs, variable annuity ("VA") contracts, real estate investment trusts ("REITs") and other products in brokerage accounts, as well as LPL's failure to monitor and report trades and deliver trade confirmations, resulting in a censure and a fine of \$10,000,000, and restitution of \$1,664,592 (2015).
- LPL's processing and supervision of the sale of alternative investments, including non-traded REITs resulting in a censure and a fine of \$950,000 (2014).
- LPL's systems and procedures to review and retention of email, resulting in a censure, a fine of \$7.5 million, and establishment of a fund of \$1.5 million to cover payments to eligible former brokerage customer claimants who may not have received all emails in connection with their claim (2013).
- LPL's supervisory systems to monitor and ensure the timely delivery of mutual fund prospectuses, resulting in a censure and a fine of \$400,000 (2012).
- LPL's procedures regarding its review of e-mail communications, resulting in a censure and a fine of \$100,000 (2011).
- LPL's procedures on transmittals of cash and securities from customer accounts to third party accounts, resulting in a censure and a fine of \$100,000 (2011).
- LPL's procedures on supervision of VA exchanges, resulting in a censure and a fine of \$175,000 (2010).

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 failure to timely register (or maintain the registration of) certain agents in Massachusetts ("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).



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- 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).
- The sale in brokerage accounts of non-traded REITs in excess of prospectus standards, state concentration limits or LPL’s internal guidelines, resulting in an aggregate civil penalty of \$1,425,000, reimbursement of certain investigative expenses and remediation of losses to impacted customers (Global settlement with certain members of NASAA, 2015).
- The sale of non-traded REITs in excess of prospectus standards, state concentration limits or LPL’s internal guidelines, resulting in an administrative fine of \$250,000, reimbursement of investigative costs of \$250,000, a \$250,000 contribution to an investor education fund and remediation of losses to impacted customers (New Hampshire, 2015).
- The sale of leveraged and inverse leveraged ETFs (“Leveraged ETFs”), resulting in an administrative fine of \$50,000 (Delaware), a penalty of \$200,000 (MA), restitution to Delaware customers in an amount up to \$150,000, restitution to MA customers in an amount up to \$1,600,000, and an agreement to make certain changes in its supervisory system with respect to Leveraged ETFs (2015).
- Failure to implement procedures related to the use of senior-specific titles by LPL representatives as required under MA law, resulting in a censure and a fine of \$250,000 (2015).
- Failure to detect improper and fraudulent conduct by an LPL representative, resulting in a censure, a fine of \$500,000, and restitution to impacted customers; and failure to adequately enforce supervisory procedures and maintain certain books and records required under Illinois law in connection with certain VA exchange transactions, resulting in a censure, a fine of \$2,000,000, and restitution to impacted customers (2014).

The sale of non-traded REITs to MA residents in excess of MA concentration limits, resulting in a censure, a fine of \$500,000, and restitution to impacted customers (2013). For more information about those state events and other disciplinary and legal events involving LPL and its IARs, client should refer to Investment Advisor Public Disclosure at www.adviserinfo.sec.gov or FINRA BrokerCheck at www.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 who service certain accounts in the absence of an IAR, and employees of LPL Employee Services, LLC, an LPL-affiliated company, are located on the premises of certain financial institutions. IARs are registered representatives of LPL. If required for their positions with a registered broker-dealer, LPL’s principal executive officers are securities licensed as registered representatives of LPL. LPL is also registered as a transfer agent with the SEC and as an introducing broker with the Commodity Futures Trading Commission. In addition, LPL is qualified to sell insurance products in all 50 states.



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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 IRAs and receives an annual maintenance fee for this service. PTC also provides personal trustee services to clients for a variety of administrative fiduciary services, which services may relate to a program account. PTC’s IRA custodian and trustee services and related fees are established under a separate engagement between the client and PTC.

LPL and Allen & Company of Florida, Inc. (“Allen & Co.”), an investment advisor firm, are affiliated companies. In addition, investment advisor representatives of Allen & Co. are typically brokerage registered representatives of LPL. Allen & Co. recommends LPL’s advisory programs, including Manager Select. Because of the affiliation, Allen & Co. has an incentive to recommend LPL advisory programs to clients over other programs and services.

Fortigent, LLC (“Fortigent”), is a registered investment advisor and related person of LPL. From time to time, LPL registered representatives may enter into agreements with Fortigent for research and reporting services.

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 through a separate business, 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.

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’s Research Department 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 on LPL’s website www.lpl.com.

Participation or Interest in Client Transactions

A purchase of mutual fund shares may be 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 the program. LPL’s parent company, LPL Financial Holdings Inc., is a publicly traded company. LPL Financial Holdings Inc. stock may not be purchased directly in OMP accounts. However, an OMP account may include a mutual fund that holds LPL Financial Holdings Inc. stock as an underlying investment.

LPL provides investment consulting services to the investment advisor of the Optimum Funds. These services include assisting the investment advisor in determining whether to engage, maintain or terminate sub-advisors for the Optimum Funds. As compensation for these services, LPL receives an investment consulting fee of up to 0.22% of assets from the investment advisor to the Optimum Funds. In addition, the Chief Financial Officer of LPL serves as a Trustee of the Optimum Funds.

LPL also performs recordkeeping, administrative and shareholder services on behalf of the Optimum Funds and receives compensation for the services based on the number of positions held by OMP clients in the Optimum Funds (\$16 annually per



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position). These services include establishing and maintaining accounts with the Optimum 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. The receipt of this recordkeeping and investment consulting compensation by LPL is an important revenue stream and presents a conflict of interest, because LPL has a financial benefit the more assets that are invested in the Optimum Funds. The investment consulting and recordkeeping compensation is retained by LPL and is not shared with its IARs.

Cash Sweep Arrangements

LPL makes available programs for cash in an OMP account to be automatically swept to an interest-bearing Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (“FDIC”)-insured deposit account, and for certain types of accounts, a money market fund. For more information about which types of accounts are eligible to use the different sweep options, please speak to your IAR.

For accounts that sweep cash to the multi-bank insured cash account program offered by LPL (the “ICA”)—LPL receives a fee equal to a percentage (up to 4%) of the average daily deposit balance in the ICA. The fee paid to LPL is applied across all ICA deposit accounts taken in the aggregate; therefore, on some accounts, fees to LPL may be higher or lower than this amount. For accounts that sweep cash to the multi-bank deposit cash account program offered by LPL (the “DCA”)—LPL receives a flat monthly fee per account (approximately \$17 as of July 1, 2019) based upon the prevailing fed funds target rate. LPL’s compensation under the DCA program is not affected by the actual cash amounts held in your account.

For the narrow set of accounts that are set up for cash to sweep to a money market fund -- the available sweep money market funds (“Sweep Fund”) typically pay higher 12b-1 fees than other money market funds. In addition, LPL receives compensation of up to 0.35% annually of the LPL client assets invested in the Sweep Funds for recordkeeping services it provides for the funds. LPL also receives up to 0.15% annually of the LPL client assets invested in the Sweep Funds in connection with marketing support services LPL provides to the Sweep Fund sponsors. Together, the 12b-1 fees, recordkeeping fees, marketing support payments, and other compensation from Sweep Funds and their sponsors, allow LPL to receive up to 1% annually of LPL client assets in the Sweep Funds.

LPL also makes available single-bank insured cash account programs. The banks sponsoring such programs typically have an agreement with LPL for LPL IARs to offer advisory services on their premises. In the case of these single-bank programs, LPL receives a fee from the bank of up to 0.50% annually of the LPL client assets deposited at the bank under the program for its sweep processing services. For additional information on the insured cash account program for your Account, including fees and interest rates, please see the applicable disclosure booklet available from IAR and on LPL’s website at lpl.com.

The compensation that LPL receives related to ICA, DCA and the Sweep Funds is in addition to the Account Fee that LPL and IAR receive 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 accounts invest in ICA, DCA or the Sweep Funds. However, the compensation LPL receives on ICA, and DCA and Sweep Funds is retained by LPL and is not shared with its IARs. In addition, LPL Research does not take into account this compensation when it makes decisions on a Portfolio’s allocation to cash.

Clients should understand that, depending on interest rates and other market factors, the yields on the ICA, DCA and Sweep Funds have been, and may continue in the future to be, lower than the aggregate fees and expenses received by LPL for a client’s participation in the cash sweep programs. This may result in a client experiencing a negative overall investment return with respect to cash reserves in the cash sweep programs. Interest rates under ICA and DCA may be lower than the interest rates available if clients make deposits directly with a bank or other depository institution outside of the Program or invests in a money market fund or other cash equivalent. Clients should compare the terms, interest rates, required minimum amounts and other features of the ICA and DCA programs with other types of accounts and investments for cash.

Collateralized Lending Arrangements

LPL offers a program that enables clients to collateralize certain investment accounts in order to obtain secured loans through banking institutions that participate in the program. LPL receives third party compensation from participant banks based on the



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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. This compensation is a conflict of interest to LPL because LPL has a financial incentive for the client to select a bank in the program, and a participating bank that pays LPL more. However, LPL does not share this compensation with its IARs, and therefore, an IAR does not have a financial incentive if one bank is selected over another. LPL's interest in continuing to receive investment advisory fees gives LPL an incentive to recommend that clients borrow money rather than liquidating some of their assets managed by LPL, when it could be in a client's best interest to sell such assets instead of using them as collateral for a loan.

When a client pledges assets in an account, the client is a borrower and uses the cash and securities in the account as collateral for a loan and pays interest to the bank. Because of LPL's arrangements with the banks participating in the program, clients may be limited in their ability to negotiate the most favorable loan terms. However, clients are not required to use the banks in LPL's program, and can work directly with other banks to negotiate loan terms or obtain other financing arrangements. Clients should be aware that LPL's collateralized loan program is one way, among many, for clients to obtain a secured loan. Clients should understand that the interest and additional fees paid to the 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. As an alternative, clients could pledge securities held in a brokerage account at LPL, under which clients would pay commissions for securities transactions instead of ongoing fees for investment advice. For a list of the banks currently participating in LPL's collateralized lending program, please visit www.lpl.com, click on "Disclosures," then "Account Disclosures, Agreements, Fee Schedules & Conflicts of Interest," and then "Third Party Compensation and Related Conflicts of Interest."

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 the account, LPL has a financial incentive to recommend that the client invest those assets in the account, because LPL will be paid on those assets, for example, through advisory fees. You should be aware that such fees likely will be higher than those a participant pays through a plan, and there can be maintenance and other miscellaneous fees. As securities held in a retirement plan are generally not transferred to the account, commissions and sales charges will be charged when liquidating such securities prior to the transfer, in addition to commissions and sales charges previously paid on transactions in the plan.

Review of Accounts

LPL provides clients with regular written reports regarding their accounts. LPL provides detailed performance information annually describing account performance and positions, with additional information available upon request. In addition, LPL transmits to clients account statements showing transactions, positions, and deposits and withdrawals of principal and income. IARs review monthly or quarterly account 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 dividends in the year-end performance report may 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 from product sponsors. 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 with IAR, client events or workshops, or marketing or advertising initiatives, including services for identifying prospective clients. Product sponsors may also pay for, or reimburse LPL for the costs associated with, education or training events that may be attended by LPL employees and IARs, client events and LPL-sponsored conferences and events.

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 employees have an incentive to promote OMP to IARs over other advisory programs.



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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 may 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 your IAR.

In the event a trade error occurs in the 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.

Conflicts Related to LPL Compensation to IAR

The IAR recommending an advisory service receives compensation from LPL. LPL compensates IARs pursuant to an independent contractor agreement and not as an employee (although LPL has a dedicated team of employee IARs who service certain accounts in the absence of an IAR, and employees of LPL Employee Services, LLC, an LPL-affiliated company, are located on the premises of certain financial institutions). This compensation includes all or 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. 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 or forgivable loans
- attendance at LPL conferences and events.

LPL also charges IARs various fees under its independent contractor 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 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 OMP than other programs or services. In such cases, the IAR has a financial incentive to recommend advisory services in OMP over other programs and services. However, IAR will factor in the fees charged to them by LPL in the overall Account Fee negotiated by the client. In addition, 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 applicable standards under the Advisers Act. LPL has systems in place to review IAR-managed accounts in OMP for suitability over the course of the advisory relationship.



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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 are 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 assets serviced by the IAR at the prior firm. These payments are generally in the form of payments or loans to the IAR with favorable interest rate terms as compared to other lenders, 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.

LPL also makes payments to IARs in connection with the transition of certain advisory business to LPL from his or her prior firm that is not approved on LPL’s platform. These payments are tied to the amount of client assets that are transitioned from an unapproved platform at the prior firm to LPL’s advisory programs.

The receipt of Transition 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 not available through LPL, in order to receive the Transition 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 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.

Client Referrals

From time to time, LPL and/or its IARs may enter into lead generation and referral arrangements with third parties and other financial intermediaries, including participation in third-party programs for the purpose of introducing new clients to LPL and such IARs. Under these lead generation and referral arrangements, all referral parties are independent contractors. The compensation paid to such parties can be structured in various ways, including an ongoing flat fee.

LPL compensates other persons for solicitations of program accounts. LPL enters into an agreement with such solicitors and pays them a portion of the ongoing Account Fee for the solicitation. The solicitor discloses to the client at the time of the solicitation the arrangement and the compensation to be received by the solicitor. Only advisory accounts are eligible for this solicitation program, giving rise to a conflict of interest because the IAR and solicitor have an incentive that an advisory account be opened rather than a brokerage account.

Lead generation, referral and solicitation arrangements give rise to conflicts of interests because the referring party has a financial incentive to introduce new investment advisory clients to LPL and its IARs. LPL’s participation in these referral arrangements does not diminish its fiduciary obligations to its clients.

LPL and its IARs offer advisory services on the premises of unaffiliated financial institutions, like banks or credit unions. In such case, the advisory services are offered by LPL and not the financial institution, and 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 shares compensation, including a portion of the Account Fee, with the financial institution for the use of the financial institution’s facilities and for client referrals. In such case, instead of paying the IAR the portion of the Account Fee as described above, LPL may share such portion with the financial



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institution pursuant to the agreement between LPL and the financial institution, and the financial institution will pay part of that amount to IAR. The financial institutions, along with LPL, determine the compensation plan for the IAR. The compensation plan may result in the IAR receiving more or less in compensation depending on the service or product that he or she recommends to the client and therefore may create a financial incentive for an IAR to recommend advisory programs or services over brokerage services, or vice versa. 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.

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 Account Fee, after LPL retains its portion of the Account Fee for its administrative services. In such case, IAR (an employee of the financial institution) will be compensated (e.g. in the form of salary, bonus, commissions, etc.) by the financial institution in accordance with the terms agreed upon between the financial institution and the IAR (which vary depending on each financial institution and employee). 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.

In addition, LPL may provide other forms of compensation to financial institutions, such as bonuses, awards or other things of value offered by LPL to the institution. In particular, LPL may pay a financial institution in different ways, for example, payments based on production, 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, payments in connection with the transition of association from another broker-dealer or investment advisor firm to LPL, payments in the form of repayable or forgivable loans, advances of advisory fees, or attendance at LPL's national conference or top producer forums and events. LPL may pay this compensation based on overall business production and/or on the amount of assets serviced in LPL advisory programs. Therefore, 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. Therefore, the financial institution may have a financial incentive if an IAR recommends a program account over other programs and services.

Financial Information and Custody

LPL is a qualified custodian as defined in Rule 206(4)-2 under the Advisers Act and maintains custody of OMP 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 monthly when the account has had activity or quarterly if there has been no activity. Clients should carefully review those account statements.

Brokerage Practices

In OMP, LPL requires that clients direct LPL as the sole and exclusive broker-dealer to execute transactions in the account. Clients should understand that not all advisors or program sponsors require their clients to direct brokerage. However, clients should understand that LPL is not paid a commission for executing transactions in OMP accounts and execution is made at the net asset value of the mutual fund. Although LPL is not paid a commission for transactions in the account, LPL charges a \$5 transaction charge for each transaction. Because 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. 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.



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Brochure Supplements

Accompanying this Brochure are Brochure Supplements for individual employees or officers of LPL. Note that although these individuals are responsible for investment advice provided by LPL and may meet with clients from time to time, 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@lpl.com.



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BROCHURE SUPPLEMENTS

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These Brochure Supplements provide information about certain LPL employees or officers that supplements the LPL Financial Brochure that is attached to these Brochure Supplements. Please contact LPL Financial at the number above if you did not receive the LPL Financial Brochure or if you have any questions about the contents of these Brochure Supplements. You may also contact your LPL investment advisor representative with questions.

Additional information about these LPL employees or officers is available on the SEC's website at www.adviserinfo.sec.gov.

Note that although these LPL employees or officers included in these Brochure Supplements are responsible for investment advice provided by LPL they are not the 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 the LPL Financial Brochure and these Brochure Supplements 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@lpl.com.

George Burton White

Educational Background and Business Experience

George Burton White was born in 1969. He has a BBA from the College of William and Mary. He is Managing Director, Investor and Investment Solutions and Chief Investment Officer and has served in that position as Managing Director and Chief Investment Officer since 2009. He joined LPL in 2007 as a Managing Director and Director of Research. Prior to joining LPL, he was Managing Director and Director of Research at Wachovia Securities from 2000 to 2007.

Disciplinary Information

There are no legal or disciplinary events to disclose in response to this item.

Other Business Activities

Mr. White is a registered representative of LPL and an investment adviser representative of Fortigent, LLC ("Fortigent"), a registered investment adviser and related person of LPL. Mr. White is also the Chief Investment Officer of Fortigent. LPL is a registered broker-dealer and member of FINRA. Although Mr. White is a registered representative of LPL, he does not engage in the sale of securities or receive commissions or other compensation based on the sale of securities or other investment products.



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Additional Compensation

Mr. White receives a regular salary and a discretionary bonus.

Supervision

Mr. White, as the Chief Investment Officer of LPL, is responsible for the advice provided by the LPL Research Department through LPL's advisory programs. The advice provided by Mr. White also is subject to LPL's policies and procedures and to any guidelines established for the applicable advisory program. The Chief Compliance Officer – Advisory Compliance is responsible for administering LPL's policies and procedures for investment advisory activities. The telephone number for the Advisory Compliance Department is 1-800-877-7210.

Kirby Horan-Adams

Educational Background and Business Experience

Kirby Lepak Horan-Adams was born in 1976. She has a BA in Math and Economics from Trinity College, an MBA and MSF from Boston College, and a JD from Boston College Law School. She is an Executive Vice President and Director of Research at LPL and joined the LPL Research Department in 2006. Prior to joining LPL, she was an analyst at Cerulli Associates.

Disciplinary Information

There are no legal or disciplinary events to disclose in response to this item.

Other Business Activities

Ms. Horan-Adams is a registered representative of LPL and an investment adviser representative of Fortigent, a registered investment adviser and related person of LPL. LPL is a registered broker-dealer and member of FINRA. Although Ms. Horan-Adams is a registered representative of LPL, she does not engage in the sale of securities or receive commissions or other compensation based on the sale of securities or other investment products.

Additional Compensation

Ms. Horan-Adams receives a regular salary and a discretionary bonus.

Supervision

Ms. Horan-Adams reports up to Mr. White, who as the Chief Investment Officer of LPL, is responsible for the advice provided by the LPL Research Department through LPL's advisory programs. The advice provided by Ms. Horan-Adams also is subject to LPL's policies and procedures and to any guidelines established for the applicable advisory program. The Chief Compliance Officer – Advisory Compliance is responsible for administering LPL's policies and procedures for investment advisory activities. The telephone number for the Advisory Compliance Department is 1-800-877-7210.

John Lynch

Educational Background and Business Experience

John Lynch was born in 1963. He has a BA in History from Villanova University and an MBA in Finance from The College of William and Mary. He joined LPL Financial in April, 2017 as Chief Investment Strategist and Executive Vice President, Research. He has been in the investment business for 30 years, having spent the last 20 years at Wells Fargo, where he held leadership roles in research and investment strategy for the brokerage, asset management and private banking divisions.

Disciplinary Information

There are no legal or disciplinary events to disclose in response to this item.



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Other Business Activities

Mr. Lynch is a registered representative of LPL. LPL is a registered broker-dealer and member of FINRA. Although Mr. Lynch is a registered representative of LPL, he does not engage in the sale of securities or receive commissions or other compensation based on the sale of securities or other investment products.

Additional Compensation

Mr. Lynch receives a regular salary and a discretionary bonus as a member of the LPL Research team. Such bonus for LPL Research personnel is based on the performance of certain portfolios managed by LPL Research. This bonus presents a conflict of interest because it could incentivize the LPL Research team to focus on short-term performance, take undue risk, or favor certain portfolios over others. However, LPL mitigates this conflict by basing the bonus calculation on short and long-term performance, capping the amount of compensation paid regardless of the return, and tying a portion of the compensation to the outperformance of all LPL managed portfolios.

Supervision

Mr. Lynch reports up to Mr. White, who as the Chief Investment Officer of LPL, is responsible for the advice provided by the LPL Research Department through LPL's advisory programs. The advice provided by Mr. Lynch also is subject to LPL's policies and procedures and to any guidelines established for the applicable advisory program. The Chief Compliance Officer – Advisory Compliance is responsible for administering LPL's policies and procedures for investment advisory activities. The telephone number for the Advisory Compliance Department is 1-800-877-7210.

Steven James Snyder

Educational Background and Business Experience

Steven James Snyder was born in 1973. He has a BA in Economics and a BS in Cognitive Science from the University of California at San Diego. He is the Senior Vice President, Investment Product Management, for LPL, and has served in that position since 2018. Prior to joining LPL in 2012, Mr. Snyder was Head of Due Diligence at Fortigent. Prior to Fortigent, he was a Due Diligence analyst at Dunham & Associates.

Disciplinary Information

There are no legal or disciplinary events to disclose in response to this item.

Other Business Activities

Mr. Snyder is a registered representative of LPL and an investment adviser representative of Fortigent, a registered investment adviser and related person of LPL. LPL is a registered broker-dealer and member of FINRA. Although Mr. Snyder is a registered representative of LPL, he does not engage in the sale of securities or receive commissions or other compensation based on the sale of securities or other investment products.

Additional Compensation

Mr. Snyder receives a regular salary and a discretionary bonus.

Supervision

Mr. Snyder reports up to Mr. White, who as the Chief Investment Officer of LPL, is responsible for the advice provided by the LPL Research Department through LPL's advisory programs. The advice provided by Mr. Snyder also is subject to LPL's policies and procedures and to any guidelines established for the applicable advisory program. The Chief Compliance Officer – Advisory Compliance is responsible for administering LPL's policies and procedures for investment advisory activities. The telephone number for the Advisory Compliance Department is 1-800-877-7210.



OPTIMUM MARKET PORTFOLIOS – PROGRAM FORM BROCHURE

Jason Hoody

Educational Background and Business Experience

Jason Hoody was born in 1975. He has a BS in Political Science from Clarkson University, an MA in International Affairs from American University, an MS in Finance from Johns Hopkins University, and is a CFA charterholder. He is a Vice President in Research at LPL and joined LPL in 2015. Prior to joining LPL, he was a Vice President at BB&T and an analyst at KPMG.

Disciplinary Information

There are no legal or disciplinary events to disclose in response to this item.

Other Business Activities

There are no other business activities to disclose in response to this item.

Additional Compensation

Mr. Hoody receives a regular salary and a discretionary bonus as a member of the LPL Research team. Such bonus for LPL Research personnel is based on the performance of certain portfolios managed by LPL Research. This bonus presents a conflict of interest because it could incentivize the LPL Research team to focus on short-term performance, take undue risk, or favor certain portfolios over others. However, LPL mitigates this conflict by basing the bonus calculation on short and long-term performance, capping the amount of compensation paid regardless of the return, and tying a portion of the compensation to the outperformance of all LPL managed portfolios.

Supervision

Mr. Hoody reports up to Mr. White, who as the Chief Investment Officer of LPL, is responsible for the advice provided by the LPL Research Department through LPL's advisory programs. The advice provided by Mr. Hoody also is subject to LPL's policies and procedures and to any guidelines established for the applicable advisory program. The Chief Compliance Officer – Advisory Compliance is responsible for administering LPL's policies and procedures for investment advisory activities. The telephone number for the Advisory Compliance Department is 1-800-877-7210.

Jeffrey Alan Buchbinder

Educational Background and Business Experience

Jeffrey Alan Buchbinder was born in 1971. He has a BA in Economics from Northwestern University and an MBA from Duke University. He is a Vice President, Equity Strategist and Portfolio Manager for LPL Financial Research and has been with the firm since 2003. Prior to joining LPL, he served as an Equity Research Associate at Sanford C. Bernstein. Prior to Bernstein, he was an Equity Research Associate at Deutsche Bank.

Disciplinary Information

There are no legal or disciplinary events to disclose in response to this item.

Other Business Activities

Mr. Buchbinder is a registered representative of LPL. LPL is a registered broker-dealer and member of FINRA. Although Mr. Buchbinder is a registered representative of LPL, he does not engage in the sale of securities or receive commissions or other compensation based on the sale of securities or other investment products.

Additional Compensation

Mr. Buchbinder receives a regular salary and a discretionary bonus as a member of the LPL Research team. Such bonus for LPL Research personnel is based on the performance of certain portfolios managed by LPL Research. This bonus presents a conflict of interest because it could incentivize the LPL Research team to focus on short-term performance, take undue risk, or favor certain portfolios over others. However, LPL mitigates this conflict by basing the bonus calculation on short and long-term



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performance, capping the amount of compensation paid regardless of the return, and tying a portion of the compensation to the outperformance of all LPL managed portfolios.

Supervision

Mr. Buchbinder reports up to Mr. White, who as the Chief Investment Officer of LPL, is responsible for the advice provided by the LPL Research Department through LPL's advisory programs. The advice provided by Mr. Buchbinder also is subject to LPL's policies and procedures and to any guidelines established for the applicable advisory program. The Chief Compliance Officer – Advisory Compliance is responsible for administering LPL's policies and procedures for investment advisory activities. The telephone number for the Advisory Compliance Department is 1-800-877-7210.

Barry Seth Gilbert

Educational Background and Business Experience

Barry Seth Gilbert was born in 1967. He has a BA in Philosophy from Haverford College, an MA from the Pennsylvania State University, and a PhD from Boston University. He is a Vice President and Portfolio Manager for LPL Research and has been with the firm since 2013. Prior to joining LPL, he taught at Harvard University.

Disciplinary Information

There are no legal or disciplinary events to disclose in response to this item.

Other Business Activities

Mr. Gilbert is a registered representative of LPL. LPL is a registered broker-dealer and member of FINRA. Although Mr. Gilbert is a registered representative of LPL, he does not engage in the sale of securities or receive commissions or other compensation based on the sale of securities or other investment products.

Additional Compensation

Mr. Gilbert receives a regular salary and a discretionary bonus as a member of the LPL Research team. Such bonus for LPL Research personnel is based on the performance of certain portfolios managed by LPL Research. This bonus presents a conflict of interest because it could incentivize the LPL Research team to focus on short-term performance, take undue risk, or favor certain portfolios over others. However, LPL mitigates this conflict by basing the bonus calculation on short and long-term performance, capping the amount of compensation paid regardless of the return, and tying a portion of the compensation to the outperformance of all LPL managed portfolios.

Supervision

Mr. Gilbert reports up to Mr. White, who as the Chief Investment Officer of LPL, is responsible for the advice provided by the LPL Research Department through LPL's advisory programs. The advice provided by Mr. Gilbert also is subject to LPL's policies and procedures and to any guidelines established for the applicable advisory program. The Chief Compliance Officer – Advisory Compliance is responsible for administering LPL's policies and procedures for investment advisory activities. The telephone number for the Advisory Compliance Department is 1-800-877-7210.

Marcus Ehlers

Educational Background and Business Experience

Marcus Ehlers was born in 1960. He has a BA from the University of Iowa. He is Executive Vice President of Trading and Client Compensation at LPL and joined LPL in 2010. Prior to joining LPL, Mr. Ehlers was an internal business consultant at Fidelity Investments from 2009 to 2010, and a Vice President at Schwab Institutional prior to 2009.



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Disciplinary Information

There are no legal or disciplinary events to disclose in response to this item.

Other Business Activities

Mr. Ehlers is a registered representative of LPL. LPL is a registered broker-dealer and member of FINRA. Although Mr. Ehlers is a registered representative of LPL, he does not engage in the sale of securities or receive commissions or other compensation based on the sale of securities or other investment products.

Additional Compensation

Mr. Ehlers receives a regular salary and a discretionary bonus.

Supervision

As Executive Vice President of Trading and Client Compensation, Mr. Ehlers is responsible for trade execution in LPL's advisory programs, subject to LPL's policies and procedures and to any guidelines established for the applicable advisory program. The Chief Compliance Officer – Advisory Compliance is responsible for administering LPL's policies and procedures for investment advisory activities. The telephone number for the Advisory Compliance Department is 1-800-877-7210.

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