

MODEL WEALTH PORTFOLIOS (MWP)
PROGRAM 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 30, 2020. The Brochure was updated to permit investments in equity securities, exchange-traded notes and closed-end funds in the Program. Item 4 was updated to reflect changes to the schedule of fees and to the way the fee is shared with Portfolio Strategists. Item 6 was updated to reflect that LPL will now vote proxies and take corporate actions on behalf of clients for securities held in a Program account, and to provide information regarding the way LPL votes client securities. Item 9 was updated to provide information regarding disciplinary events, involving (i) a consent order with the State of New Hampshire, Department of State, Bureau of Securities Regulation, in connection with LPL's supervision of an LPL representative under a heightened supervision plan, and (ii) FINRA sanctions in connection with LPL's failure to establish and maintain supervisory systems and procedures relating to record retention, fingerprinting and screening of certain associated persons, and supervision of consolidated reports. Item 9 was also updated to include information about new affiliates of LPL, Waddell & Reed, Inc., a registered investment adviser and broker-dealer and Fiduciary Trust Company of New Hampshire, a non-depository trust company. Finally, Item 9 was updated to include information regarding marketing support payments certain Portfolio Strategists have agreed to pay to LPL beginning in 2021.

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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, an advisor-enhanced digital advice program, advisory programs offered by third party investment advisor firms, financial



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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 advisor representative ("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. In addition, your IAR may be located at a financial institution that does not offer certain products, investments, models 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's Research Department, 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, or equities. 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. 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, Portfolio Strategist does not have discretion from the client to implement the Portfolio and does not provide individualized investment advice to specific program clients.

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 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 smaller accounts, in which it is not possible or impractical to be invested in all of a model's holdings. 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). At each rebalancing review date, LPL will rebalance the account only if at least one security position is outside a pre-determined range,



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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 or ETFs 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 client or IAR, performs tax harvesting. In such case, proceeds of tax-related transactions may be held in cash 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. In addition, LPL may delay placing rebalancing transactions for non-retirement accounts by a number of days, to be determined by LPL, in an attempt to limit short-term tax treatment for any position being sold. 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 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.

Fee Schedule

In the MWP program, clients pay the following fees (collectively, the "Account Fee"):

Advisor Fee. The Advisor Fee is an annual fee for the investment advisory services of IAR that is set out in the Account Application. The Advisor Fee is a straight percentage based on the value of all assets in the account, including cash holdings. The Advisor Fee will not exceed 2.00%. The Advisor Fee is negotiable between the client and the IAR and is shared between LPL and the IAR. LPL shares up to 100% (typically between 90% and 100%) of the Advisor Fee with the IAR based on the agreement between LPL and the IAR. A portion of the Advisor 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 Account Fee for supervision because the fee affects his or ability to provide objective supervision of the IAR.

Strategist Fee. Depending upon the model selected for the account, clients will pay a Strategist Fee for the use of the model portfolio. This fee ranges from 0% to 0.50%. For Portfolios designed by Portfolio Strategists other than LPL and IAR, LPL pays all or a portion of the Strategist Fee to the Portfolio Strategist. For certain models, LPL will retain a portion of the Strategist Fee (0.05% of model assets per year) for additional trading costs (i.e., effecting and executing transactions) related to implementing the model. Where we retain portions of the Strategist Fee, there is a conflict of interest for us to recommend such models. Your IAR does not receive any portion of the Strategist Fee, including based on recommending a model for which LPL retains this compensation. A list of the current models and their associated fee rates can be requested from IAR.

LPL Program Fee. Clients will pay a fee for the investment advisory, administrative, trading and custodial services of LPL according to the schedule set out below. The schedule below indicates the Program Fee based on the overall Account value. LPL shares the Program Fee with IARs, financial institutions on the premises of which IARs provide advisory services, and branch office managers pursuant to the terms of its agreement with the IAR, financial institution or branch manager. If instructed by a financial institution, and pursuant to an agreement between LPL and the financial institution, LPL will credit to an Account all or a portion of the Program Fee that the financial institution receives from LPL.

Account Value	Program Fee
\$0 – \$99,999	0.35%
\$100,000 – \$749,999	0.25%
\$750,000 – \$1,249,999	0.20%



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\$1,250,000 – \$4,999,999	0.18%
\$5,000,000 – \$24,999,999	0.13%
\$25,000,000 +	0.08%

Please note that if the Account includes more than one model, the applicable Strategist Fee rate applies to the assets invested in that model. LPL reserves the right to increase the upper limit of the Strategist Fee range and Program Fee range upon 30 days' prior notice to clients. If the IAR changes the model selected for the Account, or if the model investment value changes, the aggregated Account Fee may increase or decrease, depending on the applicable Strategist Fee(s).

Legacy Fee Structure

Accounts remaining under the legacy fee structure (those Accounts opened before January 1, 2016 that have not converted to the new fee structure described above) are charged an aggregate Account Fee, which was negotiated between the client and the IAR and set out in the Account Application. This aggregate Account Fee under the legacy fee structure is a straight percentage based on the value of all assets in the account, including cash holding. The maximum aggregate Account Fee is 2.50%. The Account Fee is paid to LPL, and LPL retains the LPL Program Fee pursuant to the schedule set forth above. For Portfolios designed by Portfolio Strategists other than LPL and IAR, LPL pays a portion of the Account Fee to the Portfolio Strategist. LPL shares up to 100% (typically between 90% and 100%) of the remaining portion of the Account Fee with the IAR based on the agreement between LPL and the IAR.

The portion of the Account Fee paid to the Portfolio Strategist is negotiated between LPL and the Portfolio Strategist and ranges from 0.00% to 0.50% depending on any applicable Strategist Fee(s). The fee rates charged by Portfolio Strategists vary based on the Portfolio selected. In providing ongoing advice and management for the Account, the IAR may recommend or select a Portfolio that would result in the IAR retaining more or less of the Account Fee than it would if another Portfolio were recommended or selected.

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 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. 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



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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 cost to clients 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 LPL and IAR 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 and IAR 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 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.

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 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 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



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- 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 monthly 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 or ETFs)
 - 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 Advisor Fee component of the Account Fee is at or near the maximum fee set out above. The IAR is responsible for determining the Advisor 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 Advisor Fee with IAR. With regard to accounts under the legacy aggregate Account Fee structure, although the IAR cannot increase the overall Account Fee, because the portion of the Account Fee retained by the IAR varies depending on the Portfolio Strategist fee associated with a Portfolio, the IAR has a financial incentive to select one Portfolio instead of another Portfolio.
- 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 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, pension and profit sharing plans, including plans subject to ERISA, trusts, estates, charitable organizations, state and municipal government entities, corporations and other business entities.



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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, 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. 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 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's Research Department. LPL Research designs many types of mutual fund, ETF 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. For different timeframes, clients can choose either a strategic or tactical version for some Portfolios. The allocations in the 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.

In terms of themes, LPL Research designs alpha-focused Portfolios that are structured for more aggressive investors. One Portfolio (technical equity) uses solely technical analysis to invest in core equities, specific sectors, and other opportunities. It is momentum based and is designed primarily on quantitative metric inputs. 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 solely allocated to alternative strategies to provide diversified exposure to those more esoteric asset classes. LPL Research designs Portfolios intended for investors who place a priority on income generation and Portfolios for investors seeking to minimize tax impacts. Such income generation versions 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 is also a Portfolio that emphasizes socially responsible investing and sustainability.

Additionally, LPL Research designs three portfolios that invest in a combination of ETFs, ETNs, and mutual funds. One of these portfolios is designed to produce a targeted absolute return (tactical absolute return). Additionally, there are two portfolios designed to provide returns similar to those obtained by conservative treasury bonds in their bond allocation without holding any of those traditional bonds: quad core balanced and quad core income.



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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, or equities within a Portfolio, the asset allocation for the Portfolio, and for making changes to the funds 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's Research Department, 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 smaller accounts, in which it is not possible or impractical to be invested in all of a model's holdings.

Types of Investments and Risks

The Portfolios may include different types of securities, such as mutual funds, ETFs, ETNs, closed-end funds, and equities. 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.
- **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.
- **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



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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.

- **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. 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.
- **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.
- **Pledging Assets.** LPL has partnered with certain banks to help facilitate clients' access to collateralized non-purpose lines of credit; however, clients are not required to use the banks in LPL's program, and can work directly with other banks ("non-



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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. In these collateralized lending arrangements, clients borrow from the bank and pay interest to the bank. In some cases, an IAR may 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. Clients also should be aware that pledging assets in an account to secure a loan involves additional risks. The bank holding the loan has 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. Moreover, an IAR’s ability to make investment decisions or recommendations for the account may be restricted by collateral requirements imposed by the bank. These restrictions or a forced liquidation may interfere with your long term investment goals and/or result in adverse tax consequences. 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 loan program is one way, among many, for clients to raise necessary cash. 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. For a list of the banks currently participating in LPL’s collateralized lending program, please visit lpl.com/disclosures.html, click on “Account Disclosures, Agreements, Fee Schedules & Conflicts of Interest,” and then “Third Party Compensation and Related Conflicts of Interest.”

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’s Research Department, 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



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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 generally are not available to be contacted or consulted by MWP clients.

ITEM 9 ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Disciplinary Information

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.

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 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'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).



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- LPL's systems and procedures related to the 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, 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 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 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).
- 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 (NH, 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



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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 in its home office who service certain accounts in the absence of an IAR, 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. 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 an introducing broker with the Commodity Futures Trading Commission. In addition, LPL 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.

LPL and Allen & Company of Florida, LLC ("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 MWP. 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.

LPL's parent company, LPL Holdings, Inc. ("LPL Holdings") has entered into an agreement to acquire Waddell & Reed, Inc., a registered investment adviser and broker-dealer ("Waddell & Reed") and Fiduciary Trust Company of New Hampshire, a non-depository trust company ("FTC"), in a transaction expected to close in late April of 2021. As a result of the transaction, Waddell & Reed and FTC will become wholly-owned subsidiaries of LPL Holdings. After the Waddell & Reed advisory and brokerage business is transitioned to LPL, it is expected that Waddell & Reed will be de-registered and wound down.

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.



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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 at 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



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share classes of an investment product to LPL's investment platforms. In the case of exchange traded products, LPL receives up to \$7,500 per product and up to an additional \$15,000 per product for complex exchange-traded products. In the case of mutual funds, LPL receives a one-time set up fee of up to \$40,000 to add the sponsor to its recordkeeping platform, which is the sum of a \$15,000 due diligence fee and a setup fee of \$5,000 per fund (up to a maximum of \$25,000 total for all funds). LPL does not share this compensation with its IARs.

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 funds or a fixed fee, and LPL provides marketing support to the sponsor and allows the sponsor to access LPL IARs so that the sponsor can promote such mutual funds and/or ETFs. The maximum revenue sharing fee received by LPL under these arrangements is 0.15% annually. LPL does not accept revenue sharing fees for assets held in retirement accounts. LPL does not require that a fund sponsor participate in revenue sharing arrangements for the sponsor's funds to be selected for a Portfolio. In some cases, LPL receives compensation from a fund for the provision of services in addition to LPL's receipt of revenue sharing payments from the fund's sponsors. Such compensation includes 12b-1 fees and mutual fund recordkeeping compensation (described above).

Beginning in 2021, certain Portfolio Strategists have agreed to make marketing support payments to LPL over a two year period to fund improvements to the MWP program with the goal of lowering overall costs of the program to clients, increasing overall use of the program and increasing distribution of products within the program, including products from JP Morgan and Goldman Sachs and such other product sponsors disclosed in the "Third Party Compensation and Related Conflicts of Interest" posted on lpl.com/disclosures.html. LPL does not share this compensation with its IARs and these payments are not based on assets or conditioned on any level of distribution of products or services or assets under management.

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 fund or a Program Share Class that charges a 12b-1 fee and/or pays recordkeeping compensation to LPL over another comparable fund or a share class that does not charge 12b-1 fees or pay recordkeeping compensation; (ii) to select a fund sponsored by a company that makes revenue sharing payments to LPL, instead of another comparable fund whose sponsor does not make such payments; and (iii) to select a fund 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 funds or share classes. Such other comparable funds and/or share classes may be more appropriate for a client than the fund or Program Share Class offered through the Program. LPL's website at lpl.com/disclosures.html identifies the mutual funds that pay recordkeeping compensation and the mutual fund 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 Arrangements

LPL makes available programs for cash in an MWP account to be automatically swept to an interest-bearing Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation ("FDIC")-insured deposit account (or under certain unlikely circumstances, into money market mutual



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funds), 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. The fees paid to LPL for its sweep programs reduces the interest rate paid on your cash funds, and depending on the interest rate and other market factors, LPL may receive a majority of the interest as fees.

For the narrow set of accounts that are set up for cash to sweep to a money market fund -- the available Sweep Funds 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 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 at lpl.com/disclosures.html.

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 cash is invested 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.

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 has partnered with certain banks to help facilitate clients' access to non-purpose lines of credit collateralized by their investment accounts. 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. 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, potentially more favorable, financing arrangements. If a Client obtains a loan from a non-partner bank, he should notify his IAR of the amount of the line of credit. 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.

LPL receives third party compensation from participant 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



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depending on the bank selected by the client. The receipt of compensation poses a conflict of interest to LPL because LPL has a financial incentive for the client to select a bank in the program, as well as a participating bank that pays LPL more than other participating banks. 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 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 bank call. This may present 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.

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, click on "Account Disclosures, Agreements, Fee Schedules & Conflicts of Interest," and then "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 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 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. However, this conflict of interest is mitigated by LPL's policy prohibiting its IARs from recommending clients roll out of retirement plan accounts into an LPL IRA, though IARs may assist by educating clients on their options as well as various pros and cons of initiating a roll out of a plan and may recommend how assets be invested after the client has determined to roll out of a plan.

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.



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Other Compensation

Unaffiliated Portfolio Strategists reimburse LPL for costs associated with the use of technology necessary for the Portfolio Strategist to perform its services under the program. Portfolio Strategists also reimburse LPL up to \$50,000 for the upfront technology development costs to make the Portfolio Strategist's Portfolios available on the program.

LPL, LPL employees and IARs receive additional compensation 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, client 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 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.

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.

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.

When a Portfolio Strategist does not charge a Strategist Fee, it 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.

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



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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. 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. 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.

Note that LPL has a dedicated team of employee IARs in its home office who service certain accounts in the absence of an IAR, 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 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. 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 interest of a client in accordance with the applicable standards under the Advisers Act. 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.



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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. In addition, IARs are also eligible to receive compensation 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 ("Operational Assistance"). This compensation is payable as a flat-dollar amount per transferred account with a maximum of up to \$350 per account.

The receipt of Transition Assistance and 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 not available through LPL, in order to receive the Transition Assistance and 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 and 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. If LPL makes a loan to a new or existing IAR, there is also a conflict of interest because LPL's interest in collecting on the loan affects its ability to objectively supervise the IAR.

Client Referrals

From time to time, LPL and/or its IARs enter into arrangements with 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 these solicitation arrangements, all third parties and financial institutions are independent contractors. The compensation paid under the solicitation arrangements is structured in various ways, including an ongoing flat fee, a one-time fee, a flat fee per lead or referral, and sharing a portion of the ongoing Account Fee. Clients who are introduced to LPL and its IARs through a solicitation arrangement receive a specific description of the terms of that arrangement and the compensation paid to the solicitor at the time of the introduction. 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. Solicitation arrangements give rise to conflicts of interest 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.

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 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. 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



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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. In a few situations, LPL has agreements to provide similar services at financial institutions in which compensation is not shared with the financial institution.

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. 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. 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. For more information, click on "Account Disclosures, Agreements, Fee Schedules & Conflicts of Interest," and then "Third Party Compensation and Related Conflicts of Interest."

If your IAR is an employee of BMO Harris Bank, you should note that certain of the Portfolios include mutual funds that are affiliated with BMO Harris Bank. These affiliated funds typically represent approximately 50% and up to 100% of the funds in these Portfolios. Because affiliates of BMO Harris Bank earn fees and other benefits from the affiliated mutual funds, IARs that are employees of BMO Harris Bank have an incentive to select Portfolios with its affiliated funds based on the compensation and benefits that BMO Harris Bank affiliates receive rather than on a client's needs. If your account is a retirement account, your account will receive a credit in an amount equal to the mutual fund advisory and administrative services fees that an affiliated investment adviser receives in connection with the affiliated funds held in your account.

Note that the 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 for 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.

LPL also provides other forms of compensation to financial institutions, such as bonuses, awards or other things of value offered by LPL to the 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 compensation 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



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compensation is payable to the institution as 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 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.

Employees of trust departments at certain financial institutions are authorized under the terms of applicable trust arrangements to delegate investment management 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.

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 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 MWP, 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. 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.

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, 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 lpfinancial.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 lpfinancial.adv@lpl.com.

Marc Andrew Zabicki

Educational Background and Business Experience

Marc Zabicki was born in 1966. He has a BS in Economics from Florida State University and he is a Chartered Financial Analyst (CFA). He is a Senior Vice President and Director of Research for LPL Research and has been with the firm since 2020. Prior to joining LPL, he was Chief Investment Officer at Bower Hill Capital Management.

Disciplinary Information

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

Other Business Activities

Mr. Zabicki is a registered representative of LPL. LPL is a registered broker-dealer and member of FINRA. Although Mr. Zabicki 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. Zabicki 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



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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. Zabicki is responsible for the advice provided by the LPL Research Department through LPL's advisory programs, and he reports up to Burt White, Managing Director, Investor and Investment Solutions and Chief Investment Advisor. The advice provided by Mr. Zabicki 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.

Ryan Edward Detrick

Educational Background and Business Experience

Ryan Edward Detrick was born in 1978. He has a BA in Finance from Xavier University and an MBA from Miami University. He is a Senior Vice President and Chief Market Strategist for LPL Research and has been with the firm since 2016. Prior to joining LPL, he was a portfolio manager at Haberer RIA.

Disciplinary Information

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

Other Business Activities

Mr. Detrick is a registered representative of LPL. LPL is a registered broker-dealer and member of FINRA. Although Mr. Detrick 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. Detrick 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. Detrick reports up to Mr. Zabicki, who as the Director of Research 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.

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.



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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. Zabicki, who as the Director of Research 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.

Benjamin Lawrence Hargett

Educational Background and Business Experience

Benjamin Lawrence Hargett was born in 1974. He has a BS in Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate from the University of North Carolina at Greensboro and an MBA from Wake Forest University. He is an Assistant Vice President for LPL Research and has been with the firm since 2015. Prior to joining LPL, he held investment analyst and portfolio manager positions at Wells Fargo.

Disciplinary Information

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

Other Business Activities

Mr. Hargett is a registered representative of LPL. LPL is a registered broker-dealer and member of FINRA. Although Mr. Hargett 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. Hargett 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. Hargett reports up to Mr. Zabicki, who as the Director of Research 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.



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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 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. Zabicki, who as the Director of Research 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



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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. Zabicki, who as the Director of Research 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.

Ben Welch

Educational Background and Business Experience

Ben Welch was born in 1980. He has a BS from the University at Buffalo, and he is a CFA charterholder. He is Executive Vice President of Trading at LPL and joined LPL in 2020. Prior to joining LPL, Mr. Welch worked for TD Ameritrade as Managing Director, Institutional Trading & Technology and previously Managing Director, Product Management.

Disciplinary Information

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

Other Business Activities

Mr. Welch is a registered representative of LPL. LPL is a registered broker-dealer and member of FINRA. Although Mr. Welch 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. Welch receives a regular salary and a discretionary bonus.

Supervision

As Executive Vice President of Trading, Mr. Welch 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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